





### BREWERS ARE HARD HIT BY BUDGET

#### Assert Public Must Pay the Sum Needed to Meet Burdens of Lloyd George's Financial Measure

(By W. Hamilton Rhodes)

LONDON, May 30.—Through the price of beer is shortly to be raised to the working-man, the exact amount of the increase will remain uncertain until the London brewers are able to evolve some sort of order out of the chaos in which Mr. Lloyd George has plunged the industry.

At the present time the great increase in the price of beer is a state of indescribable millinery. Brewery shareholders, who include some of the poorest in the land, are asked to contribute to the increase in the price of beer in the amount of £10,000,000. The increase will be in the form of a tax on the beer, and the amount of the tax will be £10,000,000. The increase will be in the form of a tax on the beer, and the amount of the tax will be £10,000,000.

### BRITAIN'S DUTY TOWARDS EGYPT

#### Mr. Roosevelt Gives Utterance to Unexpected Criticism in Address Accepting Freedom of City of London

#### HAS NOT SHOWN ENOUGH STRENGTH

Severe Remarks on Conduct of Nationalist Faction in Egypt—People Not Capable of Self-Government

LONDON, May 31.—Quite unexpectedly Mr. Roosevelt today delivered what is considered by Englishmen a severe arraignment of the nation in its attitude towards Egypt. Something like a picture of the Egyptian situation was shown to him in view of his utterances in Egypt, in which he gave praise in full measure to the British government for the development that followed British rule. It was not anticipated that he would refer to the subject, especially for the purpose of taking England to task.

### PROTEST FROM COLONIAL OFFICE

#### New Canadian Regulations in Regard to Immigration Are Looked Upon As Too Draconic by Home Authorities

#### MONEY QUALIFICATIONS PLACED TOO HIGH

Opinions for and Against Are Expressed at Conference Called by Royal Colonial Institute in London

OTTAWA, May 31.—A formal protest from the colonial office brought Earl Crewe, against the operation of the Canadian immigration regulations has been received by the government, and is now under consideration by the premier, who, in the absence of Mr. Frank Oliver, is acting as minister of the interior. The Home Government intimates that the regulations in regard to immigration are too strict, and that the money qualification is too high.

### BACK OF GOLD FROM OLD MINES

#### Queen Charlotte Property Once Worked by Hudson Bay Company Has Good Prospect of Satisfactory Profit

VANCOUVER, May 31.—The Queen Charlotte Islands have sent their first gold brick to the Dominion assay office in Victoria, and indications are that many others will soon follow. The brick represents one day's run of the mine, and is estimated to contain 100 lbs. of gold.

### SEVERE REMARKS ON CONDUCT OF NATIONALIST FACTION IN EGYPT

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### GOOD WORK OF JUVENILE COURT

#### Winnipeg Institution Commends Itself to F. C. Wade, K.C.—Plea for Youths Now Confined in Reformatories

WINNIPEG, May 31.—F. C. Wade, K.C., inspector general of the East Winnipeg institution, left for the East last night en route to Europe. In Winnipeg he paid a good deal of attention to the workings of the juvenile court, and the good work of the institution.

### HELPED BY RAINS

#### Driving on New Brunswick Straits Gets Welcome Lift from Floods

ST. JOHN, N.B., May 30.—Reports from Fredericton and other points on the upper St. John and Miramichi rivers today more cheerful because of the better driving conditions following the rains of last week. Fredericton reports that there is now a chance that the drive will be completed in a few days.

### TALKING OF SEALS

#### New York Paper Gives Its Opinion on Report That Treaty is Nearly Agreed Upon

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Evening Globe says: "Brief and lacking in detail is the report that a treaty between the United States, Canada, Russia and Japan has been practically concluded. The mere statement of it is all but agreed to stop pelagic fishing in the North Pacific ocean for a long term of years is enough to cause the uneasiness of other nations, particularly Japan, has been obtained to the restriction or prohibition of seal hunting in the Bering Sea."

### BOXING AGAIN ON THE SOUND

#### Seattle, May 31.—Professional boxing will soon be opened here, according to the plan of a group of promoters who have announced the organization of the Elliott Bay Athletic Club. The first match is to be a 6-round affair between Eddie Marino and Pete McVeigh, both of Seattle, and will be pulled off in a local theatre.

### FINAL BLOW TO NEW YORK RACING

#### Albany, N. Y., May 31.—The final blow against racing in this state was struck today when the legislature passed two more of the so-called anti-racing bills, which have been introduced by Governor Hughes.

### LAND REGISTRY ACT

In the matter of an application for Duplicates of Certificates of Title to Lots 16 and 17 and 5, Block 5 (Map 283), Victoria City. Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof to issue Duplicates of certificates of Title to said lands issued to James Watson Meldrum, on the 15th day of October, 1896.

### EXPLOSION ON TUG

VANCOUVER, B.C., May 31.—The tug "Chinook" was towed into the dock by the Takara Maru after being disabled by the cylinder port bursting. The Chinook was inward bound with a boom of logs from a camp near the Great Northern Cannery and had only been steaming half an hour when the explosion occurred. Luckily no one was injured, and the tug and its tow were drifted close to the cannery when the explosion occurred. Luckily the Takara Maru went out and brought the disabled vessel to port.

### DEATH OF NOTED LUMBERMAN

CRANBROOK, B.C., May 31.—The news of the sudden death of Archibald Leitch, the dean of the lumbermen of the Interior, came as a shock on the people of Cranbrook yesterday. He had been around the city in his motor car in the morning and though he was not looking very well, no one thought death was impending on him. He was buttoning his coat to go to lunch when he slipped to the floor of the motor car, and he was found by Archibald Leitch, who was driving the car. He was taken to the hospital, but he died before he could be removed.

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## Campbell

THE FASHION CENTRE

### Summery Apparel

For the Lady or Miss

WASH SKIRTS  
Wash Skirts of White Duck, pleated ..... \$2.25  
White Linen Skirts, pleated, trimmed with buttons ..... \$2.75  
Extra Fine White Lawn Skirts, pleated and trimmed with embroidery insertion ..... \$3.75  
Extra Quality Linen, Duck and Repp Skirts at \$3.75, \$3.99, \$4.75

BLOUSES  
Striped, navy, and white, black and white, and all white ..... 90c  
White Lawn Blouses, embroidered fronts, new sleeve, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and ..... \$1.75  
Colored Blouses in striped Zepphurs and Chambrays, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and ..... \$1.75

DRESSES  
White Muslin Princess Dresses, trimmed with fine lace and embroidery, \$6.00 and ..... \$5.75  
Extra Fine Organdy Princess Dresses, tucked and trimmed with fine Valenciennes insertion, \$5.75 and ..... \$6.50  
New Shipment of Wash Suits, ranging in price from \$12.50 to ..... \$5.75  
Wash Coats in linen, duck and repps, priced up from ..... \$6.25

### Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

NAVEL ORANGES, per doz.	40c
BANANAS, per doz.	35c
PINEAPPLES, each	35c
CHERRIES, white and black, per lb.	30c
GREEN PEAS, 3 lbs for	15c
NEW POTATOES, 5 lbs for	25c
LOCAL ASPARAGUS, per doz.	25c
LARGE CUCUMBERS, each	25c
HOTHOUSE TOMATOES, per lb.	25c

### FRESH STRAWBERRIES

### The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Phone 312

### "Etude" on sale for 5 Cents

Fletcher Bros. 123 Government Street

### Federal Wire-Tightener and Splicer

Will Accomplish in Thirty Seconds What Under the Present Methods Takes Five Men Thirty Minutes For Use on Farms, Ranches, Railroads and Wherever Wire Fences Are In Service Write for Illustrated Catalogue

### The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co.

Phone 59 VICTORIA, B.C., Agents 544-546 Yates St.

### NOTICE

I, John Day, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of provincial police at Victoria, B. C. for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Skinkin Hotel, situated at Telegraph Hill in the district of Atlin, to commence on the 1st day of July, 1910. (Signed) A. E. BELLRY, May 30, 1910.

### NOTICE

I, J. W. Williams, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C. for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the San Juan Hotel, situated at Port Renfrew, in the district of Esquimalt. (Signed) J. W. WILLIAMS, Dated the 18th day of May, 1910.

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### Corrig College

Season Hill Park, Victoria, B.C. Select High-Class Boarding College for BOYS of 8 to 18 years. Efficient staff of English, Mathematics, Music, and Physical Education. Home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK, prepared for gentlemanly home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Prepared for gentlemanly home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Prepared for gentlemanly home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Prepared for gentlemanly home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK.

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The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00, Six months .60, Three months .30. Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE UNIVERSITY

The University Commissioners held their first meeting Monday and heard what was presented in favor of the location of the institution in the vicinity of Victoria. The Colonist has refrained from dealing with the merits of the case pending its statement by those upon whom the duty of presenting it to the Commissioners was cast, but now that this has been done we feel that the field is open for the discussion of the subject from every point of view. It seems to us desirable that the Commissioners should have impressed upon their minds as strongly as possible all considerations which ought to determine the decision of the exceedingly important question that they are called upon to decide. While they occupy a quasi-judicial position, the discussion of the subject need not be carried on as a suit at law would be, for the issue is not inter partes, but an abstract one in which we all are alike, presumably at least, desirous that the decision shall go, not upon local considerations, but upon reasons that will bear upon the usefulness of the University as the crown of British Columbia's educational system.

It can be said truthfully for those who presented the case for this part of the province, that they approached it in no local spirit, but endeavored to make it plain to the Commissioners that there are reasons of a practical character why it is better in the interests of the whole province that the University should be established at the southern end of Vancouver Island than elsewhere, and these reasons were advanced without any expression of hostility to other parts of the province and without any attempt to depreciate the advantages that other localities might have to offer. An effort was made to place the case fairly before the Commissioners and to set forth nothing to which any other locality in the province can possibly take exception. The strength of Victoria's case does not depend upon the defects of the case that may be presented for any other locality, but upon its own intrinsic merits. The only aspect of the question upon which anything was said that made any other locality contrast unfavorably with Victoria was that bearing upon meteorological conditions, and the contrast here only arose out of inspection of the official meteorological returns. Not one of those who addressed the Commissioners spoke unfavorably of the climatic conditions existing in other parts of the province. Stress was laid upon the favorable climate of Victoria as shown by the weather returns and the experience of florists, and such comparisons as these facts suggested were left to the Commissioners themselves.

The attention of the Commissioners was directed to the fact that they were not called upon to decide according to the wishes of others, and that local preponderance of population ought to be a determining factor in their decision. It was pointed out to the Commissioners that in the area lying west of the Hope Mountains and south of a line drawn from Hope to Alberni about four-fifths of the present population of the province is now resident, but that this area is not more than one-seventy-fifth part of the whole province, and hence the future distribution of population cannot be judged from present conditions. No one in Victoria disputes the fact that through the development of recent years the increase of population around Burrard Inlet and the Lower Fraser has been very rapid, and far in excess of what it has been elsewhere, but we do dispute that the disproportion now existing from the point of population between that district and the rest of the province can be of a permanent character. Not even the most earnest advocate of Vancouver as a site for the University would make any such contention. Hence, the argument which might be based upon the present distribution of population, however weighty it might be if the subject to which it was directed were only one of temporary importance, will fall to the ground when applied to an institution intended to serve the purposes of the whole province and to be of a permanent character.

The question of accessibility was also touched upon, and it was pointed out that, in view of the vastness of the area of the province, the difference of a few score miles in the distance from any one point to any other point was to be insignificant to be taken into account. Great stress was laid upon the educational history of Victoria. Here again no comparisons were made, those who addressed the Commissioners on that point contenting themselves with relating incontrovertible facts and giving the reasons for them. It was felt by those who had the preparation of the case that the experience in the past was a fairly safe guide to what might reasonably be expected in the future, because the conditions that have influenced the

action of independent educationalists are of a permanent nature. In this connection the peculiar suitability of Victoria from the standpoint of University sports was dwelt upon and conclusive evidence was given that conditions here are exceedingly favorable. Here again the speakers resisted any temptation to draw comparisons, being satisfied that simply stating the facts as they are, they made out a case that is unanswerable. The special features of the case as they appear from the woman's point of view were fully set forth, and incidentally in this connection the advantages of this locality from the standpoint of students themselves was dwelt upon. This phase of the subject is broader than the application made of it by the lady who presented it. She was careful to speak only from the woman's point of view, but that is not of equal weight when applied to the men, who shall attend the University. One value of the presentation, made as it was, apart from the strength of the arguments advanced, consists in the fact that it directed the attention of the Commissioners to the important fact, which the education of young women will play in the work of the institution. From this point of view, we think it can be fairly said that in respect of the matter of location it is an instance of Victoria "first and the rest nowhere."

