









LAYS CORNER STONE OF Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

Hon. Richard McBride Officially at Ceremony Yesterday Large Gathering Includes Citizens and Visitors

Upon the foundation rock, Jesus Christ and to the glory of God, today this corner stone of a building to be used for the spiritual, physical and mental uplifting of the men and boys of this community...

Mr. C. C. Michener, chairman of the building committee, gave a very interesting talk on the opportunity of the Young Men's Christian Association...

The Premier, in his address to the able secretary and president who had done so much for the local Y.M.C.A., Premier McBride said that it was his great honor to perform this important duty...

Such praise is due my able friend, Mr. C. C. Michener, who has been here a few days...

Concluding, the premier then laid the stone and declared it "well and truly laid."

With the singing of the hymn, "For My Foundation," and "God Save the King," the ceremonies were brought to a close.

The Y. M. C. A. wishes to express its appreciation to city engineer Angus Smith, who was so kind to close the traffic of the streets for over an hour during the ceremony...

Among those present on the platform were: Premier McBride, E. McKimicking, president; R. L. Drury, vice-president; E. W. Whittington, recording secretary; Wm. Scoucroft, treasurer; A. B. McNeill, A. B. Fraser, Dr. Wm. Russell, E. E. Woodton, C. A. Mills, Dr. H. J. Watson, C. D. Hillis, Capt. D. McIntosh, W. N. Mitchell, G. H. Robertson, W. E. Stansland, C. C. Michener, chairman; W. A. Gleason; A. J. Brace, R. B. McKimicking, Capt. D. McIntosh, chairman; Mrs. W. A. Gleason, president; Mrs. J. C. Jessop, secretary; Mrs. A. J. Brace, treasurer; H. S. Griffith, J. L. Skene, Ex-Mayor Hall, Mayor Henegauz, city council, Mayor Henegauz, Bishop Ferrin, Mrs. Jenkins and many others.

Fall Eleven Stories DESMOINES, Iowa, Aug. 16.—A. W. Baldwin, a structural iron worker, fell eleven stories from the top of the Equitable building today as his death. The man struck an iron girder, which split the body almost to the head.

Philanthropist Dies UTTICA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Mrs. Sarah E. Gleason, a philanthropist of Chicago, who spent the greater part of a large income for the benefit of adventuress and their missions, died here today of apoplexy. She was 84 years old.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S SECOND DEFEAT VANCOUVER GIVES HEARTY WELCOME

"Old Guard" in New York State Republican Organization Proves Too Strong for the Ex-President

NEW YORK, August 16.—Theodore Roosevelt matched strength with the "old guard" of the Republican party in New York state today, and met defeat. The Republican state committee in session here, by a vote of 20 to 16, refused to recommend him for temporary chairman of the state convention, which meets at Saratoga September 2.

Today's action does not necessarily mean that Col. Roosevelt will not be temporary chairman after all. The convention delegates themselves will decide who is to open the meeting and deliver the "keynote speech," but the state committee's recommendation of Mr. Sherman for the place is a serious blow to the ex-President and his supporters that the "old guard" would fight him to the end.

WIRELESS FORCES FOG HORN TO WORK

Such Was the Experience of the Master of the Steamer Senator Which Just Returned From Nome

Capt. Colin J. Hannan, master of the steamship Senator, has discovered what he regards as a new and valuable field for the use of wireless service in forcing the fog horns to work when fog is on. He improved the first opportunity for a trial while proceeding in ward past Cape Flattery, at a late hour Sunday night with the Senator, and pronounced the fine of a communication with aids to navigation as a departure from old-time methods that he insists should not be over-looked.

PRINCESS BEATRICE MAY GO TO SKAGWAY

Canadian Pacific Northern Steamer May Take May's Place on Skagway Run for a Few Trips

If present plans of the Canadian Pacific company can be put into working order, the steamer Princess Beatrice, now on the Northern British Columbia run may be withdrawn and run in connection with the Princess Royal on the Skagway run, commencing next Saturday night from Vancouver.

It is found necessary to put this boat into service owing to the great amount of northern travel and the vast amount of freight to be taken to Dawson before the close of navigation. The Beatrice will fill the place made vacant by the Princess May.

Naming Old Fellows' Building NANAIMO, August 16.—Messer Bros., of Victoria, have been awarded the contract for the erection of brick block for the Independent Order of Old Fellows of this city. The contract price is \$28,210, and the contract for heating has been awarded to McDonald and Perry, of Vancouver, whose contract was \$2,600, bringing the total cost of the building up to \$32,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Philipp-Wolley from Cowichan are visiting in Victoria for a few days.

SEE OUR WINDOWS Reception and Garden Party TIMELY ARRIVAL OF NOVELTIES

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We have received by parcel post from London and Paris shipments of dainty novelties, which enable us to offer the ladies of Victoria some really exquisite finishing touches to the costumes to be worn at the Reception and Garden Party in honor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier this week.

The most popular Neckwear in Paris is the Paquinette Scarf. Made of black satin lined with white satin and trimmed with tassels ends. We offer these exclusive novelties at \$3.75, \$6.50, \$9.50.

Silver and Gold Stamped Chiffon Scarves, in Navy, white and sky blue, \$3.50 to \$4.75. Black Chiffon Over-Dresden Silk Scarves with Persian Borders and Persian Ends, in self colors, at \$6.50, \$7.50 to \$8.50.

An Exquisite Selection of Irish Crochet Collars YOKES AND ROUND COLLARS, with cuffs to match, at prices from \$4.90 to \$13.50. HAIR ORNAMENTS—SEE OUR REALLY FINE SHOWING OF THESE GOODS

GLOVES FOWNES' BLACK AND WHITE GLACE KID, guaranteed—12-button \$2.50, 16-button \$3.25, 20-button \$3.75. FOWNES' 16-BUTTON SUEDE, extra fine, white only \$2.75. SILK GLOVES, a full range, elbow length, to match the evening gowns, at \$1.25 to \$1.75. MAGGIONI GLOVES, 2-dome, in pale helio, pearl grey, deep cream and white at \$1.50.

Fall Costumes of Latest Designs and Shades Arriving Daily SHOW B. C. FRUIT IN WINNIPEG STORE

Arrangements Made for Striking Display of Okanagan Peaches and Apples From Province in General

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PRACTICAL WORK FOR THE EMPIRE

Wealthy Men of England Are Seeking Opportunities for Large Investments in Western Part of Canada

NOW MAKING TOUR OF THIS PROVINCE

Mr. Norton Griffiths Speaks of His Scheme of Colonization—Discusses Questions of Imperial Interest

VANCOUVER, Aug. 28.—Millions of dollars are likely to be invested in Western Canada, including British Columbia, as a result of the tour now being made by the Earl of Dunmore, Norton Griffiths, M. P., and Mr. Harry Brittain. They are ardent imperialists and do not neglect any opportunity to advance the cause they are so prominently identified with.

Incidentally it developed in the course of the conversation that Mr. Griffiths has already purchased about 140,000 acres in the prairie provinces. The matter was referred to as though it were the most commonplace incident. Ten or 15,000 acres of fruit lands in Okanagan valley have also been acquired by members of the party.

This is only the beginning," remarked Mr. Griffiths, very modestly. We intend to have a look through various districts in the province. Our original plan of coming west through the Yellowhead Pass was abandoned. A new route, that is, the Skeena river and go through to Fort George, and thence south to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Quite separate from any investments which I may make with my fellow-travelers have I heard a personal project for bringing out at least 1,500 families from my own constituency of Wiltshire in a start has already been made. Several families have already been selected. Three of them are in Victoria. I shall look them up tomorrow. For various reasons I prefer British Columbia to the prairie regions as a field for the settling of the people I shall send out. Here I have located three centres of colonization, to be named Wiltshire, Tipton and Darlaston, after places in my constituency. There will be a resident secretary at each point. This is the first definite non-charitable project working on systematic lines. The object is to produce results which will stimulate members of parliament and mayors of cities to start similar movements. In that way I think I can do the empire a greater service than by simply talking. Of course I shall expect the cooperation of your government. This is a matter I hope to discuss with Premier McBride.

In every instance the families sent out will be selected very carefully. No undesirable will figure in the list. They will largely belong to the type of farm laborers, but artisans and local secretaries in each community to out here will keep in touch with conditions and at occasion warrants will cable home for additional immigrants.

Let Great Britain have her own parliament and the overseas dominions their own parliaments, but let them join in the establishment of an imperial senate, in which all parts of the empire will be represented," he continued in championing the cause he has so deeply at heart. "I would not have it sitting in London. The idea of an imperial senate will be realized some day. This sentiment is now as leaves working down among the masses. In private I have also advocated the same thing to Mr. Balfour and other leading members of the party. We will create the greatest united empire and the greatest race the world has ever seen. There will be one imperial army, one imperial navy controlled by an imperial senate. Liberal preference will come automatically as a natural sequel. If a plebiscite were taken today, 75 per cent of the people of the empire would vote for preferential trade. Let us keep trade in our own channels as much as possible. An empire united on closer lines will be able to dictate the peace of world. Any tendency to delay the realization of imperial unity would, of course, be to the interest of other big nations included in it."

