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GAIN MARKET BY RECIPROcity

President Taft Tells Southerners at New York Banquet that Fruit and Vegetable Growers Will Benefit.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The bill, the senate bill and nothing but the bill.

Thus President Taft summed up an earnest plea for the unamended adoption by the senate of the Canadian reciprocity agreement at a banquet given by the New York Produce Exchange and the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' association.

In his address President Taft pointed out to the southerners the advantages their action would derive from the enactment of the agreement with Canada, but he did not neglect to refer to the main argument for the pending bill on the general lines of general interest. Every mention of the word "reciprocity" was greeted with cheers and the president at times had difficulty in proceeding.

President Taft began his speech with a fine talk on cotton. He said: "It has been the good fortune of our government during the last few years, and especially during this administration, to enlarge the market for cottonseed oil and the Canadian import duty on cottonseed oil, which was 20 per cent before the passage of the Payne tariff bill, is reduced under the maximum and minimum clause to 17-1/2 per cent—that is, a reduction of 1-3 of the duty. In negotiation of the reciprocity bill, we secured admission of cottonseed oil into Canada without a duty.

With the complete removal of the duty we may expect trade to greatly increase, not only because it will become less expensive in Canada but because it will thus give cottonseed oil an advantage over its competitors—olive oil and peanut oil. Under this treaty, vegetables and fruits of all kinds enter Canada free. With the introduction of these free into Canada you will secure customers, with valuable trade that will add greatly to the demand and that will expand your industry and maintain the price at which it can be profitably carried on."

WINTER DISASTROUS TO KOOTENAY ELK

Numbers Found Dead in Easternmost Limits of Provincial Reserve—Moose Suffer in Dominion Park

During the past few weeks various reports have been received from the East Kootenay district, in which an extensive game reserve exists, and also from the Dominion National park adjacent, to the effect that the past winter has proven exceptionally disastrous to the large game in those localities, numbers of moose and deer having died of starvation in the easternmost limits of the provincial reserve in East Kootenay, while within the boundaries of the National park the moose have suffered similarly.

Within a few days in May authentic information had of one big bull moose drowning in Forty-mile creek, being too weak from lack of proper nourishment to struggle through the muddy stream, and his only being found by accident in the creek, where photographs were taken as incontrovertible evidence. Not fifty yards away, under the trees, lay a dead cow moose and her calf, also victims of insistent care and inadequate food supply. About this time of the year it has been the custom in the national park to seek out and feed such animals as had not wintered well, and this might be, and to count and recount the heps several times a week. The deaths recorded are taken as proof that the animals must have been neglected by the Dominion park authorities, or at best had been improperly cared for. The curious circumstance is that they had not been missed by the caretakers.

TROPICAL HEAT IN MIDDLE WEST

Record Temperatures for Season are Reported from Many Points—Wave Spreading to New England

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Moving eastward from a scalding belt that today stretched over the middle west, is a hot wave that threatens to make higher temperatures as far as New England tomorrow. It kept weather bureau forecaster Frankenseld busy tonight hanging record record record.

At Keokuk, Iowa, 100 was a high mark for the season, 80 was 100 at Omaha, Neb., and the same reports come from points in Illinois. All through an area that embraces Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas, the heat touched or broke records with temperatures from 94 to 100, official, this including 98 at Chicago.

Up in Wisconsin, the ninety degree average looked cool by comparison, while thunderstorms in the Dakotas scattered the hot wave and left a clear field at sixty degrees.

While warm weather generally prevailed east of the Mississippi river, it was a shade, and only a shade, cooler west of that dividing line. In the south the heat continued, and it was warning up in the east, states in this section marking up 84 and upwards, with advancement promised tomorrow.

KANSAS CITY, June 9.—The first death of the year as a result of the heat in Oklahoma City, was reported today from Oklahoma City. The high temperature at Oklahoma City was 99. Muskogee experienced the hottest day of the year, when the mercury reached 103. Not for ten years had Joplin, Mo., such a hot June day. The high mark there was 99. Wichita's maximum temperature was 97.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 9.—The thermometer at the government station registered 100 this afternoon. This is the highest record since the station was established in February, 1905.

During a week's hunting trip around the Duncan river, in East Kootenay, W. B. Windlaw, the well-known lumberman, secured five magnificent black bear.

PRINCE RUPERT STRIKE RIOTS

Case of Rex vs. Vuckovich Comes Up for Hearing in Assize Court—"Shooting with Intent to Kill."

The case of Rex vs. Vuckovich was called in the assize court before Judge Dennis Murphy late yesterday afternoon. The interpreter repeated the charge, accusing Milo Vuckovich with firing a revolver "loaded with divers leaden bullets" at one Albert John Phillipson during a labor dispute in Prince Rupert on April 6th last, with intent to kill him. The charge was that the prisoner fired a second shot and also that he carried a dangerous weapon contrary to the statute.

The selection of the jury resulted as follows: Chas. Holmes, foreman; Fred Theriault, John Elliott, Samuel Ketchum, Vincent K. Gray, Joseph Phillips, Albert Samuel Shields, Neville Stanner, George Ferris, Percy Tribe, Edward Jackson and Thomas Johnston.

Mr. J. A. Alkman for the crown, explained the nature of the case to the jury and called William A. Casey, a civil engineer of Prince Rupert, who identified a plan showing the scene of the disturbance. Witness did not see the accused during the disturbance.

EXPERIMENTAL PLANTS IN SKEENA DISTRICT

Mr. J. F. Carpenter Says Country is Well Adapted for Cultivation of Small Fruits and Vegetables.

Mr. J. F. Carpenter of the Provincial department of agriculture, has just returned from the Skeena River valley, where he has been supervising the distribution and planting of some seven hundred fruit trees allotted for experimental purposes to the settlers in the Lakelse and Kitlaunkalm districts and up the valley as far as Hazelton.

Mr. Carpenter reports the district exceptionally well adapted for the cultivation of all varieties of small fruits and vegetables, although it will be some little time—owing to the generally heavily timbered character of the country—before the development of orchards may be expected to take any large place among the industries of the north. The lowlands are especially heavily timbered, although there is much slighter forestation on the benches; the rainfall is considerably less than that at Prince Rupert, but is thoroughly adequate without recourse to irrigation, and the soil is good.

From 15 to 20 trees were given to each settler and several meetings were held by the provincial expert at which plain and practical advice was given as to the care of the trees; in addition to which, demonstrations in planting were made at each important population centre. Mr. Carpenter does not anticipate that the winter varieties will prove very successful owing to the shortness of the season. The fact that the season is considerably later than that in more southerly portions of the province gives the producers of small fruits there the advantage of marketing two or three weeks after the general supply of berries, etc., is exhausted in Vancouver, Victoria and other centres. Two excellent orchards are already in existence in the territory, the one being that of the famous Thornhill Ranch at Little Canyon and the other on Mr. Stewart's fine property at Copper City.

The varieties selected for experimental planting in the Skeena valley include, among the apples, the Duchesse of Orleans, Wealthy, McIntosh, King, Jonathan, Northern Spy, Hyslop, Newton Pippin, Rome Beauty, Spitz, Winter Banana, Yellow Transparent, Delicious, Ben Davis, Gano, Loveland Raspberry, McManhon White, Transcendent and Florence. The pears to be tried out in the district are the Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Clairgeon, and Beurre d'Anjou; the plums include the Monarch, Black Diamond, Pond's Seedling, Czar and Italian Prune, and the cherries, the Bing, Lambert, Olivet, Morella and Royal Anne.

CORONATION DAY

Royal Proclamation Makes June 22nd Public Holiday Throughout the Empire.

By proclamation appearing in the current issue of the Provincial Gazette, Thursday the 22nd instant, being the day of His Majesty's coronation, is declared a public holiday to be observed with general thanksgiving and rejoicing throughout the Dominion of Canada. A communication to His Excellency, the governor-general from Downing street, is also conspicuously displayed in which His Excellency is asked to acquaint his ministers throughout Canada of the fact that His Majesty the King has decided that the Royal Standard, being the personal flag of the sovereign, is not in future to be flown except when and where His Majesty is personally present.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Lack of Men Studying for Ministry is Deplored—Only Three Theological Graduates at Queen's

OTTAWA, June 8.—The Presbyterian general assembly today deplored the mission-work, the lack of men studying for the ministry was deplored and higher salaries advocated. The feature of the day's mission report was the mention of lack of educational facilities for Protestant families in Quebec, the priests and nuns teaching Presbyterian children. Queen's University had the smallest number of theological graduates ever reported, namely three.

Campbell's New Arrival of Tailored Suits Worth \$45, but Reduced for Rapid Clearing to the Small Figure of \$25.00



We yesterday received word from our Mr. Campbell who is in New York City, that the street costumes mostly worn are—

Those With The Sailor Collars

Now this special \$25 line all have the Satin Sailor Collars and Satin Cuffs, which is in strict conformity with New York and European correct styles. Most of the models are in striped effects and checks, while linings are of silk or satin. They can be appropriately worn for almost any occasion. Your attention is called to our window display which will give you more information than we can in print.