That there may be no local misunderstanding of the manner in which the subject was laid before the Commissioners, we may add that no attempt was made to impress upon them the desirability of locating the University within the corporate limits of Victoria. Indeed such allusions to actual sites as were made referred to places outside those limits. We think it can be said that the case was conducted in a spirit fully in keeping with the greatness of the issue involved, and with an absence of local feeling worthy of a locality that has so much to recommend it as Victoria has. We may add that the Commissioners have decided that they will content themselves with hearing what the advocates of the several localities may desire to advance, and will not conduct an examination of those who appear before them. They gave evidence that they are approaching the consideration of the subject with open minds and a desire to reach a decision that will be in the best interests of the educational interests of the province.

THE SALE OF STEWART The auction sale of lots in the new town of Stewart Monday was a remarkable incident. Here we have a double lot selling for \$19,600 in a townsite which was purchased from the government not long ago for \$250 an acre, and there are at least eight lots to the acre. This sale shows that those persons who have investigated the prospects of the young town, are fully convinced that its future will be permanent. The prices did not average as high as those at Prince Rupert, but they were by no means a bad score. They show the confidence felt in the building up of an important centre of population at the head of Portland Canal. This sale is exceedingly significant of the future development of British Columbia. Hitherto the progress of the province has been largely confined to the southern portion, but in Stewart we have the beginning of the second important city in the more northerly part of the province. It is not desirable that we should attempt to draw comparisons or forecast the future in any way, but the progress of Stewart and Prince Rupert show that the future distribution of population in British Columbia cannot be determined from present conditions. A chain of cities is being built up along the coast, and so one can undertake to say how many more will be established or which of them in the days to come will be the most important.

The government will realize a very handsome sum from its share of the townsite. Such sales are likely to prove in the future a very important source of revenue. Along the several lines of railway, in course of construction or proposed, there will be many new towns and from all, or nearly all of them, the government will derive a handsome sum of money. This is very important, because the creation of new towns necessarily imposes upon the treasury new and heavy charges. The next three or four years are likely to witness many sales as that which began yesterday and will be continued today.

THE PREROGATIVE

We are witnessing, says a recent English writer, a remarkable development of the royal prerogative. The history of the evolution of the British Constitution shows that the extent to which the prerogative has been exercised has varied from time to time. In discussing this subject during the lifetime of the late King, the Colonist advanced the proposition that in the Crown there is vested every power that may be necessary for the promotion of the well-being of the state. There are no limitations to the power of the Crown; there are no limitations to the power of Parliament. Under normal conditions no need arises for the exercise of the extreme power vested in the Crown, but no emergency is conceivable in which the sovereign may not do what the occasion demands for the protection of the national interests. He may not impose taxation; but he may obtain money by way of loan if it is required for necessary public purposes. A little consideration will show that this must be the case, for national existence would be impossible unless power was vested somewhere to do what might be requisite under any circumstances that might arise. Nor is this true of the United Kingdom alone. In the United States the powers of the President are defined by the Constitution. There was nothing in the Constitution that authorized the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, but much that seems to imply that the President had no authority to issue such a document and that, if issued, it would have no legal effect. But President Lincoln went into his authority conferred by the Constitution the power, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and as the person charged with the successful prosecution of the war against the South, to do anything that might be requisite for that purpose. The validity of his act has never been called in question, for it is self-evident that this extreme power must be vested somewhere. In the end the decision as to the validity of all acts rests with the people, in countries where popular government prevails, although that decision may come too late to alter what has been done; but the head of the nation must be prepared to act when emergency requires. The royal prerogative is held in trust for the benefit of the people. The King of England is as much the representative of the people as though he were chosen for his post by popular ballot. In him rests the repository of all power that has not been declared to be vested elsewhere by statute, and we are not, in any sense, to be understood as meaning that the prerogative might not, if the importance of the emergency seemed to call for it, disregard the positive declarations of a statute. It is not, however, for the King to do as he pleases, and it would be an error to suppose that he is not bound by the responsibility of his act would not be accepted by ministers who would answer to Parliament for it. Herein we see the King can do no wrong. The King himself, as long as he can and ministers to accept the responsibility for the exercise of the prerogative, need never personally become an issue in politics, provided he yields to the wishes of the people as they may be expressed by their representatives.

The extent to which the prerogative will be exercised in the past week upon the individual who wears the Crown. There was one point upon which Queen Victoria was very insistent, namely that she must be consulted in matters of foreign policy. When Lord Palmerston was Foreign Secretary in Lord John Russell's cabinet, he sent out a despatch without acquainting Her Majesty of its contents. She at once asserted her prerogative right to be advised of what was done in respect to international relations, and Lord Palmerston was obliged to resign. In other matters Her Majesty's consent is not required, but it is not desirable that things to which an extent that for several years there was growing up a feeling that the monarchy was a mere figurehead. The Crown of the United Kingdom has never been held by so unscrupulous a man as at the times when the person wearing it held most aloof from personal participation in the government of the nation. It cannot be said that King Edward VII asserted the prerogative, but he gave abundant evidence that the King's office was far other than a sinecure. He familiarized the nation with the idea of a king, who within constitutional limits, was a vital force in the life of the nation. It is to the legacy of his example that George V. succeeds and it is upon the manner in which he will employ the prerogative that the minds of the people of the world, and especially those of the United Kingdom, are concentrated. These observations are made to disabuse some people of the opinion that His Majesty is a mere puppet in the hands of his ministers, and to show that occasion may arise when he may be called upon to exercise powers of an extraordinary nature.

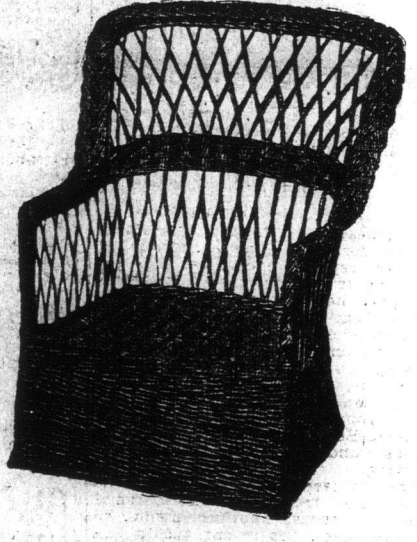
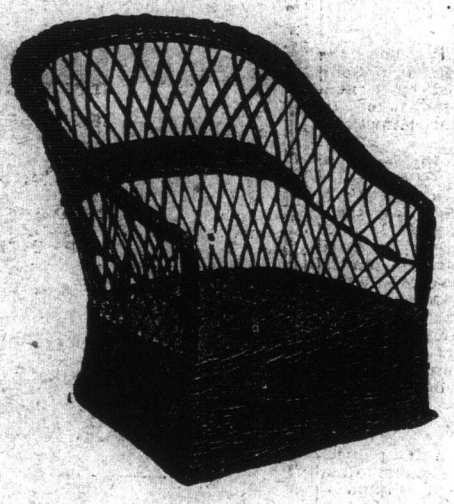
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Ladies: Use Our Rest Room 2nd Floor

Here's a Great Summer Chair

Have You Tried These English Willow Chairs?



We have never sold a more popular chair than these English Buff Willow Easy Chairs—that favorite "low" style chair. Great, large, roomy, easy chairs they are. They fit you—no matter what the mood may be, and you soon forget all your troubles. They are specially desirable just now, when a comfy, inviting chair for the porch or lawn is desired. And oh! what a chair for the Winter season before the grate fire! That's a far call—to Winter time—but we merely mention it to impress upon you the fact that while these are ideal Summer chairs—they are desirable at all seasons. We have just received a big shipment direct from the makers in England and have several excellent designs to offer you. Come in and make your selection today, while the assortment is complete. Many have been waiting for the arrival of this lot, and they'll quickly disappear. Come today and see the chairs at \$6, \$10, \$11, \$12 and \$14

Beautiful New Sterling Silver

Charming Creations—Desirable Wedding Gifts for June Brides

Doesn't Sterling Silver appeal to you as a practical, as well as particularly dainty, wedding gift? Sterling marked on it means that it is practically everlasting. No wearing out to it. Sterling silver makes a gift that will be handed down to the next generation—and then some. All these new pieces are exceptionally dainty in design, making them doubly acceptable as gifts for June brides. We would greatly appreciate an opportunity to show you these new arrivals. Come in today while the showing is complete. You'll be pleased with the new things shown.

- Sterling Silver Sugar Tongs at each \$1.50
Sterling Silver Salt Spoons at each 50¢
Sterling Silver Butter Spreads, dozen \$25.00
Sterling Silver Sugar Shells, \$2.50 to \$4.00
Sterling Silver Bouillon Spoons, dozen \$20.00
Sterling Silver Teaspoons, dozen, \$20.00
Sterling Silver Berry Spoons, each, \$8.00 to \$5.00
Salt and Pepper Shakers, sterling silver mounted cut-glass, at, per pair, \$4.00 to \$1.00

- Vases, plain and etched glass with sterling silver mountings, at from \$3.50 to \$1.50
Salt Cellars, glass, with and without sterling silver mountings, sterling silver spoons, in lined cases, at, per pair, \$3.00 to \$1.75
Marmalade Jar, sterling silver mounted glass, each \$3.00
Sugar Shaker, sterling silver mounted glass, each \$3.00
Macaroon Dish—Genuine Crown Derby China, with sterling silver rim and handle. Very dainty. Price \$15.00

Specially Good Value in Cut Glass

These New Arrivals Are Attractively Low-Priced

This new shipment of cut glass combines rich and beautiful cutting, clear, clean glass and low-prices in a remarkably pleasing way. It is a shipment of specially pleasing patterns, neat shapes—just the ideal glass for wedding gifts. And the prices show substantial savings over what you have expected to pay for such rich cut glass.

Here's an opportunity to secure a dainty wedding gift to some June Bride friend of yours. Don't miss seeing these newest pieces if you have a friend who is going to be married in June. They are ready for your inspection here today, and you are welcome to come and look.

- Bowls at \$7.50, \$6.50 and \$5.00
Olive Dishes at each \$4.00
Spoon Trays at each \$3.00
Nappies from, each \$1.50
Bowls, 4 1/4-in., at each \$2.25
Oil Bottles at each \$3.00

- Vases, at \$3.50, \$3.00 and \$2.50
Sugars and Creams at, per pair \$5.00
Celery Trays at \$6.50 and \$6.00
Fern Bowls, silver linings, at \$6.50
Bon Bonns, attractive designs, in heart, diamond, spade and club designs, at each \$2.50

New Brass Fern Pots and Jardinieres Today

Smart Designs in These Seasonable Articles Just Received

Brass Fern Pots and Jardinieres have been very popular and are growing more so every day. We have "sold out" several shipments of these and have been compelled to disappoint many customers during the past few days. We are ready today, however, with a big shipment of splendid styles.

Some decidedly "smart" designs are now offered in these seasonable articles, and if you are at all interested in having your ferns or choice flowers shown and displayed to best advantage, don't fail to come in and see these very latest arrivals. Come early, for although the shipment is a large one the choicest specimens are bound to quickly disappear.

- Brass Fern Pots—With metal linings. Stylish design and very popular. Great value at, each \$1.25
Brass Fern Pots—Earthenware lining, \$5.00 to \$3.50
Brass Jardinieres at \$6.00 to \$1.50

New Table Linen Being Unpacked Today

Come in and Choose from These Dainty, Snowy Creations of Quality

We are unpacking a big shipment of beautiful, snowy white table linen today—new arrivals that'll interest every homekeeper. Dainty new table clothes, table napkins, table damask, etc., included—also some dainty linen pillow cases.

We want you to come in and see these new arrivals. Come in and inspect at close range our excellent linen department. Learn where to buy superior quality linens at the prices most stores charge for very ordinary sorts. You are welcome to come in at any time—these latest additions will be ready tomorrow.

