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Meetings Held by Conservative Candidate Give Indication of His Victory by Very large Majority

WILL GET SUPPORT OF ALL INTERESTS

Severe Criticism of Sir Wilfrid aurier's Attitude on Imperal Matters at Vancouver

VERNON. B.C., Sept. 9 .- Martin Burrell addressed a great meeting here last night, the opera house being filled to overflowing and many unable to get admittance.

Other speakers were J. A. McElvie and Mayor Husband. Mr. Husband is a life long Liberal, and greatly to the disgust of local supporters of the government he made a slashing anti-reci procity speech, objecting vigorously to the pact on economic, national and mperial grounds.

Mr. Burrell's tour so far has been a ecession of brilliant triumphs. He have a tragnificent majority. The fruit growers and farmers are solidly

Not So Loyal

VANCOUVER, B.C., Sept. 9.-While Alderman Stevens was addressing an audience at Squamish tonight, his ommittee rooms on Abbott street were packed by an enthusiastic assembly which listened with rapt attention to the speeches delivered against reciprocity and the Liberal administration. The chair was occupied by F. G. T. Lúcas, and the speakers were G. N. Haneq, A. M. Beattie, R R. Maitland and J. A. Harvey.

To show that the loyalty of Sir Wil frid was not so strong as some Liberals would have the people to believe. A Harvey clearly de. constrated several occasions when the premier had or been true to the best traditions of anaga as a part of the British empire Having regard to the attitude which Wilfrid had taken p on previous asions when there was a question of national policy at stake. Mr. Harvey that many Liberals were deserting party thoroughly convinced tha Curocity' would not be beneficial to anada. Instances were quoted when holding of the true principles which ere laid deep in the hearts of an whelmingly predominating number

citizens of the Dominion. When the North West rebellion was progress," said Mr. Harvey, "Sir ilfrid declared: 'I would shoulder my gun and join Louis Riel on the banks the Saskatchewan'." When war roke out in South Africa Sir Charles Tupper advocated that Canada should represented in the fighting forces f the Empire but the premier replied hat parliament could do nothing. Sir ilfrid, however, had to bend for the eeling ran so high that it was absotely imperative that Canada should He then wisely bowed to the ishes of the people and then had the temerity to claim the credit for send-

ng the troops to the front. Mr. Harvey then referred to the logy of a navy which Canada possed, and later referred to the memrable imperial conference of this at which Sir Wilfrid stated that ould not pledge himself to Canada sisting Britain if the Mother Counwent to war. "This," said the aker, "showed the grand career of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as an upholder of ritish institutions."

Hhe said that the reciprocity proosed today could be characterized in he same terms as Sir John Macdonald sed in 1891, when he used the words veiled treason." Only the past week Judge Lawler, one of the legal luminaries of the United States, had said hat annexation was the ultimate obect of reciprocity. The statements of resident Taft and Champ Clark had

iso to be remembered. 'The Canadians,' said Mr. Harvey, wanted no reciprocity; they were con tent to go on as they were and paddle heir own cance as they had done in rifice Canadian industries for American greed.

# OFFICER PUNISHED

Russian Military Court Finds Him Guilty of Selling Secret Doouments

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8 .- A milicourt at a private sitting today ried and sentenced to eight years penal rvitude and loss of his rights Capt. Postnikoff of the general staff. The charge against him was selling secret ocuments to agents of three powers. Capt. Postnikoff was president of the universal league of peace and the Rus-

sian Esperanto league. a result of the conviction of Capt Postnikoff the government has losed the Esperanto league, which is declared to be a convenient screen for international spies.

## FISHERIES TREATY

ashington Not Notified of Canada's ntion to Withdraw-Congress Views to be Ascertained

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- No official vord has reached Washington as Canada's intention to withdraw from the fisheries treaty of 1908 between the Dominion and the United States because of the delay on the part of this government in ratifying the regulations governing the fisheries of the interna-tional waters, by which the convention will become effective.

up by David Starr Jordan for the United States and Prof. Prince for Canada. As they include such matters as the inclusion of penalties, it is necessary that they be approved by congress. When submitted to congress they met with objections in the house by members from Michigan and in the senate by members from Washington Congress has not yet acted on the pro-posed legislation, and it is thought the state department will take the matter up with the senators and representatives with a view to ascertaining whether the regulations are unfair to the interests of the United States. If this is established it is likely that the matter will be taken up diplomotic ally with Canada, with a view to their

Prices of Milk Advanced

TORONTO, Sept. 9 .- At a meeting of ternoon the wholesale price of milk was increased by sixteen per cent. the high price of feed having been given as the reason. This means that the regular price of milk will be at once advanced to at least ten cents per quart.