W. B. "Nuform" and "Reduco" Corset Demonstration Starts Tomorrow Morning

Tomorrow morning Miss Dougherty of New York, will commence a demonstration of the above popular and very high grade Corsets. A perfect figure without really good Corsets is impossible, and Miss Dougherty will be pleased to minutely point out to you the unusual merits that the "W. B." Corsets possess, and why they are more suitable for some figures than others.

1008 and 1010 Government Street

CARIBOO'S SHARE IN GENERAL PROSPERITY

Resident Describes Advantages, Prospects and General Needs of the Bear and Spectacle Lake Section.

"Now that Cariboo is having her share of the general prosperity of the province, we think it only due and fitting that we give some publicity to the merits of the country lying a few miles east of Barkerville, namely the Bear and Spectacle lakes section," writes Mr. Thomas A. Blair, of Barkerville. "Although the Bear lake country has been known ever since the birth of the mines around Barkerville, yet the knowledge has been very limited—one might say confined, to the few who annually visit the country bear hunting, or who wish a few weeks' relaxation with rod and gun away from the strenuous life in Barkerville, and to a number of trappers, who have spent years in this section, where they have made a comfortable living and have some to spare from the proceeds of their fur catch.

"The Bear lake country is situated twenty miles east of Barkerville, at an elevation of about 2,700 feet, and is known by all who visit it as one of the most picturesque spots in British Columbia. It is situated at the head of a chain of lakes 150 miles in length, and which almost forms a circle. Last season 40,000 acres of land were located for purchase in the benches of these lakes, but as a result of some irregularity the land reverted to the crown, and was about to be relocated, when the recent order-in-council was passed reserving all land in this district, which leaves this land now open to the prospector only. Back from the land and lying along the foothills, are large areas of timber, over fifty limits being owned by the Sprague Lumber Co. of Winnipeg, and in the background the

mountains rise to the six and seven thousand feet level, snow-capped the year round, while in some places the mountains rise abruptly from the lake shores.

Fascinating Country

"To the tourist starting from Bear Lake, the home camp of the trappers, a trip around these lakes is most fascinating. The lakes are long and narrow. Their scenic beauty is unsurpassed anywhere in the province, while fish and game are abundant. After leaving Bear lake on enters Upper Bear river, thence passing into Swan lake, and from Swan lake into Spectacle lake; thence over a three-mile portage into Three-mile lake, thence into Swamo river, Sandy lake, Indian Point lake and Summit lake and thence over a two-mile portage into Bear lake, the point of commencement.

Mr. Frank Kibbee, the well-known hunter and guide, has a pre-emption on one of the benches overlooking Bear lake and river, but on account of his duties as trapper and guide, he has had but little time left to devote to farming. He has, however, succeeded in clearing a considerable portion of land, and has now under cultivation a fair-sized garden, where all kinds of vegetables grow to maturity, thus demonstrating the practicability of farming in this section.

Need of Wagon Road

The distance from Barkerville to Bear lake is twenty miles, and from Bear lake to the main line of the G. T. P., at the mouth of Goat river, forty-five miles, making the total distance from the main line of the G. T. P. to Barkerville sixty-five miles, and about one hundred and twenty-four to Quenel. We therefore wish to point out the great benefit that will be derived by Quenel, Stanley and especially Barkerville, on the completion of a wagon road to connect these towns with the construction camps on the G. T. P. In an

other year the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific will be under construction between Peta Jaune Cache and Fort George. In this span of 350 miles, thousands of men will be employed. The Barkerville-Goat river wagon road will be the only outlet in the entire distance.

"The river, between the mouth of Goat river and Fort George, is in places rapid and dangerous, and will be navigable only to experienced canoe men. Therefore, when there are such a large number of men employed, it is only natural that there will be hundreds leaving the construction camps every month, and they will have no other alternative but to come over the Barkerville-Goat river wagon road, and immigration from a camp of a steady-going payroll, will be a valuable asset to Barkerville, Stanley, Quenel and all wayside towns, while no doubt many will engage in prospecting, mining, farming and various other pursuits in the Cariboo district. A few hours' run by auto will transport passengers between Barkerville and the construction camps, while it will take a little over a day and a half to make Quenel. Another great advantage will be that the G. T. P. will reach the mouth of Goat river from one to two years before reaching Fort George, and therefore reduce the present hauling distance from 280 to 65 miles, which will no doubt be a great stimulant to the mines of this district.

"In conclusion we wish to impress upon the citizens of Barkerville the necessity of using every means to induce the government to complete the road with the least possible delay. Dr. Callanan, our local member, has been very energetic in furthering this project, and we think he should have the co-operation of every citizen as well."

Stokes May Recover

NEW YORK, June 8.—The condition of W. E. D. Stokes, the millionaire proprietor of the Hotel Ansonia, and widely known horseman, who was shot last night by two young women in their apartments, today was such that the physicians say he will likely recover. The young women, Lillian Graham, an actress, and Ethel Conrad, an illustrator, formerly charged with the shooting, were taken to police headquarters this morning on the verge of collapse. Three Japanese servants in the apartment house in

West Eightieth street, where Stokes was shot, are held as witnesses. Miss Graham and Miss Conrad will be arraigned in court later and held to await the result of Mr. Stokes' condition.

Epidemic Among Indians—Serious illness is reported among the Indians of the Blackwater reserve in Northern Cariboo, telegrams reporting that some mysterious malady has developed the proportions of an epidemic. Particulars have been asked for by the government agent, and his report is awaited with interest. One correspondent hints at smallpox among the natives, while another avers that the "mysterious malady" is nothing more to be dreaded than measles.

Nanaimo's Need—The Nanaimo school authorities are presenting to the provincial government a request for special assistance in the form of a treasury grant not to exceed \$20,000, to be applied in the purchase of desirable sites and the erection of new and adequate school buildings. These are estimated to cost \$40,000, and the Nanaimo trustees argue that as such assistance as desired has been granted to Trail, it would be but just and equitable for the government to follow the precedent thus set, in dealing with Nanaimo's application.

Provincial Executive—It is probable that there will be another meeting of the provincial executive before Friday next, when the cabinet is expected to give consideration to accumulated items of business, the most important being the requests from the school board of Vancouver city and the council of South Vancouver. It is hinted that the former very modestly request that a special grant of \$100,000 be made from the provincial treasury for the purpose of improving educational facilities in what were formerly Hastings townsite and D. L. 301; while the South Vancouver folk desire the government to guarantee the cost of an issue of bonds in an amount requisite to purchase new hospital sites.

Mr. G. H. Whiteman, for some time past teller in the bank of B. N. A. at Haida, has been transferred to the branch here, being replaced by Mr. N. Marchant from this city.

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.00 To the United States \$1.50 Payable in advance. Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

CANADIAN AUTONOMY

What is your chief objection to the reciprocity agreement? A correspondent puts this question, and we think it merits an answer. Our chief objection is not to the operation of any of the schedules in the agreement, although some of these are very objectionable from our point of view. We base our opposition to the agreement upon the fundamental policy involved in it. Of late years much has been said about Canadian autonomy, and this, indeed, is one of the strongest features in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's views of the political status of Canada. He objects to anything being done within the Empire that will interfere in any way with this autonomy. We must, he contends, be free to make our own treaties, free to say whether or not we will take part in imperial wars, free to develop our military and naval power as we see fit, free to regulate our tariffs as we choose without consultation with or interference from the United Kingdom or any other parts of the Empire. Yet while he holds these views, he is desirous of entering into an agreement with the United States which will affect the most important part of our commerce and industry under conditions which will impair our autonomy. The United States Senate is at present in session engaged in making what may be law for Canada. It is true that our Parliament has been engaged in making what may be a part of the law of the United States; but this only emphasizes the point we wish to put forward, namely that our Parliament has to wait upon the action of a foreign legislative body before it can determine what shall be the law of Canada in regard to certain matters of very great importance. Doubtless in theory we interfere as much with the autonomy of the United States as that country does with our autonomy, but practically the cases are not identical, for whereas the United States is a nation of nearly 100,000,000 people, enormously wealthy, aggressive and largely self-contained, Canada, with all her great potentialities occupies a less influential position. There may be theoretical equality between two such countries having a common frontier 3,000 miles long, but not actual equality. The dynamic pressure of the greater body must inevitably influence the policy of the less, and while preserving in form her autonomous control of her fiscal policy, Canada will lose the substance of it. It is quite true that under the agreement each country reserves freedom of action as to its repeal or the repeal of any part of it, but if the agreement becomes law, new commercial conditions and interests will rapidly be created, and because of the greater magnitude of our neighbor in everything but territory, it will be inevitable that United States capital, United States business organizations and United States transportation interests will enter more largely into the development and consequent control of Canada than Canadian capital, business organization and transportation interests can possibly enter into the control of the United States. By the proposed agreement we are inviting the invasion of Canada by interests that will aim at the closer and closer commercial amalgamation of the two countries, and we would inevitably find in the course of time, and we think not a very long time, that the fiscal policy of Canada would come to be regulated not chiefly in the interests of Canada alone, and not at all in the interests of the British Empire, but in the interests of the United States. That this danger exists no one can reasonably deny, and for this reason it seems to us to be exceedingly unwise for Canada to enter into the agreement proposed or any other agreement whereby the fiscal autonomy of the country may be lessened. We are unable to discover anything in the proposed agreement that will offset the disadvantage just referred to. Let it be admitted for the sake of the argument that it will be a good thing to have our lumber, fish and wheat admitted into the United States free of duty, it must also be admitted that this is not at present at all vital to the welfare of the Dominion, for our country is enjoying a very great measure of prosperity. On the other hand we may feel very certain that the United States will not be influenced by the concessions we have made to assent to such free admission. The smaller the supporters of reciprocity make our concessions appear, the more evident they make it that the removal or reduction of duty which the United States is proposing to make are due to the necessities of that country and not because we are making any adequate return. In other words the United States enters into the agreement