WEILER'S

The West's Greatest Furniture House

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

Combs!

We have a splendid assortment of English and American makes—the best procurable—all-coarse and other Combs

Prices Start at 25c

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST 1223 GOVERNMENT STREET, NEAR YATES



NICARAGUANS STILL AT WAR

Troops of Madrid Government Make Further Attacks Positions of Revolution in Vicinity of Bluefields

INSURGENTS MORE THAN HOLD THEIR OWN

United States Marines Bluejackets to Be Land Prevent Fighting Within Limits of the City

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A telegram dated Bluefields, and sent there at six o'clock this morning stated that the government troops which for several weeks have been forcing Bluefields to the westward, began the attacking operations today. The forces attacking the city were those of the government under General Lara, who in the last few days has repeatedly attacked the revolutionary forces of General Estrada. The fighting has taken place near Bluefields, and the insurgents are holding their own with the attacking troops, and repulsing each time, capturing two hundred of the Madrid troops. These troops when brought into Bluefields, into General Estrada's hands, the government troops under General Lara are starving. The cruiser Dubuque, which has been rushed from Bluefields to the town to secure reinforcements, already taken on board 200 of the marines that have been encamped there and sailed from Cristobel Bluefields. It is believed that with the landing of about 300 marines, and some bluejackets in the two ships, the government forces will have no difficulty in carrying out General Gilmer's orders, to both to refrain from fighting within the limits.

MAKE MORE MONEY

Baseball Grounds to Be Utilized Times When No Games Are To Be Played. PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 30.—Local and American league baseball parks are to be better used by managers when the national game is played on them. At a meeting today of men who know amusement enterprises an organization was formed with a capitalization of \$100,000,000 which is the culmination of a project that was started more than a year ago.

FOREST FIRE DAMAGE

Extensive Destruction of Timber Other Property in Mistamin District. MISTAMIN, May 30.—Communication has been interrupted for two days by bush fires destroying the telegraph lines. A heavy rain on Saturday most completely extinguished the fire and danger of a further outbreak practically over.

King's Birthday in Australia

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 30.—It has been found impossible to cancel a general holiday orders for the observance of the King's Birthday.

May Become Judge

OTTAWA, May 30.—It is rumored here that Hon. Jacques Bureau a letter general will retire from the position in the near distant future to accept a judgeship.

Grand Trunk Finances

LONDON, May 30.—The Grand Trunk April statement shows that gross receipts of the Grand Trunk for the month increased \$2,100 sterling, while operating expenses increased \$25,900 sterling. Canada Atlantic net profits increased \$2,130 sterling. Grand Haven net profits decreased \$2,700 sterling. Grand Haven net profits increased \$1,000 sterling. The total profit of the whole system increased \$2,850.

Victory for Cornell

BOSTON, Mass., May 30.—Sixty strong-armed Cornell oarsmen won Charles River today, the Varsity of Harvard in a beautiful race a full length while the freshmen completely outlasted the crimson oarsmen by six lengths. Cornell's choppy stroke proved superior to Harvard's long rhythmic swing. Tim Cornell, 11:23; Harvard, 11:27. In the freshmen's race it was Cornell, 11:28; Harvard, 11:26.

Rev. B. H. Balderstone has been succeeded by Rev. W. Schlicher as the pastor of the North Vancouver Methodist church.



OLD MEN IN BLUE MARCH PAINFULLY

Remnant of New York's Contribution to Northern Civil War Army Pass in Review Before President Taft

NEW YORK, May 30.—Before the President of the United States there passed in review today what remains of New York's contribution to the Civil War.

THRILLING TALE OF THE SEA

Made Long Trip to Bring Assistance to Comrades on Disabled Bark Loch Katrine

Nova was brought by the steamer Manuka which reached port today after the abandonment of the old clipper Loch Katrine, dismantled April 27th in a gale off the Australian coast.

ing. We tried all we could to secure the foremast and the foreyard, but owing to the heavy rolling of the ship we could do nothing.

"Captain Martie then decided to try to sail the ship. He employed a crew of about 150 men and boys. Then we sent the spanker boom aloft and tried to get a square sail on her.

"At 6 o'clock on the evening of Monday, May 2, when it was seen that nothing could be got out of her, the captain called all hands aft, and said: 'See here, men. We have done all we could to try to get the ship on her way. All our efforts are fruitless, and we cannot see any prospect of our getting to the land.'

"The first gale drove her about 70 miles out of her course. But after she had drifted about 90 miles, she was blown back to the land by a gale from the north-east.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table listing market prices for various goods including Royal Household, Wheat, Flour, and other commodities.

PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS

Greenwood is to celebrate Dominion Day. Kamloops now has drop letter boxes. The Nicola Valley News is now an eight-page standard sized weekly.

SAVED FROM THE KNIFE

Appendicitis Cured by "Fruit-a-lives"

NEWBURGH, Ont., Feb. 12, 1910. "Just about a year ago our daughter, Ella, was taken with terrible pains in the right side. The pain was so severe that we had to call on a doctor."

SAVE EMIGRANTS FOR DOMINIONS Suggestion for Diversion of Emigration Flow from Britain to Parts of Empire

LONDON, May 30.—A conference convened by the Royal Colonial Institute is considering the diversion of the stream of British emigration now going to the Empire to the British Dominions.

OKANAGAN FRUIT CROP EXCELLENT

Expert Grower Predicts That All Previous Records for Production in the Valley Will Be Surpassed This Season

YANCOUVER, May 30.—All records for fruit production in the Okanagan Valley for this year, according to W. Stanley Ricardo, manager of the Coldstream Ranch, who is here today.

The Comfort of a Home

Is very materially added to by well designed mantels and grates with appropriate tiling to match your carpet. We never had a better stock of

MANTELS GRATES AND TILES than we have now. They are not an expensive item to your home—on the contrary, the qualities we handle make them cheap to you.

LONGBOAT STILL IS IN THE GAME

When shown the report in a Toronto paper of recent issue, which claimed that Tom Longboat was down and out, Mr. Longboat, the Indian manager, laughed and said: 'I seem as if some busybody in Toronto is endeavoring to put the Indian in wrong with everybody. This has been tried before, but has always failed. As far as the Indian's finances are concerned, I can say that they are in good shape; in fact, in much better shape than when Tom was handed over to my care. Why, he owns valuable property and a store on the Indian reserve, and then has his property in Toronto, and not a bit of mortgage on either. The store is doing well, and will always prove a permanent home for the Indian. I guess if some of the busybodies would make a few inquiries, they would discover that Longboat is in good shape, as far as worldly wealth is concerned, and that he has not made such a bad fist of it after all. And what is more to the point, Longboat would have been worth more if the same busybodies had kept out of his affairs.'

Raymond & Sons

613 Pandora Street. Phone 272. Res. 376

Births, Marriages, Deaths

WILSON—On Saturday, the 28th inst. to the wife of Charles E. Wilson, a son, Charles E. Wilson, Jr., born June 1st, 1910.

PRESENTS CASE OF PULP ENTER

Vancouver Witness Hear Forestry Commission Special Concessions to Proposed Company

Special representations in behalf of a new pulp manufacturing enterprise for British Columbia, advanced by Mr. Bremner, of Vancouver, monopolized Tuesday's sitting of the Forestry Commission.

# FROM THE KNIFE

## by "Fruit-a-lives"

NEWBURGH, Ont., Feb. 12th, 1910. Mr. Ella, (fifteen years), was taken with a severe fever that we had to carry the care of a first-class doctor, who advised an operation. The operation was done and she was again examined by the doctor and he said she was cured. As we had taken her to Kingston, Ontario where she was again examined by a doctor and he said she was cured. As we had taken her to Kingston, Ontario where she was again examined by a doctor and he said she was cured.

W. J. FOX, (Father), LILLIAN FOX, (Mother). Words cannot express the gratitude of Mr. and Mrs. Fox. And Miss Ella will always remember "Fruit-a-lives" the "Discovery" of an eminent physician and the only medicine in the world made of fruit. 50c a box, 6 for \$3.00 or trial box, 50c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited Ottawa.

# The Comfort of a Home

Is very materially added to by well designed mantels and grates with appropriate tiling to match your carpet. We never had a better stock of

# MANTELS GRATES AND TILES

than we have now. They are not an expensive item to your home—the contrary, the qualities we handle make them cheap to you.

# Raymond & Sons

613 Pandora Street Phone 272 Res. 376

# Births Marriages Deaths

**WILSON**—On Saturday, the 28th inst. to the wife of Charles E. Wilson, a son, Charles E. Wilson, Jr., age one year.

**BURNETT**—On May 25th, at St. Joseph's hospital, in the wife of Charles E. Burnett, a son, Charles E. Burnett, age one year.

**MORRISON**—On May 20th, at St. Joseph's hospital, in the wife of John Y. Morrison, a daughter, Mrs. John Y. Morrison, age one year.

**MARJISON**—On May 21st, at 814 Avon Road, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. John Y. Marjison.

**HURST**—At 1808 Yates street, Zoe Will-Eda, infant daughter of Mr. Hurst, age one year.

**HURST**—At 1808 Yates street, Zoe Will-Eda, infant daughter of Mr. Hurst, age one year.

**RANK**—At the family residence, 1082 Davie street, of Oak Bay, Mrs. Frank Rank, a native of Saxony, Germany, aged 50 years.

**RIDDLE**—On the 30th inst. at St. Joseph's hospital, Benjamin Eyered Criddle, aged 51 years.

# CORPORATION TAX CASES DELAYED

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Supreme Court of the United States today set the corporation tax cases for argument at the beginning of the next term. It will insure participation of Governor Hughes in the determination of the cases. No reason was given for the re-assignment of the cases. The cases were originally assigned to the court in 1909, but the court had not yet decided them. The cases are: *McClure v. Board of Education*, *St. Louis v. American Express Co.*, *St. Paul & Northern Pacific R.R. v. United States*, *St. Paul & Northern Pacific R.R. v. United States*, *St. Paul & Northern Pacific R.R. v. United States*.

# PRESENTS CASE OF PULP ENTERPRISE

## Vancouver Witness Heard by Forestry Commission Urges Special Concessions to Proposed Company

Special representations in behalf of a new pulp manufacturing enterprise for British Columbia, advanced by Mr. Bremner of Vancouver, largely monopolized the sittings of the timber and forestry commission, that body meeting both morning and afternoon and hearing in all four witnesses. Good results were apparent, almost from the first, and the continuous treatment cured her.

Commissioner Flumerfelt inquired if the case could be made in pulp manufacture of the pulp industry. Still Experimenting. The reply was that this had not yet been experimented with. Use could be made of the spruce, probably of the hemlock and the larch, and possibly of the fir and the cottonwood. In 1907 Ontario had made an special bid to secure the establishment of the pulp industry in that province. It had strictly prohibited pulp export, had an extensive reserve of 290 square miles, with magnificent water-power, and had fixed duty at forty cents on spruce and twenty cents on other woods. And yet not a single bid was obtained, although this provincial offer was very widely advertised. Here in British Columbia the opportunity so courted by Ontario was knocking at the door. The pulp mills would bring population, and if this province had a mill producing the highest grade of pulp fibre, the paper mills would be bound to come.

Commissioner Flumerfelt inquired if the company represented by the witness had established any plant at which experiments had been made. The witness replied that this had not been done. The witness also stated that the company had a large tract of land in the province, and that it was willing to make special concessions to the government. The witness also stated that the company had a large tract of land in the province, and that it was willing to make special concessions to the government.

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# WHAT WOULD BE THE RESULT TO THE GOVERNMENT IF THE FIR TIMBER WERE CONVERTED INTO PULP?

The witness was asked if the same would happen to the plant if made of fibre. It was hard to look into the future, but if the manufacture of pulp were introduced, the company would probably go out of business. The witness also stated that the company had a large tract of land in the province, and that it was willing to make special concessions to the government.

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# FATALITY ON BURNSIDE ROAD

## Four Year Old Boy Darts in Front of Motor Car Receiving Injuries Resulting in His Death

Knocked down by the automobile driven by Dr. Fraser directly in front of the four-year-old son of Martin Brinkman, motorist of the B. C. Electric Company, Harriet Road, received injuries last night which resulted in his death. The boy, who was dashing across the road, was struck by the car and killed. The driver, Dr. Fraser, was not injured.