LANARKE, Scotland, Aug. 18.—James Radley, the English aviator, today flew one mile in 47 seconds a British monoplane. This is the world's record for speed.

Mayor Gynner Doing Well. NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The following bulletin on Mayor Gynner's condition was filed at 3:30 o'clock: "There is much improvement in the mayor's condition today. He is taking

nourishment well, has been comfortable and has rested from time to time." At midnight the mayor had been sleeping since the last bulletin.

Many East Indians Come. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Four hundred Punjabis and Hindus have sailed from Calcutta for San Francisco, according to advices which have reached the department of Commerce and Labor. Two hundred others sailed a week ago for the same port. Officials of the department are puzzled. Protests have been received from the Asiatic exclusion leagues of the Pacific coast. It is said that if the immigrants pass the immigration tests and pay the head tax of \$4 each they cannot be deported.

Bought by Victorians. NANAIMO, August 15.—A deal has been consummated whereby Messrs. Wright and Stephenson, of Victoria, come in possession of ninety acres of land on Mudge Island, which they have acquired from A. Thatcher, the well known rancher of that place. The purchase price, which is understood to be in the neighborhood of \$5,000, includes the dwelling, outbuildings and all stock. Mr. Thatcher retains seven acres of land bordering on the beach, including the coal rights. During his thirteen years' residence on Mudge Island, Mr. Thatcher has engaged in mixed farming, including fruit growing, poultry and sheep raising, making a success of his business, which is to be continued along the same lines by the new owners.

FIRE RAVAGING NATIONAL PARK

Report on Situation at Glacier Montana, is Disquieting—More Soldiers Are Sent From American Lake

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Alarming news of the forest fire situation in the Glacier national park in Montana was received today by the interior department. Major William R. Lofan, supervisor of the park, reported that the flames were spreading and that the number of fire fighters on the scene was inadequate. He appealed for the assistance of more troops, and upon the request of the interior department, General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, ordered three companies of the Second Infantry from the American Lake manoeuvres in Washington to duty in the park. These soldiers will augment the one company of the Twenty-fifth infantry that is already on the scene.

WORD'S FAIR SWEEP BY FIRE

Several Buildings of Belgian Exposition Are Destroyed—People Trampled in Panic on Crowded Grounds

BRUSSELS, Aug. 15.—The ruins of the Belgian exposition buildings, burned yesterday, are being swept by fire. There is no danger of further destruction by fire. Crowded wires in the telegraph building are supposed to have started the flames, which spread to other nearby buildings. Soon the Belgian, English and French sections were destroyed. The firemen and detachments of soldiers called to the scene found themselves baffled by the gale, which carried the burning embers to all parts of the grounds. The loss is estimated at \$100,000,000. To the left of the main building across the picturesque roofs and spires of "Brussels Kermesse," a Belgian colony island, with water chutes, toboggan slides and scores of side shows. This place was alive with Sunday crowds, and before they could be gotten out with any semblance of order, the Kermesse was afire. The crowds became panic stricken, and men, women and children fought madly to escape. The exits became choked with their fists to clear the pathway. Many were trampled under foot and badly injured.

An engine corps from Antwerp attempted to drench the buildings in the French section in the hope of checking the fire, but the flames leaped across and engulfed the Italian, Russian, American, Japanese, Chinese and Norwegian buildings. Forty houses on the Avenue Solbech, adjoining the exposition were destroyed. There were about 100,000 people in the exposition grounds and the Kermesse when the fire broke out, and the escape of nearly all from death or injury is remarkable. About 40 were injured in the panic. The loss is nearly \$20,000,000. Fortunately the most valuable art treasures were removed by the police to a place of safety. The British loss is very heavy, including costly Morthat tapestries and furniture from the collections of Bernard Moore, on which he refused to set a price. They were insured for \$100,000.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Brussels dispatches do not report any damage to the Canadian pavilion through the great fire in the exposition grounds. The building containing the Canadian Pacific exhibit also escaped destruction. Toronto's tuxid panelling was being exhibited in the British section, which was gutted.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 15.—In a head-on collision between two trolley cars on the gorge road this evening nine persons were injured, one seriously.

TROOPS CALLED TO COLUMBUS

Governor Harmon Afraid That Reduced Police Force Was Unable to Keep Peace—On His Own Responsibility

CITY AND STATE AUTHORITIES DIFFER

Mayor Asks Railway Company to Cease Operation of Cars at Night—Calls for Suspension of Mayor Marshall

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Governor Harmon, in a formal statement given officially, gives his reasons why he called out the troops. He says that the moving of a portion of the police of Columbus has so weakened the force that the police are unable to control the situation. He says that he took the action on his own responsibility as governor of Ohio. Mayor Marshall tonight called upon the railway and light company to keep its cars in the streets at night until peace is restored. He said a few days of quiet probably would end the excitement and permit the strengthening of the police force and those of the sheriff, and the vigilance committee. Despite the order, cars ridden by police were operated in the early hours tonight. The police rode the cars as they have been doing for four nights. Friends and advisers of Governor Harmon were greatly perturbed by a remark attributed to Mayor Marshall when informed that the governor had gone over his head and summoned troops, whom he supposed to direct in quelling riots without consulting the mayor. Mayor Marshall was reported as having said the governor and his general staff could go to Hades so far as he cared. The mayor promptly was called upon to explain. He declared that the remark was not made by him. He said he merely had declared that "he did not care a rap" what his own critics said. The Builders and Traders' exchange today adopted resolutions calling upon the governor to suspend the mayor. The strike-breakers are now under the direction of the head of a Cleveland detective agency as a result of the disappearance of John E. Brady, the former leader, who is being sought by the police for shooting two women and a little girl.

HAD MUCH OPIUM

Supposed Smuggler is Captured by Vancouver Police Officer After Smart Chase

VANCOUVER, Aug. 15.—A clever capture, in which gun fire and sprinting play a prominent part, occurred shortly after one o'clock Saturday, when Sergt. Macaulay after darting around corners, through alleyways and emptying three chambers of his revolver, brought under the strong arm of the law two alleged smugglers, one Nicholas H. Collins, a Jew, and Jimmy, a Japanese. A third man of the alleged smuggling party was a Chinaman, who, by doubling back on the officer of the law, made good his escape. Taken to the police station and searched Collins had on him \$4,870 hidden in his socks. He gave his address as 519 Hamilton street. It is believed that he was having the opium taken to his room, when caught. There were 150 lbs. of opium in the grips valued at about \$150. The Jap was a boy from the Empire of India now living in port. The police suspect that Collins is a leading member of an opium smuggling gang operating here and at other ports.

SPAIN AND VATICAN

Religious Festivities Cause Suspension of Work—Pope Expresses Confidence. ROME, Aug. 15.—There were no demonstrations today in the controversy between the Vatican and the Spanish government. On account of the religious festivities all work at the Vatican was suspended, and the pope gave no audiences. Cardinal Merry Del Val, the papal secretary of state, remained throughout the day at his summer residence on Monte Mario, but he was in communication with the pope for a brief period by telephone in the afternoon. He said that he did not expect to come to Rome until Friday morning, when he will receive the diplomatic representatives. The pope again expressed confidence in ultimate success in the fight.

No Opening of Lands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The reclamation service today issued a statement denying reports that the government contemplates extensive opening of lands on the Yakima Indian reservation in Washington.

Dead in Hayfield.

ONION LAKE, Que., Aug. 15.—On Saturday the body of Samuel Lepelletier Dumont was found in a hayfield a few miles from here. Deceased had been cutting hay, and a passerby seeing the man standing alone found the body near the machine. The man having stood there all night. Dumont was related to the notorious Gabriel Dumont, one of the leaders in both Northwest rebellions and leaves a family of several grown up children.

Finals in Seattle Tournament.