not because it wants our market, but because it wants our products. It will get both if the agreement becomes law. If we have patience, our neighbors will remove all obstacles in the way of their getting our products and we can exercise our own discretion as to whether or not we shall give them any freer access to our markets than they now have. The control of our markets is worth preserving. The more this objection to reciprocity is examined the stronger it will appear. When it comes to the discussion of tariff schedules and the effect of the proposed changes upon any particular line of business, there is always a chance for a difference of opinion, and the wisest prognosticators are liable to error; but upon the point on which we chiefly rely there does not seem to be the least ground for any divergence of views. To us a reciprocity agreement with the United States is a serious blow to the Canadian fiscal autonomy, and quite out of keeping with the attitude taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on all inter-imperial questions.

There is a story in circulation in the East that what the change in the directorate of the Canada Life really means is that Senator Cox has got back at Sir Edmund Walker for ousting him from the presidency of the Bank of Commerce. Just before he sailed for England to consult with the Admiralty in regard to the building of the ships for the Canadian Navy, Commander Howe said the ships would probably be built in Canada, and he mentioned Quebec, Montreal and Sidney as probable places. He said that six tenders had been put in. Of course Commander Howe necessarily speaks only of the case as it stood when the tenders were received. We are hopeful that representation made since then may secure the building of some of the vessels for this Coast.

It may be recalled that in a paragraph referring to the "ne temere" doctrine, the Colonist said that the tenet of the Roman Catholic church on the subject of mixed marriages was not the law of Quebec. The Judge, whose opinion was cited as showing it to be the law of that province, now expressly repudiates any intention to convey such an impression. We believe that he is wrong when he says that the marriage of two Roman Catholics by a Protestant clergyman in Quebec is invalid, unless there may be some statute on the subject of which we are unaware. The Roman Catholic church has no rights in Quebec other than those given by statute. The prevailing idea that it has certain treaty rights is without foundation.

LUMBER MERGER IS VOTED UPON

Michigan Puget Sound and Michigan Pacific Companies May Unite in One New Corporation.

DETROIT, Mich., June 8.—Much interest attaches to a special meeting now being held in Grand Rapids by the stockholders of the Michigan Puget Sound Lumber Company and the Michigan Pacific Lumber Company, which is composed and officered largely by Canadian capitalists. The meeting was called for the purpose of voting upon the question of transferring and selling the assets and liabilities of the two companies to a new corporation, to be known as the Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Company, Limited, of Victoria, B. C. The voting will continue on Friday, and the outcome will not be known until Sunday. A capital of \$5,000,000 is proposed for the new company.

MANY IMMIGRANTS

OTTAWA, June 8.—The total immigration to Canada for April, 1911, was 51,680, as compared with 48,182 for April, 1910, an increase of seven per cent. Of the total arrivals, 35,283 were at ocean ports, against 24,830 during the corresponding month last year, an increase of 27 per cent. There was a falling off of arrivals from the United States in comparison with April last year, the figures being 16,397 as compared with 20,563 last year or 19 per cent decrease.

REMARKABLE FLIGHT

PARIS, June 8.—L'Auto estimates that Vedrine, the winner of the Paris to Madrid race, whose proper name is Jules Vedrine, attained the prodigious speed of 155 miles an hour on Tuesday, covering the 77.5-10 miles between Dijon and Saint Laurent-le-Macon in thirty minutes. The paper quotes the aviator as saying that he was pushed by a wind so violent that he was unable to fly with the tail of his machine perpendicular. He also encountered wind pockets that caused his machine to make frightful drops, sometimes descending 900 feet in a few seconds. Vedrine suffered only through the strain of his eyes.

FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, June 8.—Eight cars of a northbound freight train were derailed and smashed near Strathdale, Man., at 10 o'clock this morning. A delay of six hours in traffic was caused by the wreck and train 37 turned back to Winnipeg. No one was injured. The cause of the wreck is not known.

KOOTENAY STRAWBERRIES

NELSON, B. C., June 8.—It was announced at the meeting of the Kootenay Fruit Growers' Union here today that shipments of strawberries from ranches in the district would commence in 14 days, and that the season would be at its height by July 1st. The crop will be heavier than last year.

PRINCE RUPERT GETS GOOD TERMS

Grand Trunk Pacific Allowed Light Taxation, but Undertakes Large Works in Terminal City.

PRINCE RUPERT, June 8.—President Hays of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and his party leave tomorrow morning for Vancouver, after concluding an agreement regarding the taxation with the company. It is based on a tentative agreement entered into in March between the Solicitor General and the company. The company will pay taxes on land of \$15,000 a year for ten years, and in turn hands over a large number of parcels of land to the city for park and other purposes, together with 100 feet of waterfrontage. The feature which interests the city the most is the proposition for a drydock here. It is to be started at once and will be the largest on the Pacific coast. Work will be started on concrete buildings at once, which will include a large boiler house of 3000 horsepower and wooden shops. Following this the shops will be used to build docks. For the pontoons over four million feet of lumber will be used. A covered shed will be provided for, in which, under cover, wooden buildings can be built up to 250 feet in length. These works will be located at Hays creek, and adjoining it will be the sidings and roundhouses and car repair shops. The agreement also includes the provision that Prince Rupert will remain the terminus of the road, and another that a million dollar hotel will be built by the company.

EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

Death Toll in Mexican Disaster Now Placed at 150—May Be Many More in Remote Places. MEXICO CITY, June 8.—The earthquake yesterday brought death to at least 150 persons, according to the most authentic counts tonight. The destruction occurred in a rectangle from the northern border, fifty miles from the capital, and the southern line cutting across the lower part of Guerrero. The death toll grows with tabulation. The casualties, as compiled in Mexico City, number 83. Fifty-nine dead have been taken out of the ruins of Ocotlan, Jalisco. It will never be known how many persons perished in the villages in the remote places. The catastrophe in these parts is being taken stoically.

FAIR WILL SUFFER

Union Carpenters Ordered Not to Work on "Made-in-Canada" Buildings in Vancouver.

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Take Some of These



Arrived Yesterday--Shipment of Camp Chairs

Gold Medal Folding Camp Furniture. If you are going to spend the week-end in your Summer house, camp, or boat, take a few of these useful articles with you. You will find them a great comfort to you and your friends. They are the best that money can buy, well made, strong and serviceable, with a good appearance and an easy price. This is furniture that you can fold up into small space and pack around with you. We received a shipment yesterday of some handsome Folding Chairs in new designs, etc. These are chairs that will please. A visit to our Fourth Floor will be of interest to you. We have a fine assortment for you to select from. These are worthy of more than admiration. These are goods that will multiply your pleasures. Why look further?—we never disappoint. Take your pick while the picking is good. Here are a few of the articles and the prices:

- GOLD MEDAL FOLDING CAMP BED, \$4.50. GOLD MEDAL FOLDING HOUSE COT, \$3.00 AND \$2.25. CANVAS FOLDING STOOLS. FOLDING CAMP TABLES. FOLDING BATH. Reclining Folding Canvas Chair, \$1.50. Arm Reclining Chair, \$1.75.

Visitors To this city receive a hearty welcome at this big store and are welcome to visit it as often as they like. Come Today.



Hammocks From \$1.75

Have you got a Hammock yet? If not, it is high time you had. We have sold a great number the last few days, and have only a limited number left. These Hammocks are like the rest of our goods—they are of the highest quality and are made to last. We have still a nice variety for you to choose from. Why not come and get yours today, and kill two birds with one stone, by seeing our Camp Furniture also? Hammocks from \$1.75 up.

