

Other

\$17.50

Monday's \$4.75

Monday's \$13.75

25c

Skirts

Skirts has to on sale... \$65c

wear

cy fronts garments... \$1.25

lose

pe blue, All sizes... \$25c

argains

or replenish... \$5.45

soft, fleecy... \$6.25

ade of extra... \$4.00

inen, close... \$3.25

odor, good... \$4.50

soft, fleecy... \$3.75

patterns, free... \$1.50

CHOLERA SCARE IN NEW YORK

Day Watchman at Hoffman Island Quarantine Station Contracts Disease and Dies in Hospital

SEVERAL CASES ON BOARD VESSELS

Medical Officer Says There is No Cause for Alarm—Workman Who Disregarded Quarantine Rules

NEW YORK, July 15.—The death today of Patrick Cushing, a resident American and former day watchman at Hoffman Island quarantine station, of Asiatic cholera, has aroused apprehension in New York of the spread of the scourge, and vigorous steps were taken to stamp out possible sources of infection. Health Officer Doty says there is no cause for alarm.

A strict quarantine has been established at the home of Cushing's widow and four children. In the opinion of Dr. Doty, Cushing contracted the disease from the so-called cholera carriage as there had been no recognized case of cholera on Hoffman Island for seventeen days prior to his leaving there.

The other three were among passengers on the steamer "Perugia," which arrived from Naples July 15. They are now under observation at quarantine, 200 steerage passengers and 43 of the crew of the "Moltke." This rally does not agree with that of Charles Dunbar, counsel for the immigrants who recently made charges against Dr. Doty that are being investigated by a special commission.

PASSENGERS' STORIES

LOS ANGELES, July 15.—Testimony concerning the wreck of the Santa Rosa was taken here late today by Capt. R. P. Bolles and Capt. John K. Bulger, United States inspectors of steam vessels on the Pacific coast, who arrived from San Francisco this morning. It was announced earlier in the day that the taking of testimony was not likely to be begun before Monday.

Several survivors of the wreck gave evidence, the first called to the stand being George Morse, who declared it was clear at sea when the vessel struck. Boats could have been launched and landed without difficulty at that time, he asserted. He said he had no personal knowledge of fatalities. He testified that the captain and other officers tried to reassure the passengers after the accident and that they were treated well when they finally were taken ashore.

W. Collins, who had been active in having the survivors testify, stated that the officer he supposed was the quartermaster was drunk on Thursday and Friday mornings. It was brought out, however, that the quartermaster was not a licensed officer. Collins testified that the boat which capsized with five men had no life preservers aboard.

Winnipeg's population

TELEGRAPHERS' CASE

Board of Investigation Recommends Reinstatement of Several Men Who Were Dismissed

OTTAWA, July 16.—The board of investigation which dealt with differences between Great Northwest Telegraph company and its employees has made its report. It recommends the re-installment of several telegraphers who were dismissed by the late manager after they had been refused hearings in regard to the new scale of wages and terms of employment. In view of fact that the new manager since March last, increased wages by about \$7,000, applying to about half of the total number of employees, the board does not recommend any further increases, believing the manager intends to deal fairly with the men.

Lord Kitchener's Appointments

LONDON, July 15.—Official announcement was made today that Lord Kitchener has been appointed British Agent in Egypt.

Morocco Dispute

BERLIN, July 15.—Persistent rumors that the French ambassador, Jules Cambon, has presented to Baron von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German secretary of foreign affairs, France's definite proposals with reference to compensation in the Moroccan dispute, are not credited. The French ambassador had a conference today with the foreign secretary, but the audience passed off without incident.

Canadians Win Mackinnon Cup

BISLEY CAMP, July 15.—By phenomenal shooting on the last range Canada won the Mackinnon Cup, leading England by a total of 11 points. The superiority of the Ross rifle for long range work manifested itself. Scotland was third. Staff Sgt. Richardson, Victoria, acted as coach. The Canadian team had an aggregate of 1811 points, out of a possible 1900. The English team scored 1859. The teams representing South Africa, New Zealand, Guernsey, and Scotland followed in the order named.

TWO MEN KILLED IN WILD STORM

El Centro, Cal., Visited by Cyclone and Many of Its Buildings Wrecked—Long List of Injured

EL CENTRO, Cal., July 15.—A storm of cyclonic violence, in which two lives were lost, several persons injured, and buildings throughout the business district badly damaged, struck El Centro this afternoon. Sweeping in from the southeast at 3:20 o'clock, the storm passed with great speed and force over the central part of the town. While it lasted only a few minutes, it damaged property to the extent of at least \$20,000.

The two whose deaths were caused by the storm were Leslie Novak, who died at St. Thomas' Hospital two hours after being injured in a falling building, and Sunda Singh, a Hindu, who lost his life in the same way.

The injured were W. F. Hamilton, of the Hamilton Supply Company, whose leg was broken; Isaac Lowthian, a carpenter, cut about the head and face; three Hindus, who were caught beneath the fallen warehouse of the California Cotton Company; Leslie Novak, Jr., 11 years old, whose leg was broken by the collapse of the walls of Dick's restaurant; and L. P. Novak, who suffered internal injuries when he was buried under the tiling of fallen walls.

The property damaged includes the First Presbyterian Church, which was entirely demolished; the warehouse of the California Cotton Company, which collapsed, burying underneath its heavy timbers three Hindus who had sought shelter from rain under its roof; J. B. Whisker's feed and fuel shed and the office of the Valley Lumber Company, which was completely wrecked; the wholesale house of the Hamilton Supply Company, one of the largest buildings in El Centro; the Marble livery stable and residence, the roofs of which were blown off; the Abbott cement sheds, destroyed; the oil storage tanks of the Fruchfield and Woolfolk Company; the establishment of the Valley Laundry Company, the engine room of which was unroofed; the iron roof cranking through the laundry; the Valley planing mill, collapsed; the Blackington building, roof and plate glass front destroyed; and Dick's restaurant and lodging house, 100 feet front, collapsed.

Elsewhere the buildings noted there was much minor damage to others and many persons besides those named suffered injuries of less degree. Many persons had narrow escapes while in buildings which collapsed, or in the streets, dodging debris, which was carried by the storm for more than two blocks.

SPECULATION ON VETO BILL

Government's Action in Regard to Lords' Amendments is Matter for Conjecture—Rejection Most Probable

TWO ALTERNATIVES FOR UPPER HOUSE

Insistence on Amendments Followed by Creation of a Host of Liberal Peers—Question of Guarantee

LONDON, July 15.—Despite the sensational rumors set on foot by a few ill-informed foreign newspapers in London, the political crisis over the Lords' veto bill is not interesting the "Man in the Street" to any noticeable degree.

Mr. Asquith is keeping his own counsel as to what course he will take when the bill is amended by the upper house next week. It is generally believed, however, that the government will reject the Lords' amendments and return the measure to their lordships in its original form. Then will be reached the climax of the constitutional struggle of the last two years in Britain.

The peers have two alternatives. Either they will decide to pass the bill unamended or they will reject it completely. The first alternative is believed by the Liberals to be almost a certainty; the second is clung to by the Unionists, who hope for yet another general election and the triumph of their principles at the polls.

The cabinet, however, is hardly likely to precipitate another election for the reason that the Conservative "war chest" is by far the larger of the two, and money means most effective campaigning with the greater likelihood of gathering in the doubtful voters. The course that will be taken is believed to be invocation of the guarantee of the crown to create Liberal peers in sufficient number to outvote the Unionists.

Liberals hope by this means to gain their purpose; for, they argue, the House of Lords will rather pass the veto bill than be converted into a Liberal upper chamber. Everything now depends on whether Mr. Asquith is given the guarantee he seeks. This all-important fact is a secret of the cabinet, and will not be revealed until the House of Lords discloses its attitude when the veto bill reaches it for the second time.

Burned to Death

TORONTO, July 15.—With 1800 degrees of heat beneath the brick flooring upon which he had fallen, Samuel Kenyon was found burned to death at the Consumers' Gas works this afternoon. He was engaged in clearing roof flues at the top of the brick clad furnace, and must have stepped from the walk above and fallen on the heated brick.

CABINET RUMOR FROM CAPITAL

Expectation that E. M. Macdonald, M. P. for Pictou, N. S., will Succeed Sir Frederick Borden

HON. MR. BRODEUR ALSO RETIRING

OTTAWA, July 15.—It is believed that the appointment of E. M. Macdonald, member for Pictou, N. S., to succeed Sir Frederick Borden in the cabinet, will be made immediately after the session, and that the cabinet shuffle will take place upon dissolution, Dr. Beland succeeding Hon. Mr. Brodeur, who goes on to the bench. Hon. Mr. Lemieux to be transferred to the marine department, and Dr. Beland to become postmaster general.

BAPTIST CONVENTION

Resolution Passed on Subject of "Restricted Districts"—Members Made in Discussion

VANCOUVER, July 15.—At the Baptist convention tonight, after a long discussion in denunciation of the non-adherence to the criminal code of Canada in regard to "restricted districts," the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Whereas, the existence of a restricted district is a physical and moral menace to the community, and is a distinct violation of the criminal code of Canada; resolved

"That this assembly of the Baptist people stand openly pledged against any policy which either connives at, or is indifferent to, the maintenance of such districts in any portion of this province."

It was moved by Rev. B. H. West and seconded by A. B. McNeill. Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Chilliwack, said that it was true Baptist practice to be actively engaged in wiping out the evils to the community.

"The Baptist denomination is behind the time in taking part in some things which are in the interests of the welfare of the community," said A. B. McNeill of Victoria. "The first reason why we should clean out these districts is because their prevalence is contrary to the law of the land. The criminal code is against it and the Baptists should endeavor to uphold the law."

The arguments on the other side are not valuable and should be exploded, he said, referring to the belief of some people that these districts should be unpopulated.

"In Victoria the people got together and waged a night war against the menace, and we sought the police," said Rev. Mr. Stevenson.

There was a universal feeling that these districts were necessary, but we fought the thing, strenuously, and wiped it out. Premier McBride informed us that never again would such a district be allowed in Victoria. We could wipe the whole thing out. The morning paper, which we got together and fought it. All this vituperation about a restricted district not being a menace should be done away with."

LONDON PAPERS ON NEW TREATY

Editorial Views Generally in Favor of Modifications Made—Makes for Continuance of Peace in Far East

LONDON, July 15.—Editorial views of the London morning papers on the modified Anglo-Japanese alliance are colored by their attitude towards the Anglo-American arbitration project.

The "Morning Post," which opposes the latter, subjects the revised treaty to severe criticisms. It points out in regard to the fourth article of the revised treaty that when a third power proposes to attack either of the allies its first step would be to make an arbitration treaty with the other ally. The same procedure could equally be employed if either ally desired to evade the obligations of the alliance in such circumstances would be an act of bad faith. The Post at the same time expresses disbelief in the possibility of a conflict between the United States and Japan, and advocates the conclusion of an arbitration treaty between those two countries.

The Chronicle, on the other hand, sees cause for nothing but congratulations. It regards article four as the happiest possible augury, because it shows that Japan sees no reason for contemplating anything but the maintenance of friendly relations with the United States, and further because it proves that Great Britain's great overseas dominions accept the common interests of the Empire.

IMPOSING BLOCKS TO BE ADDED

Two New Wings for Parliament Square Fronting on Government and Menzies Streets for Departmental Purposes

ELABORATE DESIGN OF LIBRARY STRUCTURE

Will Cost in Neighborhood of \$750,000—Twin Additions to Have Four Complete Floors

Detail plans have just been finished by Architect F. M. Hattenbury, of this city, for the completion of the parliament buildings of British Columbia, and early in the present week it is expected tenders will be invited for the erection and completion of the side wings, respectively fronting on Government and on Menzies streets—two complete and imposing blocks to be devoted exclusively to office and departmental purposes, these being three stories in height with large and airy passages, absolutely devoid of native granite similar to that employed in the existing structures of Parliament square, and in thorough architectural harmony therewith.

The new wings will contain 32,000 square feet of floor space, exclusive of corridors, stairways, lavatories, etc., divided into inter-comparting apartments of a standard size of 30 x 36 feet each, and ninety-six in number.

The library block, tenders for which are now being invited by advertisement and which are required to be in the hands of the minister of public works by noon of the 18th proximo, will be the usual architectural feature of the present additions, the estimated total cost of which will run from \$100,000 to \$120,000.

Each of the twin new wings will have four complete floors, the basements being built considerably higher than those of the existing buildings, well lighted, dry, airy and comfortable for any office purposes for which they may at any future time be requisitioned. The general design of the wings is in complete conformity with the architectural plan illustrated in the buildings of today, a special feature being found, however, in the absolutely fireproof character of these wings. The windows everywhere will be throughout of copper, with wire-woven plate glass, and all the doors of metal. Completion of these wings will fully relieve the present office congestion, while providing fairly for the province's approximate growth.

New Library Block

U. S. NAVY TESTS OF COAST COAL

Vancouver Island and Washington State Product to be Experimented With on Different Vessels

CRUISERS WILL STEAM FOR ELEVEN DAYS

SEATTLE, July 15.—Coal mined in Canada will be given a thorough test by the United States navy in an attempt to find a substitute for Atlantic coast coal for use on warships on the Pacific. Advice to this effect were received here today from the navy department.

The navy tests of Pacific coast coal will be resumed on July 24, when the cruiser West Virginia, flagship of the second division of the Pacific fleet, will go to Vancouver, B. C., to take on 600 tons each of Comox, Nanaimo and Sooth Wellington coal.

SPOKANE WRECK

Captain Gugitt Summoned by Inspectors to Answer Charge of Unskillful Navigation

SEATTLE, July 15.—Captain J. E. Gugitt, master of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's tourist steamer Spokane, which was wrecked, with the loss of two lives, in Seymour Narrows, B. C. June 28, was cited today to appear before the United States steamboat inspectors here Monday, and answer a charge of unskillful navigation.

When Captain Gugitt testified before the preliminary investigation he said the wreck was caused by striking a current that bore the ship shoreward when a contrary current was expected. In preferring charges the inspectors assert that Captain Gugitt should have been familiar with the currents in those waters, and that the wreck was caused by carelessness.

Criticism of the manner in which the passengers were handled, and of the crew, has also been made.

WICKERSHAM CHARGES

Attorney For Alaska Syndicate Says Delegate Advances Them Because of "Soreness"

SALEM, Ore., July 15.—"Delegate Wickersham of Alaska is here" because the Alaska syndicate would not employ him at \$15,000 a year as its attorney, and is now trying to get "made," said Attorney John A. Carson of this city, special attorney for the Alaska syndicate, after reading the charges brought by the Alaska delegate against Attorney-General Wickersham today.

Regarding the letter which was submitted as evidence indicating that witnesses for the government had been controlled, Mr. Carson, the writer of the epistle to Captain D. H. Jarvis, said that those witnesses, though brought to Juneau by the government, were not called upon to testify by the prosecution at the coronation. He found by the federal counsel to be material to the defense. Naturally he explained, the defense subpoenaed these witnesses and paid them.

The government has sent different agents to Seattle, Alaska and elsewhere and has found that the conduct in the Hazy case was regular, said Mr. Carson.

EXPRESS TRAIN FALLS TO STREET

Portland Express on New Haven Road Jumps from Track at Bridgeport and Runs Over Viaduct

HUNDRED KILLED OR INJURED

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 11.—The New Haven Railroad's Portland express jumped the track at the corner of Field street and State street here shortly after 4 o'clock this morning, and the entire train tumbled over a thirty foot concrete viaduct into the street below, killing or injuring a hundred passengers, according to early police reports.

Winnipeg's Buildings

Winnipeg, July 15.—Building permits today passed last year's figures at this date, this year's being eleven million dollars.

Wrecked by Explosion

Winnipeg, July 15.—The store of Mr. and Mrs. Shatsky, at Benito, Man., was wrecked by a gunpowder explosion tonight and the owners badly injured.

Nelson and Austin

KING AND QUEEN VISIT SCOTLAND

Will Arrive in Edinburgh on Monday for Stay of Five Days—Many People on Way to Old Capital

ROYALTIES TO RESIDE IN HOLYROOD PALACE

Chapel of the Thistle to be Dedicated and Foundation Stone of Usher Hall to be Laid—Levee and Court

EDINBURGH, July 15.—From every corner of the Land of Cakes pilgrims are making their way today to "Auld Reekie" to take part in the welcome to the King. His Majesty, with the Queen, the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, will arrive in Edinburgh early on Monday morning for a five-days visit to Scotland, which will mark the final stage of the royal tour of the United Kingdom following the coronation. Preparations which have been under way for months are virtually completed, and when the royal train steams into the Caledonian railway station at 4 o'clock on Monday morning, the machinery will be set in motion for what is expected to be one of the most remarkable demonstrations of the kind that Scotland has seen in years.