SEATTLE, Aug. 15.—Sam Russell won the Flax championship in the final of the Washington tennis tournament here, defeating Waise Pitts in a hard fought match, 4-3, 4-1, 6-2, 6-1. In the ladies' singles, Miss Hotchkiss defeated Miss Pitts, 6-1, 6-1, and in the ladies' doubles, Miss Hotchkiss and Miss J. Garrett won from Miss Pitts and Mrs. George, 6-3, 6-7, 6-8. The men's doubles went to Russell and Pitts, who defeated Richardson and Johnson, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Ladies' Golfers and Knitted Jackets. Nothing could be more appropriate for these cool evenings than a nice Golfer or a Knitted Jacket. We are showing a large range of these seasonable goods in all the newest styles and colors. Make your choice early, while the selection is good. LADIES' GOLF JACKETS, in white, navy and cardinal, each \$3.85. LADIES' NORFOLK JACKETS, with belt and pockets, colors, navy and cardinal, grey and white \$2.75. LADIES' KNITTED JACKETS, three-quarter length, cut away, color white only \$3.35. LADIES' KNITTED JACKETS, in white, navy and cardinal \$6.50. LADIES' KNITTED JACKETS, three-quarter length, cut away, in green, brown and navy \$8.50. Dress Goods and Dress-making a specialty. A large and expert staff. Thomson's Glove Fitting Corsets. Latest Ideas in High class exclusive Millinery. Dent's Gloves. Morley's Hosiery. Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear. 1123, 1125 and 1127 Government Street.

Correct Dress for Evening Wear. Fit-Reform Dress Suits and Tuxedos represent the highest order of the tailor's art. Sumptuous fabrics—luxuriously made—they express the perfection of style, elegance and fit. So wonderfully accurate is the Fit-Reform system of sizes that we can fit every man—abnormal as well as normal. Dress Suits \$25, \$30, \$35. Tuxedo Coats \$15 and \$18. Allen & Co. 1201 Government Street - Victoria. The Store That Serves You Best.

You Want the "Best"—You Want St. Ivel. Economy to buy the best in Preserved Meats, etc. That is why there's such a tremendous demand for the pure St. Ivel goods: Galantine, per large glass, 75c; small glass, 45c. Game pate, per glass, 45c. Boar's Head, per glass, 40c. Spiced Beef Tongue, per glass, 45c. Brown, per glass, 40c. Sliced Ox Tongue, small glass, 50c; large glass, 75c. Lamb's Tongue, per glass, 50c. Luncheon Tongue, large glass, 75c; small glass, 50c. Ox Tongue—Rolled—small glass, \$1.25; large glass, \$1.50. SPECIAL THIS WEEK. ROWAT'S PURE LIME JUICE CORDIAL, per bottle, 25c. A Few Fancy Gravenstein Apples Left. By the box, \$1.85. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street. Tel. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590.

Every Housekeeper. In the city can save money if she purchases her Groceries from the Anti-Combine Store. HIGH QUALITY AND LOW PRICES ALL THE TIME. You will make no mistake if you let us have your orders. CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—\$1.75 per sack. MORTON'S ENGLISH RASPBERRY VINEGAR—25c large bottle. Why use second quality cream when we can supply you with CANADA FIRST—large 20-oz. can, for 10c. FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR—The sweetest sugar made. 20-lb. sack, \$1.15. INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—3 lbs. for \$1.00. PURE LARD—Wild Rose—3-lb. tin, 60c; 5-lb. tin, \$1.00. ROYAL BACON—side—per lb., 28c. NICE MILD CURED HAM—per lb., 24c. ANTI-COMBINE TEA—The best tea offered at the price. 3 lbs. for \$1.00.

Copas & Young THE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS. Phones 94 and 95. Fort Street. Our Hobby Again. Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shovel Rugs, a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your tasteful world appeal to the class observer. If it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs. Call or write for prices. B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD. 800 YATES STREET.

ets. something that'll contemplated the by every home. \$27.00 \$15.00 \$17.00. D ASSORT- OF CHAIRS. ing Chairs—ll do without in these and you'll stand a lot of monical. \$1.00 \$2.75 \$2.75 \$4.00 \$4.00. Use Our Ladies' Rest Room.







THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Everyone Seems To Be Taking Fruit-A-Tives

Real value of any article may be judged by the demand for it. Specially, using sales are the source of evidence as to its value.

Introduced to the public in Ottawa, the demand for Fruit-A-Tives spread until today they are found in every household.

ago's population. GO, Aug. 17.—With a new list now accounting for a total of 1,000,000 people.

Alert Overdue. A former Alert was thirty-nine years old when he died.

Marriages, Deaths

St. Joseph hospital on August 15, 1913. On Saturday, August 15, 1913, at 10:30 a.m.

DEATH. Jeffrey Hale hospital, 28th inst. Dorothy Elva, wife of C. G. Hale, 80.

DEATH. Royal Jubilee hospital, 15th inst. John Terry, aged 68.

DEATH. DON C. HEWITT, an Entomologist, was struck dead by lightning.

DR. J. W. BROWN'S PINK PILLS

thing that will rid you of dangerous pests.

DELEGATES WELCOMED TO THE CAPITAL

Hon. Richard McBride, Civic Delegation and Ministerial Association Express Appreciation Visit of Methodists

The feature of the proceedings at the Methodist General Conference yesterday was the provincial address of welcome delivered to the delegates by Premier McBride.

Continuing the Premier said that in his travels through the province he was constantly brought in touch with Methodists.

Before concluding his address the Premier paid a tribute to the Rev. Dr. Chown.

Dr. Carman's Reply. In replying to the Premier the Rev. Dr. Carman said that somehow he had heard and seen them.

Civic Welcome. A deputation representing the city of Victoria composed of Mayor McKay, Aldermen Bishop and McKewen and City Solicitor F. A. McDiarmid.

Mr. and Mrs. Pall, from London, England, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, from Brighton, England and Mr. Walsh, London, England, are visitors in town from the Old Country.

JAMES ISLAND A SUMMER RESORT

Mr. H. Wheatcroft Sells Property for \$100,000—To Form Club and Make Resort

St. James island, one of the choicest of the famed Gulf island group, was taken possession of yesterday by the syndicate of twenty prominent Victorians.

Mr. Clark has just purchased the Maywood Portland grocery business and premises at the Stanich end of Douglas street.

Mr. Clark is a well known and successful business man and has been active in the Victoria service.

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MYSTIC SHRINERS BACK FROM YUKON

Party of Victoria Masons Return After Enjoyable Pilgrimage to Far North—Were Cordially Received

A party of twenty-five Victorian representatives of Gish Temple, Mystic Shrine, who have just returned from a tour of the Yukon in the course of which they visited Dawson to conduct one of the orders' ceremonials.

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VETERAN SETTLES HERE

Having Served in Many Campaigns, He Chooses Victoria for Abiding Place

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REMARKABLE MARINE COINCIDENCE

Wreck of the James Ralph Lies Directly Above and Across That of British Ship Dumbarton

The wreck of the schooner James Ralph August 2, 1901, and the wreck of the British ship Dumbarton August 1, 1894, are situated in the same place.

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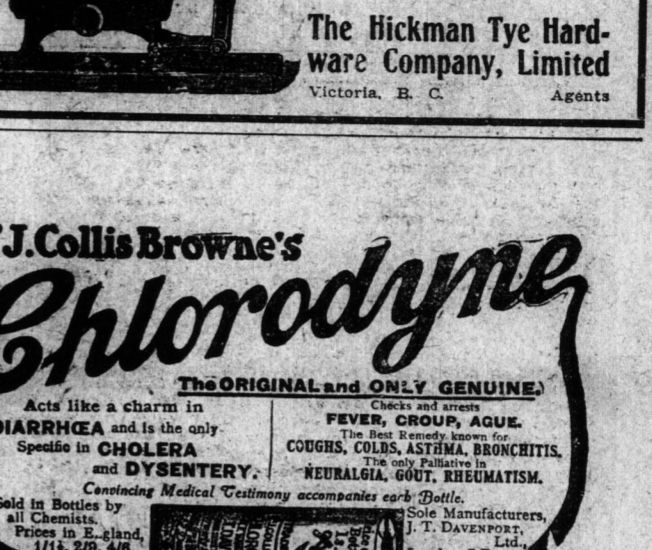
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Red Jacket Force and Lift Pumps

The Hickman Tye Hardware Company, Limited



Dr. J. Collis Browne's Eucalypti

Diarrhea and is the only Specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKY

PURE POT STILL WHISKY, made from the Finest Home-grown Malt and Corn and selected for its quality.

NOTES OF SPORT

Probate of Will of Late John Hammond, Turfman, Proves Him One of World's Wealthy Men—Mace in Trouble

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The probating of the will of the late John Hammond, Turfman, proves him one of the world's wealthiest men.

Novel Fishing Game. Perhaps the most unique sporting event in the world is the all-England angling championship, which will be held this year September 28.

England Polo Team Coming. The Hurlingham club has decided to send a polo team to America next spring to try to recover the cup captured by Harry Payne Whitney's team.

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## Pilgrims of French Creek

The Stowes, the Gregorys, the Springers, the Fosters, the Parkers and others are the Pilgrim Fathers of French Creek.