Visitors Will find this leading store has many interesting attractions. All you require to spend is your own time, and it's time well spent here.

Ideal Floor Coverings



Again the Gift-Problem is Paramount

What to give your friends who are to be married next month may be solved in an eminently satisfactory way, if you come to us with your troubles. Don't worry about it for days or weeks—come in at once and after the price is decided upon the rest is easy. All the season's new creations are now here. Purchases held for later delivery.

- Japanese Matting from, per yard, 50c and... 25c. Japanese Rugs, Size 3 x 6, at, each... 50c. Japanese Rugs, Size 6 x 9, at, each... \$2.00. Japanese Rugs, Size 9 x 9, at, each... \$3.00. Japanese Rugs, Size 9 x 10, at, each... \$3.50. Hapi Matting, from, per yard... 75c. YUKATORI SQUARES. Size 2 1/2 x 5, at, each... \$1.00. Size 3 x 6, at, each... \$1.50. Size 7 1/2 x 10 1/2, at, each... \$6.50. Size 9 x 9, at, each... \$6.50. Size 9 x 10 1/2, at, each... \$7.50. Size 9 x 12, at, each... \$9.00.

Big Leeway In Choosing a Wedding Gift

If you come here to buy a wedding gift, you are not shown a single piece at a single price and told in a domineering way that "that's the proper thing to buy." Not at all. Your wishes are met as to price whether you wish to spend one dollar or a hundred. The question of ware or make or style is left to your preference. We'll help you in choosing, with information on all of the details pertaining to any particular pieces you fancy.

THE WEST'S GREATEST FURNITURE STORE. The Value Is Apparent at a Glance. WEILER BROS. Think Twice and Act Once.

THE ROM

When Augustus the people of Rome... He professed in respect of the Empire. He recommended the state... He was during the reign of his deputies... The question of ware or make or style is left to your preference. We'll help you in choosing, with information on all of the details pertaining to any particular pieces you fancy.

An Hour with the Editor

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

II.

When Augustus died his will was read to the people of Rome, and it contained important advice in respect to the territorial extent of the Empire. In this document he recommended the state to be content with dominions bounded on the west by the Atlantic, on the north by the Rhine and Danube, on the east by the Euphrates and on the south by the deserts of Arabia and Africa. He had not been desirous of conquering new territory after he had subjugated Egypt, and although he sent an expedition a long distance up the Nile valley, he concluded that the country would not repay conquest. The terms of his will suggest that he did not consider it desirable to press forward the conquest of Britain. The Mediterranean was practically a Roman lake, and it was the object of Augustus to preserve the peace around its borders. He was so successful in impressing this policy upon his fellow-countrymen, that the "Roman Peace" which he established, lasted for nearly two centuries.

It was pointed out in the preceding article that Augustus did not claim sovereign power. He professed to rule in the name of the Senate, and the conferring upon him of all the principal offices was not so much of his seeking, but rather in recognition of his superior ability. But power once surrendered is not easily retaken by those who yield it to others; and when Augustus died and his stepson was found to have been chosen by him as his successor, there does not appear to have been any disapproval. Tiberius Claudius Nero was not in any way related in blood to the family from which Augustus was descended, but the latter, having fallen in love with his mother, her husband readily divorced her, and she was at once married to Augustus. Tiberius was at this time four years old; he was born B. C. 42. He was a great favorite with his stepfather, who gave him every advantage. When young Tiberius came to man's estate, he married, but in his 31st year Augustus ordered him to divorce his wife and marry his daughter, Julia, whose life was a continual round of profligacy. Disgusted with her, he asked for a command on the frontier, where his brother Drusus, better known as Germanicus, was winning laurels in war against the barbarians, and in the campaign which followed he greatly distinguished himself. At this period of his life he lived in great moderation and won the friendship of the people by his kindness and wisdom. Therefore, when his adopted father died, he was invested with all the chief offices without any fear that he would misuse them. As a matter of fact he at first employed his great powers with a full sense of his responsibility, but he gradually asserted more and more autocratic authority, until at length the assent of the Senate was dispensed with, and Tiberius issued edicts which had the force of law. In order to make his power secure, he decreed that any one who might question it was guilty of *laesa majestas*, and thus originated a new treasonable offence. After his mother's death, which occurred in A. D. 29, the whole manner of Tiberius changed. He became as profligate as he had been moderate, and giving up the direction of affairs to Sejanus, one of his generals, he retired to Capri where he lived in almost inconceivable licentiousness. He roused himself to action when he learned that Sejanus was seeking to displace him in authority, but relapsed into even a worse condition after he had appointed a successor to his deputy. He died in A. D. 37 as the direct result of excesses.

The executions and banishments decreed by his deputies during the latter part of his reign were exceedingly numerous, but as they were confined almost to the patrician class, the common people regarded them with indifference and were as a rule quite content under his sway. During his reign the wealth of the people greatly increased and public improvements were made in all parts of the Empire. Great cities were founded; splendid roads were constructed and there arose among the wealthy classes a degree of luxury never previously dreamed of as within the reach of any persons but monarchs. This luxury paved the way for the terrible despotism of his successor.

It was during the reign of Tiberius that Jesus Christ was crucified, and he was the Caesar referred to in the oft-quoted text: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." He left a vast fortune, estimated at 720,000,000 sesterces, to his grandson and his nephew Caligula, whom he named in his will as his joint successors. The Senate aroused itself sufficiently to object to divided rule and chose Caligula for the supreme office, being perhaps influenced thereto to some extent by the fact that his father Germanicus had been of admirable character.

Although Tiberius had declared that he had educated Caligula "for the destruction of the Roman people," it seemed for a time as if his expectations would be disappointed and the decision of the Senate would be justified, for during the first years of his reign Caligula was a humane and just ruler. He lived even during this period an exceedingly licentious life and when he recovered physically from illness occasioned by his excesses, he abandoned himself to vice and cruelty. He caused people of both sexes and of all ranks to be slain at his mere caprice, and he did not spare even members of his own family. It was his common practice to have persons slain for his

amusement while he sat at dinner, or he would vary the performance by having them tortured. He often expressed the wish that the Roman people had but one neck that he might slay them all with one blow. He built a great bridge three miles long across a bay, and after he had dined at a banquet held in the middle, caused the bridge to be filled with people and then destroyed, so that thousands were drowned. He kept his favorite horse in a palace, feeding it gold oats from a marble manger. He had the horse declared a priest and invested it with consular rank. He capped his infamy by declaring himself a God, having temples erected to his honor and sacrifice offered to him. There was no conceivable species of villainy and wickedness into which he did not enter. He even established a brothel in his own palace and had men soliciting patronage for it upon the streets. There is no doubt at all about his having been absolutely insane and when in A. D. 41 after a reign of four years, he was assassinated, Rome breathed freely. Perhaps the most extraordinary thing in all history is the manner in which the people of the Empire, many of whom must have remembered the days of liberty, when even the ambition of the great Julius was too much for the democratic spirit of the time, submitted to the frightful cruelties of this maniac for a single hour.

IRRELIGION

A resident of Victoria had been speaking of a Chinese mandarin of his acquaintance and of his broad view of all subjects, when a person to whom he was talking asked about the mandarin's religion. To this the reply was: "He's like men of the world everywhere; he has no religion." Doubtless this statement was unjust to the mandarin, as it is also doubtless unjust to men of the world everywhere, for because a man does not intrude his religion upon everyone, we must not infer that he has none. At the same time there is a great deal of irreligion in the world, using the term in the sense that will hereinafter be explained.

The very great majority of men live decent lives. They may not be actively good but they are not actively evil. They have a sense of honor up to which they live, at least almost always. They are fair in their dealings, charitable in their judgments, and ready with a helping hand to the unfortunate. The really bad element of society is in a small minority, and the consequence is that the world is a very good place to live in after all has been said. But of these decent living people a very considerable proportion are irreligious. This does not mean that they do not go to church, for a person may attend church and take part in all the ordinances of religious service, and yet be irreligious. Having said this, it is time to define what is meant by irreligion in the sense in which the term is used herein. What we mean by it is failure to recognize what may be called spiritual force and our obligations arising out of it.

If there is any historical truth at the very foundation of Christianity, nothing is clearer than that the Apostles believed themselves to be imbued with a new power. The Christianity of those days was not a mere belief; it was a fact. The difference between those who, as the expression was, had received the Holy Ghost and those who had not was similar to that between a wire charged with electricity and one not so charged. Accepting the Book of Acts as veritable history, we are forced to the conclusion that the Apostles possessed this new power. It is not intended in this article to deal with the manifestations of spiritual power, nor to discuss how far it may find expression today in Faith Cure or other physical manifestations. The point aimed at is the existence of a spiritual agency, which can and ought to influence humanity, but does not nearly to the extent it might because its existence is ignored. It may seem strange that man can ignore such an agency, but we know he can, and there is no necessity to attempt to prove a thing patent to every one. The weakness of the Christian Church is to be found in the fact that it does not lay sufficient stress upon this power.