The royal family will reside in Holyrood Palace during their stay in Edinburgh. It will be remembered that in 1801, nine months after their coronation, King Edward and Queen Alexandra came to Scotland and held levee and court at Holyrood, for the first time for eighty years. Their Majesties did not, however, take up their residence in the palace, but occupied Dalkeith House, which was placed at the disposal of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch.

On the third day of the royal visit the King and Queen will attend St. Giles' cathedral in the morning for the dedication of the Chapel of the Thistle. St. Giles is one of the historic structures in the ancient city. It existed, at least in part, as early as 1389, and only gradually it attained somewhat the appearance it has at present. In the church the solemn league and covenant was sworn and subscribed to by parliament, the General Assembly, and the English commissioners in 1648.

On Wednesday afternoon the King and Queen are to lay the foundation stone of Usher Hall. This hall is to be built out of a fund donated by the late Andrew Usher, senior partner in the great distilling firm, which bears his name, and is to be utilized chiefly for promoting the cultivation of art and taste for music.

PUGET SOUND TRADE

Customs Report Shows Record Imports for Past Fiscal Year—Trade With B. C.

SEATTLE, July 15.—The customs business of the collection district of Puget Sound for the fiscal year ending June 30, broke all previous records for imports, which reached a total of \$36,654,675, according to the report of the collector of customs made public today.

The exports amounted to \$39,135,571. The imports show a gain over the previous year of \$1,774,184, and the exports a gain of \$1,090,000. More than half of the exports were received at Seattle, and a third of the exports of the district, which consists of 18 shipping points, went from here.

Of the imports, \$25,838,424 came from Japan, while the exports to that country amounted to \$9,783,000, leaving a balance in favor of Japan of \$15,055,424. During the year, British Columbia was the largest in the history of the district, being an increase of more than \$4,000,000 over any other year. The imports from the Canadian province, however, showed a decrease of \$1,000,000.

Alaska is an important factor in the business of Puget Sound, as shown by the report of the collector of customs. During the year the district shipped the largest in the history of the district, being an increase of more than \$4,000,000 over any other year. The imports from the Canadian province, however, showed a decrease of \$1,000,000.

Germany and Japan

MEXICANS FIGHT ANOTHER BATTLE

Federal Troops and Maderistas in Conflict at Puebla—Firing is Continued for Many Hours

PUEBLA, Mex., July 13.—Fighting between federal troops and Maderistas, which began last night and lasted until daybreak, was resumed this afternoon at Cerro San Juan, close to this city. Today's battle raged for three hours, and it is said to have claimed more than forty killed and wounded.

FIRE IN SEATTLE

Frame Buildings at Corner of Ninth and Pike Streets Destroyed

SEATTLE, July 13.—Fire starting in furniture stored in the basement of the Fairmont hotel, at the southwest corner of Ninth avenue and Pike street, destroyed the three-story frame hotel building and the Alroy apartment, a similar structure, tonight.

MR. MEIGHEN DEAD

President of Lake of the Woods Milling Company Passes Away Suddenly at Montreal

MONTREAL, July 13.—Robert Meighen, president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., died at his home 140 Drummond street, this morning, following a sudden attack of illness. The news of his death came as a great shock to the business world.

STRATHCONA PARK

Colonel W. J. Holmes to Leave With Party and Carry Out Survey

Col. W. J. Holmes, P. L. S., of Kaslo, British Columbia, is leaving for Alaska in the schooner Polar Bear.

BAPTIST CONVENTION

President McLeod Emphasizes Demarcation of Church Union

VANCOUVER, July 13.—This is to be a denominational convention. We are to emphasize our distinctive features. Such was the way in which the Rev. A. W. McLeod, of Summerland, president, opened his address to the delegates present at the fifteenth annual meeting of the British Columbia Baptist convention which commenced in the first Baptist church tonight.

MINE CONDITIONS IN CROW'S NEST

Majority Report of Investigation Board Mentions Faults on Both Sides—Large Discrepancies in Wages

OTTAWA, July 13.—The report of the majority of the board of conciliation and investigation which ineffectually endeavored to settle the differences between the miners and the operators of the Western mines has been given out to the press by the minister of labor.

STRANGELY KILLED

Runaway Cars Crash Into House and Crush Life of Lineman—Two Others Injured

TACOMA, July 13.—Plunging ahead at the rate of 75 miles an hour, three cars of crushed rock broke loose from a Tacoma Eastern train at Ashford, jumped the track at Elbe, six miles below, and crashed through a barn and into a house, killing one man while he was eating supper and seriously injuring two others.

MICHIGAN FIRES

Danger of Further Spread Believed to be Over—Total Loss of Property is Large

DETROIT, July 13.—Reports received tonight from both the Lake Huron shore and the Michigan inland districts of northern Michigan indicate that the fire danger is over.

HER GHASTLY DISCOVERY

Mrs. George D. Atack, of Tacoma, Returns Home from Victoria to Find Husband Dead

TACOMA, July 13.—Returning from a visit with relatives in Victoria, B. C., Mrs. George D. Atack found herself locked out, and seeking to avoid disturbing her husband, whom she supposed asleep, she opened a window and started to climb in. Her hand encountered something clammy, and on turning on the light in the room, she found it was the head of her husband, whose dead body was leaning over a gas range.

TARIFF REVISION IN AUSTRALIA

Government is Urged by Manufacturing Interests to Undertake Task and Look into Preferential Trade

MELBOURNE, July 13.—The question of a revision of the commonwealth tariff is coming to the forefront in Australian politics. Representatives of the manufacturing interests are pressing the acting premier and attorney-general, Mr. Hughes, to undertake the work of revising this year, and the mandate to consider the practicability of establishing a scheme of preferential trade with Canada.

TWO SPEECHES BY INSURGENTS

Senators LaFollette and Bristow Attack Reciprocity Measure—Hope of Reaching Vote Next Week

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Two important insurgent speeches against the Canadian reciprocity bill were made today in the Senate. Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin and Senator Bristow of Kansas introduced their amendments to that measure and spoke in favor of them and against the specific features of the pending bill.

UPLANDS FARM IS PURCHASED

European Capitalists take Over Ideal Cadboro Bay Acreage at Figure in Neighborhood of \$1,500,000

In the biggest and most important realty transaction ever effected in Victoria, the re-sale of the beautiful Uplands farm property lying beyond the city in the Cadboro Bay district was finally consummated yesterday when Mr. George Barbey, of Paris, representing a syndicate of European capitalists purchased the 465 acres composing the "Uplands" for a price slightly upwards of \$1,500,000.

EAMES WEDDING

Prima Donna Takes Baritone Husband

PARIS July 13.—Madame Emma Eames and Emilio de Gorgozza were married at the city hall yesterday. The ceremony was in strict privacy, only the legal number of witnesses being present.

"Jim Crow" Law in Louisiana

SHREVEPORT, La., July 12.—That a negro woman cannot in this state occupy a berth in a sleeping car where there are white passengers was ruled yesterday by Judge Blanchard in a police court.

Steel Conference Under Suspicion

WASHINGTON, July 13.—An investigation of the Brussels conference of steel men, which, it has been predicted, will result in a cartel of the world, will be undertaken by the department of justice.

HEAVY LIABILITIES

Debt of F. H. Peavey & Co. Amounts to Over \$1,000,000—Assets Turned Over to Trustee

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 13.—The entire Peavey Grain Co. has been turned over to the Minneapolis Trust Company, as trustee, to be held pending an adjustment of the business of the company, and as security of the individual assets of F. H. Peavey & Co. These assets, amounting to approximately \$4,700,000 are to be held until all obligations of the company are paid, and in directing the affairs of the company, the officers of F. H. Peavey & Co. are to act with a committee of Minneapolis and Chicago bankers, of which F. O. Wetmore, vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago, is chairman.

GADETS MOB OFFICER

An unpopular officer detailed to drill a number of cadets at Adelaide under the national system of compulsory service, was mobbed by the lads, and only that the police came to his rescue he would have been seriously mishandled.

SENATORS LA FOLLETTE AND BRISTOW ATTACK RECIPROcity MEASURE

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Two important insurgent speeches against the Canadian reciprocity bill were made today in the Senate. Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin and Senator Bristow of Kansas introduced their amendments to that measure and spoke in favor of them and against the specific features of the pending bill.

AMERICAN INVESTMENT

Large Investments Elsewhere in the Vicinity of this City Carries with it Importance to Victoria as a Residential Community

The purchase of this splendid park land by the capitalists represented by Mr. Barbey, gentlemen who have already evinced their faith in this island by large investments elsewhere in the vicinity of this city carries with it immense importance to Victoria as a residential community. The new owners will proceed at once as soon as their plans are definite and complete, to carry out all of the conditions agreed to by the former owners.

STRETCH OF PARK LAND

The "Uplands" property, a magnificent stretch of green, graded, park land beautifully undulated and sloping gradually to the water with glades of oak and maple and practically every wild flower common to Vancouver Island, was first purchased for the excellent purpose to which it is now to be put, about four years ago by the parties who have just made the sale.

CHILDREN BURNED

SANDIS, Maine, July 13.—Playing "matches in their grandfather's barn last night, two children started a fire which cost them their lives, and burned to the farm buildings on the big estate of John Moody at Oak Hill.

DEATH OF FORMER CONSUL NOOSE

OTTAWA, July 13.—Word has been received of the death of Hon. T. Noose, former consul-general for Japan. Since he returned to Japan Mr. Noose has been acting as governor of the province of Zandao Naada, Korea, with a million and a half souls under his care.

Advertisement for Campbell's dresses. Features: 'Extra Big Bargains In Misses Dresses For Warm Weather'. Regular \$4.25 for \$1.90. Misses' White Spotted Muslin and Blue Spotted Muslin Dresses, for girls of 12 and 13 years. Regular price \$4.25. SPECIAL SALE PRICE \$1.90. Regular \$6 for \$3.50. Misses' White Repp Middy Dresses, with pale blue or navy blue sailor collars and emblem on sleeve. Regular price \$6. Ages 12 to 16 years. SPECIAL SALE PRICE \$3.50. Regular \$9 for \$5. Two Only—Misses' Middy Dresses, one for girl of 14 and the other 18 years, with the American sailor collars. Regular price \$9. SPECIAL SALE PRICE \$5.00. Regular \$5.50 for \$3.50. Four Only—Striped Middy Dresses, in natural and white, natural and mauve and natural and blue linens. Suitable for ages 12, 14 and 16 years. Regular \$5.50. SPECIAL SALE PRICE \$3.50. Regular up to \$4.25 for \$2.90. Misses One-piece Dresses, in ginghams, chambrays and zephyrs. Colors are pinks, blues, striped effects and some pretty checks. Ages 6, 14 to 18 years. Regular price \$4.25. SPECIAL SALE PRICE \$2.90. Wash Skirt Sale. Our sale of White Repp, Linen, Lawn and Pique Wash Skirts is still going on. 1008 and 1010 Government St.

Advertisement for Uplands Farm. Features: 'UPLANDS FARM IS PURCHASED'. European Capitalists take Over Ideal Cadboro Bay Acreage at Figure in Neighborhood of \$1,500,000. In the biggest and most important realty transaction ever effected in Victoria, the re-sale of the beautiful Uplands farm property lying beyond the city in the Cadboro Bay district was finally consummated yesterday when Mr. George Barbey, of Paris, representing a syndicate of European capitalists purchased the 465 acres composing the "Uplands" for a price slightly upwards of \$1,500,000. One of the stipulations under which lots in the new subdivision will be sold will be that no lot may be further subdivided. Under the agreement with the Oak Bay council the former owners of the property agreed to spend not less than \$50,000 a year for a period of five years in carrying out the improvements. As a matter of fact they planned to spend about twice that amount. It is understood that the new owners, who are capitalists and business men of the very highest standing, will carry out all of the former syndicate's plans to the letter and it is possible that when their own arrangements are matured they will be even more extensive. The improvements which are planned for the farm buildings on the big estate of John Moody at Oak Hill. As far as the minor details go the new owners are now considering their plans. The main features are agreed upon and it is also understood that the improvements will be pushed forward with all speed and that they will be on a large and comprehensive scale. That the new subdivision will attract an excellent class of population goes without saying. It is known that already the Victoria Yacht club is endeavoring to secure quarters in the confines of the property and that other developments will transpire shortly. Two Children Burned. SANDIS, Maine, July 13.—Playing "matches in their grandfather's barn last night, two children started a fire which cost them their lives, and burned to the farm buildings on the big estate of John Moody at Oak Hill. VANCOUVER, July 13.—Fire destroyed the postoffice, two stores, a barber shop, a postroom and threatened a hotel at Powell River, where a pulp and paper mill is situated. The volunteer brigade saved the hotel. The damage is estimated at \$35,000. Death of Former Consul Noose. OTTAWA, July 13.—Word has been received of the death of Hon. T. Noose, former consul-general for Japan. Since he returned to Japan Mr. Noose has been acting as governor of the province of Zandao Naada, Korea, with a million and a half souls under his care.

Advertisement for Sir Wm. Whyte. Features: 'SIR WM. WHYTE STAYS WITH C.P.R.'. Stories About His Becoming Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba He Characterizes as Idle Rumors. MONTREAL, July 13.—That he will remain with the C. P. R. for some time is the declaration of Sir William Whyte, vice-president of the C. P. R. "Idle rumors" is the way he termed stories that he was going to be the next lieutenant-governor of Manitoba. "I will remain with the C. P. R. for some time longer," he declared. "Although it is a question on which I must soon give thought, I have reached an age when I want to take life easily, and I do not know how much longer I shall be able to perform my duties." IN OPEN COURT. Mrs. McManigal to Be Asked Questions Which She Refused to Answer Before Grand Jury. LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 13.—An effort to have Mrs. Orlie E. McManigal, wife of the alleged self-confessed dynamiter, answer in open court questions which she refused to answer when called before the grand jury, will be made tomorrow by the prosecution in the case of John J. and James B. McNamara, alleged dynamiter plotters. The proceedings against Mrs. McManigal, who declined upon advice of counsel to tell the grand jury anything she might know of the accused brothers, were begun shortly after her arrival here, from Chicago two weeks ago, but because of the greater importance of the case against the McNamaras, these proceedings were postponed. It was said at the district attorney's office that if Mrs. McManigal could not satisfy the court that she had the legal right to refuse to answer the questions efforts would be made to impose a jail sentence upon her. Preceding the hearing of the contempt proceedings tomorrow, the time of the trial of the McNamara brothers, who yesterday pleaded not guilty to 19 murders, will be fixed. Death of Former Consul Noose. OTTAWA, July 13.—Word has been received of the death of Hon. T. Noose, former consul-general for Japan. Since he returned to Japan Mr. Noose has been acting as governor of the province of Zandao Naada, Korea, with a million and a half souls under his care.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, 1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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THE UPLANDS FARM

We publish this morning the story of the purchase of the Uplands Farm, probably the largest real estate deal in the history of Vancouver Island. It is an announcement of considerable interest, and one which will undoubtedly play a large part in the development of suburban Victoria. Among the choice acreages which lie contiguous to the city limits there is perhaps none which offers such undoubted advantages from a residential standpoint. The land, practically every point of which commands a view of the straits and the Olympic range of mountains, slopes gradually to the coast line, its water frontage being indented by numerous attractive bays, forming, especially on the Cadboro Bay side, ideal anchorages for yachts and other sea going craft. We are informed it is the intention of the new owners, who have very large capital at their command, to immediately carry out a scheme of improvement which will include the laying down of roads, and the general opening up of the park like tract for residential purposes. In the scheme of improvement provision is being made for the laying out of park spaces which, with the setting up of this new residential suburban area, will be a feature that will make it a delightful spot in which to reside. The fact that at least four different syndicates have been trying for some time past to acquire the Uplands Farm is significant of the amount of interest outside capitalists are taking in Victoria. Since the beginning of the year we have been able to make a number of important announcements of plans which will have an important bearing on the development of Victoria. Not the least significant of these is the purchase of the Uplands farm which is recorded today.

POLOGY OF MISREPRESENTATION

Who is responsible for the policy of misrepresentation of British Columbia conditions that is finding expression in certain English papers. We had grown accustomed to the malicious untruths printed in "John Bull," for that publication is nothing but a base fabricator as a general proposition so far as Canada is concerned; but when we find a paper like the Hythe Reporter, published in Kent, and bearing upon its face every appearance of respectability, publishing such stuff as appears in its issue of June 17th, we are inclined to wonder what the explanation of it can be. The remarks that follow are made because the citizen, who has kindly directed our attention to what the reporter says, states that he will do what he can to secure a reproduction of this article in that paper.