In itself this is not a statement to startle the world, nor does it convey a great deal to the average reader. Hence, to elucidate, be it

There is one thing about these new farms—the men who clear them, who struggle with that wall of immense timber and hew it down and stir the warm earth into bloom, will not be men of weak wills nor weak bodies. They will be strong men—the kind of men the West



Cottages the New Settlers Live In

said that French Creek is a clearing in the magnificent timber belt skirting the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railroad Company's right of way a few miles beyond Wellington, on the new extension which is reaching out to tickle Alberni. The names mentioned are those of the British families which have already taken up the task of living beneath the vines and fig trees established for them by the railroad company.

It is an experiment this making of farms and planting for settlers. It had never been done before in British Columbia. So far it is a success and there is every indication that it will continue to be so increasingly.

In the matter of transformations it is quite a change from a crowded London street, or a provincial hamlet, or a Scotch village, to a clearing in the British Columbia forest.

A few weeks ago the writer dropped into one of the neat cottages to have a chat. The cottage was built of the best material, it was freshly painted and flowers grew about the door-step. Beyond a generous patch of garden truck a wire fence was stretched separating the place from a duplicate of itself, and beyond this again was another and another stretching far away and fronting on the road.

Two women and several children occupied the kitchen as I entered, and beyond the steam rising from a washtub I saw a good-looking girl of about sixteen. The women greeted me frankly, and when I told them the nature of my errand, they responded quickly, with the readiness of city-bred people. Their accents differed noticeably. One referred to her husband, who was absent, as "The Master." The other complained of the loneliness, but admitted that she expected to become accustomed to it. "If it weren't for the children," she said, "I'd have gone back the first day we landed here. But now I'm getting to like it."

It was characteristic of the city training of these women, that neither of them knew the names of their neighbors, although the latter were their companions in an adventure which, to them, must have been a complete departure from anything they had ever known.

The men of the families, I learned, worked on the railroad line and, between whiles, cleared some of their land. The girl whom I had seen beyond the washing's steam, was sixteen years old, her mother told me, and every day since their arrival there had been excellent offers for her services in good families. This wealth of work pleased the mother apparently.

Taken as a whole, I found the new settlers satisfied. Little by little they are becoming acquainted with one another, and the process of forming a definite community is unconsciously under way. At present the place is isolated and lonely, but when the railroad begins to operate trains, conditions will rapidly change, and in any event there could be no sane comparison of the position of these settlers here—as to their future and their children's future—and their positions on the other side of the Atlantic.

The families at French Creek were selected by the Salvation Army in the Old Land and brought out by that wonderful organization. The E. & N.'s contractors built the cottages, cleared the gardens and planted crops. When the newcomers arrived they found homes carved out and waiting for them in the verdant wilderness.

At present there are twelve ready-made farms prepared, five acres of each of which have been worked. Of these five acres two acres have been plowed and three acres slashed. The farms vary from twenty to forty acres, and are to be paid for by the settlers on easy terms. More carefully selected families are on the way here now, and, mothered by the Army and fathered by the E. & N., there is every reason why they should develop into a prosperous, healthful, desirable settlement.

needs. The land clearing necessary at French Creek isn't nice work for dainty hands or flabby muscles. The pictures of some of the timber cleaned up by the E. & N. outfits will give an idea of its size. Thus, perhaps, the railroad company and the Army have selected the best



The Mess They Made Clearing Up

possible school in which to help these newcomers to help themselves.

The photographs accompanying which illustrate the character of the timber at French Creek were made by Leonard Frank of Alberni.

### THE MAN WHO WON'T PROPOSE

The despair of the mother with daughters to marry, the thorn in the flesh to their fathers, the very real tragedy to the girl whose heart he has won with no official title to have done so, the man who won't propose is a blot upon the face of creation, a being to be as speedily and sternly crushed out of existence as may be, for procrastination—his own besetting sin—must never be exhibited in dealing with him.

The man who won't propose is one of the strikingly bad products of modern fashions. He was an absolute impossibility in the days when papa's consent had to be gained ere a gallant dare proceed to seriously court a lass.

More than two dances in an evening, an offered bouquet, the most casual homage, would temptations, young man? utterly annihilated the impossible gentleman who might not have proposed.

Other times other fashions. Today a careless world permits a man to monopolize a girl's society; to make her conspicuous by his attentions, and stand between her and all other possible suitors, and yet leave a lurking doubt in her mind as to whether he really means anything after all, the while she is shrinkingly conscious of the shoulder-shrugs of all her dearest friends.

For almost every sin of omission or commission there is some excuse. "To know all is to pardon all" is the truest, as it is the most charitable, of proverbs; but for the man who won't propose there is no apology to be offered.

In Germany twenty thousand foxes are killed every year.

### PROVERBS OF THE IRISH PEOPLE

The ancient kings, brehons, and filices of the Milesian Irish were men of great intelligence and wisdom, and the sayings of "Alamhr feohla," Fethil the Wise, and Cormac Mac-Standard; but it may be information to the majority of the public of the present day to state that many of our proverbs in present use are merely paraphrases of the old Milesian sayings. Annexed we give a list of genuine Irish proverbs, principally translated, and literally, from Hardman's "Irish Minstrelsy," which show the similarity between them and modern proverbs.

A blind man is no judge of colors.  
When the cat is out the mice will dance.  
Even a fool has luck.  
Fierceness is often hidden under beauty.  
There is often anger in a laugh.  
A good dress often hides a deceiver.  
Fame is more lasting than life.  
A foolish word is folly.  
Mild to the meek.  
Cat after kind.  
Hope consoles the persecuted.  
The satisfied forget the hungry.  
Long sleep renders a child inert.  
Hurry without waste.  
Drunkenness is the brother of robbery.  
Hope is the physician of each misery.  
It is difficult to tame the proud.  
Idleness is the desire of a fool.  
Look before you leap.  
The end of a feast is better than the beginning of a quarrel.  
A wren in the hand is better than a crane out of it.  
He who is out, his supper cools.  
The memory of an old child is long.  
Everything is revealed by time.  
A cat can look at a king.  
Learning is the desire of the wise.  
Character is better than wealth.  
Without treasure, without friends.  
A hungry man is angry.  
No man is wise at all times.  
Every dear article is woman's desire.  
Wisdom exceeds strength.  
Wine is sweet; to pay for it bitter.  
Sleep is the image of death.  
Enough is a feast.  
Death is the physician of the poor.  
Not every flatterer is a friend.

## Canada and Sir J. French

General Sir John French, Inspector-General of the Forces, returned to this country on Saturday morning, having completed the military tour of inspection he was invited to make throughout the Dominion by the Canadian Government. Sir John French arrived in Quebec on May 20 last, and for two months spent his time in both Western and Eastern Canada in as thorough an examination of the present military efficiency of the Dominion Forces as was possible in the time. He now returns at the height of our own training season to carry out the arduous work that falls to the lot of the Inspector-General of the Forces in August and September.

It was said of an English judge who was engaged in a foreign case of arbitration, when one side were dissatisfied with the award, that he remarked, "If you do not want a just award do not invite English judges." The same sentence might well be adapted in the case of Sir John French. If the Dominion Government were not anxious to have a just report upon their military efficiency, they were foolish to invite Sir John French to report upon their Militia. But I do not believe that the Dominion Government or Canadians in general wish for anything but the truth. They are too much alive to the military obligations that their geographical and economic circumstances place upon them to wish for less than the bald truth. I understand that if Sir John French's report is published it will disclose a state of military inefficiency in the Dominion that will probably be a revelation to most Canadians. But Sir John French is ever a constructive critic, and although he may ruthlessly condemn much that the Canadians themselves may have thought good, yet he will have furnished them with a model upon which to build in future, and a model upon which, with the intelligence, earnestness, and material of Canada, it will be possible to build quickly and surely.

I believe that it will be found that Sir John French, in the first place, condemns the whole existing conception of the strategic requirements of the Canadian Militia. This, coupled with the non-existence of a sound peace organization and an effective staff, suggests that from the very outset the Dominion defence forces are in a bad way. If such staff as exists does not understand the first principles in the strategic distribution of its forces, then it is impossible for it to have a sound peace organization.

I do not believe that Sir John French objects to the present Militia system in force in Canada; he certainly would not consider himself called upon to advise the Dominion on the question of universal service unless he were directly invited to do so. But it must occur to him that the least to be expected from a voluntary system is that the Volunteers shall carry out the obligations which they undertake. This, apparently, they fail to do.