Dr. Fraser was driving the car on Harriet Road last night when he saw a small child dashing across the road. He stopped the car, but the child was already in the road. The child was struck by the car and killed. The driver, Dr. Fraser, was not injured.

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# COLORED BOXER IS NOT SUPERSTITIOUS

## MAY ESTABLISH HORSE COLONY

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—That Jack Johnson is not a fighter who is burdened with superstitions, as are so many of his professional, was shown today, in company with other helpers, Johnson was entering the rubbering room for his daily massage when it was noticed that "No. 1" was tucked over his doorway.

Johnson was entering the rubbering room for his daily massage when it was noticed that "No. 1" was tucked over his doorway. Johnson was not superstitious, as many of his professional colleagues are.

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# DESIGNED TO BE PROVINCIAL PARK

## Reserve Placed on All Unalienated Lands in Vicinity of Buttle Lake by Provincial Government

At yesterday's sitting of the executive order-in-council was passed creating a reserve of all unalienated and unoccupied lands in the vicinity of Buttle Lake for the purpose of the crown, this reserve covering the zone which recently has been a subject of great interest and of numerous representations on the part of the Natural History Society, the Development League and other public bodies. It is understood to be that this reserve will constitute a magnificent provincial national park for the people of British Columbia, quickly and easily accessible from the chief centres of its scenic delights, mountains, lakes and forests.

The reserve covers a large area of land in the vicinity of Buttle Lake. It is understood to be that this reserve will constitute a magnificent provincial national park for the people of British Columbia, quickly and easily accessible from the chief centres of its scenic delights, mountains, lakes and forests.

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# ICE BLOCKS WAY OF HELEN JOHNSON

## Trading Schooner Bound to Cape Nome Pushes Back to Await Break Up of Ice

NOME, May 31.—Captain Louis L. Lane of the power schooner Helen Johnson, which sailed from Seattle last month on a high speed trip to Nome, has returned today to Seattle. The schooner was at Rocky Point, eighty miles south of Nome, when it was blocked by ice. The schooner was unable to proceed and was forced to return to Seattle.

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# COAST MIEN MAY RACE IN WINNIPEG

## Vancouver Expected to Send a Number Entries for Big Row Contest in Manitoba

WINNIPEG, May 31.—The Pacific coast men may race in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on June 25th. Vancouver is expected to send a number of entries for the big row contest. The race is expected to be a very exciting one.

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# STEAMER KASLO WILL BE RAISED

## Accident to Alsworth Was Caused by Sudden Heavy Vessel Around in Ice

NELSON, May 31.—The steamer Kaslo will be raised at once, it was announced today. The vessel was sunk in the Strait of Georgia on May 25th. The cause of the accident was a sudden heavy vessel around in the ice.

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# Victoria and Vancouver Island—An Appreciation

By William Blayney, in Canada.

"Victoria's got a move on! Real estate's jogging. I was kind o' surprised when I was over there the other day," remarked a Vancouver man at the breakfast table at the Vancouver Hotel. "You don't say so," replied the man sitting opposite him; "I'm from Agassiz, and on my way to Victoria for the opening of Parliament. I've been in the Province for more than twenty-five years, and knew Vancouver when it was only a bunch of shacks and saloons, and its only 'booter' Gassy Jack. Look at it now! Fine town, d'ye say? Bet your life it's a fine town! And going to be one of the finest towns on this continent before long. But my favorite's Victoria. Next year I'm selling out at Agassiz and going over there to live quietly and comfortably for the rest of my life. I've got a nice little property overlooking the sea. The house is just big enough for me and the missus, with a couple of spare bedrooms, and there's about an acre of land. Glad I bought the place a few years ago. It would cost me three or four times as much if I were buying it now. You'd like Victoria; it's about as English as it's possible for any city on this continent to be. At one time there was keen rivalry between Vancouver and Victoria, but I guess Victoria's given up the running now and settled down to quieter methods of progress."

Four hours later I was on board the Princess Charlotte, bound for Victoria and Vancouver Island, which Miss Agnes Deans Cameron has poetically christened the "Isle of Dreams." The C. P. R. maintains a daily service between Vancouver and Victoria by means of fast, modern, elegant, 1,000-ton 18-knot steamers, fitted with the Marconi wireless apparatus. The distance is eighty miles, and the passage, under all ordinary conditions, takes five hours during the daytime, and about half an hour longer at night. There is, however, a shorter route to the island, though not to Victoria, and that by a comfortable steamer, which makes a daily trip between Vancouver and Nanaimo, a distance of thirty-eight miles only.

One is never out of sight of land between Vancouver and Victoria, unless there be fog. The passage is very much like that through the Inland Sea of Japan, or among the Ionian Islands, or off the western coast of Korea. After leaving Burrard Inlet by a narrow channel, of inestimable value to Vancouver for defensive purposes, the steamer crosses the open Gulf of Georgia in a southerly direction, and then takes an intricate course through the group of islands and islets lying off the south-east coast of Vancouver Island. The islands on each side of this strait—or, as it is termed on the chart, "pass"—are, I regret to say, disfigured and disgraced by a number of unsightly hoardings, advertising hotels, clothing stores, real estate, and so forth. On one of the islands I noticed a few sheep. On another a large area of slightly sloping land had been cleared of timber and brought under cultivation, evidently for market garden and fruit-growing purposes.

Soon after sunset a large number of twinkling lights on our starboard bow intimated that we were passing the little town of Sidney, with its large lumber mills. Sidney is situated on a peninsula of Vancouver Island, and is the terminus of a short railway connecting it with Victoria. The railway is an almost infinitesimal portion of J. J. Hill's Great Northern system.

In less than an hour afterwards the Princess Charlotte slowed down, blasted forth the announcement of her arrival, and carefully, cautiously steamed her way through the narrow entrance to the inner harbor of Victoria, capital of British Columbia, and seat of the Provincial Government. There are three harbors in the area usually covered when speaking of Victoria, viz., that known as Victoria harbor, in the centre, Oak Bay on the east, and Esquimalt harbor on the west. Coasting steamers berth in the inner portion of Victoria harbor, and ocean-going liners in the outer portion.

Facing the inner harbor and excellent landing stage are the Parliament buildings and the C. P. R. Express Hotel at right angles to each other. A handsome granite retaining wall has been built round this portion of the harbor, between which and the Express Hotel lies the main street, clean, wide, and well-paved. Stand in the middle of this street, in front of the great hotel, shut your eyes and turn round three times, and you wouldn't know, when you opened them again, whether you were on the Thames Embankment in London or on Government Street, Victoria, such is their similarity; though, of course, the "Embankment" of Victoria is an altogether much smaller affair than that of London. The space between the street and the Parliament Buildings, and that in front of the Express, is laid out in beautiful lawns, adorned with flower beds of all sizes, shapes and descriptions, ornamental shrubs, firs, and shade-giving trees. Here and there were holly trees covered with a profusion of superb berries. Both holly and ivy grow to perfection on Vancouver Island. Holly is now being cultivated there for trade purposes, and finds a ready market in San Francisco and the other towns of the Western States. Buyers were paying as much as 40 cents per lb. for last December. In Medicine Hat, Alberta, where I happened to be a few days before Christmas, a small consignment was on sale at 50 cents per lb.

I would advise visitors to Victoria to lose no time in paying a visit to the Museum. No better knowledge of the natural products of British Columbia is obtainable than that afforded by a few hours spent among the splen-

did specimens of fauna and flora, of reptile and insect, of fish and shell, of grass, tree and herb, all carefully labelled, and housed in several rooms allocated for this purpose in the Parliament buildings.

Victoria is distinctively a city of "homes," and, in this respect, has been compared to Toronto, to Cheltenham, to Los Angeles, and a host of similar places. That this is so is due more to its delightful climate than to any other one individual factor. From statistics I find that the highest registered temperature during the last six years was 88.5 deg., and the lowest 7.4 deg.; this latter, however, being quite abnormal, for the next lowest registration during the same period was 14.8 deg. The average temperature for these years is given as 50 deg., and the rainfall placed at 27.7 in., whilst the precipitation of snow amounted to an average of 4.8 in., three-eighths of which fell in one year, viz., 1904. In 1908 the fall was only four-fifths of an inch.

Attracted by this mild and equable climate, to which may also be added the city's intensely beautiful situation and surroundings, the farmer and business man of the Prairie Provinces are beginning to look upon Victoria as the "Mecca" of their retired life. In many cases their only ambition is, in the shortest possible time, to make enough money to go "over to Victoria," and live a life of comfort and ease; and well they deserve it, too.

The population of the city is officially given as 49,000, and is, apparently, more rapidly increasing at the present time than has ever been the case heretofore. Its assessment for 1908 was \$28,326,120. The first distinctively large block of offices, after the style of those which are such prominent features in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, and Montreal, is now in course of construction, and, when completed, will give a new and more pronounced appearance to the city as a business centre. From an architectural point of view, however, the Parliament buildings are likely to remain, for very many years to come, its chief glory.

Twenty of the principal towns on the Island have banded themselves into a society called the Vancouver Island Development League, to co-operate in the work of publishing abroad the advantages and opportunities which the Island offers to the settler. These advantages and opportunities are best enumerated in the words of the League: "Fruit and vegetable growing, poultry raising, mixed farming, flower culture, bee-keeping, timber, pulp wood, coal, iron, marble, gold, copper, building stone, fire and brick clay, cement, quicksilver, salmon, herring, cod and halibut fishing, sealing industry, deep-sea harbors, government land, cheap electric power, water power, manufactures, railroad building, shipbuilding, the most equable climate in the world, unequalled living conditions; hunting and fishing, splendid roads, fine schools, law and order, the grandest and most varied scenery, the geographical command of trans-Pacific commerce, and the assembled essentials of manufacturing greatness." Surely there are very few islands of 15,000 square miles (about twice the size of Wales), either within the British Empire or without it, that can boast of so many natural resources and attractive features. Anything cultivated in Great Britain will grow and flourish equally as well in Vancouver Island, and all domestic animals thrive and can be profitably raised there.

Vegetables, in some cases, grow to enormous proportions in the virgin soil. Mr. Ernest McGaffey, secretary of the Victoria Branch of the Development League, had occasion to visit the small town of Duncan, some forty miles from the capital, and was invited to dine with one of the most prominent farmers there. "Do you like carrots, Mr. McGaffey?" asked his host. "Why, sure," was the reply. "Here, boy," called the farmer to one of his employees, "go and fetch a carrot from the field." A few minutes later the boy returned, carrying on his back a carrot of gigantic size. This he placed on the ground, and with an axe cut off a small portion, sufficient for the wants of the household and its guest for the meal, and carried it to the kitchen.

Big vegetables of this description are not, however, the exception in British Columbia; they are the rule. Mr. McConnell, editor of the Vancouver Saturday Sun, told me that he had recently purchased a quantity of potatoes grown in the Similkameen Valley, the majority of which were so large that it was necessary to cook only one for each dinner for his household of four or five people. I myself saw pumpkins weighing half a cwt., swedes of larger size than I have ever seen in Great Britain, and potatoes weighing 2, 3 and 4 lb. each, all grown in the Chilliwack Valley. The two valleys I have mentioned are, of course, on the mainland, but this makes no difference. The same vegetables will grow to the same proportions and with the same excellent flavor equally as well on Vancouver Island.

Whilst on the subject of vegetables, it is interesting to note that the Victoria Fruit Growers' Exchange, which by no means includes all the growers on the Island, last season handled 1,000 boxes of tomatoes, 200 boxes of peas, and 1,000 sacks of potatoes, besides large quantities of asparagus, carrots, squash, corn (Indian), turnips, citrons, cucumbers, beans, radishes, lettuce, onions, etc.

Turning from vegetables to fruit, the Exchange handled 48,000 boxes of strawberries, 24,000 boxes of currants, 2,000 crates of cherries, 4,500 crates of prunes, 24,000 boxes of loganberries, 14,400 boxes of gooseberries, 3,000 crates of plums, 20,000 boxes of apples, 1,000 crates of rhubarb, and 1,000 boxes of pears. From this it will be seen that strawberry culture forms one of the most important branches of fruit growing; it is destined to in-

crease to a distinctly large and profitable industry, by reason of the size and delicious flavor of the berries.