The Reporter begins by some general references to Canada, where it says "most depressing influences" exist in some places, and then the writer turns his attention to British Columbia. We quote: "No outdoor situation appears to be permanent, and many young fellows have been glad to secure jobs on coasting steamers." On the first point we may say that the permanency of outdoor employment depends altogether upon the character of the work. In a new country there are always jobs in the hands of contractors who want laborers, but who discharge them when the job is finished. In this sense not many outdoor jobs for a day-laborer can be regarded as permanent, although they may last for months, when one job is finished there is almost always another available. In fact it is a case of jobs looking for men rather than men looking for jobs. In this city notices reading "Men Wanted" are common on bulletin boards. The point about young fellows being glad to get a place on coasting steamers may read "dreadfully to a rural reader in Kent, but it is far from being a very terrible thing in reality. The pay is good, the food is plentiful, and the work is not particularly hard.

Then we are told that there is a strike on in Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert, and that "things are indeed gloomy." There is a strike on in Vancouver in a certain branch of the building trade, but things are far from being gloomy in that city. There was also a limited strike in Prince Rupert, but no lack of employment for any one willing to take it. There is not any strike on in Victoria, nor has there been in a long time. Then follows this astounding statement applied to the three cities named: "Many men willing to work and unable to find employment have to pocket their pride and beg for bread in the streets." We do not believe if the Reporter's informant were to search British Columbia from one end to the other he would find a man beg-

ging his bread in the streets. Speaking of Victoria especially we venture to say that there is no one here who has ever seen a man, a woman or a child "begging bread in the streets." A week ago it was announced in the Colonist that a woman had been left penniless by the unexpected death of her husband and had four little children dependent upon her. Subscriptions began to pour in, and so far nearly \$2,000 has been subscribed for her relief, and not a single person has been asked individually to contribute. Is this the sort of thing that would happen in a city where men willing to work are begging for bread in the streets?

We wish some one from the Reporter could take a motor ride around the streets of Victoria and see the army of men at work. They are not numbered by hundreds, but by thousands. We are speaking now of day laborers. Hythe is not a very large place; its population is about 4,000. Will the Reporter be good enough to compare today's issue of the Colonist with its own current issue. Will it scan the news: will it study the advertisements, will it judge for itself if a paper like the Colonist could be profitably published in a city where "the outlook is gloomy"? The Reporter closes its Jerusalem by saying that Canada has greatly depreciated during the past six years as a place where employment could be found. Every industry in the country is more prosperous than it was six years ago; there are more miles of railway building in Canada this year than there were six years ago; the farmers are advertising for harvesters by tens of thousands. Yet we have no doubt that some men come here and cannot get a job, and the reason is that they want to pick and choose. They draw the line at coasting steamers and other honorable occupations. A young fellow once said to the Colonist: "I know how to make out invoices for export, and if I cannot get employment at my profession in the Colonies, I am going home again." And home he went, although he was offered other clerical work. That lad was representative of a certain class of immigrants.

The hot weather in the east has destroyed tens of thousands of dollars worth of fruit and almost stopped the making of candy.

Fall wheat on the Prairies is about ready to cut. It is stated that the prairie hay crop will be something enormous. Looks like a season of plenty for the people on the Great Plains.

Commissioner Henderson is returning from the Yukon. There was a time when there would be a rush of the faithful for the vacant place. Best thing to do with the Yukon is to attach it to British Columbia.

The terrible story from Porcupine awakened feelings of deep horror in the minds of all who read it. We do not suppose it is a case where there will be a general appeal for funds for the relief of the destitute; but if there is any need of their doing anything the people of this city will do their full duty.

This does not seem to be exactly the weather when people should worry themselves about the price of coal, but Prairie people are already beginning to feel concerned as to the effect of the Crow's Nest Pass strike upon the cost of fuel. They really should not worry, for if the crop promise makes good they will have money to burn.

The solemn investiture of Edward, Prince of Wales at Carnarvon was an impressive ceremony and not without its significance. We think it a wise thing for King George to revive as far as he is able the old ceremonials associated with the royal office, for they serve to concentrate the minds of the people upon the nature of the royal authority and impress upon those who have to execute it a deep sense of responsibility.

It is said that Christ Church Cathedral in Fredericton, lately struck by lightning and almost completely destroyed, was the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in American and one of the finest in the world. It was not a large edifice, but its lines were exceedingly graceful and it was of the purest Gothic. There is reason to believe that it will be restored, but it will be difficult to replace adequately some of the features that made it a thing of unique beauty.

Among the echoes of the coronation we hear that the King insisted that newspapermen should be admitted to the Annex to the Abbey and that special privileges should be given to representatives of the over-seas British press. His Majesty sent a special card of invitation to the Rev. Dr. Jowett, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, who was in London at the time; he also placed two tickets at the disposal of the National Free Church Council, also to representatives of the Trades-Unions. Special attention is being drawn to the fact that the King's most intimate personal friends, Lord Knollys and the Earl of Carrington, are Liberals.

In Vancouver the Hodson's Bay company will shortly erect new department stores at an estimated cost of \$1,500,000.

PRINCE OF WALES GIVEN INSIGNIA

Interesting Ceremony Performed at Old Castle of Carnarvon—Many Welsh People Are Spectators

CARNARVON, Wales, July 13.—In the old but well preserved castle of Carnarvon, today the young Prince of Wales was invested with the insignia of his high office. The quaint town in festival attire made a holiday and drew within its borders thousands of Welshmen from the surrounding country. The weather was matchless and great crowds gathered along the route from Griffith's Crossing, where the royal party alighted, to the castle gate. Buildings were lavishly decorated. Troops, blue-jackets and marines kept the way open for the procession to pass.

The scene within the castle was picturesque, the vast enclosure forming an ideal setting for the ceremony. The outer and inner balconies were lined with stands.

Their Majesties and the Prince received an enthusiastic reception. King George and Queen Mary, with the Prince, came on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert from Ireland to Holyhead. This morning a special train brought them from Holyhead to Griffith's Crossing, a small station two and a half miles north of Carnarvon. Royal carriages and an escort of cavalry were waiting the party. Upon their arrival the procession was formed. Carnarvon was entered by the North Road, and the party proceeded by the main street to the great castle square. Here the mayor and corporation received the royal visitors and presented addresses. From Castle Square to the first entrance in the castle there were two processions, that of the Prince of Wales preceding that of their Majesties by five minutes. The Prince entered the castle at the ancient gate. As he passed in the standard was hoisted on Eagle Tower, while the Royal Welsh Choir of 400 voices sang. The King and Queen followed. As they entered the castle the Prince's flag was lowered and the royal standard was run up.

In the towers near the entrance two sides of the royal apartments has been prepared for their Majesties and the Prince, and to these they retired and were robed for the ceremony. When they appeared, the procession was restored, the King and Queen with their suites preceding the Prince and his supporters.

The party proceeded to a raised platform in the centre of the great inner court yard, where the investiture took place. As the King and Queen appeared in the open air the choir sang "God Save the King." This was followed by the singing of "God Bless the Prince of Wales" as the Prince appeared and approached his parents, who had taken their places on the stand. The Prince, in his surcoat and mantle of crimson velvet, was presented before the King, who placed a crimson velvet cap ornamented with ermine and a coronet on the head of his son as a token of princely dignity. In the hand of the Prince His Majesty placed a golden emblem of government, and on his middle finger a ring of gold, signifying that he must be a husband to his country and a father to his children.

While His Majesty was investing his son with the insignia, the letters authorizing the Prince to hold the principality of Wales in trust for the King of England were read and later handed to him.

The service of consecration was performed, the Bishops of St. Asaph and Bangor officiating, assisted by two Welsh Nonconformist ministers. After the procession then re-formed and moved to the Queen's Gate of the castle, where the King presented the Prince of Wales to the people. The Prince addressed a few words to the many thousands.

IRISH MARKSMAN'S FEAT

Takes First Prize in Four Important Competitions at Balesy Uses Ross Rifle.

BISLEY CAMP, England, July 13.—Though the riflemen's Derby is but still in its initial stage, a wonderful feat has already been performed by Maurice Blood, of the Irishmen's Rifle Association, who has won right off the reel the Bass, the Edge, the Halford Memorial, and the Wimbledon Cup trophies. He used throughout the Canadian Ross rifle and ammunition of the match rifle pattern, and seems certain to win the Hopetoun Cup, for which these competitions count.

The following money prizes were won by Canadians today. Private Bibby won the 200 yards sweepstakes and \$20; Sergt. White won \$5 at the 500 yards sweep; Capt. Wolfenden was fifth and won \$5 for the 600 yards sweepstakes; Sergt. Patterson was fifteenth and won \$5. Lieut. Blackburn, Winnipeg, was eighteenth and won \$5 in the Albert, in which Corp Mortimer got eighth place, winning \$10.

Ten Killed by Explosion. FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, July 13.—Ten persons were killed and twenty others seriously injured by an explosion in a dynamite factory outside this city yesterday.



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4ft. 3in. x 6ft.	\$3.50	3ft. 10in. x 4ft. 2in.	75c
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18ft. 10in. x 6ft.	\$12.50	6ft. 6in. x 4ft. 3in.	\$1.20
3ft. 11in. x 6ft.	\$2.75	7ft. x 6ft.	\$2.00
3ft. x 6ft.	\$1.50	18ft. 6in. x 9ft. 8in.	\$7.50
3ft. 7in. x 2ft. 3in.	75c	11ft. 6in. x 12ft.	\$9.00
2ft. 9in. x 6ft.	\$3.00	14ft. 10in. x 12ft.	\$3.50
12ft. 6in. x 3ft.	\$3.00	10ft. x 12ft.	\$5.75
8ft. 10in. x 5in.	\$2.25	12ft. 6in. x 12ft., 2 pieces.	\$7.25
11ft. x 3ft.	\$2.00	each	\$8.75
5ft. 3in. x 6ft.	\$1.50	14ft. x 12ft.	\$8.00
2ft. 9in. x 2ft. 9in.	\$1.50	12ft. x 12ft., 2 pieces, each	\$8.00
3ft. 8in. x 6ft.			



See The Red Tags On Our Furniture. Visit Our Fourth Floor Today. Here Are A Few Suggestions:--

- MAHOGANY PARLOR CHAIR, upholstered in tapestry. Reduced to \$10.00
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- WHITE ENAMEL CHIFFONIER, with heart-shaped British bevel mirror, 5 full sized drawers. Reduced to \$37.50
- TWO BEDROOM PIECES, bird's-eye maple dresser with stand to match. British beveled mirror, 3 drawers and round glass in dresser. Reduced in price for the two pieces. \$70.00
- BUFFET, solid quarter cut oak, with neatly designed china cabinet above, mirror in cabinet and two low shaped glass doors to same. British beveled mirror on buffet with two cupboards and three drawers. One drawer lined with green plush, large lined drawer. Reduced to \$57.50
- PARLOR TABLES, large size, in either polished mahogany or quarter cut oak, golden finish, highly polished. Reduced to \$32.50
- DINNER WAGON, solid quarter cut oak, golden finish with two drawers and shelf below. Border trimming's Claw feet. Reduced to \$32.50
- MAHOGANY SETTEE, upholstered in silk brocade. Reduced to \$25.00

RED TAGS ON OUR SILVERWARE

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- SILVER-PLATED COFFEE POT. Reduced to \$9.50
- COPPER TANKARD. Reduced to \$9.75
- SILVER-PLATED COFFEE POT. Reduced to \$11.00
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- ROYAL SAXE HAND-PAINTED TANKARDS. Reduced to \$3.00
- ORNAMENTS—art ware. Reduced to \$1.85
- VASES—art ware. Reduced to \$3.50
- DUTCH FERN POT. Reduced to \$6.50

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THE GREAT

We read in on "When I consider thy fingers, thou hast ordained mindful of him as visited him. The lower than the with glory and he is undoubtedly there are not to under palm as propounding an exclamation of littleness of Universe had been contemplation of the borne in upon allness of the mind self lost in wonder.

The authorship to David, King tually wrote it some one else is something about it is position. Here Bible. There is culated or less commonly spoken divine inspiration people believe the same time. Not people spoke of youth," forgetful the greater part Bible happened composition of the make up the Bible perhaps two thou even over a long derstood that Ez sacred books of the people from time and the wr the books of the five hundred year have been the au of the Bible, it were all more or ment of the write knowledge of this velopment. Let make light of the unktion to his so norant men as boastfulness we a Century after Ch vastly more than centuries ago. T is very much op some things that ence is constant that they knew know, and it is b comparison could really count, we any, the best of agery of our Te cautiousness of cloud of intellect have not fully e many things tha though they mig if we knew them

The opinion e fore not that of designing eccles ideas, which so day can afford man who had a in an age wher He found himsel about which w concerned them thus stated: Wh verse? The inf eyes to the ligh Universe as the that swings with the ether. So al in the morning down. But we the infant that celestial orbs or measured by a fe city of self-impro pacity of commu new rules of acti speaks to star w life hands down erations. But I than this. He f mindfulness of It is said of the all things by the is meant that al by fixed laws; b himself to seriou that between his bond of some ki ary. As a matte its existence, al willing to call s Such an express sound to some; they are pleased strations of sci the survival of matter what th matter how inc their assumed; must admit, if h all, that there is not his body, degree in symp to himself, and

An Hour with the Editor

THE GREATEST OF MYSTERIES

We read in one of the psalms these words: "When I consider thy heaven the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained, what is man that thou art mindful of him and the son of man that thou visited him. Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels; thou hast crowned him with glory and honor." What is man? This is undoubtedly the greatest of mysteries. We are not to understand the author of this psalm as propounding a question. He is uttering an exclamation of wonder. The physical littleness of man as compared with the Universe had been borne in upon him by contemplation of the night sky, as it must be borne in upon all of us, but feeling a consciousness of the mindfulness of God, he finds himself lost in wonder at the mystery of humanity.

The authorship of this psalm is attributed to David, King of Israel. Whether he actually wrote it or it was the composition of some one else is immaterial. The important thing about it is that it is a very ancient composition. Here just a word or two as to the Bible. There is no volume more widely circulated or less understood than this. It is commonly spoken of as a book written by divine inspiration, and doubtless millions of people believe that it was all written at the same time. Not long ago a writer for young people spoke of David as a "Bible-reading youth," forgetful altogether of the fact that the greater part of the things told in the Bible happened long after his death. The composition of the several books that go to make up the Bible extended over a period of perhaps two thousand years, possibly, indeed, even over a longer period. It is generally understood that Ezra made a compilation of the sacred books of the Jews after the return of the people from Babylon, and between that time and the writing of the most modern of the books of the New Testament more than five hundred years elapsed. Whatever may have been the authorship of the several books of the Bible, it must be conceded that they were all more or less colored by the environment of the writers, in which we include their knowledge of things and their intellectual development. Let no one, who is disposed to make light of these books, lay the flattering unction to his soul that the authors were ignorant men as compared with him. In our boastfulness we are apt in this Twentieth Century after Christ to assume that we know vastly more than the people who lived for 40 centuries ago. That is one of the things that is very much open to doubt. We may know some things that they did not know; but evidence is constantly multiplying to the effect that they knew many things that we do not know, and it is by no means certain that if a comparison could be made of the things that really count, we would have very much, if any, the best of it. The mixture of the savagery of our Teutonic ancestors with the licentiousness of decaying Rome made a thick cloud of intellectual darkness from which we have not fully emerged, and which obscures many things that would add to our wisdom, though they might lessen our self-admiration, if we knew them.

The opinion expressed by David was therefore not that of an ignorant man upon whom designing ecclesiastics had imposed certain ideas, which so-called red-blooded men of this day can afford to disregard; but that of a man who had achieved much and who lived in an age when much had been accomplished. He found himself face to face with a mystery about which wise men in all ages have concerned themselves. The question may be thus stated: What is man's place in the Universe? The infant, who has just opened its eyes to the light, is as much a part of the Universe as the most gigantic stellar system that swings with an eternal rhythm through the ether. So also is the day-fly, that is born in the morning and dies when the sun goes down. But we know there is something in the infant that is not in the mightiest of the celestial orbs or in the insect whose life is measured by a few hours. There is the capacity of self-improvement; there is also the capacity of communicating to others new ideas, new rules of action, new thoughts. Star never speaks to star with words of counsel; insect hands down no traditions to coming generations. But David's thought went further than this. He felt a consciousness of the mindfulness of God to him as an individual. It is said of the Creator that he "upholdeth all things by the word of his power," by which is meant that all created things are governed by fixed laws; but the man who has ever given himself to serious contemplation is conscious that between him and the Infinite there is a bond of some kind. This bond is not imaginary. As a matter of fact every person admits its existence, although not every person is willing to call it "the mindfulness of God." Such an expression has a sort of effeminate sound to some; it seems to antagonize what they are pleased to look upon as the demonstrations of science; they think it must be the survival of an ancient fallacy. But no matter what they may refuse to call it, no matter how incompatible it may seem with their assumed wisdom, every honest man must admit, if he thinks about the matter at all, that there is something within him, which is not his body, which is to a greater or less degree in sympathy with something external to himself, and is not physical.