There is no doubt that Sir John French is highly impressed by the material, intelligence, and robust earnestness of the Canadian Forces. He has expressed himself as well satisfied with the Kingston Military College. In fact, I believe he said that it was as good as Woolwich and Sandhurst. But here, again, the Dominion Government does not receive a full return for the trouble and expense it is put to. Only a small proportion of the cadets pass into a military profession. The majority, although they are officers of Reserve, are so only in name. No attempt is made to oblige them to come up taking the standard of the Militia at 100,000 men, which is what is considered necessary to meet the present requirements of the Dominion, the military establishments fall short of the required conditions. Further, the organization is entirely faulty, and it would be almost impossible to produce rapid mobilization and intelligent co-operation. The annual training

camps, as they exist, are without sufficient system. Regimental officers, though keen and earnest, are insufficiently instructed, but would be efficient if the tests were insisted upon, while non-commissioned officers and men in a large number of cases do not carry out their

Militia obligations. The administrative services, though conceived on the right lines and possessing ample material, fall through the absence of systematic peace organization. The units are unsatisfactory for purposes of mobilization, in fact, the military forces of the Dominion are in need of thorough reform.

There is, however, throughout the Dominion a great national sentiment with regard to the military obligations of citizenship. And with the sense of this obligation so strong and material so fitted for military training, there is no reason for Canadians to resent criticism that is sincere, well-meant, and altogether informing and constructive. Sir John French has had the opportunity of seeing much of the cadet movement in Canada. It is a real movement, and has been fostered and encouraged by both the clergy and the schoolmasters with a patriotic zeal that can read the Mother Country in a rude and trenchant lesson.

If the Dominion Government and the people of Canada will profit by the great experience of the general officer whose untiring efforts have entirely remodelled the training efficiency of the British Army, the result of which the King has just seen at Aldershot, Sir John French will have rendered another service to the Empire as great as any that have preceded it.—London Times.

### A PLANT 2,000 YEARS OLD

One of the most useful plants in existence is the sugar cane, and the youngest of its species which is now alive is said to be at least 2,000 years old.

"A plant as old as that?" you cry. "Why, it would be quite worn out, and good for nothing!"

But this is not so with sugar cane, or you would have to look to some other source for the sparkling lemons you see on the table at breakfast and tea time.

The reason that sugar canes are so very old is this: Most plants, as you know, reproduce and if left to itself the sugar cane would do this by seeding. Sugar planters, however, did not care to wait until the seed grew up into strong plants, so for all the 2,000 years that it has been under cultivation they have grown it by means of "suckers" that spring from the original stem. Thus every "new" plant is in reality an old one. The poor sugar cane has become so weakened by this time through not having been allowed to grow as nature intended, that it is very difficult now to get it to seed at all. If this could not be done it would in time die out altogether, and most likely the beet-root would have to supply us with the sugar we cannot do without.

### AN IMPOSSIBLE STORY

A certain king once made a proclamation that he would give a golden ball to any one of his subjects who would tell him the most wonderful story, but it must be quite impossible for the story to be true, or the prize would not be given.

From all parts of the kingdom people came to him with remarkable stories, but the king declared that it was quite possible for one and all of them to be true, and the prize was not awarded.

At last there came an old man, followed by two servants, bearing an immense jar between them.

"May it please Your Majesty," said the old man, "your most excellent father borrowed from my father this jar full of gold promising that Your Majesty would pay the same amount back to me."

"Oh, that is absurd and impossible!" said the astonished king, as he looked at the huge jar.



A Few Toothpicks Dumped to One Side

"Then, if it is impossible," said the old man, "I have fairly won the golden ball, but if my story be true, Your Majesty ought to pay your father's debt."

Thus the king was obliged to declare that the old man had won the prize.

## Field

### THE ART OF SHOOTING

When did English sportsmen begin their game on the wing? Hand-guns used for sporting purposes by the sessed the necessary property during the earlier decades of the century, as witness various statutes. VII, wherein, by the way, cross-hand-guns are generally dealt with, there is nothing extant showing the shot on the wing, and, indeed, the period, by reason of their excessiveness, were not adapted to the "flying." The Act of 1541 (33 & 6), which, in the interests of the forbade the making of guns less than a quarter of a yard long, contains it was then usual to shoot birds of the "fowls," or other creatures that might and the clause, which gave special dwellers on the coasts and broad that they might "exercise and use" in the interests of national defence debar them from shooting any "deer, heron, shoveler (i.e., the sparrow-shooter duck), pheasant, partridge, swine, or wild eek" (i.e., wild swan).

That curious statute of 1548 (Act Against the Shooting of Hays) and 3 Edw. VI, c. 14) supplies the shot-gun was used with too do against wild birds. The preamble an infinite quantity of fowl and much killed owing to the fashion of "shooting," and it forbids any person degree than a Lord of Parliament to any place any hayle shot or any more than one at a time to shoot with the use of small shot was the destroyed the certainties of shooting in wars is much requisite," which the sportsman who used a hand-gun shot his birds sitting. It is difficult that sixteenth-century legislators, could have recognized the gulf between birds on the wing and shooting with the other hand, such legislators were nize that shooting with "hayle shooting or perching bird might easily careless method of using the gun do to straight shooting with ball. For centuries or more were to elapse before attained to any proficiency in shots. When Markland wrote in 17 marked that it was as rare for a E to hit a flying bird as it was for a E to miss one. It is very improbable "infinite quantity" of fowl and "much were killed with firearms otherwise ground.

In 1603-4, 1 Jac., c. 27, s. 2, forbade ing of partridges and pheasants, gares, with either cross-bow or gun total prohibition was relaxed a few years (7 Jac., c. 11, s. 6) in favor of persons sessed certain qualifications in the land or income. We do not, however much light on the point at issue from ute book. The old writers on sport aid in the later decades of the seventeury. I have never been fortunate e see a copy of Robert Howlett's "Scho creation," which Mr. J. E. Harting tel published in 1684; but Nicholas Co "Gentleman's Recreation" first saw in 1686, no doubt is an equally reliable for that period. The author gives vice about shooting, which then inv use of a stalking horse, or a substitute (a bush with a spike to stick it in the for example), and all he says points tainly that birds were shot sitting a wing. Throughout the course of his Cox has withdrawn in view. His advice "under the horse's neck" or belly is incompatible with a flying shot; equards use of a bush as cover, which v into the ground before the sportsman level" (i.e., aim). This clearly indicat at birds on the ground. Nowhere does gest the possibility of shooting a flyi shall offer reasons for believing that C little behind his time, and that advanced men were beginning at this time o the wing; but the 1697 edition of Cox's silent on the subject. He still approve best fowling-piece that which has the barrel, being 5 1/2 ft. or 6 ft. long, with ferent bore under Harquebus," which mean of bore whose calibre was held portance provided it were less than the "Harquebus."

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## 100 YEARS OLD

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## THE VICTORIA COLONIST

# Field Sports at Home and Abroad

### THE ART OF SHOOTING FLYING

When did English sportsmen begin to shoot their game on the wing? "Hand-gonnes" were used for sporting purposes by those who possessed the necessary property qualification during the earlier decades of the sixteenth century, as witness various statutes of Henry VIII, wherein, by the way, cross-bow and hand-gun are generally dealt with together. But there is nothing extant to show that birds were shot on the wing, and, indeed, the firearms of that period, by reason of their exceeding clumsiness, were not adapted to the "art of shooting flying." The Act of 1541 (33 Hy. VIII, c. 6), which, in the interests of the public safety, forbade the making of guns less than three-quarters of a yard long, contains no hint that it was then usual to shoot birds on the wing. Licenses were granted specifying the "beasts, fowls," or other creatures that might be shot, and the clause, which gave special privileges to dwellers on the coasts and broads to the end that they might "exercise and use" their guns in the interests of national defence, expressly debar them from shooting any manner of "deer, heron, shoveler (i.e., the spoonbill, not the shoveler duck), pheasant, partridge, wild swine, or wild elk" (i.e., wild swan).

That curious statute of 1548 entitled "An Act Against the Shooting of Hayle Shot" (2 Edw. VI, c. 14) supplies evidence that the shot-gun was used with too deadly effect against wild birds. The preamble states that an infinite quantity of fowl and much game is killed owing to the fashion of "shooting with hayle shot," and it forbids any person of less degree than a Lord of Parliament to shoot "in any place any hayle shot or any more pellets than one at a time." One reason for thus prohibiting the use of small shot was that it "utterly destroyed the certainties of shooting, which in wars is much requisite," which suggests that the sportsman who used a hand-gun in that age shot his birds sitting. It is difficult to imagine that sixteenth-century legislators, country gentlemen as they were for the most part, would not have recognized the gulf between shooting birds on the wing and shooting with ball. On the other hand, such legislators would recognize that shooting with "hayle shot" at a sitting or perching bird might easily induce a careless method of using the gun detrimental to straight shooting with ball. Further, two centuries or more were to elapse before Englishmen attained to any proficiencies as wing shots. When Markland wrote in 1727, he remarked that it was as rare for an Englishman to hit a flying bird as it was for a Frenchman to miss one. It is very improbable that the "infinite quantity" of fowl and "much game" were killed with firearms otherwise than on the ground.