A religion, which only asks of a man that he will agree to believe something and observe certain forms and ceremonies, is really not religion at all, and so far as the Church is content with expressions of belief and the regular observance of certain practices, ignoring the vitality that is to be found only in spiritual life, it may serve to keep people from doing very wrong, but it will not make them an efficient active agency in doing good. The history of all great religious movements shows this to be the case, and it also shows that men may be "born of the Spirit."

There never was a time in the history of the world when there was greater need than now to develop spiritual force. Mankind throughout Christendom has grown intensely material. With the progress of science, God, who to our fathers was very near at hand, has been pushed further away. To a former generation He was immediately behind every natural phenomenon; now we are able to look more deeply into things and find only inexorable law where we had been taught to expect a Being, omniscient, omnipresent, omnipotent it is true, but yet an individuality distinct from material things. People have almost reached the conclusion that the Universe is so full of law that there is no place for its Creator. And so there is a growing tendency towards what we have called irreligion, and we believe the world is the poorer for the change.

Every careful observer of events must realize that the civilized world is approaching a

critical period in its development. New ideas are making themselves felt. New conceptions of our duty towards each other and to society are finding acceptance. There has been a marvellous enfranchisement of thought, a great awakening of authority. It is steadily becoming more and more difficult to find something in the name of which we can appeal either to men or women with the hope that the appeal will be heeded. Time was when an appeal could be made in the name of the Church, or in the name of the king, or in the name of the country. Time was when it could be made in the name of the Deity or even in the name of the saints, with a probability of its being heeded. But all these things are losing their force upon men's minds, and the world seems about to embark upon a turbulent sea without chart or compass. Safety lies in the cultivation of spiritual gifts. Those who seek to lead the people into paths of safety must see to it that they qualify themselves for leadership by opening their souls to receive those powers, which in all times of the world have alone been sufficient for the needs of mankind in hours of peril. Joah d'Arc saved France in such an hour. She was not learned; she was not valiant; she was at times weak. But she was instinct with a spiritual force, and she inspired an army with it. This instance is cited not to show how spiritual force can be applied to the affairs of men, but only to prove that there is such a thing and that it can be so applied. The civilized world needs leadership today, and it would find it in the Spirit of God if it only chose to seek it there.

UNKNOWN FORCES

Men of science are not usually given to extravagant anticipations of future discoveries. At least if they entertain such ideas they are very careful about expressing them. Therefore, when we read of the most distinguished physicist in America, a man who has been awarded the Nobel prize, and who is so practical that he has found out how to divide an inch of space into 200,000 parts, saying that any day we may hear of a new discovery that will completely revolutionize our ideas of matter and present to us a new force that will make everything we have hitherto employed in that line crude, clumsy and costly, we are safe in concluding that there is ground for such an expectation. Two great achievements of modern science are the discovery of the x-ray and the discovery of radium.

What is radium? asked a correspondent a few days ago? She said she had read much about it, but did not know what it was, and seemed rather inclined to think it was some manifestation of electricity. Radium is a metal, just as iron, silver, gold and some three or possibly four score other things are metals. In passing it may be said that all elementary substances are primarily metallic. By elementary is meant substances that cannot be analyzed and shown to consist of combinations of two or more substances. In the present state of chemical knowledge we cannot say that gold, or iron or copper is composed of anything but gold, iron or copper, as the case may be. The chemists are disposed to concede that 77 elementary substances have been discovered, and there are a number of others "on the waiting list." The latter appear to be elementary, but they have not yet been distinguished from other elements. As far as we know, everything in nature exists in its primary form as a metal. This is true even of the gases, but they can only be reduced to a metallic state under extreme cold or probably under extreme pressure. Common salt is a compound with a metal called sodium as the base, just as iron rust is a compound of which the metal iron is the base. Scores of illustrations of this kind could be cited, but they are unnecessary. Sodium is a grayish metal, and very many of the rarer metals are similar in color to it. Radium is just as much a metal as iron, but it was never seen until a few days ago, when Madame Curie, the great French chemist, to whom its discovery in the form of a salt was due, was able to isolate it. What is ordinarily meant when radium is spoken of is a chloride or bromide of the metal. It looks like ordinary table salt. It probably occurs in many substances, but as yet it has chiefly been recovered from what is known as pitchblende, which is a dark green or black mineral, hard, heavy and brittle, which breaks with a shell-like fracture and has a greasy feel. It is not of uncommon occurrence but deposits of it are likely to be of considerable value. According to Prof. Curie 5,000 tons of pitchblende will yield about 2 pounds of impure radium.

Radium is so called because of the rays which it gives off. These are of three types, known as the Alpha, the Beta and the Gamma rays. The Gamma rays are the fewest in number and the most powerful. They travel at enormous speed, the estimate being 200,000 miles a second; they are not influenced by magnetism and their power is so tremendous that they will affect a photographic plate through a foot of solid iron. Just at present the known uses of radium, while many, are rather theoretical than practical. It retards the growth of certain forms of life, and converts other forms into monstrosities. If a mouse is exposed to its rays all its hair will come out; if a rabbit is so exposed, its hair will grow very rapidly. It will kill small animals if brought near them. Professor Curie said he would not trust himself in a room with two pounds of radium, for it would certainly blind him and burn off his hair and skin and

would undoubtedly kill him. He said there is enough energy in a gram of radium to kill the whole population of Paris if they were separately and properly exposed to its influence. It does not give off light, and so far as experiments have gone it seems to be always a little warmer than its surroundings. A pound of radium would suffice to melt all the ice in the world if brought in contact with it. The time required would be enormous, for its melting power is equal to its own weight of ice every hour, but chemists believe it could continue to melt ice at this rate for millions of years without losing its power.

One of the possibilities of radium is that it may be found that with it metals can be transmuted. Sir William Ramsay is one of the authorities who believe this may be possible. There is in the sun a substance known as helium. Its presence has been discovered by the spectroscopist. Helium also exists in the atmosphere. It is in the form of a gas. Now from radium there is a gaseous exhalation, and this Sir William believes is gradually changed into helium, and if this is the case, it seems to be a distinct instance of one element being changed into another. This is a long way from the transmutation of base metals into gold, but it is evidence in support of the theory that there is only one element, and that the various metals are only different manifestations of it. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that by means of radium the various metals may be transmuted into each other, or what seems more probable, they may all be reduced to a common form. Among the things which radium can be used for is to test diamonds. It makes them phosphorescent, whereas imitation stones are not affected by it. There is hope that it may be successfully used in medicine, and notably in the cure of cancer.

The most remarkable thing about radium is the vast amount of energy that it gives off in the form of rays. No matter what effects it is employed to produce, its energy remains to all intents and purposes unabated. It is this property that forms the basis of the expectation that it furnished a clue to a force that will transcend all present known forces. The most skilled chemists can as yet do very little more than tell some of the properties of this extraordinary substance, the existence of which was unsuspected up to a few years ago. Its discovery suggests that there are in nature other unknown and tremendous forces, and that possibly we are on the eve of a new departure in physical science.

Stories of the Classics

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

PYRRHUS.

This is the story of Pyrrhus, and his battle with the Spartans, a battle famous for the part taken in it by the brave women of that city.

Now Pyrrhus was named for the son of the great Achilles, Neoptolemus, who in his youth had been called Pyrrhus, and he was one of the heirs to the Kingdom of the Molossians, who, desiring only as their ruler someone in direct succession from that great hero of the Trojan war, had driven from the country Eacides, father of Pyrrhus, and all of his family and friends, killing many of them. The nurse and other attendants of the little Pyrrhus, then an infant, tried to take the child out of the zone of danger, but reaching the confines of the country, they came upon a river swollen with the spring rains and so fierce and swift was the current that they durst not venture across with their precious charge, for there were no swimmers among them and no boat to be had. Behind them as they stood at the bank they could hear the thud of the feet of the horses of their pursuers, ever growing nearer. It was night and very dark, and the rain was falling, and the wind blew. They were leaving an enemy's country, and for aught they knew were entering an enemy's country, and the river lay a threatening death between. At last, seeing the flash of their torches, some men came running to the opposite bank, and though no words could be heard above the noise of the storm and the waters, when they saw the baby lifted up in the torches' glare, they understood, and hastily calling some others to their assistance, they contrived to make a raft of some trees which they felled, and on this frail conveyance were the child and his attendants brought into Illyria.

Glaucias was then king of that country, and the next morning being at home with his wife they brought the child to him and laid him at his feet, telling him his name and station, and explaining his sore need of friends. Now Pyrrhus had not yet learned to walk, a little curly-headed cherub-faced baby, as engaging as most little babies of that age. Something in the king's appearance must have attracted him, for he caught with his tiny dimpled hands the royal robe, and exerting all his small strength raised himself to his feet, and laid his curly pate against the King's knee with an air of sweet confiding. And it was this act that, touching the heart of Glaucias, made him decide to give shelter to the little child and befriend him until he was old enough to look after himself.