Much attention is also being paid to the cultivation of bulbs and flowers as profitable industries, and bee-keeping has met with considerable success. The Island is particularly suitable for poultry-raising, and farmers have no difficulty in making each bird return an average profit of \$2 a year.

There are still many thousands of acres of land open to settlement on Vancouver Island, and Crown lands may be obtained from the Government on the very easiest terms; but it is all practically covered to profusion with heavy timber, the cost of removing which, and clearing the land ready for breaking up, amounts to anything up to \$250 per acre. Cleared and cultivated land is worth from \$100 to \$500 per acre. About twenty varieties of useful timber are found in the dense forests of Vancouver Island, although only some four of them, at present, find their way into the market. Of these, the gigantic Douglas fir, which may often be found growing to a height of 300 ft., is the chief. The next in commercial importance is the red cedar, another forest giant. Spruce and hemlock complete the list. Imagine a settler attempting to clear these enormous trees, some of them 9, 10, or 11 ft. in diameter, from his land! I was told of a lumberjack who once, for a wager, undertook single-handed, and with only an axe, to fell a particularly big specimen within a certain time. It took him three weeks to complete the task! Lately the Development League has appealed to the Government to formulate some scheme of granting assistance to the settler in the matter of clearing his land, for which he would be asked to make payment by annual instalments over several years.

The mineral wealth of Vancouver Island is one of its most valuable assets, if not the most valuable. A million and a half tons of coal are being mined annually in one district alone, and valuable deposits have been discovered in many other parts of the island. Iron is plentiful, and in certain districts along the western coast is said to exist in immense quantities. Copper deposits are being worked in paying quantities in a dozen different places, and gold and silver have been found pretty generally distributed through the western half of the island. Beautiful marble is quarried at Nootka, on the west coast, and Portland cement is manufactured near Victoria.

## The Ubiquitous Halibut

One cannot be long in any hotel or restaurant in Canada without seeing halibut on the bill of fare. In this respect it assumes the position of a national dish. It is there on Christmas Day, and again on Midsummer Day, and there are not many days in between these two dates when halibut finds no place on the menu. To Vancouver Island and its fishing banks Canada owes a deep debt of gratitude for this unending supply of halibut, made possible in the remotest districts of the Dominion, to some extent, by cold storage and refrigerator car facilities for its transportation. So plentiful is halibut in the waters of the west coast of Vancouver Island, that Mr. Ernest McGaffey, on one occasion, watched a few Indians, with their crude fishing arrangements, catch 21,000 lb. in Clayoquot Sound in one day. When it is remembered that a halibut sometimes weighs as much as 300 lb., perhaps this achievement will lose a tiny part of its glory. Salmon, trout, cod, sturgeon, herring, smelt, and countless numbers of an almost endless variety of fish inhabit the waters, both fresh and salt, of Vancouver Island, the fishing industry lying almost entirely in the hands of the Japanese.

The "Liverpool Street Station" of Victoria is still in its infancy, and is, altogether, a very small affair, but it serves the same excellent purpose as its great London prototype, inasmuch as it is the terminus of the railway between Victoria and Nanaimo, the "Yarmouth" of Vancouver Island. This railway, known locally as the "E. & N.," and officially as the "Esquimalt and Nanaimo," is now part and parcel of the great Canadian Pacific system, but has not long been in the hands of its new proprietors. Formerly it was mainly in the ownership of the great "coal king" of Vancouver Island, Mr. James Dunsmuir, from whom the C. P. R. Company purchased it for \$2,000,000. Seventy-eight miles of the E. & N. Railway are now in operation, the present northern terminus being Wellington, five miles beyond Nanaimo; but the line is being actively extended towards Alberni, Beaver Creek and New Alberni. This extension is about fifty miles long, known as Alberni Canal, penetrating the island for a distance of about 35 miles, and having its outlet in Barkley Sound. The Alberni Canal is easily navigable by the largest ocean-going steamers. In addition to the "E. & N." line there are two other railways on Vancouver Island—the "Victoria and Sidney," seventeen miles in length, belonging to the Great Northern system, and a railroad between Union Bay and Cumberland, twelve miles long, and owned and operated by the Wellington Collieries Company, one of Mr. James Dunsmuir's interests.

## Vancouver Island's Scenic Beauty

The Island of Vancouver is one gigantic mass of scenic beauty and natural grandeur. Throughout the seventy-three miles between Victoria and Nanaimo, there is not a single spot, as seen from the train, which even the least impressionable traveller could, by any

stretch of the imagination, call dull, uninteresting, or unattractive; on the contrary, the traveller is usually in raptures from one end of the journey to the other. Four miles out of the Victoria terminus a good view is obtained of the magnificent harbor of Esquimalt, ranking with Halifax (Nova Scotia), Sydney (Australia), and Hong-Kong, as one of the most beautiful and safest harbors in the British Empire. The former glory of Esquimalt as a naval station is in process of being restored through Canada's coming into possession of a special Canadian navy of her own. Before the world grows much older steam pinnaces will again be shooting over the placid waters of Esquimalt, and the streets of the city of Victoria will be alive once more, with loose-limbed bluejackets and red-coated marines on shore leave.

Between Esquimalt and Summit, a distance of sixteen miles, the railroad track is, for a great part of the way, hewn out of the side of a precipitous mountain range, and, in its course, is carried over two deep yawning canyons by huge trestle bridges, one of which is built on a curve. This latter is now being replaced by a steel structure. Far down below this particular portion of the track lies the beautiful Saanich Inlet, a long, narrow fjord whose steep sides are clothed with forests of gigantic timber right down to the water's edge. At the edge of this inlet, lying close to the railway, is Goldstream, a perfect paradise of beauty, and renowned as the haunt of picnic parties from Victoria. At Summit, the railway leaves the valley of the Saanich Inlet and crosses over into Cowichan Valley, one of the most settled districts of the island. This district includes the basins of two or three rivers and the area of two large lakes, the largest being Lake Cowichan, covering about seventy-five square miles, but not visible from the railway. The other is Shawanigan Lake, popular with the good people of Victoria as a summer resort. Two excellent hotels, two miles apart, have been built here, and each of them adjoins the railway and is close to the lake.

## The Gentleman Farmer's Paradise

Twelve miles farther on the line crosses the Cowichan river and runs into the pretty little town of Duncan's, which, in spite of its size, is one of the best known places on Vancouver Island. The people of the town and surrounding district are intensely English, so much so that the place is usually spoken of as "Knickerbocker Town" in other parts of British Columbia. Duncan's is, without a shadow of doubt, both thriving and prosperous. The land is occupied by the so-called English "gentleman farmer," who gets a good return for his capital, all the fishing, hunting, and shooting he needs, a climate second to none in the whole world, and the opportunity of wearing his beloved knickerbockers or breeches and leggings without being stared at in wonder and curiosity.

Four miles from Duncan's the line passes Tye, the principal copper mine and smelter of Vancouver Island; and eight miles farther on reaches Chemainus, on Chemainus Bay. Here the Victoria Lumber Company has its large lumber mills. Logs are brought down from the forest to the mill by the company's own locomotives and cars running on its private owned track, and ocean-going steamers and sailing vessels load the sawn lumber at a wharf alongside the mill for almost every habitable part of the globe. Soon after leaving Chemainus the railroad enters the great coal-bearing district which exists for many miles along the eastern coast of the island. On our right, as we go north, lies Oyster Bay, a beautiful inlet. Here is Ladysmith, shipping point for the great mines of the Wellington Collieries Company, whose wharves, bunkers, cheeks, sidings and trestle bridges form such an important item in the life and activity of the little town, which received its name in honor of the Ladysmith of South Africa.

## Nanaimo: The "Coal City."

Nine miles farther on we reach South Wellington and more collieries; and about fifteen minutes later Nanaimo, the "Coal City," and second largest town on Vancouver Island. Nanaimo is a most delightful city; it is even quaint, and needs only some old ruined castle or Elizabethan house to complete the picture. Its streets turn and twist in all directions, and are absolutely devoid of the geometrical precision so prevalent in those of nearly every other Canadian town. Some of the hostels are known as "inns," whereas the term "hotel" is almost invariably applied throughout the Dominion. The glory of Nanaimo is its almost land-locked harbor.

The city has a population of 8,000, an excellent water system, electric light, gas and telephones. Its principal industries are mining, lumbering and fishing. Three large coal mining companies are at work in the immediate neighborhood, and two important lumber companies are located here. The fishing industry at present is almost entirely in the hands of the Japanese. During the herring season some five or six hundred men are employed, and from forty to fifty million pounds of fish are caught. The great bulk of this is exported to Japan and China. Quite recently a local company has been formed and incorporated for the purpose of engaging in the business of canning, curing, and packing food products, the chief of which will be the various kinds of fish caught along the Pacific Coast, and it will make a specialty of canning herrings when in season. Next to wheat and meal, fish is the principal staple of the world, and, strange as it may

seem, there is not a cannery for putting up herring along the whole of the Pacific Coast, although it appears to be one of the homes of this particular fish. With the type of machinery now owned by the company, which, by the way, was purchased from Messrs. Rhodes & Sons, of Wakefield, herring can be put up in the form of bloaters, fresh herrings, kippered herrings, and herrings in tomato sauce. During the herring run, which begins early in November, fish are obtainable in unlimited quantities for canning and packing purposes at prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$8.00 per ton.

In the immediate vicinity of Nanaimo there are many hundreds of acres of rich fruit and farming lands. The annual rainfall amounts to about 40 inches, and the climate is as equable as that of any other district on Vancouver Island. The country roads are well kept, and are much favored by motorists. As a centre for sportsmen, Nanaimo is unsurpassed. Fish are plentiful in sea, lake, river and stream; deer and feathered game are abundant within a few miles, and bears, panthers, wolves, and other big game are by no means scarce in the interior of the Island.

## FEMALE BEAUTY

Auguste Rodin, in some remarks recorded in the *Matin*, speaks of the beauty of woman ancient and modern. "Maitre, do you easily find beautiful models?" he was asked. "Yes," "Beauty, then, is not very rare in our country?" "No." "And is it lasting?" "It changes quickly. I would not say that woman is like a landscape that the sun's inclination changes ceaselessly; but the comparison is correct. Real youth . . . lasts scarcely more than six months. When the girl becomes a woman, it is another sort of beauty, still admirable, but nevertheless less pure."

"But, tell me, do you not think that ancient beauty much surpassed that of our time, and that modern women are far from equalling those who posed to Phidias?"

"Pas du tout!"

"Nevertheless, the beauty of the Greek Venus—"

"Artists, then, had eyes to see, whilst, today, they are blind; that is all the difference. Greek women were beautiful, but beauty resided in the mind of the sculptors who represented them."

## Modern Equals Ancient

"Women of today are their equals, especially Southern Europeans. Modern Italians, for example, belong to the same Mediterranean type as the models of Phidias. The type is chiefly characterized by the equality of width of the shoulders with the lower part of the trunk."

"But did not the Barbarian invasion alter, by intermarriages, antique beauty?"

"No. It is possible to suppose that the Barbarian races were less fine and less well balanced than Mediterranean races, but time removed the stains of a mixture of blood and allowed the harmony of the old type to reappear."

"In the union of the beautiful with the ugly, it is always the beautiful which finally triumphs. Nature, by a divine law, constantly trends towards the best—tends without ceasing towards perfection."

"By the side of the Mediterranean type exists a northern type, to which belong many French women, as well as the women of Germanic and Slav races."

"In this type the lower trunk is strongly developed and the shoulders are narrower. It is the structure, you observe, in the nymphs of Jean Goujon, in the Venus of the Judgment of Paris painted by Watteau, and in the Diana of Houdon."

"In fact," said Rodin, "beauty is everywhere. Beauty is character and expression."

## A German View

On the other hand, Professor Reinhart Thilo, of Berlin, writing in the *North German Gazette*, gives it as his opinion that female beauty is fading all over the modern world. For this fact, if indeed it be a fact, he assigns three causes.

The first of these, says Professor Thilo, is excessive indulgence in "outdoor sports." He thinks it well that the size of women's hands and feet is increased by athletic sports, for their "worship of small hands and feet is pure fetishism." But he says almost regretfully, that too much exercise spoils the feminine curves and produces lumpy, muscular excrescences where nature intended only smooth roundness.