In 1603-4, 1 Jac. c. 27, s. 2, forbade the killing of partridges and pheasants, grouse and hares, with either cross-bow or gun; but this total prohibition was relaxed a few years later (7 Jac. c. 11, s. 6) in favor of persons who possessed certain qualifications in the shape of land or income. We do not, however, obtain much light on the point at issue from the statute book. The old writers on sport come to our aid in the later decades of the seventeenth century. I have never been fortunate enough to see a copy of Robert Howlett's "School of Recreation," which Mr. J. E. Harting tells me was published in 1684; but Nicholas Cox, whose "Gentleman's Recreation" first saw the light in 1686, no doubt is an equally reliable authority for that period. The author gives much advice about shooting, which then involved the use of a stalking horse, or a substitute thereof (a bush with a spike to stick it in the ground, for example), and all he says points to the certainty that birds were shot sitting and swimming. Throughout the course of his remarks Cox has wildfowl in view. His advice to shoot "under the horse's neck" or belly is obviously incompatible with a flying shot; equally as regards use of a bush as cover, which was stuck into the ground before the sportsman "took his level" (i.e., aim). This clearly indicates a shot at birds on the ground. Nowhere does he suggest the possibility of shooting a flying bird. I shall offer reasons for believing that Cox was a little behind his time, and that advanced sportsmen were beginning at this time to shoot on the wing; but the 1697 edition of Cox's work is silent on the subject. He still approves as "the best fowling-piece that which has the longest barrel, being 5 1/2 ft. or 6 ft. long, with an indifferent bore under Harquebus," which I take to mean of bore whose calibre was held of no importance provided it were less than that of the "Harquebus."

"The Experienced Fowler," by J. Sprint, which was published in 1700, contains the earliest instructions for shooting birds on the wing, and Sprint's advice refers to wildfowl. Here we have the beginnings of shooting on the wing, as shown in print, though, as I have said, there is reason to think that both Cox and Sprint were behind the times. The latter author followed a plan which required two sportsmen. The pair crept within range of their game, and he who was to take the flying shot levelled his gun, with its 5 ft. 6 in. barrel (Sprint did not approve of a barrel over 6 ft. long), "three yards from the ground, a little inclining to the way you see their heads stand." The other man fired at the sitting or swimming fowl, and the marksman who was to take the flying shot pulled trigger as soon as he saw the flash in the pan, or if his companion were very near, as soon as he heard the report. This method partakes too much of letting the birds "fly into it" to be true shooting on the wing, but Sprint redeems himself by giving instructions for a more sporting shot to be taken if the birds could be met "in the face the way they

fly," when the gunner took "the undermost and shot slantwise through them."

Then we have George Markland, whose "Pteryphlegia, or the Art of Shooting Flying," was first published in 1727. Concerning the authorship of this work some confusion has arisen. In old bibliographies we find it ascribed to Dr. Abraham Markland—a mistake very excusable in view of the fact that the title-page gives "Mr. Markland" (no Christian name) as author; that Dr. Abraham Markland had before written verse on various topics; and that his son George was stated on the title-page to be like himself, a Fellow of St. John's, Oxford. Further excuse for the error occurs in the preface, the author remarking on his "long experience," which would be more appropriate from a man of eighty-two (which was the age of Dr. Abraham Markland in 1727) than from one of forty-nine, though certainly not out of place from the latter. A glance at the title-page, however, shows that "Pteryphlegia" was written by "Mr. Markland, A.B." (or B.A., as now written), and Abraham Markland became a Doctor of Divinity in 1692. This would settle the question of authorship in favor of George Markland without the evidence adduced by "The Quarterly Reviewer" in the "Athenaeum" of March 30, 1895, to the effect that he had seen in some contemporary work an advertisement of "Pteryphlegia," in which the author's name (George Markland) is given in full.

In his preface George Markland observes: "I had no path nor footsteps to guide me but my own long experience." If he knew of Sprint's work the instruction therein offered would have been no use to him, as Sprint deals only with wildfowl in a fashion wholly inapplicable to partridge or pheasant shooting on the wing. Now, George Markland, as already stated, was forty-nine years of age when he wrote his poem. Let us assume that he began to try his hand at flying shots when he was in fitting health, nor boast that he is certain of hitting a bird upon the wing at any one distance, nor in any one line of direction.

Apparently, bad shots were as numerous in 1782 as they were in 1727, when Markland wrote! Mr. Lemon laid even more stress on the necessity of fitting the gun to the user than did Page. "He should be as exact in fitting himself with a gun stock for shooting flying as in fitting himself for the clothes he wears," Lemon, by the way, approved way, apparel not for 38 in. long, "of the size called fifteen." He did not care for a larger bore.

Perhaps his standard of marksmanship was unduly exacting—as a gamekeeper, he would have a professional's idea of what constituted proficiency—but, if the majority were such bad shots when he wrote, there were some remarkably good ones a quarter of a century later, as may be judged by the bars, made for wagers, published in the Sporting Magazine during the earlier years of the nineteenth century. To shoot a bird otherwise than on the wing came to be regarded as unskillful during that period if we may judge from the shooting rules which hung in the breakfast room of a Sussex shooting lodge in 1808. These rules forbade under fire shooting at a pheasant on the ground or perching, at a partridge on the ground, or at either fowl or forty-five yards away respectively, unless wounded.—E. D. Cuming in the Field.

shooting after Michaelmas. The birds by that time are grown so shy that you shots must be at longer distances. If you have one gun a gft. barrel or thereabouts is most proper."

Page held a bore of about five eighths of an inch "the best for shooting flying." He seems to have had an open mind on the method of boring. The usual mode at that time was to have the barrel a cylinder to within a foot of the muzzle, and that foot gradually widened to make it "carry the shot closer by setting the open gradually in coming out," but he had "met with barrels that have been as near a cylinder as possible in the bore, yet have carried the shot as round and as strong as any other." He "brought 20z. of shot and the same of powder sufficient for any sort of game. There is in the British Museum, L. L. 1, an incomplete copy of a tract or pamphlet, referred to the year 1782, the title page of which runs as follows:

"A dissertation on the Errors of Marksmen and Gunmakers and a Tract upon the Art of Shooting flying with an Essay on Jointers and Flushers and Remarks upon Rifle (sic) Guns and methods of shooting with them. By that most able Park and Gamekeeper Mr. Lemon. To be had at No. 56, John-street, Tottenham Court Road."

This author remarks: "It has been often justly observed that there is not in any art exercised by man so great a number of practitioners and so few proficient as in the art of shooting flying. The adepts in this art are so few that there is not one in a thousand can say that he knows one-half of the cases of missing, nor boast that he is certain of hitting a bird upon the wing at any one distance, nor in any one line of direction."

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### AN ANTELOPE HUNT IN COLORADO

Satchel in hand, I was on my way to the depot in Denver, Colorado, intending to take the afternoon train for the States, as they used to say in the West. I had been up near Fort Collins shooting ducks with an old friend, and here we were in fact before the train, and I decided to spend a few minutes with my friend if he was at home. The servant who opened the door said he was out, but his wife came to see who was at the door and greeted me cordially, and said her husband soon would return, and that she knew he would be glad to see me, and much disappointed if I did not wait.

There was a cheerful open fire in a big fireplace, and before it there were a number of handsome greyhounds and a pair of rough-coated bounds which somewhat resembled the Scotch deerhounds. They were a fine lot of dogs and were kept for hunting antelope. In a few minutes my friend came in, and glancing at my watch, I told him I had just time enough to say "How" and "good-by." He took my satchel from my hand and said: "You can say good-by three days from now, but not a minute sooner. Tomorrow we are going to hunt antelope, and you certainly must not miss this hunt." His wife joined in urging me to ride with them, and said I would meet an agreeable lot of people, and that I would see many fine dogs which were able to run down and take an antelope. The train time slipped away while we talked, and I really did not need much urging to extend my vacation a few days in order to chase antelope with agreeable people and, as I learned the next day, with one of the best packs of dogs I ever saw on the plains.

Early the following morning we rode slowly out of Denver, a score or more of well mounted men and women. The dogs were carried in a large wagon drawn by two horses.

We proceeded several miles before we reached the plains where we might expect to find antelope, and there was no need of quiet or caution during this part of the journey. When we came within sight of a long ridge, which was merely an undulation in the vast plain, my friend said we would approach the high ground quietly and see if the antelope were feeding on the plains beyond.

on, and in couples, straining on the leash, they were escorted near the high ground and held until the plains beyond were carefully inspected by one of the hunters. He quickly nodded, indicating that the quarry was in sight. The dogs were moved forward to a point where they could see the game and released, and in a moment they were off down the grade at a marvelous pace, followed by the hunters riding well together. There were three antelopes in sight, running at their best gait in a southeasterly direction. The dogs seemed to gain on them slightly at the start, but later the gain seemed to be slight, if there was any gain at all. Both dogs and antelope outran the horses, but we kept them well in sight for several miles by riding at top speed. At length we had a chance to make a short-cut when the antelope were headed south, and we gained on them perceptibly. Two of the rough-coated dogs had distanced the others, and one was well up beside the foremost antelope. "He'll take him," shouted my friend, and a moment later the dog sprang into the air and attempted to seize the antelope by the throat. He missed his hold, however, and fell to the ground, and the other dogs and the antelope sped onward. The pack seemed unable to gain another inch, and before long the antelope evidently were gaining ground, and when they passed out of sight over a rise in the plain it was evident that the proghorns had won the race.