This sense of sympathy with the Unseen is undoubtedly one of the most potent factors in humanity. It is at the basis of all religions; it is the ultimate conclusion of every system of philosophy, even the most materialistic. By or through it many wonderful things have been accomplished. It seems to be the one factor in the Universe of which only man is the possessor. Therefore one would suppose that its investigation and its utilization would commend themselves to everyone; we would not suppose that it would ever come to be regarded as a mark of superiority to disregard it and pride ourselves upon our independence of it. If a man should undertake the erection of an edifice and declare his intention of disregarding the laws of gravitation, we would think him insane. What ought we to think of the man, who setting out to build the only enduring thing in his nature, namely, his character, should disregard so great a factor, the existence of which he could not deny? David thought about this a little at another time, for he said: "The fool hath said in his heart, 'There is no God.'" There are tens of thousands of us who have never said this or anything like it in our hearts or in any other way, and yet govern our lives entirely regardless of the mindfulness of God. Are we not making a very serious mistake in this? Are we wise if we devote ourselves to things purely physical to the neglect of things that are spiritual? Do not understand that this is a suggestion that you should engage in ceremonials, which have no real meaning to you; or that you should adopt certain forms of expression which have no special significance to you; or that you should cultivate an ecstatic frame of mind. We only ask if you are satisfied that you are turning to best use all your possibilities, and if you may not be failing to make use of that which is the best of all your powers, namely, that which "crowns you with glory and honor?"

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

VI.

Marcus Aurelius was one of the most remarkable men of his own or any other age. It is said of him that his thirst for knowledge was insatiable and his ethical conceptions were of the most exalted character. He was not a Christian, but on the contrary was greatly opposed to the new religion, the professors of which he persecuted, or at least permitted to be persecuted, with terrible rigor. His objection to Christianity was wholly to its doctrinal side. He refused to accept the belief that God could be crucified and hence opposed a religion based upon such an idea, for he held it to strike at the very base of society, which he held to be the existence of a Supreme Deity above the influence or acts of mankind. There is no doubt at all that he was perfectly conscientious in hostility to Christianity, and here it may be well to say that much of the opposition to this religion at the outset was not because the lives of Christians were a standing protest against the excesses of the times, but because the tenets of the new faith appeared abhorrent and the movement was looked upon as more or less political in its nature. The expectation of many of the early Christians that Christ would speedily return and set up a universal kingdom were freely expressed, and we may well believe, were not calculated to secure them the sympathy of those in authority. Consideration of these things will show why even such an enlightened man as Marcus Aurelius might readily lend his countenance to the persecution of the new sect.

From his earliest youth Marcus was a deep and industrious student and he had the advantage of the best teachers of the day. He accepted the principles of the Stoic philosophy, the chief principles of which may be outlined as follows: They held that the Universe is governed by one good and wise God, who is the author of everything except wickedness. They believed in subordinate deities and held that God himself did not deal with the minutiae of life. They believed the efforts of men ought to be to merge themselves into universal law, or in other words, to get into harmony with God. They did not disbelieve in immortality, but left it rather an open question for each individual to decide for himself, but the fact that they taught that the finite was ultimately absorbed in the infinite, it seems as if of necessity they must have contemplated an extinction of individuality. On this point their teachings were very similar to those of Buddhism. The controlling power in man is, they claimed, reason, which is said to be a combination of intelligence and will, not very different from what Christian teachers call the conscience. Marcus Aurelius held that by the cultivation of reason, as thus understood, man might get himself in a state of perfect harmony with God. The Stoics held that goodness and happiness were identical and that pain was an evil over which the mind could triumph, by cultivating apathy or indifference. Nowadays we hear believers in the efficacy of Faith Cure say very much the same thing. They held to the idea of a Creator, who was to be understood by the contemplation of the created Universe. They taught the brotherhood of man, claiming that it logically followed from the fact that we are all children of a common Father.

Such was the cult of which it is said that Marcus Aurelius was the flower. In him it is generally conceded Stoical philosophy found its best expression, historically speaking, and

this not so much because he was a better man than any who preceded him or abler, for many of the greatest men of all time were Stoics, but because the eminence of his position, the manner in which he trusted to his theories under all circumstances and his wonderfully lucid manner of expressing his views combined to render him conspicuous even among the most eminent. The single blot upon the career of this extraordinary man was his hostility to Christianity. Many efforts have been made to explain this, but none seems to be any more tenable than that suggested in the opening part of this article. He evidently looked upon the new faith not as a religion but as a dangerous political conspiracy based upon a delusion. It is to be remembered that more than a hundred years had passed away since such men as Peter and Paul had passed off the stage of action, and that in all probability the great majority of the Christians conducted themselves in a manner that justified a belief in the political objects of the sect.

The studies of Marcus Aurelius embraced almost every line of human activity. Morals engaged his attention but so also did mathematics; law was one of his favorite studies, but so also was music. He sounded the depths of metaphysics, and occupied a part of his leisure with painting. He cultivated poetry and mastered the art of war. He has been called the culmination of all that was good in paganism, meaning by that term that aspect of moral and intellectual development which does not take into account the fundamental truth of Christianity. Not only did he cultivate the graces of life and intellectual development in himself, but he encouraged them in others. His personal life was above reproach, and the people regarded him as Christians in later times came to regard saints. For a hundred years after his death his image was kept among the household gods in all parts of the Roman Empire, and it was said of him that he appeared to people in dreams to counsel them. While it is doubtless true that of recent years the estimation in which this great emperor and philosopher is held has been greatly augmented, it is also true that perhaps no man was ever held in higher estimation by his contemporaries than he.

Among the reforms for which he was responsible are the following: The settlement upon a solid foundation of the civil law; the founding of schools for the education of poor children; the endowment of hospitals; the establishment of homes for orphans; the creation of trust companies to hold and manage legacies and endowments; the alleviation of the methods of collecting taxes; greater leniency in the administration of the criminal law; the deprivation of parents of absolute power over their children and of masters over their slaves; the admission of women to the right of succession to the property of their children; the adoption of the principle of promotion by merit in the civil service and the regulation of gladiatorial exhibitions. Perhaps no better illustration can be given of the attitude of the people towards him than is afforded by the belief that he did not die, but only returned to his place among the gods, and the fact that, as his body was borne through the streets, thousands of people fell upon their knees and invoked his blessing.

"A SCRAP OF PAPER."

If you were asked to name the most potent achievement of Occidental civilization, you might very naturally hesitate a little, but if in the end you should conclude that perhaps all things considered, the invention of paper, or more correctly speaking, the art of making paper cheaply and yet strong is entitled to the premier place, you might not be very wrong. A scrap of paper seems to be, and in fact is, a very insignificant thing. It is among the cheapest of things. But think for a moment about what its very cheapness has made possible. Perhaps we cannot do better this morning than say a few words about this little regarded but exceedingly important material.

We do not know who invented paper. Like a good many other so-called modern appliances the Chinese seem to have known how to make a kind of paper in very ancient days. There is no doubt about its having been in common use for certain purposes in China more than two thousand years ago. The Mayans, that ancient civilized race which lived in Yucatan, and whose degenerate descendants are there today, made a species of paper. The best we can say with certainty about it is that paper was manufactured in Eastern Asia and Central America a long time ago. Western Asia and Europe knew nothing about it until A. D. 704, when the Arabs captured Samarkand and found it in common use in that city. They brought artisans skilled in its manufacture to Damascus and paper at once came into very general use in Mohammedan countries. It was at once adopted for literary purposes, and many Arabic MSS. written on paper and dating from that period are still extant. What is supposed to be the oldest paper document in the world is in the University Library at Leyden. It is a treatise on the rare and unusual words employed by Mohammed, and some of his companions, and was written in the year 866. The oldest paper manuscript in the British Museum was written in 960. There are in the Museum many Syriac manuscripts written on paper made from cotton about the year 1050.

Europe was slow in adopting the use of paper and as a matter of fact it has only been in anything like common use for about seven hundred years, and by common we do not mean general use, but only that it was looked upon as a convenient material to be used in writing. Parchment was then and long after considered to be only proper material to write on. But parchment was rare, and hence the same sheets were often used more than once. Manuscript written on parchment from which previous writing has been erased are called "palimpsest," a term that is frequently met with in reading of ancient records. The Moors set up paper factories in Spain about two hundred years before the discovery of America, previous to which time all paper used in Europe had been imported from Asia. From Spain the industry spread northward and later linen began to be substituted for cotton in its manufacture. In the year 1231 the use of paper for official purposes was becoming quite common, and the Emperor, Frederick II, either fearing that charters written upon it might prove perishable, or for the sake of preserving the industry of parchment making, made a decree forbidding its use by officials in public business. It is interesting to know that letters written to Edward I. of England by the king of Castile in 1270 were on paper. Italy took up the manufacture not long after its introduction into Spain, and about the year 1400 its production became very general in many places in continental Europe. The first paper factory in England, so far as known, was established about 1520, but there seems to be reason for thinking that it was manufactured in that country at an earlier date. For a long time cotton and linen were the chief materials from which paper was made, the use of wood pulp being a very recent invention.

Two minor matters in connection with paper may be of passing interest. The use of blue paper in legal purposes is thought by some persons to have official sanction. The expansion of its use was very simple. Formerly all paper was made by hand and paper-makers carried on their work in their own homes. One day one of them had just completed a fine boiling of linen pulp, when his wife was unfortunate enough to drop a bag of blueing into it. He thought the material was ruined, but her ingenuity was superior to her carelessness. She suggested that he should make up the paper and sell it to lawyers. He did so and set a fashion which has lasted unto this day. Previous to the war of Secession in the United States, it was regarded as bad form to write a letter on a single sheet of paper. The paper was always folded and no matter how brief the note was the full sheet had to be sent, just as is the case now in social correspondence. But with the blockade of the Southern States the supply of cotton was cut off and cotton rags became scarce. Thereupon business men, to save paper, adopted the use of half-sheets, and from that came the use in business of single sheets of letter paper. Hundreds of people can remember when the calls of the "rag man" were regular, and every particle of waste cotton was saved up against his coming.

The use of paper has had a profound effect upon the development of civilization by making the diffusion of knowledge possible. Without it the printing press would have been of slight advantage to humanity. Coming into general use at the time of the Renaissance paper made the new learning accessible to everyone. It brought the thoughts of scholars into the houses of the people; it made study possible to the masses; it introduced the people of the whole world to each other. Think of how we would have to manage if we had to write our records in clay tablets or on the skins of animals and then, perhaps, you will form some adequate idea of the part that paper has played in developing modern civilization.

Stories of the Classics

THE NIBELUNGENLEID

IV.

After Kriemhild shows Brunhild the ring and the girdle, tokens that the Northern queen had submitted to Seigfried before she had married Gunther, the tragedy of the Nibelungenleid begins. Hagen, grim and covetous, is Brunhild's willing tool to work for her, her evil and vengeful designs. For the man who has robbed the queen of the North of her virginity, death can be the only punishment, and Seigfried, joyous, sunny, dauntless Seigfried, is doomed.

Kriemhild has kept secret her quarrel with the other queen, and when she learns that her lord is about to depart for the chase though she does not tell her husband the reason for her fears, she endeavors to keep him by her side feeling that Brunhild will seek a quick revenge for the wrong that has been done her, and that some evil will befall Seigfried as soon as he has left her sight.

She thus bespake her husband "Give up that chase of thine, I dreamt last night of evil, how two fierce forest swine. Over the heath pursued thee; the flowers turned bloody red

I cannot help thus weeping, I'm chilled with mortal dread. I fear some secret treason, and cannot lose thee hence. Lest malice should be borne thee for misconceived offense. Stay, my beloved Seigfried, take not my words amiss. 'Tis true love I bear thee that bids me counsel this."

"Back shall I be shortly, my own beloved mate, Not a soul in Rhineland know I who bears me hate. I'm well with all thy kinsmen, they're all my firm allies; Nor have I from any e'er deserved otherwise." "Nay! do not, dearest Seigfried, 'tis e'en thy death I dread. Last night I dreamt two mountains fell thundering on thy head, And I no more beheld thee; if thou from me wilt go, My heart will sure be breaking with bitterness of woe."

Round her peerless body his clasping arms he threw; Lovingly he kissed her, that faithful wife and true. Then took his leave, and parted, in a moment all was o'er, Living, alas poor lady, she saw him nevermore.

And noble Seigfried's end is very pitiful. He has so befriended King Gunther endangering his life to woo Brunhild for him, that the Burgundian prince might have shown a more gracious spirit, even though his queen worked on his feelings by the recital of her own wrongs. It was for his sake that Seigfried had subdued Brunhild, but that fact did not count with Gunther now, and he is jealous moreover of his sister's husband's grace and beauty, his courage and his loveliness. He falls in therefore, very readily with Hagen's base designs.

All day the prince had hunted, and many a forest beast tokens of their skill had been lifted to the waiting wains when Hagen suggests with an ulterior motive in view that he and Seigfried and Gunther shall have a foot-race. Seigfried is always, is amiable, and the three make a test of fleet-footedness. Seigfried very readily leaves the first two behind, and it is after the race is run and they stop at the brook to drink that the evil blow is struck which lays noble Seigfried low. Hagen runs and brings his ashen spear, while the prince is taking a draught of water.

"Then, as to drink Sir Seigfried down kneeling there he found, He pierced him through the corslet, that sudden from the wound Forth the life-blood spouted e'en o'er his murderer's weed. Nevermore will warrior dare so foul a deed. Between his shoulders sticking he left the deadly spear. Never before Sir Hagen so fled for ghastly fear, As from the matchless champion whom he had butchered there."

"So the lord of Kriemhild among the flowerlets fell; From the wound fresh gushing his heart's blood fast did well. Then thus amidst his tortures, e'en with his failing breath, The false friends he upbraided who had contrived his death. Thus spake the deadly wounded, 'Ay! cowards, false as hell! To you I still was faithful; I served you long and well. But what boots all? for guerdon, treason and death I've won; By your friends, vile traitors, foully have you done."

Whoever shall hereafter from your loins be borne Shall take from such vile fathers a heritage of scorn. On me you have wreaked malice where gratitude was due, With shame shall you be banished, by all good knights and true."

Then further spake the dying, and speaking sighed full deep; "Oh king, if thou a promise with any one will keep. Let me in this last moment thy grace and favor find, For my dear love and lady, the wife I leave behind."

"Remember, she's thy sister; yield her a sister's right; Guard her with faith and honor, as thou'rt a king and knight. My father and my followers for me they long must wait, Comrade ne'er found from comrade so sorrowful a fate."

"In this mortal anguish he writhed him to and fro, And then said, deadly groaning, 'This foul and murderous blow Deep will ye rue hereafter, this for sure truth retain, That is slaying Seigfried, you yourselves have slain.' And Seigfried's words were prophetic, as will be seen.

REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR

Exceeds by Nearly Three and a Half Millions Anticipations of Government—Announcement by Acting Premier

An excellent and comprehensive address from the Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, acting premier, a brief but pointed speech from the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor...

The elections which were first proceeded with, after the re-election of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Elworthy in the election of Mr. J. J. Shalton as vice-president in the call for ballot on the new council Mr. D. R. Ker made a plea for new blood...

Following are the members of the board of arbitration for the ensuing term: Messrs. J. W. Ambrey, E. V. Bodwell, J. O. Cameron, Lindsey Crease, D. W. James, Portman, Richard, Hall, Hilbert Hankin, M. B. Jackson, D. R. Ker, C. H. Lugin and Andrew Wright.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in addressing the members of the board, expressed the pleasure of the board at having them present. He said, in referring to the Lieutenant-Governor that the members of the board wished to congratulate him upon the elevated position he had attained to since leaving the president's chair of the board of trade.

There were many significant points in the Hon. Dr. Young's address, chief among which was his assertion that the province is not half optimistic enough. At the beginning of 1910, the speaker declared, the government, feeling very optimistic, as they thought, had estimated the revenue for the year at \$7,026,000, and had made so bold as to exceed that amount in its appropriations in the nature of an over-draught.

Another point referred to by Dr. Young was the decision of the government as a result of a letter sent to Mr. McBride by the secretary of the Vancouver Island Development League, to have a thorough investigation made of certain by-products of waste timber in the hope of discovering methods of making a livelihood for the new settler while he was clearing his land.

Speaking on agriculture Dr. Young said there was probably a greater opportunity in the development of the province's agricultural area than in any other field of endeavor just at present. The population was growing rapidly, and the production was increasing. The demand was demonstrated in the immense imports during 1910 of poultry and eggs and agricultural products.