The second cause ruining woman's beauty is her craze for a slender figure. The so-called "robe collante" (dress glued on), says Thilo, simply falsifies the natural lines and injures health. The craze for slenderness is working harm, particularly in the United States and Sweden.

Thirdly and last, according to this authority, the change in the female mind, in woman's way of thinking, is affecting her outward appearance. For example, instead of desiring sincere love, modern women encourage flirtation. That motherliness which appears clearly in the best mediæval statuary and paintings, even of maidens, is disappearing from the features of modern women.

Customer—What is the correct style in Easter hats this year?

Milliner—Well, there is a great deal of latitude in the choice of styles this season, madam.

Customer—Well, I want one as—er—latitudeous as you can make it.—Chicago Tribune.

## THE COMING SHOO

(By Richard L.)

The present season is a nesting birds and there to believe that the stock of a good one this year. Most pheasants have already reported from Saanich, and while any man who has lately had only to believe to sense to know that the benefited enormously from closed seasons which in the early spring the whooters everywhere, and it to suppose that a good stock will be hatched.

From many places last were undoubtedly reliable blue grouse were commoner than they had been for before we are quite justified should be allowed to shoot middle of September this true that at the beginning of are many birds not yet consequently too easy mark man's gun, and "pie" for with the fine nesting season there is little likelihood of fine by, say, September 15th, will strong enough on the win chance for their lives again tainly if pheasants are ready tober the First when it is a man to fail to distinguish a hen, blue grouse are read few did well with the blue after October's first week, but success to exceptional luck facilities.

The number of blue gr been shot legitimately in the insignificant. If the shooting allowed in the middle of September no great harm as they us more than a week or two way to help the willow grow the season at the other end, more willows killed at the season when they are to be open ground and have left lands and swamps and taken higher up the hills.

There are very good re were practicable, the opening on should be the same for all the nature and supply of the of game is as different as it have both native and import not seem practicable to make opening date for all species.

September the First is too e birds here, if we are to be killed out, September 15th pheasants, but not so for grou be fully strong enough by th to shoot. October the First pheasants and willow grouse, for blues, unless we decide the another close season before t opinion enough to afford good Why not open the season for deer on September 15th, an game birds on October 1st, an at the end of November? Th usually look after themselves this country of abundant thick first week or so of shooting, unlikely that we shall ever sh we try, though we may cha a bit and make them less conf less inclined to come to close g Go through a certain stretch the best dog you can get a opening of the season and yo few or no pheasants. Stroll the same stretch the following will hear the cocks challenge rection. The Saanich pheasant to be shot out the year before they were given a rest. No mers if they find them scarce grouse are different; they wa tion, but they want it worst a season instead of the beginni

## PIG STICKING IN B

Some years ago I was st gal, not far from Dinapore. days was one of the most p the world, where good sport a men made life worth living when I resided there was a some 2000 acres in extent. In part of the grass was about k spered with bare patches. A however, as heavy elephant g one piece, but divided up in to to thirty acres. It was in the rough, but not very bad, exce here and there. Earlier in the arranged a day's pig sticking, b boar. This, I think, was due the raha (Revalenta arabica), was still uncut, thus affording for some unknown reason they ly found. Not satisfied with th obtained, I determined to hunt another day. My friends, how frankness born of old friendsh the ground that prospects we judging by past experiences the



# Field Sports at Home and Abroad

## THE COMING SHOOTING SEASON

(By Richard L. Pocock)

The present season is an excellent one for the nesting birds and there seems every reason to believe that the stock of young birds will be a good one this year. Many healthy broods of pheasants have already been noticed and reported from Saanich, and other districts, while any man who has been in the woods lately has only to believe the evidence of his senses to know that the blue grouse have benefited enormously from the two practically closed seasons which they have enjoyed. In the early spring the woods were full of hooters everywhere, and it is only reasonable to suppose that a good stock of young birds will be hatched.

From many places last year reports which were undoubtedly reliable came in that the blue grouse were commoner in the late summer than they had been for many years. Therefore we are quite justified in asking that we should be allowed to shoot blue grouse by the middle of September this year. It is quite true that at the beginning of September there are many birds not yet fully matured and consequently too easy marks for any sportsman's gun, and "pie" for the pot-hunter, but with the fine nesting season we are having there is little likelihood of finding many blues by, say, September 15th, which are not quite strong enough on the wing to have a fair chance for their lives against the gun. Certainly if pheasants are ready to shoot by October the first when it is quite possible for a man to fail to distinguish a young cock from a hen, blue grouse are ready for the gun. A few did well with the blue grouse last year after October's first week, but they owed this success to exceptional luck or exceptional facilities.

The number of blue grouse which have been shot legitimately in the last two years is insignificant. If the shooting of blues is allowed in the middle of September, they will suffer no great harm as they will not be with us more than a week or two, while the better way to help the willow grouse is to shorten the season at the other end, there being far more willows killed at the latter end of the season when they are to be found on more open ground and have left the wet bottom lands and swamps and taken to the drier land higher up the hills.

There are very good reasons why, if it were practicable, the opening day of the season should be the same for all game, but where the nature and supply of the different kinds of game is as different as it is here, where we have both native and imported birds, it does not seem practicable to make a hard and fast opening date for all species.

September the first is too early for all game birds here, if we are to prevent their being killed out, September 15th is too early for pheasants, but not so for grouse which should be fully strong enough by then to be ready to shoot. October the first seems right for pheasants and willow grouse, though too late for blues, unless we decide that they need yet another close season before they are numerous enough to afford good sport, and the opinion of the majority seems against this. Why not open the season for blue grouse and deer on September 15th, and for all other game birds on October 1st, and close them all at the end of November? The pheasants can usually look after themselves pretty well in this country of abundant thick cover after the first week or so of shooting, indeed, it seems unlikely that we shall ever shoot them out if we try, though we may change their habits a bit and make them less confiding in man and less inclined to come to close quarters with him. Go through a certain stretch of country with the best dog you can get a month after the opening of the season and you may see very few or no pheasants. Stroll quietly through the same stretch the following spring and you will hear the cocks challenging in every direction. The Saanich pheasants were supposed to be shot out the year before last. Last year they were given a rest. Now ask the farmers if they find them scarce. The willow grouse are different; they want more protection, but they want it worst at the end of the season instead of the beginning.

## PIG STICKING IN BENGAL

Some years ago I was stationed in Bengal, not far from Dinapore. Behar in those days was one of the most pleasant spots in the world, where good sport and good sportsmen made life worth living. Not far from where I resided there was a big grass jungle some 2000 acres in extent. In this the greater part of the grass was about knee high, interspersed with bare patches. About 200 acres however, as heavy elephant grass, not all in one piece, but divided up in lots of from five to thirty acres. It was in these patches that wild boar were to be found. The riding was rough, but not very bad, except for the holes here and there. Earlier in the season I had arranged a day's pig sticking, but only got one boar. This, I think, was due to the fact that the raba (Revalenta arabica), a kind of pulse, was still uncut, thus affording cover, of which for some unknown reason they were extremely fond. Not satisfied with the poor results obtained, I determined a month later to have another day. My friends, however, with that frankness born of old friendship, declined on the ground that prospects were so gloomy, judging by past experiences that they did not

think it worth while to turn out. However, a neighbor asked if his young brother, who had just come out from England, might be allowed to go in his place, to which I, of course, assented.

We made an early start next morning, and it did not take us long, with one change, to drive the fifteen miles that lay between us and the jungle. The morning gave promise of intense heat, the sun appearing above the horizon like a great yellow ball—a sure sign that the day was to be a real stinger. Arriving at the grass, we found the jemadar, or headman, awaiting us with a goodly band of coolies marshalled under the previous night's command. Our horses, sent on the previous night, seemed to scent the coming fray, with ears cocked and one foot pawing impatiently, they seemed to say, "Come along, let us to work ere it gets too hot!" The jemadar, an important personage by reason of his having a pony to ride, tells us that the villagers report a "burra-barri soor" (a very big pig) has come in after his nocturnal wanderings, but natives often say that which they think will please. Mounting our nags, I on a trusty old waler, the youngster on a pony, we got the line into order and make a start, tom-toms (native drums) being vigorously beaten to the accompaniment of shouts from those unprovided with musical instruments.

The line had not advanced more than 200 yards, when a shout on the left of "Barri soor!" made our hearts beat a bit quicker than normal. Galloping up, we found the barri soor to be a sedate old sow. We, of course, left her alone, as it is a great crime to stick a sow in Behar as it is to shoot a fox in England.

Back to the beaters, who had hardly started, when a rush in the same vicinity once more raised our hopes. This time there was no mistake, for a young boar of 28 in.—a pig is measured from the withers in a perpendicular straight line to the back of the hoof—sailed away in front of us. Settling down in our saddles, we galloped for about half a mile before getting up with our quarry. A rush and I just prick the boar. That prick, however, is quite enough to put him in a fighting mood. "Woof, woof," he grunts, and makes for the youngster, who in his excitement misses him altogether. No harm is done, however, the pony getting cleverly out of the way. Having come into his line of vision, I am made the object of his attentions and a grand charge follows. But eye and hand work together, with the result that a fierce rush is stopped, and the boar, reeling under the impact, is up and at the youngster again. The latter by this time having recovered his coolness delivers a good spear which would have done credit to any old hand. Still full of fight, the boar makes charge after charge, finally falling dead without a groan—a gallant foe, and a gallant fight.

Riding quickly back to the line, we are met by the jemadar, who in a state of wild excitement informs us that a heavy pig is watching the beaters from a bare patch of ground about 100 yards from the line. Quickening pace, we canter up to the line, and true enough find the jemadar's statement to be correct. Telling the beaters to stay where they are, the youngster and I walk our horses towards the boar, which seldom shows fight till he has had a run and been touched with the spear. This boar, a fine fellow of about 31 in. proved an exception, for when we were about fifty yards from him he came at me like lightning. Getting my horse into a hand gallop, I proceeded to meet him, when just as spear was about to meet flesh the pig thought better of it and jinked to one side. Turning quickly, we were after him. A good gallop followed, when just as I was getting on terms with him my horse put his foot in a hole and came down, letting the youngster up on his pony. Picking myself up and remounting, I was just in time to see the youngster stick the pig fairly and squarely, another good fight ending in a kill.

By this time it was getting very hot, so we cried a halt to allow of iced drinks and sandwiches. After a short adjournment, we again started off, the youngster still on the pony, I on another waler, a seasoned follower of pig, but always very excited at first, indulging in "pig jumps" just to show his appreciation of the sport. The line beat slowly along, as though loth to leave a blade of grass unsearched, care which was duly rewarded, for we had not gone more than a couple of hundred yards when another boar broke, making off as fast as his short legs could carry him, and to those who have never seen a wild pig travel the pace would appear incredible, a good gallop ending in the killing of a 26 in. pig. We had, however, by no means finished for two more boars, one of 30 in., were added to the number of the slain before horse and man cried enough.

Riding back to where my dogcart was awaiting us, I had got within a hundred yards of the edge of the grass when my horse stopped short. Looking to see what could have caused this extraordinary manoeuvre, I spied a large tiger cat looking up at me about five yards away. Now, in Behar we use the short spear with a lump of lead on the butt. Such a spear is never thrown, for the simple reason that the weight brings the butt down, causing the point to stick up—a menace alike to horse and rider. I was in rather a dilemma, for I knew if I rode up to the cat she would bolt into the thick grass. On the other hand, if I threw and missed the point would most certainly stick up. As, however, no one was rid-

ing near me I chanced the throw, with the best of results, the spear transfixing the animal. Her skin was afterwards converted into a handsome rug.

A. S. V. H.

## SPORT IN ENGLAND ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

From the Sporting Magazine of 1810  
Easter Hunt—Epping Forest.—A new scene was exhibited at the Epping Easter Hunt this year. Colonel Thornton, to gratify the company, permitted a stag to be turned out before his hounds. The uncommon brilliancy of the day attracted vast numbers to witness this charming sight. The ladies in carriages surpassed in number, splendour, and beauty all that had ever appeared there before. Several real sportsmen, friends of Colonel Thornton, with many Newmarket men, taking the advantage of hunting on that day, on their way to the races, added greatly to the unusual display of company. By those accustomed to this annual assemblage, the numbers were estimated at about thirty thousand, and the very trees being occupied by persons of all descriptions eager to view the gay scene.