Damage by Mome Storm NOME, Alaska., Sept. 9 .- The storm which raged fiercely in the roadstead all night, is abating today. Four lightwere driven ashore, and the oil wharf and pumps were washed into the sea. The coal wharf at Fort Davis was swept away. There was no loss of life. and a few thousand dollars will cover all the damage done,

Pierce Storm at Nome.

NOME, Alaska, Sept. 8 .- A fierce storm, rapidly increasing in intensity is raging here, with the surf running nder the waterfront buildings and within a few feet of Front street. River street is flooded. River barges owned by the J. G. Sesnon Company have been driven ashore. The steamers Luckenbach, Yucatan and Corwin are anchored in the roadstead. As yet the damage done has not been heavy.

Serious Disorders Break Out in Unruly Province of China People Rebel Against Payment of Taxes -

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- A crisis has arisen in the turbulent province of Szechuan in China and the foreign offices of the United States and other countries have taken precautionary steps for the safety of their citizens in that region.

American gunboats will be brought into play to guard American citizens and a formidable international naval array is at hand in Chinese waters. American Charge d'Affaires Willlams at Peking today cabled the state department that the situation had be come critical in Szechuan, where public meetings in various cities, accompanied by the closing of shops and schools and refusals to pay taxes, have culminated in serious disorders.

American Methodist missionaries at Chung King and Cheng Tu have informed Mr. Williams that none of them have yet left their posts, except that American and British women have left Chung Tu for Chung King.

Twenty-one districts are said to be affected by the present agitation. Tax eral officials have resigned, but resistance to the government has been passive rather than active. The Chinese foreign office has as-

sured the legations that protection will be given all foreigners and their property, and has offered escort to all who desired to leave the disturbed area. A British gunboat is now proceeding to Chia Ting, while three other gunboats, one British, one French and one German, are at Chung King. Admiral Murdock's flagship, the Saratoga, is at Woo Sung, the New Or-

United States gunboats are cruising in the Yangtse river. On receipt of today's disquieting reports, the department of state telegraphed the legation at Peking to request Admiral Murdock to dispose the American gunboats in the manner best calculated to forestall any danger

leans is at Shanghai and two or three

to American citizens. State department officials say there is no reason whatever to attribute the present uprising to the recent railroad projects in which the United States is interested. In fact these railways, as now planned under concessions, lie wholly outside the province of Sze-

chuan. The question of ultimate extension into that province has been set aside for possible future consideration.

# AND MR. TAF

Premier is Compelled to Give Attention to President's Remark on the "Parting of the Ways"

MANY PROMISES TO ONTARIO PEOPLE

Indications of Heavy Gains for Opposition in Quebec and Maritime Provinces—Liberat Defections

OTTAWA, Sept. 8 .- Sir Wilfrid Lauier's progress in Ontario encountered s snag yesterday. The prime minister had arranged to speak at Sudbury in the afternoon and at North Bay at night. He spoke at Sudbury, but not at North Bay. The reason for this was the unexpected and unpleasant discovery that Sir James Whitney, the prem ier of Ontario, was in North Bay emier Laurier and his lieutenants has no stomach for a trial of strength with the Ontario premier in the same town and on the same night. The North Bay arrangements were promptly cancelled and Sir Wilfrid continued on his way outh for today's meeting at Strat-

Sir Wilfrid has been at last forced to leal seriously with President Taft and is annexation utterances. He finds it mpossible to delude the Ontario electors into the belief that President Taft was not speaking from conviction in his speech on the "parting of the ways." He apparently at last is convinced per sonally that Mr. Taft is using reciprocity as a political weapon. The answe of the Canadian premier in Northern Ontario that Mr. Taft does not know what he is talking about and must not talk politics to Ontario is not accepted in Ontario as sufficient, or in any de-

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's public prediction that all of the eastern provinces will give increased Liberal majorities and that reciprocity will be operating inside of a few weeks, is utterly at variance with the known trend of pub lic opinion in every province from Lake Superior to the seaboard. The premier has been persuaded to hold a final meeting of the tour at Ottawa on September 18th in an effort to prevent an adminis tration landslide in the capital city, and he then goes to Quebec to vote and will likely get the returns on the 21st in Quebec City.

Rodolphe Forget, the Montreal finan cier who is running in Charlevoix and Montmorency, predicts the return of forty opposition candidates in Quebec The belief that a Conservative govern ment will soon be in power in Ottawa in having a pronounced beneficial effect on the eastern stock markets.