We had been riding hard for miles, and our horses were not unwilling to give up the chase. With the exception of a small prairie dog village, where we were obliged to slow down a little in order to let the horses dodge the many holes, the going was excellent, and it was an exciting sight to see the swift dogs and the swift quarry.

We found no more antelope that day, and rode back to Denver.—Dwight W. Huntington in The Amateur Sportsman.

### A GOOD WAY TO COOK TROUT

When I see a mess of trout brought to the table colored a dirty gray by cooking or enwrapped in an unattractive coating of browned corn meal, I feel as though an outrage had been done to nature. Part of the pleasure of having a trout on your plate ought to be in the sight of him, slim and strong in his Joseph's coat. I may be a novice in the art of trout fishing, but I can go some people one better in cooking them.

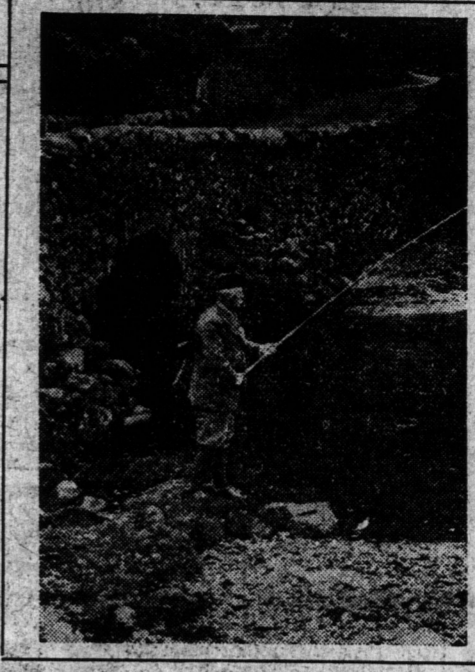
You are out on the stream some morning. You have only intended to fish for a couple of hours and you have told the family that you would be home by noon. But by the time the sun is over your head, you are having a good time, and there is an interesting stretch of water just beyond—and there doesn't seem to be any particularly good reason for going home anyway except for something to eat. You hesitate. But hold! Are there not fish in your basket? What's easier than to build a fire and cook some of your catch?

A trout held over the coals to be smoked and dried at the end of a forked twig may satisfy hunger, but it has no temptation for the epicure. A trout baked in clay, or cooked on a flat stone, may taste good, but it does not look as good as it tastes. Let me give you my recipe, and I doubt if you'll ever go home at noon, as long as there is a fish in your creel.

First, catch your fish—but we had got past that point. Build your fire and let it burn until you have a good bed of hot ashes. Have your trout, cleaned and washed, ready at hand on anything convenient. Fluck an armful of balsam twigs. Rake out your fire, leaving a base of hot stones and ashes. Upon this base lay balsam twigs till you have a layer from six to ten inches thick. Now put your trout in a row upon this layer, and cover with another layer of equal thickness; over all lay ashes and hot stones. Then smoke your pipe for, say, twenty minutes or thereabouts.

### ONE WAY OF FISHING

But a week or two ago I gazed upon a historic spot, the place where the biggest salmon ever caught on Dee gave the first sign of its majestic presence. It weighed 57 lbs., and I had never heard of it before going to Deeside, but its authenticity seemed genuine enough, though it was killed many years ago. It played, so said the good fellow (successor to the keeper who caught it) who told me, "like a log of wood" and was landed without much difficulty—one hears a similar account of a good many of these monsters; possibly the place in which they are hooked has a lot to do with the quality of the fight. The pool from which this one came is big and deep and its tail-end is not too streamy even in high water, so it would give a heavy fish every chance of being slowly and coming tamer to the gaff. All that, however, is alien from my topic; so would be any account of the one fish which for a few thrilling seconds bent my rod in almost the same spot, monster though that was, too, as startled eyes which had seen it come up



### Sportsman's Calendar

AUGUST  
The Salmon-Trollers' Month—Spring Salmon and Collops all over the Coast. One of the best months for stream-fishing for Trout.

head and tail but a few minutes before could testify.

The place where a man has caught a 57-pounder must be of interest to any fisherman, much more, of course, when that man happens to have been himself. In fact, had I caught such a fish (it is an ironical fact that no longer ago than Wednesday a friend came up and congratulated me on my 50-pounder—and I acutely conscious of an inglorious blank!), the mental picture of the place where I did it would be with me both sleeping and waking. From the vivid geographical and scenic detail which I have heard from other lips—over mere 30-pounders, too—I suspect that other fishermen are impressionable in the like manner, and the ordinary avocations of life now and then, because one must be dreaming, but it can be no bad thing. In a measure, a habit of making mental pictures of places and supplying them with fitting figures and incident enables one to achieve what is proverbially impossible, eating one's cake and having it too. If only one had caught that 50-pounder, one could catch it again. One could go on catching it. One would. And that would be finer fishing even than they get at Campbell River, where the giant quinnet run, because salar of 50 lbs. is more precious than oncorhynchus of the same weight.

The time is now upon us when we do most of our fishing in this way. Perhaps a day or two in the frozen time may be really devoted to pike, grayling, or roach, but even the keenest anglers are less keen in winter than in summer, and many have put their rods away altogether. But they cannot put thought and memory away too, and so they go on catching their 50-pounders, their 5-pounders from the Test, or their pounders from the Exe, or any other fish which give them special gratification. It is a very pleasant pastime in which one can indulge at any time with considerable refreshment to spirit and mind. Nor is it absolutely necessary to be catching fish, unless, of course, one is so constituted that the whole of one's pleasure in angling is centred in the weight of the basket. Quite trifling things will bear repetition, because as often as not the mind has been vividly impressed by them.

One of my most pleasurable memories is rather ridiculous. It was on the other Dee, the one which is part in England, part in Wales. Pursuing my way down stream after having drawn two or three pools blank, as usual, I came to a long, deep flat which could only be fished from a boat, because its bank was thickly wooded and its depth too great for wading. In it, some forty yards across, I saw a salmon come up—that was an event on the Dee that year—and forthwith made up my mind to have a go for him. Then followed a climb over various obstacles, an intricate and difficult scramble down a high overgrown bank, and an involuntary subsidence into unknown depths. Fortunately these were not quite sufficient to cover the waders, and eventually I found a precarious footing on a wobbly stone, and with a frantic grab at a neighboring branch every now and then, when balance became a matter of anxiety, there I remained for half an hour trying to switch enough line out to reach the fish. That is all the story, fortunately, perhaps; if the salmon had taken the fly, which did eventually cover the spot where it was lying, it would, no doubt have pulled me off the stone, and I should not now be relating the incident as an example of the odd matters that contain an element of satisfaction.

But there is no need to busy oneself with empty memories. After all, one has occasionally caught a fish, and had a brisk, exciting fight. One can again fumble after that 15-pounder, hooked at dusk, and tailed at dark amid incredible splashing and perplexities; one can again, heart in mouth, watch the un-nerved gillie jabbing the gaff feebly at the 16-pounder, again show presence of mind, and seize the implement from him; one can—but there is no end to what one can do. It will be a very fine season.—H.T.S. in the Field.

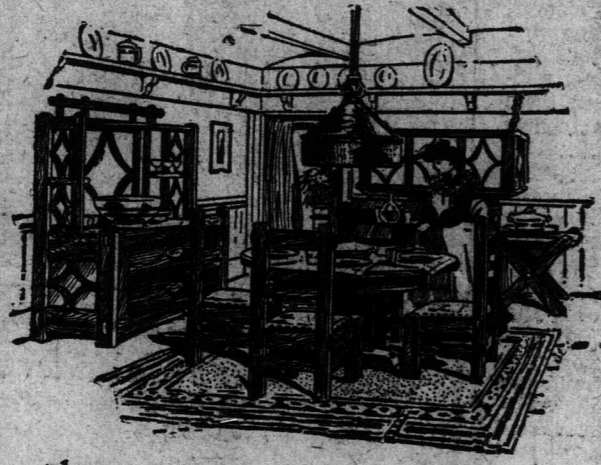


Visit Our Tea Rooms, Third Floor. A Cup of Good Tea is the Best Refreshment You Can Have.

# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

All of Our Chocolates Are Made on the Premises. They Are Pure and Wholesome

## The August Housefurnishing Sale



We have said that this is Victoria's Principal Furniture Sale, but we may now say that it has turned out to be the only sale of real sustained interest—the only sale which displays a comprehensive variety of standard furniture at much less than the regular prices. You can buy one piece or furnish a room or an entire house to your liking, and the savings will please you. We are adding to our stock many cars of Furniture. The Beds received Tuesday are selling splendidly. All priced for August at \$2.90 to \$14.90. We received a car of CHAIRS and TABLES and FANCY FURNITURE yesterday, and three other cars to arrive during the week will make buying more interesting.

### Brussels Carpet Squares Special, Today, \$13.75

Brussels Carpet Squares—This make of carpet has a world-wide reputation for hard wear, and in our immense stock can be found a rug which will harmonize with every scheme of decoration. They come in reds, greens, fawns, floral, conventional and Oriental designs. August is the month to purchase carpets at bargain prices. Size 3 x 3. Price ..... \$13.75

### Tapestry Carpet Squares, \$8.75

Tapestry Carpet Squares—This make of rug is now made in a large and varied number of designs and colorings. Many of them are reproductions of the higher class carpets and are very hard wearing. We are placing on special sale for today the remainder of our stock in this size. The price should sell them out quickly. Price ..... \$8.75

### Wilton Rugs, Today, \$22.50

Wilton Pile Rugs—This make of rug is unsurpassed for quality and durability. There is no carpet turned out of looms that wears to the extent that the Wilton Piles do. These rugs are in a large assortment of designs and colorings and are suitable for every room in the house. Visit third floor for big bargains in carpets. Price ..... \$22.50

### Pongee Silk Sale, on Friday

We are left with about 200 yards of Natural Pongee Silk, 36 inches wide. Regular 75c, 85c and 90c. Friday we will close the surplus at per yard ..... 50c Be here early, as this quantity will not last long at this low price

### A Popular and Interesting Department

That is what our customers say of our PATENT MEDICINE and TOILET ARTICLES DEPARTMENT. Our aim is to keep it so by giving you the advantage of our extensive buying facilities, whereby you can purchase your needs at low and reasonable prices. You can always rely on our goods being genuine and our stock fresh.

The following list, picked at random from our stock, will give you an idea of our prices:

- Seidlitz Powders, 8 in box, 15c, or 2 for ..... 25c
- Abbey's Salt, large ..... 50c
- Enos Fruit Salt, \$1.00 size ..... 75c
- Sal Hepatica, \$1.35, 70c and ..... 35c
- Bromo Seltzer, \$1.00, 50c, 25c ..... 10c
- Sodium Phosphate, 1 lb. .... 25c
- Fluid Magnesia ..... 20c
- Fruit-a-Tives, large ..... 45c
- Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c size for ..... 40c
- Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, 40c, 3 boxes for ..... \$1.10
- Chase's Pills ..... 20c
- Carter's Pills ..... 20c
- Electric Oil ..... 20c
- Minard's Liniment ..... 20c
- Chase's Ointment ..... 50c
- Cuticura Ointment ..... 65c
- Zam-Buk ..... 40c
- Orange Quinine Wine, quart bottle for ..... 40c
- Beef, Iron and Wine ..... 65c
- Scott's Emulsion, 45c and ..... 90c
- Nestle's Milk Food ..... 45c
- All Baby Foods at Reduced Prices
- Hind's Honey and Almond Cream ..... 45c
- Holmes' Frostilla ..... 20c
- Almond Cream ..... 20c
- Oatmeal Cream ..... 20c
- Witch Hazel Cream ..... 20c
- Hazeline Snow ..... 35c
- Hydrogen Peroxide, 4 oz. size 10c, 8 oz. size 20c, 16 oz. size ..... 35c
- Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder, 15c, 25c and ..... 40c
- Edward's Hartene, \$1.90, \$1.00 ..... 45c
- Newbro's Herpicide, 85c ..... 45c
- Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Tonic, 90c and ..... 45c
- Tatcho ..... 45c
- Lambert's Hair Growth ..... 45c
- Cuticura Soap, per cake ..... 30c
- Pears' Soap, per cake ..... 10c
- Wright's Coal Tar Soap, per box ..... 40c
- Roger & Gallet's and Piver's Perfumes, all odors, per oz. .... 85c
- 4711 Cologne ..... 65c
- Gosnell's Cologne ..... 35c
- Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Combs, etc., all at low prices.

### Fancy Cups, 25c---Values 35c to \$1.00

A splendid line of Fancy Cups and Saucers go on sale today at bargain prices. These are in assorted decorations. Values up to \$1.00. Today for ..... 25c

### Linoleums in Many Tile Effects at, per yd., 35c

Linoleum in tile effect always looks clean, and will wear well. A splendid assortment goes on sale today at a very special price indeed. Better come in and see if a few yards won't suit your purpose. Per square yard ..... 35c

### Bargains in Our Drapery Dept.

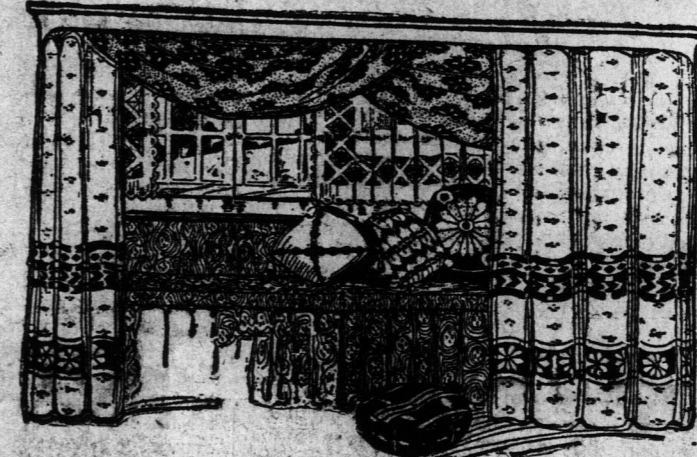
Our Drapery Department opens up this morning with some fine bargains in Art Draping Fabrics, including Printed Sateens, Cretonnes, Casement Cloths, Printed Muslins, Printed Canvases, Madras Muslins, Art Serges, Tapestries, Silks and Brocades.

### Drapery Fabrics at 15c to 35c

Arts and Crafts Draping Fabrics in every style of design and colorings that is required to make the windows look neat and dainty. Today, 35c, 25c, 20c. 15c Printed Sateens in a big variety of colors and dainty. Today, 35c, 25c, 20c. 15c

### Madras Muslins, Today, at 25c

Madras Muslins, ecru shade, double width. These muslins make dainty curtains for bedrooms and small drawing-rooms, and are largely used for casement curtains, and come in a large number of designs. Today ..... 25c



### New Tapestry Carpet Squares at \$11.50

Tapestry Carpet Squares. These come in a fine range of designs, conventional and floral. Being extra good quality, are adapted for hard wear and will make good floor covering for any room in the house. Size 3 x 3 1/2. See Government Street window. Today ..... \$11.50



### The New Models of Ladies' Millinery Attract Very Much Attention

A glance into our Government Street windows or our Millinery Department, second floor, will show you the latest touches in artistic creations in Fall Millinery imported by us direct from Paris. It will show you how closely this store keeps with the world of correct fashion. This season, the predominating styles are principally Parisian studies in black and white in the Moorish turban and Hindoo turban effect. Prices range from \$5.75 upwards.

### Three Great Special Bargains from the Mantle Section for Friday

There is no excuse for not having a Linen Suit or Linen Dress now, especially when such tremendous Bargains are offered.

### Linen Costumes, regular \$15.00, Friday, for \$5.75

Just a third of their usual worth. Some of these are beautifully trimmed. They are in white and numerous colors. Tomorrow we mean to clear these at ..... \$5.75

### Linen Suits, regular \$25.00 to \$35.00, Tomorrow, \$8.75

Just think of getting a splendid quality Linen Dress at such a remarkable price as this. But our intention is not to carry over a single suit, hence this remarkable reduction. These values range from \$25 to \$30. Friday ..... \$8.75

### \$1.90 Buys a Fine Linen Suit, regularly sold at \$8.75

These are in all colors. At this tremendously low price they should clear out quickly. Made of a fine linen rep, in latest styles and finish, at such a price as this it will pay you to purchase a suit for next season, if a suit is not wanted for present use. Regular, \$8.75, for ..... \$1.90

### The New Costumes Will Appeal to the Most Exacting Woman of Today

This season's Costumes are by far the smartest appearing garments that have been our good fortune to show. New shades and new materials predominate to a great extent, while the coats are all of medium length. Yet you will notice many innovations in their construction, tailoring and finish. In fact, there seems no limit to the skill of the artists who are responsible for the smart changes in women's wearing from season to season. Prices start at ..... \$25.00