At 12 o'clock Colonel Thornton arrived in a sporting barouche drawn by four cream-coloured Arabians, and the ladies in the carriage with him all in scarlet uniform. The warmth of the day rendered the refreshments offered by them to the gentlemen most acceptable, and consisted, from what we could perceive, of sandwiches, with champagne or other French wines drunk out of a gold fox's head—a prize formerly won by Colonel Thornton's hounds.

Next came the huntsmen, whippers-in, and helpers, mounted or leading six high-bred chestnut horses, said to be descendants of Eclipse, and with them the hounds, all of the same colour—fawn and white.

The deer was now ordered by the Colonel to be uncast, which was done with great difficulty, the populace being so extremely anxious, and leaving no opening for him to go off. He was ornamented according to custom with gay-coloured ribbons, which many of the Cockeyes, who had but an imperfect sight of the animal, supposed to be part of his natural hue. In clearing his way through the people, he leaped over a gig and horse, creating much alarm, and then dashed into the forest. The huntsman was compelled, from the concourse of people, to make a considerable circuit before he could lay on his hounds.

The deer, as may be imagined, was headed at every instant. The hounds, however, settling to the scene, drove him out of the forest, which induced the Colonel to order them to be stopped, to prevent that mischief which must unavoidably have happened to many an honest farmer.

The hounds, returning into the forest, soon ran into a herd of red deer, when a fine old one was singled out, and after a run of great speed and close hunting, through clouds of dust, dry roads, hard-baked by easterly winds and baked by an intense sun, in about three hours was gallantly run into a red killed, to the admiration of every good sportsman, who had conceived it impossible that any hounds could have afforded sport under such circumstances.

The deer that was first turned out escaped from the cause before mentioned, but not until followed for ten or twelve miles by horsemen, who conceived the hounds to be coming in their rear.

## FLY-FISHING FOR SALMON IN CONNEMARA

The twelve Bens raised their heads in solitary grandeur, casting thick shadows on clumps of pine woods at their base; their deeply scored sides, through which cascades flowed when clouds broke on their peaks, were black and silent, and paid no tribute to the chain of lakes from which the rivers flowed. It was only a few miles from the sea, and the salmon were already up in goodly number and could be seen disputing themselves in the pools. It was good to feel one's feet sinking in the purple heather, to drink in the fragrance of the invigorating breeze that swept through the mountain passes, and to carefully select under surveillance of the veteran gillie the flies that would be likely to enlist Salmo salar's patronage. If the essay were a failure it would not be for want of fresh-run fish, for there they were showing three and four at a time, some so distinctly that the silver on their sides flashed in the sunlight.

Soon a Jock Scot and silver doctor were joint claimants for their favor and swimming with short, quick jerks over their resting places. There was a fine curl on the water, an essential condition to sport, as the pool was deep and sluggish. The wind was blowing up stream, and casting was not so easy, the line stretching on its errand with a low swish. One has the instinct in active form at times that sport is certain. I am bound to confess to the feeling, everything point to it. It would not be long, surely, before one of these lively risers would succumb. I thought so, there was the unmistakable break in the water, that irregular convulsion in the pool called a rise but which is really a descent, when the sweep of a broad tail sends the fish down, having quietly closed his mouth on the supposed prize. The answering movement of the rod gave the assurance that the hook had not missed its mark. So the sport began, which was continued in several fine dashes across stream, the captive declining to show himself for six or seven minutes. When he did the strong play given did not seem out of proportion to his plump dimensions. In ten minutes he fell to the gaff, and was put on the balances and scaled 6lb.

Within ten minutes of his capture I was

playing another fish. He was not so large, but made up in activity for what he lacked in weight. I was afraid from the way in which he sprang out of the water, and made the reel scream with sudden rushes, that he was lightly hooked. It is the usual tactics of fish when parting company with the angler to open the proceedings in this way. One has an unfortunate memory for such mishaps, and I found them crowding in, and was quite prepared for history repeating itself. Fortunately my rod was not heavy and yielded quickly to the sudden rushes, an advantage one does not enjoy with a stiff weapon. The harder a salmon plays the sooner is he exhausted, and in half the time of the previous fish he showed signs of capitulating. I resisted one temptation to lean on him and take advantage of this stage in the battle, which can generally be turned to the angler's account. I think I acted wisely, as when he was transferred to the gaff the fly dropped out. He weighed 6½lb.

The breeze, which had been raising a good ripple on the water, now became fitful, and the change was unhappily reflected in the mood of the fish. The rise began to go off. The playful fish showed themselves at longer intervals, and the approach to the fly was marked with suspicion. Close to a big rock one fell broke the water behind the Jock Scot. He could have had it easily enough were he so minded. A second cast which dropped the fly on the same spot brought him up again. I rested him, but the breeze fell away, and he declined further acquaintance with the lure on a glassy surface.

A consultation with the gillie resulted in crossing over in the boat and going up stream; the river flowed through a wood for half a mile, interlacing branches at some points completely hiding it from view. It could be traced by the musical ripple it made amongst the cover; the canopy of foliage acting the part of a sounding board. A distant noise of falling water could be heard, and on nearer approach its throb was felt in the woodland. It was to this broken water, that dispensed with the need of a breeze, that the gillie led me. The river seemed to gush from the side of a mountain, and descending from a high tableland, plunged madly down the steep incline, with thunderous roar. In the rapids, where the water sobbed down between these declivities, salmon rested, and in hopes of meeting one I fished the most likely spots. At one moment I thought our pilgrimage would be justified. The fly was taken with a pull, the vigor of which would have justified a springer. But it was only a very fine brown trout, which drew line from the reel freely, and bent the salmon rod with the strength of a gristle. No, the water was too low to bring the salmon up so high, and we had to be content with the fario addition to the basket. The breeze did not return, and the heavier water, which held abundance of salmon, yielded nothing more than many shy rises, not one of which led to an attachment.—Corrigan, in Daily's.

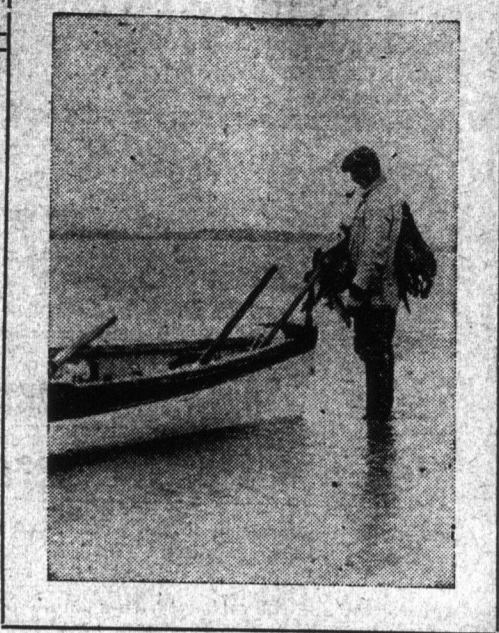
## PHEASANT REARING IN THE UNITED STATES

The department of agriculture at Washington has issued a useful Bulletin dealing with the subject of pheasant rearing from an industrial point of view. It describes the various species of true pheasants and their immediate allies, and gives a sketch of the acclimatization of the pheasant in Europe and its introduction into the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. The first attempt to acclimatize pheasants in the United States was made more than a century ago by Richard Bache, an Englishman, who married the only daughter of Benjamin Franklin. He imported from England pheasants and partridges which he liberated on his estate in New Jersey, near the spot where the town of Beverly now stands. But, although he provided food and shelter, the birds had disappeared by the following spring. Many similar attempts met with like failure. However, about thirty years ago a successful attempt was made to introduce the pheasant into Oregon, and since then acclimatization experiments have followed broader lines and assumed greater importance.

Many States have established game farms and pheasantries, and in others the work has been undertaken by individuals and associations. Most of the commercial pheasantries established in the States and Canada have been short-lived, but some have succeeded and have proved an important source of revenue to their proprietors. The private preserves have been as a rule, fairly successful. On some English gamekeepers and English methods are employed, others are American in character, though borrowing largely from the long experience of England and other countries of Europe. The failure of many efforts to add pheasants to the native fauna is attributed to insufficient knowledge of their habits and the character of their normal environment. Details on these points are supplied by the author (Mr. Henry Oldys, of the Biological Survey), who also treats of the species best adapted for introduction—the English, ring-neck, Japanese, Mongolian, Prince of Wales's, Hagenbeck's and Reeve's pheasants—and the most approved methods of propagation. Dr. Morse, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has added some practical information on the diseases of pheasants.

## TIGERS ON THE HOOGLY

The low-lying region at the mouths of the Hoogly river, known as the Sunderbunds, has always been overrun with tigers, which are particularly difficult to kill by reason of the



## Sportsman's Calendar

MAY

Trout-fishing good this month EVERYWHERE.

Steelheads still running in certain rivers.

A run of small silver salmon or cohoes comes in May.

Geese and brant may still be shot.

density of the jungle and the feverish nature of the locality, which forbids Europeans to remain there for any time. The activity of man-eaters in this district had so much increased lately that the Bengal government raised the reward for a tiger from the orthodox Rs. 40 to Rs. 200. The results have been fairly satisfactory; during the official year 1907-8 the number of men killed by tigers was 120; in 1908-9 it fell to 103. The number of tigers killed in 1907-8 was eleven, including two cubs; in 1908-9 it was twenty-three, including six cubs. How they were killed does not appear; the usual native plan of setting strong bows with poisoned arrows in tiger paths failed in the Sunderbunds, as the high spring tides flood the tracks.

## A SPORTSMAN PICKEREL

My brother came to visit me at Crooked Lake, Mich. I had purchased a new artificial bait for the occasion. We started across the lake, and at the first cast my brother hooked a pickerel that looked a yard long. As he had never caught anything larger than a sunfish before, he supposed Mr. Pickerel could be handled in the same way and, regardless of my shouted instructions, proceeded to haul him bodily into the boat. Mr. P. objected to being handled in such an unsportsmanlike manner and, with a good healthy flop, broke the line. My heart sank, not at the loss of the fish, but at thoughts of my new bait; but Mr. P. quickly decided that he did not need the bait, and that he had had all the fun he could have with it; so, with a mighty shake of his head, he flung it into the boat. Between us we almost stamped the bottom out—my brother in disgust at losing the fish; I, in delight at regaining my bait. If all fishermen would learn a lesson from the pickerel and throw back what they did not need, after they had enjoyed all the fun there was in it, it would be far better for both fish and fishermen.—G. A. Bennett in Field and Stream.

## SHOOTING STILL GOOD IN OLD IRELAND

The following return of two seasons on a shooting in Donegal will be read with interest. The grouse were killed by two guns shooting together; nearly all the rest of the bag was made by one gun shooting alone: Grouse, 570; snipe, 1,242; woodcock, 55; hares, 98; ducks, 53; teal, 23; widgeon, 2; pochard, 5; golden eye, 1; merganser, 2; white-fronted geese, 14; bean geese, 9; golden plover, 120; green plover, 28; grey plover, 1; rock pigeon, 113; curlews, 6; rabbits, 55; landrail, 1; coots, 2; otters, 11; seals, 2; wild goat, 1.

## REMARKABLE CARIBOU HEAD

A remarkable pair of antlers of the Barren Ground caribou, belonging to Sir Ralph Champney Williams, governor of Newfoundland, have been sent to London for mounting. They are very narrow, and curve inwards at the tips; the beams are small, and the palmed brow time is missing from the right, but well developed on the left. The following measurements have been taken: Length, 42½ in.; girth, 4½ in.; between tips, 7½ in.; widest inside, 19¼ in.; points, 15 x 10.

## LOCAL ATTACHMENT

A stranger in a Southern town was surprised at seeing an old colored woman strenuously belaboring her husband with a stick. He asked what she was beating the old man for. "Case he done opened de coop do' an' turned out all de chickens," was the reply. "Oh, well," said the mediator, "if you leave the door open they will all come back." "Huh!" was the indignant reply. "Come back? Dey ain't gwinter come back; dey's gwinter go back!"—Harper's Magazine.