After reading your valuable and comprehensive report, one is constrained to congratulate you on the outstanding facts which it discloses. In the first place one is struck by the very great amount of hard, earnest work which it represents, and secondly, though temperate and formal in its wording, it conveys to the most casual reader a

spirit of optimism, a conviction that all is well with Victoria, that the future of your city as a great commercial and industrial center is secure. As a member of the pioneer board of trade, gentlemen, you may justly feel gratified at the results of your efforts towards the upbuilding of your city and their wide business effects, for the prosperity enjoyed by Victoria is fully shared by the whole province.

Many important subjects are dealt with in the report, but none more comprehensively than the realization of your most sanguine hopes that the railway building now in progress on Vancouver Island. When we consider the benefits and the development in all lines of industry secured from the operation of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway in the comparatively small area which it serves, it is difficult to realize or to estimate the expansion in business which must follow the completion of the Canadian Northern Pacific from Victoria to Barkley sound, and the extensions of the E. & N. to Alberni, Cowichan lake and Campbell river.

These new railways will provide about 400 miles of direct and rapid transport and give access to immense areas of timber, minerals and other natural resources, inaccessible at present, but when all is said they will only open up a small fraction of this magnificent island. Then the last spike has been driven on them their builders, looking further ahead, will discover new worlds to conquer, in that vast and almost unexplored territory lying north of the Alberni canal and west of the Campbell river, very few years ago, elapse before the locomotive whistle will echo through the interior valleys as trains thunder to their destination on the shores of Nootka and Quatsino and onward to Cape Scott, to connect with fast steamers to the Queen Charlotte, Prince Rupert and St. John's.

The interest in poultry is noticeably increasing in the Province, especially on Vancouver Island. Several large poultry farms have been established recently in Victoria, Cowichan and other nearby districts and this success is encouraging others to enter the poultry business. It is probably no part of the world's most profitable industry, raising that on Vancouver Island and the adjacent Gulf Islands, the climate being ideal for the purpose, and the supply of poultry and eggs falls far short of the demand, importations amounting to \$1,399,000 in 1910.

There is also a marked increase in the acreage of new orchards on Vancouver Island, and it is satisfactory to note that fruit growers are falling in to modern, scientific methods of culture. Many of the orchards in the vicinity of Victoria would be a credit to any country, and are models for the Government Department of Agriculture has six horticulturists in the field giving demonstrations in care and management, and the inspection of all imported nursery stock and spraying regulations are being rigidly enforced. The Government has established demonstration stations on the Island for the education of fruit growers in the most approved methods of establishing and conducting orchards. We are assisting and encouraging the industry generally by grants of money to Farmers' associations and institutes, the Fruit Growers' association, Agricultural Fairs association, Dairywomen's association, Stock breeders' association, Poultry association, etc., each receiving an annual grant of \$3,000. The Farmers' institutes now number 57 with a membership of about 6,000, and the Women's institutes, lately inaugurated for the purpose of hygiene, and all that makes for health and comfort in the home, are proving very successful. There are now 22 of these with over 700 members.

The work of the department of agriculture has been greatly extended, and now in addition to institute lectures, orchard demonstrations, inspection of herds and dairies, officers of the department are conducting fruit packing schools, holding winter short courses in agriculture, stock judging contests, fruit packing contests, inspection of apiaries, and performing many other minor but important duties for the benefit of the farmers.

The very great success won in Eastern Canada and Great Britain by British Columbia fruit in 1910 was a gratifying feature of the year. The winning of the Hogg memorial medal of the Royal Horticultural Society was an event in the fruit growing world, which places British Columbia on a plane by herself, for this medal is only given for super-excellence, and is a considerable honor. The society felt justified in awarding it.

Victoria's fruit growing capabilities were prominently demonstrated at the Vancouver apple show, where the first prize was awarded to a carload of King apples, the produce of this district, in competition with Oregon, Washington and the mainland. The progress made in agriculture in the country immediately tributary to Victoria, while considerable, is not all that could be desired, for the city continues to import large quantities of food which should be produced at home.

The importance of metal mining to the Province cannot be over-estimated, but as far as the general progress and future of the Province is concerned, our coal deposits are of greater and of more far-reaching importance, since fuel is the root of all manufacturing industries—and in these latitudes is one of the essentials of life.

What these coal resources amount to can be gathered from the report of the Provincial mineralogist—who in his 1909 report (Page 144) points out the importance of the East Kootenay coal field, in which in B.C. it is calculated there is available for mining about 35,000,000,000 tons (thirty-five thousand million tons) of coal of thirty-six billion tons.

The same authority gives in his 1910 report—under the head of the 'Coal Potentialities of B.C.' a synopsis of the fields of the Province, in which is quoted the estimate of the famous geologist of the Geological Survey showing that the Province has over 40 billion tons of bituminous coal and 61 million tons of anthracite coal, in the fields already known, while new areas are being disclosed each year.

The present known fields are therefore capable of keeping up the present rate of production for 13,000 years, or ten times the present production for 1,300 years, by which time it is probable we will have ceased to use coal as fuel.

Agricultural Production. It is gratifying to note that there has been a very substantial increase in the agricultural production of the Province during the past year as will be seen from the following comparison of statistics furnished by the Department of Agriculture, for 1909 and 1910:

Table with 2 columns: 1910 and 1909. Rows include Live Stock, Dairy Produce, Grain and Hay, Fruit, Meats, Eggs and Honey, Miscellaneous, and Total.

The tide of immigration flowing into British Columbia is bringing many new settlers to Vancouver Island. The majority is composed of people of more or less means, who prefer buying improved or partly improved farms to staking homes in the undeveloped districts, but many others choose the hardships of pioneer life.

The clearing of logged off lands by the char-pit and other methods is being stepped up by the agricultural department, and it is hoped that the experiments will lead to the discovery of a reasonably cheap method for the disposal of stumps and roots.

The first requisite to the development of Vancouver Island and the province is capital—not the kind seeking snags in city lots, not boom money, but the kind which makes many factories, mines, fisheries and other industries. And to secure the success of these investments we need people, thousands of producers and consumers. We are getting the capital in generous amounts from Great Britain and the United States; France has begun to seek investments and the more cautious Germans are looking over the ground, which will bear the most critical investigation for it ever and a country can boast of 'having the goods' it is British Columbia. The people are coming too. During the fiscal year 1909-10 there were 54,000 immigrants came to the province and in 1910-11 there were 54,000 landed at Canadian and United States ports booked for British Columbia, these being exclusive of those arriving from eastern Canada and the United States.

Now, when we consider the many dazzling opportunities presented to capital by the sister provinces and the inducements held out to immigrants by the Dominion government, and the big railway companies, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the amount of money and the number of new settlers we are securing, due mainly to our own unassisted efforts.

The government is doing everything possible to induce capital and population by keeping up a persistent publicity campaign and interesting the vote for immigration every year. During the past year the bureau of provincial information and the agent general's office distributed over half a million bulletins, reports, pamphlets and maps, so that on a modest estimate, the advantages and opportunities of British Columbia were placed before one and a half to two million people. In addition

to government publications special articles were published in many of the leading magazines and newspapers of the English-speaking world and thousands of unsolicited articles and news items appeared in the press of Canada, Great Britain and the United States. According to a memorandum furnished by the bureau of information 281 articles, including editorials, illustrated articles and news notes (exclusive of telegraphic dispatches) appeared in 193 of the leading journals of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales during the months of February and March. These were, without exception, unsolicited and as many of the papers are of world-wide circulation, they must have been seen by several million readers. The months covered are by no means exceptional, the same amount of free advertising is going on from day to day, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, so that our publicity department has secured British Columbia the foremost position in the journalistic field.

The work has been materially assisted by the boards of trade and publicity associations, by the C. P. R. and other transportation companies having interest in the province, and an immense deal of good has been accomplished by the fruit exhibitions in the Old Country and the eastern provinces, by moving pictures and lantern slides, the Vancouver Island Development League deserves special credit for the effective work it is doing for the Island.

It is a matter for sincere congratulation that the conference between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Richard McBride cleared the ground for the subsequent negotiations with the Songhees Indians which ended so satisfactorily in the transfer of their reserve to the province. I can assure you that in the partition of the reserve the interests of all concerned will be impartially considered.

In conclusion, let me say that the building we are doing in this province is not of the boom kind, it is permanent and for the future. Mr. McBride, our premier, is unremitting in his efforts for the furtherance of the province's good interests. Let me thank you just here on behalf of Mr. McBride, Mr. President and gentlemen, for the very kindly compliment you paid his efforts in the settlement of the Songhees reserve and other matters. At the same time, I cannot but say that I feel the province is fully deserved.

Our province is forging ahead in a most remarkable manner. There is no boom, but a steady solid upward movement. It is our ambition to assist this movement and to continue this wonderful province of ours on the road we are now travelling.

A vote of thanks to the lieutenant-governor and to the Hon. Dr. Young for having moved by Mr. F. A. Pauline and seconded by Mr. Simon Leiser. On motion of Mr. H. S. Crotty, seconded by Mr. A. E. Allen the annual report which had been taken as read, was moved and adopted. The report was as follows:

The annual report which was adopted follows: Gentlemen—It is gratifying to report that during the twelve months ending March 31st, 1911, the Province of British Columbia has achieved a substantial expansion in all lines of business. This has resulted from what may be termed natural causes, and while affording satisfaction to the public, it justifies optimistic expectations for the future.

Equimant and Nanaimo Railway. Since the board's last year's annual report the Alberni extension of the Equimant and Nanaimo Railway has been completed and in operation with regular train services to Camerun lake, thus bringing the West Coast within 18 miles of actual rail connection, as against 54 at the beginning of 1910. The grading and bridging is now completed to Port Alberni, and the track-laying has reached the Summit so that by the beginning of November through train service should be established between Victoria and the West Coast of Vancouver Island.

The clearing of the right-of-way of the extension towards Comox has been practically completed beyond Union Bay, and the line has been located to Campbell river and Duncan bay. Clearing of the right-of-way between Duncan and Cowichan lake, is now finished and it is expected that this work will be completed in time to permit grading to commence as soon as the large milling company commences construction of the proposed saw-mill in the vicinity of Crofton, for which milling company the Cowichan branch of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway is being constructed to furnish timber. This branch will also open up a large area of good agricultural country, which will be closely tributary to Victoria.

Canadian Northern Railway. Actual construction of the Vancouver Island section of the Canadian Northern Railway company's system commenced in February last, the function of turning the first sod taking place on the 18th day of that month. This was somewhat later than had been expected but when it is considered how large a portion of the southwestern portion of Vancouver Island and the present-day requirements in railway construction in respect to grades and curvatures the company is entitled to credit for having accomplished a great deal of exploitation and survey work in a short time. Work is now rapidly proceeding on about 35 miles of the road between Colwood and Sooke lake, the road passing through Metquiton district to Sooke harbor, thence following Sooke river to Sooke lake and along the east side. The road then follows along the west side of Shawnigan lake and directly to Cowichan River, at Holt creek, thence following the Cowichan river and north side of Cowichan lake to its west end; in all 95 miles. Between Cowichan lake and the first objective point, Barkley sound, the road is not yet definitely located, and the words 'first objective point' are used advisedly in consequence of the Hon. Richard McBride having publicly announced his intention of arranging for a line, reports, pamphlets and maps, so continuing this road to the north end of Vancouver Island. The location of the road between Colwood and Victoria, and the rail and ferry plans for continuation are as follows:

Expenditure works, 1910-11—round numbers—\$4,250,000.

Table with 2 columns: For Island and For Mainland. Rows include Roads and trails, Bridges, Wharves, Schools, Repairs buildings, Improv't par. grounds, and Total.

The clearing of logged off lands by the char-pit and other methods is being stepped up by the agricultural department, and it is hoped that the experiments will lead to the discovery of a reasonably cheap method for the disposal of stumps and roots.

The tide of immigration flowing into British Columbia is bringing many new settlers to Vancouver Island. The majority is composed of people of more or less means, who prefer buying improved or partly improved farms to staking homes in the undeveloped districts, but many others choose the hardships of pioneer life.

The clearing of logged off lands by the char-pit and other methods is being stepped up by the agricultural department, and it is hoped that the experiments will lead to the discovery of a reasonably cheap method for the disposal of stumps and roots.

The first requisite to the development of Vancouver Island and the province is capital—not the kind seeking snags in city lots, not boom money, but the kind which makes many factories, mines, fisheries and other industries. And to secure the success of these investments we need people, thousands of producers and consumers. We are getting the capital in generous amounts from Great Britain and the United States; France has begun to seek investments and the more cautious Germans are looking over the ground, which will bear the most critical investigation for it ever and a country can boast of 'having the goods' it is British Columbia. The people are coming too. During the fiscal year 1909-10 there were 54,000 immigrants came to the province and in 1910-11 there were 54,000 landed at Canadian and United States ports booked for British Columbia, these being exclusive of those arriving from eastern Canada and the United States.

Now, when we consider the many dazzling opportunities presented to capital by the sister provinces and the inducements held out to immigrants by the Dominion government, and the big railway companies, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the amount of money and the number of new settlers we are securing, due mainly to our own unassisted efforts.

The government is doing everything possible to induce capital and population by keeping up a persistent publicity campaign and interesting the vote for immigration every year. During the past year the bureau of provincial information and the agent general's office distributed over half a million bulletins, reports, pamphlets and maps, so that on a modest estimate, the advantages and opportunities of British Columbia were placed before one and a half to two million people. In addition

to government publications special articles were published in many of the leading magazines and newspapers of the English-speaking world and thousands of unsolicited articles and news items appeared in the press of Canada, Great Britain and the United States. According to a memorandum furnished by the bureau of information 281 articles, including editorials, illustrated articles and news notes (exclusive of telegraphic dispatches) appeared in 193 of the leading journals of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales during the months of February and March. These were, without exception, unsolicited and as many of the papers are of world-wide circulation, they must have been seen by several million readers. The months covered are by no means exceptional, the same amount of free advertising is going on from day to day, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, so that our publicity department has secured British Columbia the foremost position in the journalistic field.

The work has been materially assisted by the boards of trade and publicity associations, by the C. P. R. and other transportation companies having interest in the province, and an immense deal of good has been accomplished by the fruit exhibitions in the Old Country and the eastern provinces, by moving pictures and lantern slides, the Vancouver Island Development League deserves special credit for the effective work it is doing for the Island.

It is a matter for sincere congratulation that the conference between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Richard McBride cleared the ground for the subsequent negotiations with the Songhees Indians which ended so satisfactorily in the transfer of their reserve to the province. I can assure you that in the partition of the reserve the interests of all concerned will be impartially considered.

Do Business with a LIVE GROCERY FIRM and you will get FRESH GOODS at a LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICE

HAVE YOU TRIED Copas & Young

- CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PERSIAN SHERBET, 1-lb. bottle ... 25c
PURE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE, quart bottle ... 20c
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S LEMON SYRUP, bottle, 25c
MONTERRAT LIME JUICE, per bottle, 65c and ... 35c
PURE MALT VINEGAR, quart bottle ... 15c
CHIVER'S PATENT CUSTARDS or BLANC MANGES, per packet ... 15c
JELLY POWDER, 4 packets for ... 25c
COX GELATINE, per packet ... 10c
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20-lb. sack ... \$1.15
SLICED COOKED HAM, per lb. ... 40c
MORREL'S SELECTED PICNIC HAM, per lb. ... 16c
NEW ONTARIO CHEESE, per lb. ... 20c

We Sell Everything at a Reasonable Price. See Our Windows for Fruit of All Kinds

We Save You Money All the Time

Copas & Young ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Corner Fort and Broad Streets Quick Delivery

RED JACKET PUMPS

REOWOOD NON-SHRINKING WATER TANKS WINDMILLS AND TOWERS GASOLINE PUMPING ENGINES FOR SALE BY The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 59 P.O. Drawer 613 544-546 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

"Lorna" EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF EXMOOR

A deliciously fragrant and most beautiful perfume—an odor that lasts long. It is made from nothing else but the Devonshire wild flowers. Buy just as much or as little as you please; 50c per ounce, sold here only.

CYRUS H. BOWES Chemist Government St., near Yates.