In time Pyrrhus came to be one of the greatest soldiers in the world. In appearance he was very tall and commanding. His face handsome, though his smile was said to be a

terrifying one, for instead of having a regular set of upper teeth, he had one continued bone of dazzling whiteness marked off with small lines only resembling a row of teeth. His great toe was supposed to possess the magic power of curing certain diseases, and he was always eager to exercise the magic touch, whether upon high or low, rich or poor.

Pyrrhus had been wonderfully successful in his wars with the Romans, and his African campaigns, and in Sicily all of the cities had surrendered to him. Finally he came to Peloponnesus, and advanced upon Sparta with twenty-five thousand foot, two thousand horse and twenty-four elephants.

Just at this time there were only the old men in Sparta and youths too young to join the army, the soldiers being engaged in warfare in Crete. When the great host was seen outside the city gates, all was consternation within. It was decided to ship all the women under cover of night to Crete, and this decision was at once made known to them. Then it was that they showed that they possessed no less strength and fortitude than the men. They refused absolutely to be sent from the scene of danger. "What!" cried Archidamia, coming into the Senate, a drawn sword in her hand. "Do you think that we women will survive the ruins of our city, the death of our fathers and brothers and children?" And when the men spoke of surrender, the women upbraided them, and begged them to hold out against the enemy until success or death waited upon them. Then the "married women, with their robes tied like girdles around their undergarments, and the unmarried girls in their single frocks only," joined the older men in their work of digging trenches and throwing up barricades, for they insisted that the youths who were to fight the next day, must rest and save their strength. Then when morning dawned and Pyrrhus' army was seen to be making preparations for attack, the indefatigable women brought their arms to their soldiers, and bade them fight bravely, for while to win would bring them glory and renown, it would be no less honorable to die while defending their wives and children.

All that day the fight waged, between that huge army of Pyrrhus on the one hand, and a city of women and old men and boys on the other. Night brought a brief respite, and in the morning the unequal forces once more engaged. Tirelessly the women fought by the side of their fathers and sons, and then, mercifully for them, before night drew in again a detachment of the army returned from Crete, and their work was done.

So it was that Sparta was saved from demolition, and the bards put the story into song, and for many hundred years it was sung in Greece and Rome to bring a flush to the cheeks and inspiration to the hearts of all who heard it.

THOUGHT-READING EXTRAORDINARY

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the entertainer, "having blindfolded my partner, I will now proceed to test her thought-reading powers. I have in my hand an apple. Will you kindly tell the audience what it is that I am holding in my hand?"

"An apple."

"Correct. I have a watch. Kindly tell the audience what I have."

"A watch."

"Quite right. You see, ladies and gentlemen, it is impossible to catch her."

The entertainer produced a piece of wood and a saw, and commenced to saw vigorously.

"Kindly tell the audience what I am doing."

No reply.

"This is rather a difficult feat, ladies and gentlemen. I will try again. Can you tell me what I am doing?" said the entertainer, continuing his sawing.

"Yes. You are singing."

Loud applause.

A NEW SENSATION

The proprietor of a certain traveling wax-works was visiting a fair in the North, and was bound to admit that he show was falling rather flat.

"We want a new sensation, Bill," he remarked to one of his men. "Summat local! Summat as'll fetch 'em in!"

For answer Bill pulled out a copy of the evening paper, and read a glowing account of how a local lady had publicly horsewhipped her groom.

"The very thing!" ejaculated the proprietor. "Yank the Queen of Shelba out of that chair there, give her a whip, an'—where's the groom? There's old Krooger there! 'E ain't no draw now! Hoff with 'is whiskers an' 'e'll do!"

And within a couple of hours the local sensation was on view in wax.

"A wonderful man is my uncle," said little Binks; "so very original and witty. He says he called his dog Sausage, because it was half-bred; his goat Nearly, because it was all butt; and his prize cockerel Robinson, because it Crusoe."

"I am not happy with my husband. Can I get a separation?" asked a lady of a solicitor. "His life is insured in your favor, isn't it?"

"Yes; I made him do that before we married."

"Well, don't separate. He'll live longer away from you!"

EMPIRE

ates that of British This Year

the imperial Flaher moved the resolution

Mr. Burns quite satisfied

Mr. Burns quite satisfied

Mr. Burns quite satisfied

Mr. Burns quite satisfied

Mr. Burns quite satisfied

Mr. Burns quite satisfied

Mr. Burns quite satisfied

Mr. Burns quite satisfied

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"NOT GUILTY" IS JURY'S VERDICT

First of Prince Rupert Strike Riot Case Ends in Failure of Prosecution to Prove the Charge

"Not guilty" was the verdict which the jury returned in an hour and forty minutes in the case of Rex vs. Vukovich in the assize court before Mr. Justice Murphy yesterday.

Under cross-examination witness declared he did not go to the cut with the procession. He just went along of his own accord while taking a walk, and happened to arrive at the cut along with the procession.

The second foreign-speaking witness said there was no shooting done before the policeman got the accused. Witness pointed to the crown witness Morrison as the policeman who shot the accused.

Under cross-examination witness said he was not in the procession. He saw the accused being taken to the hotel. The third witness, also foreign-speaking, saw the policeman grasp accused and throw him on the ground.

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MUCH OPPOSED TO RECIPROCIITY

People of North Vancouver and Nelson Show Their Attitude on Question at Meetings Held Last Evening

VANCOUVER, June 9.—The meeting held tonight in Larson's pavilion in North Vancouver under the auspices of the North Vancouver Conservative association was fairly well attended by an audience whose unmistakable hostility to reciprocity was the chief feature.

Mr. Ross and Mr. Carter-Cotton made brief speeches, preferring to leave the discussion of the main issue to Mr. Barnard.

Mr. Barnard went into the matter at considerable length, quoting copiously from the utterances of the men in the United States who showed their ultimate object in supporting reciprocity was the annexation of Canada.

Mr. Ross spoke of the pleasure he had derived from his first visit to North Vancouver, saying that after viewing only a part of the great area covered in marked contrast to her former state.

Mr. Barnard's speech was a masterpiece of logic and eloquence, and was listened to with the most intense interest.

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TO ACCOMPANY MR. R. L. BORDEN

Member for West Elgin and Local Representative of Centre Bruce to Come West with Conservative Leader

OTTAWA, June 9.—It is announced that in addition to Mr. Andrew Broder, member for Dundas, Mr. R. L. Borden will be accompanied on his western trip by T. W. Crothers, of West Elgin, and Col. Hugh Clark, Conservative member for Centre Bruce in the Ontario legislature.

George H. Perley, M. P. for Argenteuil will also go along but will take but little part in the speaking.

The opposition leader will return to Ottawa from Nova Scotia on Monday next, and at midnight will leave for Winnipeg.

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AEROPLANE FATILITY

JOHANNESBURG, Germany, June 9.—Herr Schendel, who on Tuesday established a German altitude record of 5,994 feet in an aeroplane, fell this evening, with his mechanic, Voss, and both were instantly killed.

The aviator, who was practically a beginner, rose in a Dornier monoplane, and had reached a height of 4,650 feet when the monoplane assumed a vertical position, and it is believed that Schendel was trying to glide to earth with his motor shut off.

So great was the velocity of the fall that the prop of the machine was buried in the earth. The bodies of Schendel and Voss were fruitfully mangled.

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GIVEN PRISON TERM

Half-year Sentenced to a Year for Violent Assault on Indians

One year in jail is the sentence which the half-breed Billy Palmer will serve for his attack upon Harry Smith and Harry Dick, two Indians whom he cut with a knife early on Friday morning last.

Palmer was tried on two charges of wounding, for each of which he was given six months' hard labor by Magistrate Jay yesterday.

Palmer, in his defence, claimed that he and the others had had several drinks and he thought he must have been "doped" because he did not remember anything of the occurrence.

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CARRIE NATION DEAD

Celebrated Kansas Smasher of Saloons Passes Away After Several Months' Illness

LEAVENWORTH, Kans., June 9.—Carrie Nation, the Kansas saloon smasher, died here tonight at 10.8. Paresis was the cause of death.

Nation had been in poor health for months, and on January 27, hoping to recover from a nervous breakdown, she entered the local sanitarium, in which she died.

It became evident several days ago that Mrs. Nation could not recover, and Dr. A. L. Sumalsky, a physician at the sanitarium, informed her that the end was near.

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KILLED IN COLLISION

Engineer's Life Sacrificed in Accident on Santa Fe Road—Many Passengers Hurt

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 9.—Engineer A. W. Greene was killed and twenty trainmen and passengers were more or less seriously hurt this morning at 10 o'clock when the westbound Santa Fe limited dived into a light engine near Domingo, N. M., thirty miles north of Albuquerque.