## ciation

is not a cannery for putting up her whole of the Pacific Coast, appears to be one of the homes of this sh. With the type of machinery by the company, which, by the purchase from Messrs. Rhodes at Skefield, herring can be put up in bloaters, fresh herrings, kippered herring in tomato sauce. During run, which begins early in November, which obtains in unlimited quantities and packing purposes at from \$3.50 to \$8.00 per ton. The immediate vicinity of Nanaimo there are hundreds of acres of rich fruit and fish. The annual rainfall amounts to inches, and the climate is as equal to any other district on Vancouver country roads are well kept, and loved by motorists. As a centre in Nanaimo is unsurpassed. Fish in sea, lake, river and stream; there game are abundant within land bears, panthers, wolves, and me are by no means scarce in the Island.

## FEMALE BEAUTY

Rodin, in some remarks recorded speaks of the beauty of woman modern. "Maitre, do you easily models?" he was asked. "Yes," is not very rare in our country?" "is it lasting?" "It changes quick- not say that woman is like a land- sun's inclination changes cease- the comparison is correct. Real lasts scarcely more than six when the girl becomes a woman, it of beauty, still admirable, but less pure."

me, do you not think that ancient surpassed that of our time, and women are far from equalling out to Phidias?"

less, the beauty of the Greek then, had eyes to see, whilst, to blind; that is all the difference were beautiful, but beauty resid- of the sculptors who represented

## Modern Equals Ancient

of today are their equals, especial-Europeans. Modern Italians, for long to the same Mediterranean models of Phidias. The type is fettered by the equality of width

ers with the lower part of the

not, the Barbarian invasion alter, ages, antique beauty?" is possible to suppose that the es were less fine and less well bal- fediterranean races, but time re- ins of a mixture of blood and al- mony of the old type to reappear. ion of the beautiful with the ugly, the beautiful which finally tri- ure, by a divine law, constantly is the best—tends without ceasing

tion.

ide of the Mediterranean type ex- trn type, to which belong many n, as well as the women of Ger- vy races.

pe the lower trunk is strongly de- the shoulders are narrower. It is you observe, in the nymphs of in the Venus of the "Judgment of by Wateau, and in the "Diana"

said Rodin, "beauty is every- is character and expression."

## A German View

ther hand, Professor Reinhart in, writing in the North German it as his opinion that female ing all over the modern world, if indeed it be a fact, he assigns

of these, says Professor Thilo, is elgence in outdoor sports. He that the size of woman's hands re- creased by athletic sports, for of small hands and feet is pure

but he says almost regretfully, by exercise spoils the feminine, produces lumpy, muscular excess- nature intended only smooth

cause ruining woman's beauty a slender figure. The so-called (dress glued on), says Thilo, is the natural lines and injures

raze for slenderness is working early in the United States and

d last, according to this author- in the female mind, in woman's ing, is affecting her outward ap- example, instead of desiring stern women encourage flirtatious- ness which appears clearly in the val statutory and paintings, is, is disappearing from the lean- ing women.

Well, I want one as—er—lat- tu- pu can make it.—Chicago Tri-

Our Candy Dept. Supplies You With All That's Pure and Wholesome.

# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

Our Chocolates Are Made Fresh Daily on the Premises.

## Friday, the Day of Many Economies

### A Very Special Offering of Dress Goods at 25c per Yard

The newest novelty in Dress Goods, can be either used for morning dresses, suit and coat lining. Raised ottoman stripe, self colors, 37 inches wide, is what we are offering at this very special price. It can be had in brown, navy, tan, pale blue, cream and black, also a very fine assortment of 40 in. Lustre. Just the material for bathing suits, in brown, cream and green. Regular 35c. Friday, per yard ..... 25c

### A Special Sale, Friday, of Ribbon Remnants, Ranging in Lengths of One-Half to Four Yds

If you wish to purchase a piece of fine quality Ribbon, you certainly should attend this sale Friday. The remnants are being placed on sale at very special prices, indeed. Probably you may need just a little piece to finish some trimming. In this lot you will find all sorts and colorings.

### Men's Overalls, Odd Sizes, Reg. 75c and 90c, for 45c

If any pair of these Overalls fits you, you are certainly lucky. That is to say in getting them at this price, for we are offering them at this special price in order to make a clean sweep. They are made of heavy blue denim, with riveted pockets, etc, also blue and white stripe Overalls. These we sell regularly at 75c and 90c. Friday, ..... 45c. Also a line of odd sizes in Overall Jumpers to match pants. Regular 75c to 90c. Friday ..... 45c

### Ladies' White Underskirts Which We Usually Sell for \$1.25 and \$1.50, Friday, for 75c



A Good White Underskirt is something that always comes in useful, and especially so during the summer time. Friday you are offered an opportunity to purchase enough for the whole season at half price. These are made with an eighteen inch flounce of tuckled lawn and finished with a five inch frill of eyelet embroidery which will wear for an indefinite period. These we were selling at \$1.25 and \$1.50, but in order to make this department busy Friday, we are placing them on sale at ..... 75c

### Souvenirs That Are Sure to Please

Our Small Wares Department is displaying a splendid range of Souvenirs, comprising the season's very latest fads, for instance:  
 Souvenir Coin Brooches of the late King Edward VII, in sterling silver and gilt, at 35c and ..... 50c  
 Souvenir Spoons, small size, 50c and ..... 65c  
 Souvenir Spoons, sterling silver, \$1.00 to ..... \$2.25

### Men's and Women's Shoes at Bargain Prices, Fri., Sat.

- MEN'S, \$3.50**  
 Velour Calf Oxfords  
 Patent Calf Oxfords  
 Tan Calf Oxfords  
 Tan Calf Bluchers  
 Patent Colt Bluchers  
 Velour Calf Blucher  
**WOMEN'S, \$3**  
 Tan Calf Oxfords  
 Tan Kid Pumps  
 Tan Kid Oxfords  
 Patent Leather Oxfords  
 Patent Leather Pumps  
 Vici Kid Oxfords

**Announcement**  
 We take pleasure in announcing that hereafter "The Ladies' Home Journal Patterns and Style Books" may be had at this store.  
 The Monthly Style Book Free



### The Latest Novelties in Charming, Chic Parisienne Modes for Summer Are Shown Here. A Wider Range to Select From Would Be Impossible to Find

The latest novelties in distinctive millinery modes are to be seen here in endless array, half of the second floor of Victoria's greatest store being devoted to the display. Here you will find the enormous hats so much admired, the simple hat is also to be seen in very handsome shapes. First of all most mentionable is the draped and turban formed Toques, the broad Canotiers, also a great many pretty shapes made of Italian, Japanese and rice straw, the brim of which is rolled up in front or at side and very delicately trimmed with bands embroidered with straw, quills or wings. Then there is the Gainsborough turned up all around, for those of a piquant, coquettish appearance. Then, too, you will find that style Louis XVI, with its turned up brims behind, which is suitable for those having an aristocratic appearance. Tulle and lace Hats and Bonnets, prepared for seaside, or garden parties, beautifully trimmed with real Valenciennes, Chantilly and Dutch lace, are also most prominent in this immense showing, all of which is priced exceptionally low.

### A Week-End Sale of Hat Pins-- Extra Special Values

It is very seldom indeed that we hold a special sale in our Small Wares Department. Yet when we do, the values we offer certainly mean a quick and sure clearance. For Friday the extra special offerings are as follows:  
 Jewelled Shell and Jet Hat Pins. Regular value 25c and 50c. Friday ..... 10c  
 Fancy Hat Pins, in rhinestones, glass and enamel. Regular values 75c and \$1.00. Friday ..... 25c  
 Metal Hat Pins, all colors. Regular price 10c. Friday ..... 5c

### 35c Will Go a Long Way in the Silk Dept. Friday. Reg. Values Were 75c--a Saving of Nearly One-Half

Your Silk needs for the Summer season can best be supplied at this store, and at a saving, too. A specially fine assortment goes on sale Friday. This includes Suesine Silk in fawns, navy, pink, grey and royal, also Mousillene de Soie and Crepon Liberty Silk, 27 and 42 inches wide, in tan, rose, sky and pink. Regular price, per yard, 75c. Friday ..... 35c

### \$2.00 Buys a Beautiful Lace Net Blouse Here, Friday, Which We Usually Sell at Prices up to \$5.75

All women love a pretty blouse. Many ladies make it a point of purchasing for future needs, especially when there appears such a special offering, indeed. These consist of an exceptionally attractive lot, made of exquisite lace net and lined throughout with silk, all this season's latest styles. To say the least, they are the best value offered by us this season in Net Waists. The regular selling prices were \$3.50 to \$5.75, and they sold quick at that, but new shipments of goods are beginning to arrive for our Summer trade, and we are compelled to make room, and intend clearing these out at ..... \$2.00



### Cool and Becoming Suits and Dresses for Summer Days

The past few days of warmth has tended to draw a rush of patrons to the Wash Suit, Lingerie Dress and Blouse Sections. Our immense stocks and great range of variety, coupled with the special sale prices which are now prevailing, will soon result in the clearance of many of the most desirable lines in Summer garments, or in the materials for making them. Today we are offering a very special bargain in Cotton Wash Suits. We may not be able to duplicate in prices or style, even if we were able to procure a second consignment, so the advisability of making a special effort to come here this morning should be quite apparent. Regular \$6.75 and \$7.50, for ..... \$3.00

### 300 Pairs of \$1.00 Gloves Marked to Sell, Fri., at 50c

A remarkable offering indeed, but about a month ago we held a similar sale, and every lady who bought was surprised indeed at the wonderfully good quality. They are just the kind for street wear, mostly in tans. They are made of a fine quality Cape leather kid, fitted with two patent fasteners. These are exceptional value at \$1.00. Friday we are offering them at ..... 50c

### Every Man Can Be Well Dressed if He Buys One of Our \$8.75 Suits Here, Friday

All men who take pride in their appearance want to be well dressed, but in many cases money is the main factor which keeps them from purchasing a suit. Many men think that the only suit that is worth wearing is the \$20 or \$25 suit. This is a mistake, that is in our opinion, especially when we look at these \$8.75 suits, which we are offering for Friday. They are made of good quality tweeds and worsteds, in either three or two piece effects, specially tailored and trimmed. Special price is ..... \$8.75



### Couches Specially Priced for Friday

Couches, built of hardwood, well sprung, upholstered in best quality velour, shades of green and crimson. Special ..... \$6.90  
 See Broad Street Windows

### VOL. L. NO. 359. RETRENCHMENT FOR RAILROAD

Difficulty Over Freight Puts Stop to Expenditure Except Such as Are Absolutely Necessary

### NEW YORK CENTRAL CANCELS ORDER

Sale of Bonds Is Discontinued—President of Company Thinks Some Increase in Rates Will Be Allowed

NEW YORK, June 4.—W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central railroad, issued a statement today confirming a report that the York Central had cancelled orders for freight cars totalling in cost \$2,000,000. He said that the expenditure for improvements amounting to \$3,000,000 had been held up pending settlement of the freight rate question.

He also said authoritatively that negotiations in Paris affecting the sale of bonds and debentures of the York Central, Cincinnati and Chicago roads, and the Michigan Central, total \$22,000,000 had been discontinued in view of the unfavorable impression created in France by developments here.

### PRIMARY ELECTIONS

Voters in Pennsylvania Nominate Candidates for State and Federal Offices.  
 PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The primary elections held throughout Pennsylvania today and tonight resulted in the nomination of candidates for the various offices. The results of the contests, and the names of the candidates, may not be known until tomorrow or Monday. Nomination was made for a full delegation of 32 members in congress, 25 members of the state senate and a complete house of representatives of 207 members. Delegates to the national conventions of the several parties which will nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, state treasurer and secretary of internal affairs.

### SHIP BRAKE CONDEMNED

U. S. Naval Board After Tests Finds Device Unfit for War Vessels.  
 WASHINGTON, June 4.—Although it was demonstrated by tests on the battleship Indiana that what is known as the "ship brake" will undoubtedly stop a vessel in some cases, it is not considered suitable for naval use.

Gift to Johannesburg  
 JOHANNESBURG, June 3.—So far as the present Barnato park to the city. This covers eleven acres.

Death of Lord Chelsea  
 LONDON, June 3.—Viscount Chelsea, aged 79 years, died today after an operation for appendicitis.