- MUSHROOMS, stuffed, per tin ... 80c
Plain and pickled, per bot. 50c
VAN CAMP'S or CAMPBELL'S SOUPS, assorted, 2 tins ... 25c
BRAUD'S ASSORTED SOUPS, per tin ... 35c
MOCK TURTLE and CONSOMME, per glass ... 75c
C. B. CHICKEN SOUP, GREEN, OX TAIL, KIDNEY, GAME, GIBLET, MULLIGATAWNEY, GROUSE, PEA, OX CHEEK, and other soups, per tin ... 35c
ARMOUR'S LINGH TONGUE, per tin ... 90c
ARMOUR'S OX TONGUE, \$1.50, \$1.00, or ... 65c
DAVIE'S POTTED TONGUE, per tin ... 10c
DAVIE'S DEVILLED HAM, per tin ... 15c
UNDERWOOD'S DEVILLED HAM, per tin ... 25c
CHICKEN TAMALES, per tin ... 25c

BIG BARGAIN IN BANANAS, 25c PER DOZEN

- VEAL OR HAM LOAF, per tin ... 15c
FRENCH TRIPE, per tin ... 40c
ARMOUR'S TRIPE, large tin ... 35c
LIBBY'S SAUSAGE MEAT, per tin ... 35c
DAVIE'S ROAST BEEF, per tin, 25c and ... 20c
CHIPPED BEEF, per tin ... 25c
JELLIED VEAL, per tin, 40c or ... 20c
BONELESS PIG FEET, per tin, 40c or ... 25c
DAVIE'S CORNED BEEF, per tin, 40c or ... 25c
ALYMER'S BONE'D CHICKEN, per tin ... 50c
AUSTRALIAN ROAST CHICKEN, per tin ... 35c
AUSTRALIAN ROAST TURKEY, per tin ... 35c
CORNED BEEF, per tin 40c or ... 25c

APRICOTS TO ARRIVE ABOUT JULY 25TH ORDER EARLY SUPPLY VERY LIMITED

DIXIE ROSS & Co. The House of Plenty. Tels. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Store Phone 1590.

RECIPROcity AND CANADA'S TRADE

Mr. G. H. Barnard, M. P., addresses Residents of Metochin District on Tendency of Proposed Pact

Reciprocity and its effects on Canada as a whole was the subject of an illuminating address delivered by Mr. G. H. Barnard, M. P., before a large audience gathered in the schoolhouse at Metochin last evening. The meeting was conducted under the auspices of the Conservative association...

Discussing reciprocity, as proposed by the Liberal government, he declared that he could not believe that it was going to prove the promised panacea for all ills...

He was convinced that, as President Taft had said, Canada was at the parting of the ways...

By reading a number of quotations from records of fact Mr. Barnard showed that ever since 1854 the United States has had covetous eyes on Canada...

Mr. Champ Clark, chairman of the House of Representatives in the republic to the south, had made speeches in which he referred to the possibility of annexation...

Addressing the young men of the district, Chairman Helmecken declared that as farmers they could not endorse reciprocity...

MINING MEN'S WANTS

Spokane Meeting Requests Establishment of Mint at Seattle and More Coinage. SPOKANE, July 14.—At a meeting today of the mining men of Spokane, the following resolution was adopted...

Imperial Federation. The effect of the proposed pact on the development of trade within the empire was then dealt with. Until a time came when the ideal of all parties was the union of the different parts of the nation, commercial as well as in other respects by the introduction of a

INCREASE IN WORK OF SURVEYS BRANCH

British Columbia's Expansion Illustrated by Augmentation of Energies Necessary in Lands Department

Great changes have recently taken place in the internal arrangements of the office in the provincial public buildings devoted to the surveys branch of the land department under the administrative charge of Surveyor-General Dawson...

The idea of the G. T. P., the elaborate canal system on the east, and other transportation systems, the speaker declared, was to develop internal trade. These were to facilitate the exchange of trade east and west making Canada as near as possible self-sustaining...

An Inopportune Move. The policy of the Dominion government as pronounced by the premier time after time up to within a few months ago was to keep the trade in east and west channels. If this was desirable in 1910 why was it not equally so now?

When the position of surveyor-general was offered to Mr. Dawson, that gentleman made his acceptance conditional upon his being first permitted to visit Toronto, Ottawa and other eastern cities...

Concluding he said that the opposition in the Dominion House did not intend to allow the pact to become effective without a full supply of work to be granted if it was necessary to go that far...

REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR

(Continued From Page Seven)

meeting the Vancouver Island section with the company's transcontinental system, are not yet announced but it is known that they are receiving most serious consideration and are progressing to a satisfactory conclusion...

Victoria and Sidney Railway. In September last this board called the attention of the owners of the Victoria and Sidney Railway to the unsatisfactory condition of the road and gravel track. This road possesses many possibilities which have been grossly neglected...

Seymour Narrows. The visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in August last, was taken advantage of to bring to his notice more prominent points in the Seymour Narrows project for giving Vancouver Island all-rail connection with the mainland by way of Seymour Narrows...

Indian Reserves. There is every prospect that the railway terminal situation in Victoria will be satisfactorily arranged immediately after the Hon. Richard McBride returns from the coronation; years of delay having been caused by the Songhees Indians occupying land which was required for this purpose...

Shipping Men's Wants

Spokane Meeting Requests Establishment of Mint at Seattle and More Coinage. SPOKANE, July 14.—At a meeting today of the mining men of Spokane, the following resolution was adopted...

Imperial Federation. The effect of the proposed pact on the development of trade within the empire was then dealt with. Until a time came when the ideal of all parties was the union of the different parts of the nation, commercial as well as in other respects by the introduction of a

Winnipeg, July 14.—Rev. Father Marcellus, Montreal, formerly rector of Laval University, was appointed Bishop of Regina. This is the first bishop for that diocese.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Canada and British Columbia to arrive at the basis of a settlement which ultimately solved this long-standing grievance of the citizens of Victoria. The deputation from this board which waited upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he visited Victoria placed the Indian reserve question in the forefront of his address. Sir Wilfrid then visited the reserve, accompanied by the Hon. William Templeman, minister of inland revenue, and agreed that the existing conditions could no longer be tolerated...

It must not be thought from this brief reference that the work of the department is arranged with the Indians to transfer their property has been by any means easy. The result and promptness of execution have undoubtedly been due to the opportunity afforded by Sir Wilfrid's visit to bring the matter into consultation. Mention must also be made of the services rendered by two members of the board, Messrs. H. Dallas Helmecken, K. C. and J. S. H. Matsen; the former acting for Sir Wilfrid's visit to the reserve and the latter on behalf of the provincial government, and great credit is due to them for the part they took in the proceedings.

Tramway Affairs. It is gratifying to report that the B. C. Electric railway company are now actively engaged in the extension of their line to the extreme north of the Saanich peninsula, a distance of about twenty miles. The peninsula contains valuable fruit and farm lands and is already served by a railroad and a good wagon road. There is no doubt, however, that the completion of the electric road will be of great benefit and be the means of rapidly increasing population and stimulating lines of industry along its route.

The board is to be congratulated upon the success of its representations to the Dominion government in respect to the construction of a new drydock at Esquimalt for the accommodation of modern ships of war, or the largest vessels engaged in commerce. At present the only such accommodation on the Canadian Pacific seaboard but the Dominion government recognized the board's cautions and has approved plans for a drydock at Esquimalt 900 feet in length and 100 feet wide at a guaranteed cost of \$1,200,000.

Fisheries-Salmon. A total of 762,201 cases of salmon were canned in this province during 1910, of which 565,915 cases were sockeyes. In the previous year the total was 687,820 and 840,441 respectively. The completion of the B. C. Electric Railway company's power plant at Jordan river entirely changes these conditions and leaves no excuse for further delay, therefore, it is not too much to expect that the double track of the existing line, the discarding of obsolete cars, and the opening up of new car routes to meet the requirements of many sections of the city and suburbs not served at present. This company and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company is no reason why they should not develop it with the same spirit of enterprise which the citizens of Victoria themselves have shown in arranging for municipal works of a larger scale than ever elsewhere in a city of this size.

Victoria Harbor. The work of improving Victoria harbor has progressed steadily. The dredge Ajax, employed in deepening the channel of the inner harbor, between the outer harbor and the Canadian Pacific wharf, has been in operation for some time. The dredge Mudrak, which has done good work in the upper harbor, is temporarily being used up for the work of deepening the harbor. One of the Lobnitz rock crushers will be ready for work about the end of this month. The order for the second has been deferred until it is proved that the crusher is suitable for the work to be performed.

Weather conditions favored the San Juan de Fuca trawl last season, and unusually good catches were made for an off-season. 24,846 cases salmon were packed at the Esquimalt cannery, of which 17,387 cases contained sockeye fish. A poor sockeye season being expected Capital City cannery at the outer wharf has been in operation, the fish from the traps in connection therewith being sent to the Fraser river and canned there.

Two mid-curve plants were in operation in Victoria in conjunction with the traps and about 500 tons red spring salmon was packed. Also, about 150 tons of salmon were frozen here. Altogether, a large amount of trade was brought to this city by the trap business.

Agriculture. This board is indebted to its honorable minister of agriculture for the following remarks in regard to agriculture: The past year has witnessed satisfactory progress in all branches of agriculture. The increase in production in 1910 over 1909, amounting to \$5,899,000. The estimated agricultural production of 1909 amounted to \$8,590,000 which from statistics compiled by the department of agriculture for 1910 the production is shown to be \$14,899,000.

Excellent work has been conducted in inspecting dairy herds and destroying all animals infected with bovine tuberculosis. The value of this work amongst the dairy herds supplying milk to the Coast cities, cannot be over-estimated. It is anticipated that by continuing this vigorous campaign against bovine tuberculosis, that this insidious disease, which it has been conclusively proved may be conveyed to human beings by the use of infected milk, may eventually be practically eliminated from the province.

The department of agriculture has added additional experts to its staff during the past year. The men secured have had a good practical and college training and are well versed in their particular branch of farming. The department is now classified under the following headings, with an expert official at the head of each branch: Horticultural, livestock, dairying, poultry, inspection of fruit pests and statistics.

All associations connected with agriculture, and which receive assistance from the provincial government, work in co-operation with the department of agriculture as official of the department acting as secretary of each association. Farmers' Institutes and Women's Institutes are being formed throughout the province, the membership rolls of which are increasing rapidly. The formation of these institutes is encouraged by the department and is undoubtedly productive of much good to the district in which they are established. Agricultural conditions on Vancouver Island are being explored at the present time and vigorous efforts are being made to ascertain the possibilities of this district, should be pursued. The province is importing far more than it produces at the present time and can, with profit, be raised at home. It is only by this means that the province's resources can be eliminated. Labor conditions are in a more satisfactory state at the present time than last year—due no doubt to the large influx of settlers and others seeking employment. The great successes hitherto achieved rewarded the fruit exhibition work conducted by the department of agriculture in Great Britain, Prairie provinces and eastern Canada during 1910. At the annual Royal Horticultural society show held at Vinson square, London, December, 1910, the province secured a signal honor in receiving the large Hogg gold medal—this being the first time this medal has been awarded by this society. As it is only given for superlative exhibition, the significance of this distinction can be appreciated. Exhibitions were conducted at twenty-four different centres throughout the province, and sixteen gold medals and six silver and gilt medals were awarded. The Vancouver National show also witnessed great triumphs for British Columbia fruit. The sweepstakes carried prize was awarded to provincial fruit, as also two of the mixed cargo exhibits and this against strong competition from the principal fruit districts of Oregon and Washington. Vancouver Island also secured first prize for a cargo exhibit, the fruit of which was procured from the neighborhood of the city of Victoria. These successes plainly demonstrate the superior quality of British Columbia fruit. The fruit crop of 1910 was very heavy and fairly remunerative prices were secured for all fruits with the exception of peaches. The demand for good farming lands on Vancouver Island especially in the neighborhood of Victoria, has been very marked. This has caused the subdivision of large holdings and a more intensified system of farming, which naturally results in an increased production from the same area of land. The efforts of the department of agriculture towards securing clean, healthy orchards is plainly evident when a comparison is made between the orchards as are now seen from what they were some years ago. This has been accomplished by the horticultural work conducted by the department and by object lessons taught by demonstration spraying work, carried on under the direction of the inspector of fruit pests, during the past few years. There are now many up-to-date commercial orchards in the vicinity of Victoria, particularly at Gordon Head, which plainly shows what can be done on Vancouver Island in fruit culture by the adoption of correct cultural methods. The department of agriculture, conducted during the past season thirty fruit packing schools, throughout the province, several of which were held on the Island, at which, for a nominal fee, any one could secure expert tuition in scientific fruit packing from the best men that could be secured by the department. The duration of these schools was one week, with six hours tuition per day. This will undoubtedly result in better grading and packing of fruit for the market and consequently enhanced returns from the grower. Putting the fruit on the market in an attractive form is the secret of success in fruit growing. Co-operation towards marketing the products of the farm and thus securing the best prices, has made some progress, though there is room for much development along this line. Poultry raising is receiving much attention, especially in the Cowichan district where successful egg collecting stations, poultry fattening plant, have recently been inaugurated by the Cowichan Creamery company, which has proved of material advantage to the producer. Considerable wild land has been brought under cultivation during the past year. The sales of stumping powder, which is supplied all members of farmers' institutes at a reduced price, testifies to this fact. The cost of land clearing naturally retards the rapid development of our agricultural lands on Vancouver Island. Excellent work has been conducted in inspecting dairy herds and destroying all animals infected with bovine tuberculosis. The value of this work amongst the dairy herds supplying milk to the Coast cities, cannot be over-estimated. It is anticipated that by continuing this vigorous campaign against bovine tuberculosis, that this insidious disease, which it has been conclusively proved may be conveyed to human beings by the use of infected milk, may eventually be practically eliminated from the province. The department of agriculture has added additional experts to its staff during the past year. The men secured have had a good practical and college training and are well versed in their particular branch of farming. 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Field Sports at Home and Abroad

COLONEL BILL'S CATCH

(By Ernest M'Gaffey.)

This is a story of the Idaho country. A fish story, but a true one. What's the use of a true fish story, you say? Right enough, but think of the novelty of it. Col. Bill is the hero and the villain of the story, and, as he told me the tale himself, I vouch for it. The colonel is a well known Chicagoan, and one of the greatest sportsmen of a city renowned for its devotees of gun and rod. He also is a staunch friend and outdoor companion of a certain four time mayor of Chicago who is an adept with either rifle, rod or shotgun. And between Col. Bill and his friend, why, thereby hangs this tale.

The colonel's hair and mustache are a trifle gray, but he is the youngest man for his days that the sun ever smiled on. The years that have passed over his head have only left their springs behind. His eyes are as clear as crystal, his carriage easy and alert, and for endurance and skill he has many a man half his age absolutely outclassed. Together these two, with other companions, went west one summer to the fastnesses of Idaho and Montana to fish for trout and grayling.

And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a grayling,
Angle for Elusive Trout

Now, it so happened that a certain well known Chicago lawyer had a ranch in that far region of the sunset land, and the destination of the party was planned for this habitation. After reaching this spot the party launched out into the wilderness, set up their tents, like the Arabs of old, and began to angle for the trout which cut the cold and clear waters of the mountain streams.

These streams came plunging down from eagle swept pinnacles above, dashing foaming over rocky beds and on through echoless defiles of parti-colored stone and out past to the more level country, cool with the snows of centuries, clear as a pane of glass, the natural home for trout. Jagged battlements of cliff embrowned granite frowned down on the waters as they leaped past, and elk and black tailed deer drank from the occasional sandy spots where the torrents curved in, while the tracks of wildcat and puma emphasized the solitude and remoteness of the surroundings.

And it came to pass that a certain angler, who may be called Harris, was also a member of the party, and this Harris had a most killing fatal facility with a fly rod. He could coax a trout out of a hole and land him when almost every other means had failed, and while he was not so able with the rifle or shotgun as his companions, in the line of fishing he was a "seven ply baby and a living wonder."

Now, between Col. Bill, the mayor, and the said Harris there existed a friendly rivalry as to who would catch the biggest and the "mostest" trout. The party was so large and their appetites were so voracious that the three anglers were kept busy in supplying the table with fish. It was the habit of these brothers of the rod and reel to keep "tab" on the numbers each one caught and the respective weights of the trout, so that there would be a faithful record of the exploits of each fisherman for every day he fished.

Live Bait Strictly Barred

It seems hardly necessary to say that all fishing was done with artificial flies. In the case of the mayor, he tied his own flies. The use of any live bait, the suggestion of a worm, a grasshopper, or a bit of salt pork would have been considered nothing short of a felony by either of the three.

The camp was finally pitched on the banks of a stream which, after cavorting around in the canons for a while, had broadened out into a river in this particular valley where the encampment was located. Here the party stopped to enjoy the sport for a few days, and here the colonel's adventure took place, as follows, to wit, and hitherto.

Now, it so happened that this locality was also haunted by other various wandering disciples of Izaak Walton, for the fishing was famously good, and sundry scattered members of the tribe other than our party waded up and down the waters of the swift flowing river, casting the light and variegated "flies" over shining ripples or into boiling pools in search of the bull jawed and glistening trout that lurked therein. And there was a camp above them where two anglers abode.

Now, on a certain cloudless summer day the three arose and went about their tasks, and it developed upon Col. Bill to fix up camp and get things straightened out for the day, and so he allowed that he would come along after Harris and the mayor some time later. So the accommodating warrior busied himself with camp duties, and he did not notice one of the anglers from the upper camp who passed down the river while he was getting his tackle ready.