Railroad officials attribute the wreck to disobedience of orders by the engineer of the light engine. Both were traveling at high speed when the crash occurred, but the steel cars of the limited withstood the shock wonderfully well, and while the passengers were shaken it is not believed that any of them are mortally hurt.

Relief trains were dispatched from Albuquerque and the dead man and the injured were brought here and taken to St. Joseph's hospital. Traffic was blocked for twelve hours.

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WILSON'S Fly Pads advertisement with image of a fly and text describing the product.

Advertisement for 'AT IT HERE SINCE 1900' featuring a logo and text about business services.

Special Announcement from Furniture Dept.

Special Five Days Sale of the Standard Furniture Company's Stock of High-Grade Furniture Commences, Monday. See Windows

Glass and China Section

A large selection of dainty semi-porcelain Dinner sets of 97 pieces at \$12.90. Toilet sets from \$9.90 and tea sets from \$5.75



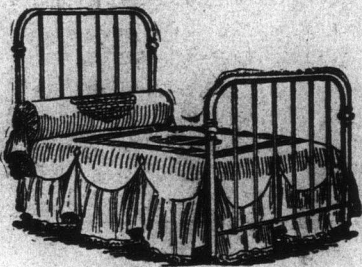
Kitchen Necessities

- Mugs, fancy printed, on good porcelain5¢
- Clothes Pegs, 2 doz for.....5¢
- Enamelled Cups10¢
- Fancy Printed Porcelain Jugs10¢
- Lemon Extractors, glass 10¢
- Potato Mashers10¢

Bed Lounges in Velours and Tapestries

This is a most comfortable and convenient piece of furniture to have in any home. The back can be lowered level with seat, forming a double bed. Flat buttoned spring seat and back. Some are mounted on turned lounge legs, others have a large box—that draws out from one end and runs on castors—under the seat for storing bed clothes, etc. They are well upholstered and neatly finished in an assortment of tapestries and velours. In colors reds, greens, etc.

- Bed Lounges, upholstered, in tapestry, mounted on ordinary lounge legs\$13.75
- Bed Lounges, upholstered in tapestry, with sliding blanket box under seat\$15.75
- Bed Lounges, upholstered in velour. Ordinary legs.....\$15.75
- Bed Lounges, upholstered in velour, with sliding blanket box under the seat\$16.75



A Great Variety of Brass and Iron Bedsteads at Specially Low Prices

- Brass Bedstead, with 2in. continuous pillars, satin finish, 9 bar fillers, strong castors. Special Sale price\$26.75
- Brass Bedsteads, semi-continuous pillars, 5 straight bar fillers, strong castors, bright finish. Special\$19.75
- Superior Solid Brass Bedsteads, 2in. continuous pillars, 9 heavy bar fillers, strong castors, bright or satin finish, neat ornaments. Special\$39.75
- All-Brass Bedsteads. Values up to \$75.00, for\$39.75
- Brass Bedstead, semi-continuous, 2-inch pillars, with straight bar fillers, strong castors, satin finish. Special\$16.90
- Brass Bedstead, 2-inch pillars finished with neat flat knobs, straight top rail, 5 straight bar fillers in bright or satin finish. Special\$11.90
- White Enamel Bedstead, strong and serviceable, neat scrolls, scroll design fillings, brass knobs. Special\$3.90
- White Enamel Bedstead, continuous pillars, 5-bar fillings, neat scrolls, strong castors, full size\$5.90
- Strong White Enamel Bedstead, continuous pillars, scroll fillings, full size only\$6.90
- Institution Cots, continuous pillars, neat design, in white enamel, complete with wire spring mattress. Very strong and comfortable. Price\$7.75
- White Enamel Bedstead, serpentine head, ornamental fillings, brass knobs, large, neat scrolls\$4.90

Special Announcement from the Silk Department

A delayed shipment of handsome new Silks has just arrived, and will be on sale Monday. This lot should have reached us much earlier in the season and in order to make a speedy clearance, we will place the whole shipment on sale Monday at very low prices.

- 50 Pieces Striped Marsaline, in navy, rose, mauve, pink, black, pale blue, reseda, brown, tan, grey white, cream, champagne, king's blue and garnet. They are excellent wearing qualities and splendid value at, per yard50¢
- 25 Pieces Check Shot Silk, will make up handsome dresses that will give perfect satisfaction for wearing qualities. Per yard\$1.00
- 12 Pieces Double Width Foulard, in neat patterns. Colors, tan, reseda, navy, black, mauve, cream and brown, with floral figured patterns. Per yard\$1.75
- 500 Yards Genuine Natural Tussock Silk, for coats, very rich in appearance, wearing qualities guaranteed. Monday, per yard\$1.50
- 25 Pieces Real Rajah Silk, splendid wearing material, in a great variety of popular colors. Special, per yard\$1.25

Five Specials in Dress Goods Department, Monday

- 40-inch Navy Blue Mohair suitable for bathing suits, per yd. 40¢
- 42-inch Navy Blue Wool Serge warranted fast color, per yd. 50¢
- 42-inch All Wool Poplin. This cloth gives great satisfaction, colors brown, grey, navy, tan, myrtle, reseda, King's blue and black. Per yard50¢
- 44-inch All Wool Henrietta. Nothing more serviceable for children's dresses, may be had in all shades. Per yd. 50¢
- 42-inch Rajah Suiting, has a silky appearance and good wearing quality. Colors rose, tan, reseda, navy, brown, King's blue, and black, per yard75¢

Having purchased the Standard Furniture company's stock in Vancouver, to enable us to enlarge our Vancouver store, it is necessary for us to help dispose of some of the large reserve stocks held by that company.

Chiffoniers and Dressers in Quarter-Cut Oak at Special Sale Prices

- Surface Oak Chiffoniere, measures over top 28in., 18 and 44in. high, has shaped front, 3 large drawers and 2 small drawers, is mounted on shaped feet, and is fitted with strong castors and neat handles. The back carries oval, bevelled mirror, 24 x 14 inches in neat frame. Special Sale \$15.75
- Chiffonier, in solid quarter cut oak. Top measures 18 x 32in. Has shaped front, neat cabriole legs, 5 long drawers with straight fronts and two short drawers with shaped fronts, neat handles and a lock on every drawer. Has beautifully shaped and carved brackets supporting oval-shaped beveled mirror, size 18 x 22, in plain frame. A bargain at\$26.90
- Dresser in birch-mahogany, has three large drawers fitted with neat handles and locks, has panel ends. Top measures 18 x 36in. Has neatly shaped back and carries beveled mirror 16 x 20in., in plain frame. A bargain at\$9.75
- Chiffoniere, in golden fir, with panel ends, measures 30 x 18in. over top and 48in. high. Has panel ends and 5 long drawers fitted with neat handles. The back carries beveled mirror. Size 20 x 12in. Price, complete\$5.90
- Chiffoniere, in solid quarter cut oak, with serpentine front, measures over the top 42in. by 27in., has two small drawers with serpentine fronts and two large linen drawers, beveled mirror 24 x 30in., in neat frame surmounted with neat carving. Sale Price\$23.75
- Tall Chiffonier, in solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish. Has shaped front, 2 shaped drawers, and 4 with straight fronts fitted with neat oxidized handles and lock on each drawer. The back is neatly shaped and carries shaped mirror with beveled edges, size 24 x 14. The body measures 19 x 34in. over the top and 50in. high. A very fine piece of furniture for\$26.75



Many Bargains on Sale, Monday

- Axminster Squares, in most artistic designs, in greens and reds only. Size 8ft. 3 in. x 11 ft. 6 in., closely woven, beautiful thick, velvety pile, the most durable and—except genuine Persian rugs—the most handsome and expensive of modern carpets. Regular value, \$37.50 will be sold today, in order to clear a surplus stock each\$25.00
- Tapestry Table Covers, in a wide range of designs and colors, from\$1.50
- Window Shades, 37 inches wide and 6 feet long, complete with fittings, each, 75c, 60c and40¢
- White Muslins, in a variety of spot and stripe designs. Regular 25c and 30c per yard. Special Sale, per yard15¢
- Table Covers, in a variety of makes, styles, qualities and colorings, including tapestry, art-serges, embroidered cloth and velvet pile. You must see this large assortment to appreciate the values offered. We particularly recommend that the Angora velvet pile cover, it is rich in appearance, very strongly made and will outwear many ordinary covers. Prices range as follows: size 2x3, each \$14.50, size 2x2½, \$12.50, and size 2x2, each\$10.50
- Reversible Smyrna Rugs—Rugs are very closely woven, have a hard finish and will render excellent service, and are particularly useful for hall or dining-room. Colors red, fawns, greens and blues. Size 27 x 54in. Special\$2.50
- Linoleums and Oilcloths.—A shipment of about 24,000 square yards of Linoleums and Oilcloths has just arrived and will go on sale Monday. This lot includes all the latest designs and colorings, including tile, block, floral, and conventional designs. Oilcloths, 2 yards wide. Per square yard35¢
- Linoleums, 2 yards wide. Per square yard, from45¢
- Inlaid Linoleums, 2 yards wide. Per square yard, from55¢
- Hammocks in a variety of styles and colors. Prices range down from \$7.50 to\$2.25
- Rag Rugs, in the hit-and-miss pattern. Size 36 x 72in. Regular \$2.50 each. Special Sale price\$1.25
- Swiss and Irish Point Lace Curtains, in a large range of very beautiful new designs. Regular value per pair, \$10.50, per pair, Monday\$4.75