Colonel Always Calm and Collected

The colonel always prided himself on his habit of not getting excited. If there was any excitement loose, the colonel didn't join. He was a man of an eminently cool disposition, with plenty of lightning when necessary. But he was not addicted to the fidgets. He calculated he would get a good mess of fish

before night even if the other boys did start before he did. Anyway, the river split into two currents a few miles down, and he could cross over, if he liked, to a canon a mile distant and reach another fine stream, so he did not worry about a place to wet his line in.

Poor Success at First

So after getting his fly book, his pipe, rod, creel, and waders, he set sail in the wake of his departed companions. He fished leisurely and with success. Somehow or other the old fellows—the big trout—must have been a little slow about getting up that morning. He made cast after cast into the deep pools and tumbling rapids, and several lusty trout rewarded his skill before he had gone a mile. One senatorial aspirant for his fly "bucked" the barb so strenuously that the colonel failed to land him, and a vanished bit of gimp, feathers, and tinsel, and a line floating in the air was the signal that you can't catch them all.

At last the colonel waded into a line of rapids where it required all his coolness and experience to keep his balance. The current raged at his legs like a pack of wolves. Rocks rose up in the stream at most unexpected places and he mentally resolved to take to the banks on his return trip. But he managed to get through without spilling himself. And as he waded on down, close to the edge of a dark shaded pool, his piercing eyes caught sight of something like a straw colored object partially sunk by an overhanging rock. He waded over and hauled up a weighty creel and adjourned to the bank for inspection and deliberation.

Succumbs to Temptation

In this creel he found sixteen magnificent trout, and an examination of the creel showed him it was not the mayor's creel, nor Harris'. The colonel was not disposed to "look a gift horse in the mouth." He transferred the trout, still fresh and brilliant, to his own creel and "cached" the empty creel from which they had been taken beside the bank. Then he took up the even tenor of his way, again and waded down the river. Presently he met the mayor, standing away out in the stream, casting into a pool on the right.

"What luck, Bill?" said his honor.
"Oh I guess I've got about 20," remarked "Bill," carelessly.

The mayor cast again without effect and rejoined scoffingly, "If you've got ten you're doing wonders."

"Well," replied "Bill," "I've got my creel about full to the top and I'm going to hike for camp pretty quick."
The mayor cast once more, hooked his trout, played him, brought him in, and creeled him. Then he waded over to where the colonel stood. As he did so Harris appeared around the bend and the three men began to compare notes and "catches." Harris had landed eleven fine trout. The mayor's last fish counted him nine, all big fellows. But the colonel's catch when emptied out of the creel caused the eyes of Harris and the mayor to assume lobster like bulges and they were loath to believe his calm assurances. Yet how was it?

Wouldn't Believe Their Eyes

He couldn't have bought them, for he wouldn't buy a fish from principle. Even if he was willing to buy, no one in that country would sell him a trout. He must have caught them, and he was too thorough a sportsman to use anything but flies. So they talked and pleaded and protested with the colonel and even grew, so the colonel declares, somewhat miffed at his placid assurances that he caught them just the same as they caught theirs.

The colonel's sphinxlike sang-froid was proof against their united assaults, so the trio returned to camp, the mayor and Harris still unconvinced that Col. Bill had told "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

A still sadder shock awaited them when they came to "count" and "weigh up" the fish. This marvelous catch of Col. Bill's threatened to leave them so far behind that they would never get within striking distance of his record during that trip. They smoked and grumbled and spat and disputed, and finally, to give his story the requisite flavor of authenticity, Col. Bill assumed anger at their gibes and they were compelled to smooth over his supposed wrath and admit that he could catch that many trout in that time in order to keep peace in camp.

Transgression Is Revealed

But the next morning, just as they were about to rise from the rough plank table, in walks an angler from the upper camp.

"Howdy, fellows," said the new arrival, with the easy comradeship of the angling fraternity. "Did any of you see a creel down the river yesterday? I got tipped over in the rapids a piece below here and lost my creel. Sixteen of the finest trout you ever saw in it. Hunted for it, but never saw it again."

His honor was the first to speak. "I didn't see any creel while I was out," he said. Harris took up the thread of the conversation. "I never saw any creels but the ones in our camp," he asserted truthfully.

A DAY AMONG THE KANGAROOS

"When are we to have that kangaroo hunt?" asks the blue-eyed cousin from Sydney. At last a day is fixed, a day stolen from the busy life of a western sheep station, and

horses. Maisie, of course, will ride her flying Brown Duchess; Blue Eyes will take Dexter because he is steady and reliable and does not pull; Jack chooses Midnight because of his staying power and cleverness in rough ground; Bob will ride Brownlock of course; Max will have Navigator if the little chestnut does not buck him off at starting; and we'll ride Loyal Heart, because the dear old chap does not like to be left out of a hunt, or any fun that is going. Down to the yard with the bridles; and then the catching of the chosen! What dodging and spluttering round in the dust! "Look out for Navigator's heels!" "Stop Duchess, stop her!" "Whoa, Loyal!" "Whoa, Brownlock!" At last they are all caught. The mud is brushed off them; the saddles are girthed; "Come along, girls! Let the hounds out, Bob!" Up goes the bucking Navigator in a cloud of dust; and we are off, with the dogs racing in front of us.

It is scarcely eight o'clock yet, but the sun seems high in the heavens, and already is making itself felt. The plains are bright with wild flowers, the buddah bush scents the breeze, spring is in the air, and the horses leap and bound below us as we leave the river behind and start for a merry canter across the frontage plain. The blue grass and barley grass are stirrup-high on each side of the bridge-path, along which we ride in single file, Max on the pulling chestnut a long way ahead, then Maisie, then Blue Eyes, then Jack, then Bob—then we, old Loyal cantering as steadily as an armchair, keen as a pebble, but too well-broken to pull. What a joy it is to hear the beat of the hoots, the snort of the eager horses, the creak of the saddles, the soft voices of the girls as they call one another.

The dogs rush and gambol around us in the tall grass; Scottie, dark muzzled and determined looking; Bluey, small and neat; Lubra, racing-like and lean; and the two brown puppies, eager but inexperienced, glad of the romping gallop, but quite ignorant of what it means. They race on in front, but when the real work begins the older dogs will lead! Old Scottie is the true type of kangaroo hound, a heavy yellow dog, like a cross between a mastiff and a greyhound. He has been a fast one in his day, and has pulled down many a flying kangaroo; but now his pace is gone, he makes up for this deficiency by a cunning born of long experience, and he is still pretty useful when the chase has not been too swift. He is full of courage and ferocity, and is covered with the scars of countless fights. Bluey—so-called from his color—is a much lighter dog, with more of the greyhound and less of the mastiff about him. He is a fast and true runner, a splendid stayer, and if it comes to a long punishing course will outlast the speedier Lubra. He has stood a deal of grugging from kangaroos at bay, and bears a long scar on his hip that he will carry to his grave; but his courage is undeniable, and "first up, first in," is his motto when the fiercest "old man" stands ready to receive him in battle; never flinching, he goes straight for the throat, and gets there under the most desperate punishment. Lubra is the flier of the pack; light as any greyhound, she has enormous pace, and can run up to the swiftest "flying doe" that ever crossed the plains. There is some doubt about her courage, and she will seldom or never tackle her quarry unless the other hounds are up. She is a black bitch, symmetrically built, deep of shoulder, and light of flank, very quick at sight, and a dashing starter. The rollicking half-grown brown puppies are hers—Lightfoot and Logan we call them.

It is four miles across the frontage plain, and we cover it at a smart pace. The horses are very fresh, even steady little Dexter is playfully prancing under his light weight, but the long canter has given them something to think about, and both Brown Duchess and Brownlock are white with foam. At last we reach the first sandhill and cross it at a walking pace, then there is another small bit of plain, and then we cross a corner of the scrub and emerge into wide open country. On our right is a far-stretching blue-grass plain, fading into a distant mirage of mingled earth and sky; to the left of us rises a sandy ridge crowned and cloaked with scrub and trees. Between the ridge and the grassy plain is a broad tract of firm red sand, ideal galloping ground, and along this we ride slowly, keeping a keen lookout for kangaroos, which, as we well know, generally feed along the edge of this plain, making for the ridge when alarmed.

Blue Eyes is vaguely excited at the prospect of a chase at last. Bob rides close to her, explaining about kangaroo hounds, haunts, and hunts. The dogs cluster at his heels, they have given up romping—they know this plain of old, and how it spells for them strenuous running.

Suddenly there is a low call from Max, who is riding in front. Everyone reins up, as he points with his whip to a clump of lignum bushes out on the plain. The dogs, guessing what our silence means, begin to jump and prick their ears, and Scottie steals out into the grass. Bob is riding slowly forward, calling them, "Here, Scottie! Here, Bluey! Lubra!" Out beyond the bushes we can see four large kangaroos sitting up watching us. Suddenly they turn and make off, running parallel with the ridge, but a quarter of a mile from it. With a yell Bob cheers on the dogs, and with a "Come on!" to the girls, drives his spurs into Brownlock and goes rocking over the rough black soil at a reckless gallop. Max sticks to the red ground, and standing up in his stirrups, sends Navigator out at his top speed, riding parallel with the flying mox to try and turn them from the ridge, should they

attempt to make it. The rest of us follow Bob, who has stolen a good start, bucketing the brown horse along, hat in hand, cheering on the five hounds, which are already strung into a long line—Lubra in front, Bluey next, Scottie cutting off a corner, the puppies laboring and stumbling in the bumpy cattle tracks. Jack and I get badly away, but, as it happens, we have the fastest horses, and in less than a minute we five are all bunched together, riding like demons, while far ahead the dogs are gaining rapidly on the kangaroos. The pace is tremendous, and first Dexter drops out, then Brownlock, then the Duchess, while Jack and I pass the struggling puppies and race along level with old Scottie, on whom the pace is beginning to tell. The kangaroos are veering inwards towards the ridge and scrub; three of them are going strong, but the fourth, a fat and heavy "old man," is stumbling and making heavy weather of it in the rough ground. Lubra is only a few yards behind him, Bluey is close to her, and Scottie, cunning as ever, is slanting in towards the ridge to gain by stratagem the ground he cannot make by pace.

And now Max's foresight becomes apparent. Pressing Navigator to his utmost speed he rides between the kangaroos and the scrub. He has the advantage of sound going and a good start, but even so the flying marsupials beat him to the angle, and three of them dash over into the timber just ahead of his horse, the "old man" tries to do the same; but just as he reaches the sand Lubra curls herself on to his flank with more than usual courage. It takes Max all his time to wrench the chestnut round to avoid a crumpling fall over them. The kangaroo goes down when tackled, but is up again in a moment, and with a vicious ripping kick throws Lubra yelping on her back; at the same moment Bluey, like a blue streak, flashes to his throat, and in a cloud of dust the fight wages fiercely. The odds are heavy against the two light-built dogs, but before they can be much punished by those ripping upward blows, old Scottie arrives, blown and panting, but full of vehement hate, and flings himself into the fray. The death grapple is hidden in whirling dust, but soon it subsides, and there lies the great kangaroo motionless, with the three hounds tearing at his lifeless body, and the puppies tugging at ear and tail.

Up comes Blue Eyes, with fair hair-all tumbled about her face, full of the joy of the unaccustomed gallop; Maisie behind her, groping for hair-pins, reins loose on the Duchess' neck; Bob, with a cheery "Good old Lubra! Can't she travel?" Max is on the ground pushing the hounds aside with his foot. "I was nearly coming a cropper over them; this horse is as slow as a top!"

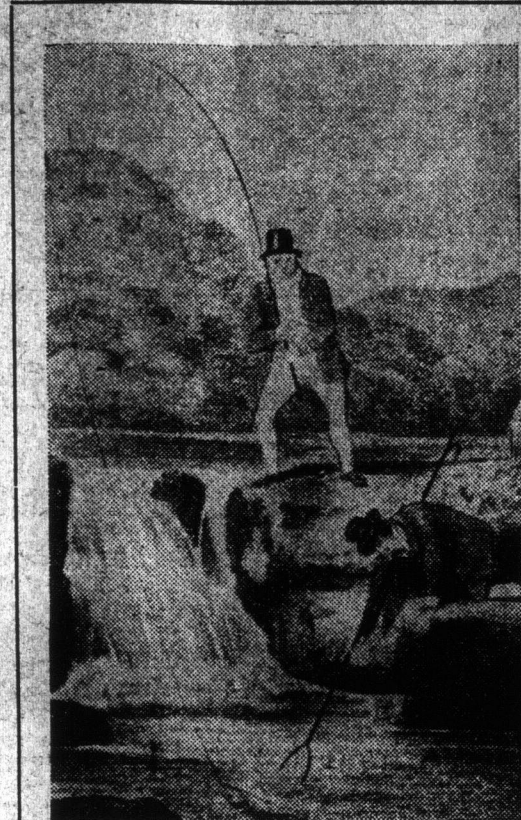
Loyal Heart stands with heaving flanks, tossing his old head up and down. He enjoyed that spin.

Max, the ardent, is left to skin our quarry, while we take the dogs away to a little pool in the scrub, and let them roll and drink. Lubra has a deep scratch along the ribs, and looks rather sorry for herself. Bluey has blood on a foreleg. Scottie is very breathless, and Logan is limping; he took a header over a dead log in his haste. "That was only a short spin," Bob is explaining to Blue Eyes, "they run for miles sometimes, and often they beat us if they get a long start. It takes a good hound and a good horse to catch up, then!"

After a rest we mount our horses again and ride slowly out to the plain. Max joins us with the victim's skin looped to the dees of his saddle; there is blood on his bridle-hand and content in his eye—for he has got another good skin to add to his already large collection.

AFTER SPRINGBUCK ON A SOUTH AFRICA FARM

We started from Bloemfontein at 11:30 a. m. on a lovely sunny morning in June, the winter of South Africa, and had a drive of some five or six miles over the veld—the extensive 40 miles distant, were very striking—and looking back one enjoyed a charming view of Bloemfontein nestling under Naval Hill and Signal Hill kopjes. Just as we reached the entrance to the estate, which contains some 6,000 morgen (about 12,000 acres), a big covey, some 30 in number, of wild guinea fowl crossed the veld in front of the carriages. After we had outspanned the horses we returned with the Dutch manager of the estate, and accompanied by a useful Irish setter, endeavored to find the birds



Landing the Trout

Sportsman's Calendar

JULY

Trout, Salmon, Grilse, Bass, Char.

One of the two best months for sea-trout fishing in the estuaries and inlets.

among the long grass and bushes at the foot of the kopjes, but without success; wild guinea fowl are very shy, and travel quickly if once disturbed.

We then clamber a kopje immediately behind the farmhouse and homestead, from whence a lovely view across the veld was obtained. At our feet were the farmhouse, manager's cottage, and numerous farm buildings and cattle kraals, the buildings being of red brick, with corrugated iron roofs painted red. A curious effect is produced by large quantities of mealies and Kaffir corn, which are spread on the flat roofs to catch the full benefit of the sun; the bright yellow corn gives a singular appearance. A large orchard of peach, trees, oranges and lemons, the latter laden with ripe fruit, formed a charming foreground. In the distance appeared a fine double avenue of gum trees, running some three miles through the estate, and this is being extended round a big kopje, so that in a few years this double avenue will be more than four miles in length—judicious planting on these estates greatly enhances their value from an agricultural point of view, as they form shelter for the stock from the strong winds.

Water, an important desideratum in South Africa, is well supplied by three large dams, and deep wells have also been sunk at considerable outlay to a depth of nearly 300 feet, but with limited success. From the top of the kopje a number of ostriches could be seen feeding in the long veld grass. We carefully examined with our field glasses the vast plain for springbuck, and my friend spotted several small herds, which are extremely difficult to find, for in the long grass, more than 2 ft. in height, one can only see the head and horns.

After luncheon we tried one or two shots with the Mauser at a target under the hill, and found it shoot with great accuracy, though with a tendency to carry high. The Dutch manager and I started off down the main avenue in a buggy drawn by two rough but well-bred Basuto ponies, with a small Kaffir boy sitting at the bottom of the cart to hold the ponies if needed. We soon came out on to the veld. It was a novel sensation, driving at a rapid pace over this vast expanse, which to the eye looks absolutely flat, but is most delusive, for one constantly comes to deep depressions and spruits, which require experience both of driver and team to cross and it is quite possible to get stuck in one of these chasms. The ant heaps, also, are dangerous when driving through the long grass, for they are not visible until you are nearly on to them. We drove over one which was over 2 ft. in height, and which nearly upset the buggy, and it was only by good fortune that we escaped a bad accident.

A sharp look-out must be kept for buck, and when any are seen the driver of the buggy moves, as fast as the nature of the ground will permit, in a circle, gradually decreasing the distance from the bucks, which are very difficult to approach, for directly the cart stops they are off at a great pace in huge bounds, covering from 30 ft. to 40 ft. in their stride.

The shot has to be taken standing up in the buggy, for, in consequence of the height of the grass, the animals cannot be seen if the sportsman is standing on the ground. My first two or three shots were too high, passing just over the buck's back; but after about an hour we sighted a large herd, some 50 or sixty, making off towards the boundary fence of barbed wire, and we galloped to endeavor to turn them. I had a shot with the 400-yards sight up, and hit one as the leaders were leaping the boundary fence. It got away, however, though we had the satisfaction of having stopped the majority from following.

(Continued On Page Twelve.)

19, 1911

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Outlook

ree furnish an in- of business in Vic- under review:

1911.	1910.
\$8,596,787	\$5,436,834
1,132,228	1,325,298
3,669,779	2,048,064
245,126	230,451
120,000	90,000
6,579,326	5,285,204
1,262,735	2,087,055

age of increase over

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such conditions banks have re- in the city; the also, have found requires the open- new business blocks be a fair a marked tract to previous ion, and the work- advancing as fast ek paving is be- asphalt will here- contract recently let miles of street in ward mile at merica. The trans- report that travel expectations, and ed that the tourist

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the railway company credit for the man- meeting the sit- new steamers. In Princesses Adel- great improvement which at one time be the "last word" ion for this class now centred on the railway company's launched at New- Victoria-Vancouver vessel, building. ute. This company tributory to Vie- home port of the med by the Grand y are worthy com- on eighteen vessels business and very Northern Pacific ill find it necessary on this coast. Men- de of the Bonowitz head offices in this ellent service given ish Columbia coast

H. WILSON,
President.

E. TODD,
Vice-president.

W. WORTHY,
Secretary.

For The 3rd Week Of Our July Sale Further Reductions Will Be Made In The Ready-To-Wear Section We Wish To Clear Out Every Garment

Bon Ton Corsets



Bon Ton Corsets are the truest expression of every corset virtue—the highest achievement in the art of modern corsetry. Every wearer of the Bon Ton Corset is the proud possessor of a wealth of style, health, comfort and symmetry. There is a subtle charm and grace about all Bon Ton Corsets which appeals to your finer tastes and excites your admiration and fancy. Bon Ton Corsets are absolutely without rival, each model an original conception of surpassing excellence in every detail. Wearers of the Bon Ton are assured year-round satisfaction. Be sure and ask for the Bon Ton. We have an excellent assortment of new models to select from. Ask our corsetiere to show you. Corsets Fitted, Altered and Repaired

Enormous Reductions on High-Grade Silks—Monday's Special Bargains

750 Yards of Double Width Ninons, chiffon taffetas and Gacia silks, in colors pink, cream, navy, Nile, brown, tan, mauve, electric, king's blue and moss. Regular 50c a yard. Monday, special **25c**

75 Pieces Chiffon Taffeta, warranted not to cut, in colors pink, sky, red, grey, myrtle, moss, champagne, tan, res-electric, cream, helio, yellow and white. Regular 40c a yard, Monday **35c**

1 Yard, we have for sale on Monday, 15 pieces of 25 pieces Foulards, 20 pieces Canton Silks, in a variety of popular colors. This is not half of the price, but we mean to dispose of every yard on day at **35c**

VALUES TO \$1.25—MONDAY AT 50c

This lot includes mohairs, chauticler, double width foulards and colored pongee, in all the most popular colors. Monday, per yard **50c**

44-inch Foulards, Cheney's, Shot Taffetas, Plaids, and Washing Foulard, in all colors, per yard, Monday **75c**

1,500 Yards Natural Pongee, 34 inches wide, good heavy quality, regular 75c yard, Monday, special **50c**

Exclusive Dress Patterns. There are 15 only, all different patterns and very handsome, all to be sold on Monday at HALF PRICE.

Bedding and Blankets

GREY WOOL BLANKETS

1,000 pair medium grey wool blankets, free from odor, good strong, serviceable quality, special purchase for this sale, selling for about one-third off regular prices.

5-lb. size—July sale price **\$2.50**

7-lb. size—July sale price **\$2.75**

7-lb. size—July sale price **\$3.25**

6-lb. size—July sale price **\$4.00**

7-lb. size—July sale price **\$4.50**

8-lb. size—July sale price **\$5.25**

8-lb. size—July sale price **\$5.75**

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS

2,000 pair extra fine white Wool Blankets, beautiful soft, fleecy finish, pink or blue borders.

64x84—Regular value \$4.75—July Sale **\$3.50**

64x84—Regular value \$5.50—July Sale **\$4.25**

72x84—Regular value \$6.00—July Sale **\$4.50**

WHITE BED QUILTS

500 White Bed Quilts, in good range of Marcella patterns, free from starch, suitable for hotels or rooming houses—large double bed size. July Sale price, \$1.25, \$1.35, **\$1.50**

50 Eiderdown Covered Brocade Silk, value \$15.00—in assorted patterns. Monday **\$5.75**

25 Eiderdown Covered Mercerized Featherproof Sateen—value \$10.50—Monday **\$5.75**

READY-TO-USE PILLOW CASES

300 dozen ready-to-use Pillow Cases, sizes 40, 42, made of extra heavy full bleached cotton, per pair, 20c, 30c. **40c**

Dent's Kid and Dogskin Gloves at Near Half Price



Dent's Gloves, in glazed kid and dog-skin. Colors grey, tan and white. Regular \$1.00 a pair. Sale Price **50c**

Long Glazed Kid Gloves, in colors, tan and kid. Regular \$2.50—Sale Price **\$1.00**

Long Silk Kid Gloves, in colors black, white and cream. Regular 75c pair, July Sale Price **50c**

Dent's Washable Kid Gloves, for spring and summer wear. This glove is of special advantage in the light shades and white because they easily wash and always look as good as new. In pastels, greys and white. Special price **\$1.25**

An Opportunity to Buy a Handsome Summer Dress at A Great Saving

One-Piece Dresses, in Mulls and Marquisettes, at **\$14.75, \$9.75 and \$5.75**

AT **\$14.75**—There are many to choose from in white only, some with Dutch necks and peasant sleeves, others with dainty lace yoke and collar and three-quarter sleeves, in all-over embroidery, with flounce of mull trimmed with clusters of small tucks, two rows of lace insertion and headed with narrow edging of lace and lace insertion.

AT **\$9.75**—One-piece Dresses, in mulls, lawns and marquisettes. Colors white, pale blue, pink and tan. Made up in many new and handsome designs, including all-over eyelet embroidered styles, with peasant blouses, Dutch neck, short sleeves. Medium width skirt with gores outlined with narrow lace insertion.

AT **\$5.75**—Dresses in mulls, lawns, etc., in colors white, pale blue, pink, tan. In new and very handsome styles, too many to attempt to describe in detail, but all big bargains at this price.

One-Piece Dresses, in Poplins, Serges and Silks, at **\$13.75, \$9.75 and \$6.90**

AT **\$13.75**—Beautiful Dresses in taffetas, foulards, marquisettes and pongees, in a great variety of rich styles and the latest shades. Some have yoke and sleeves of all-over lace, or yokes of chiffon and net. Skirts in plain gored style or trimmed with biased bands of material to match.

AT **\$9.75**—One-piece Dresses, in panamas, black pongee, also black and white marquisette, including a few foulards in many exquisite styles. Some have high necks and long sleeves, others with the popular Dutch neck and peasant sleeve. Skirts finished with deep knee band of satin or material to match.

AT **\$6.90**—Dainty One-piece Dresses in all the most popular colors and shades of poplins, serge and lady's cloth, with high or Dutch neck, long or short sleeves, some fastening down the back, others down the side front and trimmed with silk-covered buttons and crushed silk girde.

July Bargains in High-Grade Shoes For Women and Girls



VALUES TO \$6.00 FOR \$3.50 PAIR

This lot embraces the whole of the famous "Queen-Quality" Shoes, selling in the regular way at \$5.00 and \$6.00 a pair, also the well known brand "The Boston Favorites." These names are too well known to require much explanation, and if you wish a pair of America's best and most classy shoes at a really ridiculously low price, this is your opportunity.

Button Boots, in black suede or black velvet, Queen Quality shoes. Regular \$6.00. Sale Price **\$3.50**

Button Boots, in patent leather, cloth or kip tops, Queen Quality brand. Regular \$6.00 shoes **\$3.00**



GIRLS' BOOTS, \$1.50

Button or Lace Boots, in patent leathers, calf skin and glazed kid, "Classic" brand. Regular value, \$2.00. Sizes 8 to 10 1/2. Sale Price **\$1.50**

Oxford Shoes, in black and chocolate kid, all sizes. Regular \$2.00. Sale Price is **\$1.50**



WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS SHOES

This is your opportunity, the shoes are of the highest quality, most comfortable and durable, and beyond all doubt the best footwear for summer weather. Per pair **\$1.00**



Regular Values up to \$4.00 To Be Sold for **\$2.75** a Pair

Patent Leather Boots, in button or lace styles, best leather soles and heels, strong but soft uppers. Regular \$3.50 boots, per pair **\$2.75**

Blucher Boots, in fine glazed kid, have Goodyear welts and patent leather tips, in many new and snappy styles. Regular \$4.00 values, per pair **\$2.75**

Dainty Oxfords, in gun metal or glazed kid. Regular values \$3.50 and \$4.00. Per pair **\$2.75**

Oxfords, in tan calf, have new toes and Cuban or school heels. Regular \$4.00 shoes. Per pair **\$2.75**

GIRLS' BOOTS, \$1.95

Button Boots, in gunmetal calf, Goodyear welts. Regular \$3.00 values. Sizes 1 to 2. Sale Price is **\$1.95**

Blucher Boots, in glazed kid, Goodyear welts, strong soles and solid heels, sizes 11 to 2. Regular \$2.75 values. Sale Price **\$1.95**



Another Large Shipment of Staple Goods Going On Sale Monday

TABLE NAPKINS

700 Dozen Table Napkins, full grass-bleached, assorted Damask patterns. Close, heavy quality, suitable for cafe or private use

HALF-BLEACHED DAMASK

800 Yards Half-Bleached Table Damask, close, heavy quality, British made, assorted patterns—

54in. wide. Regular 40c yard. July sale Price **35c**

56in. wide. Regular 50c yard. July Sale Price **40c**

64in. wide. Regular 75c yard. July Sale Price **50c**

TABLE CLOTHS

1000 Table Cloths, close, heavy quality, full grass-bleached, large range of extra good patterns, with borders. British manufacture. Some are slightly damaged

90c DAMASK **60c**

450 Yards Extra Heavy Table Damask, 70in. wide, assorted designs, full bleached. Regular value 90c. July Sale **60c**

\$1.25 BLEACHED DAMASK 85c

500 Yards Extra Heavy, Full-Bleached Table Damask, pure linen, assorted patterns. Regular value \$1.25. July Sale Price **85c**

David Spencer, Limited

Three Big Bargains in the Men's Clothing Section, Monday

MEN'S FLANNEL PANTS AT \$1.75, BOYS' WASH SUITS AT 75c and 35c

Sixty-six (66) Pair of Men's Flannel Pants, in stripes, made with belt straps, cuff bottoms and peg top styles. Regular \$2.75 to \$3.50. Monday special **\$1.75**

Two Hundred (200) Boys' Wash Suits, in Buster and Russian styles, in fancy ducks, prints and crashes. Made up with fancy cuffs and collars. Regular \$1.25 to \$1.50. Monday **75c**

One Hundred (100) Boys' Wash Suits, in fancy prints and crashes, in Buster and Russian styles. From 2 to 4 years. Regular 75c, Monday **35c**



Axminster Hearth Rugs at \$1.65 Tapestry Portiere Curtains at \$2.75

Monday

Axminster Hearth Rugs, size 27x54 inches, in hit and miss designs. These are in great demand for bedside use, also for den or halls, have thick velvety pile and will stand an endless amount of wear. Price Monday **\$1.65**

Art Craft Curtaining Muslins in the newest designs and colorings, including cathedral and mission designs, in combination colors, red and green, blue and green, and two tone greens with border effects. 36 inches wide, per yard Monday **15c**

Roman Striped Tapestry. For portiere curtains, couch covers and draperies, this material is unexcelled. It is handsome, durable, because it is closely woven, and very inexpensive. Let us show it to you on Monday, it is 50 inches wide and costs only, per yard **65c**

Portiere Curtains in heavy mercerized tapestry and finished at the ends with heavy drapery tasseled fringe. You can have your choice from many exquisite designs in two-tone colors, red, gold, green, brown, etc., 3 yards long and 40 inches wide. Price **\$2.75**

Window Shades, made of best shade cloth—in green only, and mounted on Hartshorn spring rollers. Complete with brackets and pulls. Size 37 in. wide x 6 ft. long. Price complete, Friday, each **40c**

Towels For All Purposes, at Lowest Prices

HUCKABUCK TOWELS

500 dozen Heavy Huckabuck Towels. Extra good, strong quality, large size, hemmed ends. Regular value \$2.00. Price per dozen **\$1.40**

Regular value \$2.50. July Sale Price **\$2.00**

Regular value \$3.00. July Sale Price **\$2.40**

Regular value \$4.00. July Sale Price **\$3.00**

Regular value \$4.50. July Sale Price **\$3.50**

Regular value \$5.50. July Sale Price **\$4.00**

Regular value \$7.50. July Sale Price **\$6.00**

\$3.00 DOZEN TURKISH TOWELS \$2.40

25 dozen, fringed ends, in white or colored. Good strong wearing quality. British manufacture. Size 21x46. July Sale **\$2.40**

\$4.00 DOZEN TURKISH TOWELS \$3.00

50 dozen extra heavy qualities, fringed ends, white only. Size 22x43. July Sale Price **\$3.00**

\$6.50 DOZEN WHITE TURKISH BATH TOWELS \$4.50

40 dozen extra heavy quality, with fringed ends. English make, size 26x50. July Sale Price **\$4.50**

HUCKABUCK LINEN

1000 Yards Huckabuck Linen, made for hand towels. Close, heavy quality, 25 in. wide. Regular price 30c yard. July Sale Price **21c**

Regular price 40c yard. July Sale Price **27 1/2c**

CHECKED GLASS TOWELING

1200 Yards Checked Glass Toweling, loose, even weave, red or blue checks, British made. 22-in. wide, regular 12 1/2c yard, July Sale price **9c**

26-in. wide, regular 20c yard, July Sale price **13 1/2c**

2,800 Pairs Lisle Hose Regular 50c Pair, Sale Price 25c

You can pay a much higher price, but you cannot get better value for your money than this lot offers. They come in many plain colors, including grey, champagne, tan, pink, myrtle, sky, reseda, mauve, rose, navy, brown, cream, white, cadet and black. All full fashioned and well finished hose. A bargain for Monday's selling at **25c**



GANG ORGAN TO ST

Allegation Made State Fire Widespread Is in Existence

BURN BUILDING FOR

Enormous Fire of States Eve of Organizationally Received

CHICAGO, July 2.—A gigantic, trust with headquarters in Chicago and representation of the large cities, which make a business of buildings to erect collect large sums the sensational Chicago State Fire Marshal address delivered at the Association of Com "The tentacles of Doyle, "have extend more cities. They work in Bloomington, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago and other gang have been com imprisoned in a se long if we are suc the clues we are ne "The firebug prof most important wh country. Even wit arson the fire loss are appalling. The country amounts to ate. In Chicago, th a year, while in B does not exceed \$2 adopt the fire p European cities."

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The fire in Kansas City is the best son trust, as was Fire Marshal C. J. fore the Chicago merce today, the never learned the Detective S. W. S the statement and mistake.

HAYTIE

U. S. Cruiser Dep to Port au P Garrison

BOSTON, July 2.—Officers were hustl the protected cru the Charlestown, making final prep age to the scene of lon. The Des Ma tion tomorrow and will be at Guan coal after whic Captain Oman, ex Port Au Prince.

FORT AU PRIN —President Simo evening on board Syria. He was large force of troo with him at Fort of a sufficient fo town has tempo anxiety of the pe capital might fall revolutionists.

The cruiser Ar has been repair Marie and Gonvi occupied by the P It is the instanc bombard these toa ista refuse to w the diplomatic noon at the call Furniss and decl the threatened

SHORT

Residents of Mexi Made Uncom of

MEXICO CITY, of Mexico City wh their consumption and before the eranda of families home-made vari ment is reach bakery owners.

A large part walked out today secure accession that for an 8-hour gain general sup MONTEREY, a city of 65,000 in midst of a bread strike of the bak subsisting on tor more important The strikers wan

VANCOUVER, ara, sympathy w 4,000 trade union work, have agree ploy of all emplo shop and \$4.25 p trader will follow therefore practica