A Choice Collection of Parlor Furniture

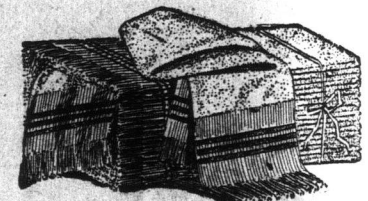
- Arm Chair, upholstered in green figured velour, neatly finished\$4.75
- Jardiniere Stands, in a variety of sizes, some with plain turned stalks, others fluted in quarter cut oak and birch-mahogany, some with shaped legs. Prices start as low as\$1.25
- DINING TABLES
- Dining Tables, round and square extension, Early English finish, also golden quarter cut oak\$12.90
- Square Dining Table, 5 square 42 x 42 legs open to 6ft. Has 5 square legs. Early English surface oak, also in golden oak. Price\$12.90
- Solid Oak Dining Table, round top, square pedestal. Early English or golden finish\$19.75
- CHINA CABINETS
- Very Handsome China Cabinets, shaped glass ends, fronts. Has 3 shelves. Golden finish\$29.75

DAVID SPENCER, Ltd.

A Splendid Assortment of Folding Go-Carts and English Baby Buggies

- Folding Go-Cart, with rubber tired wheels, very light. Prices ranging from \$3.90, \$2.90 down to\$1.90
 - Folding Go-Carts, all metal frame of superior quality, seat and back upholstered in leatherette, all complete with hood. Priced at\$16.50
 - Folding Go-Cart, similar design to the above, but lighter quality. Price\$11.75
 - Baby Buggy, with heavy wicker body, well upholstered in deep tufted leatherette. It is mounted on a good strong steel frame, and has thick solid rubber tires. Price\$34.75
 - English Baby Buggy, with wood body, well finished and upholstered in leatherette. The body is swung on springs and is an easy running and comfortable cart. Complete with heavy-tired wheels, hood, etc. Price\$52.50
 - English Baby Buggy, similar style to the above, but smaller and lighter. Price\$29.75
- Many other styles to choose from at prices that will meet with your approval.

Bargains in Blankets, Comforters, Sheetings, Towels, Etc., Monday



- 100 Pair White Fine Twill Blankets, pink and blue borders. Size 64 x 82. Per pair\$5.00
- 150 Pair Superior Fine Wool Blankets, with pink and blue borders. Size 68 x 86. Per pair\$6.50
- 125 Pair White Saxony Blankets, extra fine quality, with pink and blue borders. Per pair\$7.50
- 50 Pair Extra Fine Llama Blankets, extra large size. Per pair\$8.50
- 12 Pair Embroidery Comforts, covered with rich brocaded satin. Special, each\$20.00
- 10 Wool Filled Comforters, covered with floral mercerized satin. Special\$3.75
- 500 Pair Cotton Blankets, in white and grey, full double bed size. Special, per pair\$1.50
- Linen Embroidered and Drawnwork, consisting of Table Cloths, Squares, 5 o'clock Tea Cloths and Bureau Covers—at very special prices. 50 dozen to choose from—36x36, \$1.50 to 75c 45x45 Tea Cloth, \$2.50 to\$1.50
- 18x45 Runners, \$2.00 to\$1.00
- 12 Dozen Heavy Swiss Embroidered Pillow Shams and Bureau Covers. Special, each75c
- 24 Dozen Pure Linen Doyleys and Mats, trimmed heavy Cluny lace. Sizes from 6 in. to 24 in. Price, each, \$2.00 to15c
- Fine Embroidered End Huckabuck Guest Towels. Price, each, \$2.50 to\$1.25
- 2x2 Table Damask Cloth, floral and scroll design. Each \$2.00
- 2x2½ Table Damask Cloth, floral and scroll design. Each \$2.50
- 2x3 Table Damask Cloth, floral and scroll. Each\$3.00
- 3½x3½ Table Damask Cloth, heavy floral and scroll design. Each, \$8.50 to\$4.50
- 25 Dozen Table Cloths and Napkins, in sets, floral and scroll designs, in assorted designs. Per set\$3.90
- 50 Dozen Assorted Bleached Damask Napkins, assorted patterns. Per dozen\$1.25

Handsome Buffets and Sideboards in Solid Quarter-Cut Oak

- Buffet in fumed oak, mission design, case measures 54 x 22 over the top and 42in. high. Has panel ends and is mounted on hand-carved claw feet and is fitted with cupboards, one large drawer and two small drawers one of which is lined for silver. The back is 21in. high and is fitted with a large shelf and carries a beveled mirror 3ft. by 12in. This is a very neat piece of furniture, well finished throughout, and fitted with solid brass drop handles and escutcheons. Price\$49.75
- Buffet in fumed solid oak. The body measures 48 x 22in. over the top and 40in. high. Has shaped front and panel ends and is fitted with three cupboards, one long drawer for linen and one silver drawer fitted with plain turned knobs. The top is fitted with a best British beveled plate mirror, 40in. x 9½in., and one large shaped shelf. Price\$35.00
- Buffet in fumed oak. Body measures 48 x 19 over the top and 40in. high. Has panel ends, one large drawer, three small drawers, and two cupboards. The cupboard doors are decorated with a diamond strapwork design, and is furnished with quaint bronze handles. The back is simple and low, and is fitted with plate rail. Price\$40.00
- Sideboard in solid oak, Early English finish, top measures 20 x 48in., 40in. high. It is mounted on hand-carved claw feet, and carries one large shaped shelf supported by turned and carved pillars, also two shaped china brackets and an oval shaped beveled mirror, 27 x 32in., surmounted with neat carvings. Price\$55.00

VOL. L. NO. 466.

START DEBATE ON RECIP

Kansas and North Senators Speak in Favor of Agreement to Continue Today

CHAIRMAN PENRO EXPECTS EAR

Senator Gore Obtains Printing of Speech by Mr. Sexsmith in Parliament

WASHINGTON, June 14.—On the first day's consideration of the reciprocity bill listened to by Senators Curtis, of Kansas, and Cramer, of North Dakota, to the measure, made the finished business on the bill without opposition changed daily hours of meeting to noon.

Tomorrow Senator Nelson will speak in opposition to the bill.

Senator Penrose, in a speech tonight expressed confidence that the bill will be general co-operating the discussion to a Senator Bristow today introduced an amendment introducing the duties standard provision present law and refined the duty would be 55 cent on sugar testing 75 three and a half cents a national degree. Mr. Bristow's confidence that the amendment would be a considerable vote.

Senator Gore asked to leave for the printing of the bill in the Canadian parliament. Mr. Sexsmith was asked to take the vote on the reciprocity agreement. He declared that he painted a dark picture for Canada of the ratification of the bill.

For himself, Mr. Gore said middle ground, believing it come to neither.

MAILS ALL

Mr. G. J. Mowatt, Ottawa, Llanoch Ganges Burns Water's Edge

Mr. G. J. Mowatt, manager of Messrs. Mowatt & Co. of the gasoline launch was burned to the water Ganges Harbor on Monday visitor to the city yesterday which overtook his vessel that eight sacks of mail on board on Saturday, and intended to take the vessel on that day where the vessel was entrained. A delay occurred the necessity of having carried out and the mail back to the Ganges office was at last able to get away on Monday, and just as an accident occurred, caused by explosion of the engine.

The entire vessel was a couple of minutes. A man in was in charge and other man named Charles were driven out of the by the fire and they then sort to get into the mail boat to get out and save the fire spread along the rapidly, and they were driven the hold and were compelled the mails. All the mail and Mr. Mowatt carried no insurance against such

Chicago "Gun"

CHICAGO, June 14.—Plumbers against nine men like characterize as "lads" and "gun men," among Maurice Enright, business Plumbers' Union, who shooting and killing William man, a union labor agent today by the grand jury right the men indicted. Cade, Walter Stevens, Pe Harry Higgins, William ward Storgard, Joseph thur O'Connor. Three men which have resulted during fight between separate of the United Plumbers are charged in the indictment already was under indictment Gentlemen, whom he in a downtown saloon. They were held on bonds of \$250.

NELSON, B. C. June 14.—Honoring Honor to C. F. H. district person, Stanley R. morning fined \$100 with of some months in jail by trade Irvine. The fine