W. R. Hearst was invited to meet Mr Bourassa on the Champ de Mars. Montreal, tomorrow night and prove th statement that the United States trusts financed the anti-Laurier campaign. The answer comes that Mr. Heart is abroad and would not accept if he were at

Advices received here from the mari time provinces indicate heavy gains by the Conservatives in all three provinces.

Yamaska Contest. MONTREAL, Sept. 8 .- The announ ment was made today that Hon. J. A. Ouimet, formerly minister of public works during the last Conservative regime, and later judge of the court of King's bench, which place he resigned with a pension, has now abandoned the fight in Yamaska county, and following his decision the opposition organizer of that riding are in Montreal today looking for another man to contest the seat against J. A. O. Gladu, the Liberal

Premier's Last Resort. STRATFORD, Ont., Sept. 8 .- Premer Laurier kissed four little girls who gave him bouquets here today and tried to capture the women present at an open-air meeting by telling them articles would be cheaper under recip city. He prophesied that the Lord had delivered the Tories into his hands. Hon. George P. Graham characterized Mr. Bourassa as a monster and said if Premier Laurier did not secure a majority Canada would be at the of these anti-British, who would hold the balance of power.

Sir Wilfrid's Promises London, Ont., Sept. 8.—Sir Wilfrid aurier was given a hearty welcome by an audience of four thousand people at the Princess rink here this evening. although this city was not on his original itinerary, he was prevailed upon to assist the fight on behalf of John Millar McEvoy, the Liberal candidate, who is opposing Major Thomas Beattle, the former member of parliament. The gathering was a brilliant one and remained closely attentive, although there

were several outbreaks of heckling. The prime minister's speech was en tirely upon the government's reasons for bringing the reciprocity agreement into action, and he spent no little time tonight in attempting to ridicule the position of Mr. Borden in the present contest. On familiar lines of previous addresses he claimed broad benefits to the farmers of Mindlesex county for their apples and general farm produce,

while promising workingmen of the London factories that restrictions placed thereby on Canadian canning, packing and other food combines would lower their cost to the consumer.

The point of any newness in the premier's address was the promise that there would be no further alterations or revisions of Canada's tariff until an

e Semi-Meekly Colonist.

ample examination should be made. Mr. Bourages in Montreal MONTREAL, Sept. 8 .- Henri Bouassa carried his Nationalist campaign nto the heart of Montreal tenight. when he appeared in the Monument Naional before a huge crowd, comprising

both French and English speaking

electors, to set forth the aims, objects and tenets of Nationalism. and tenets of Nationalism.

The Nationalist leader was particularly emphatic in hit statement that his creed was not an anti-British one, though it involved the idea that Canada could best show her loyalty by first putting herself in a strong position. OSHAWA, Ont., Sept. 8.—Hon. Clif-

ford Sifton spoke here tonight in the interests of W. Smith, the Conservative andidate, and had a great reception Robert McLaughlin, a lifelong Liberal. and one of the prominent citizens, presided. Mr. Sifton's address was devoid of all fireworks, being a cool logical exposition of what would result from

Trade Commissioner at Birmingham OTTAWA, Sept. 9 .- W. A. McKinnon, Canadian trade commissioner at Birmingham, has resigned. His successor will be J. E. Roy, trade commissioner at Havana.

Vote on Liquor Question

SEATTLE, Sept. 9 .- By the filing of a petition containing four hundred more than the required thirty per cent of the vote cast at the previous election the auditor of King county, which in cludes the city of Seattle, was directed to call for a vote of the unincorporated part of the county on the liquor question on November 14. The filing of the petition makes such action of the auditor mandatory. If the vote is against the saloons, sale of liquor as a beverage will be unlawful in all of King county except the incorporated towns.

Stealing From C. P. B. WINNIPEG, Sept. 9 .- Another big plot to steal goods from cars of the Canadian Pacific railway was unearthed by Detective Andrews, head of the C. P. R. secret service. The amount involved exceeds fifteen hundred dollars. Two

machinists' helpers named Moss and Wright were arreste. Several confederates who got none of the booty will not be prosecuted. One of the men arrested built a house of the stolen lumber, and even used in its construction steampipes stolen from the cars in the yard at Souris.

Find it Necessary in Quebec for Three Ministers to Undertake Double Contests-Premier Runs in Soulanges

MONTREAL, Sept. 8 .- A significant development as election day draws near is the acceptance by government ministers of nominations in two separate constituencies of this province. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to run in Soulanges and also in Quebec East. The latter seat he has occupied for years, and there he is practically sure of election. In Soulanges the Liberal party was rent by dissension, and Sir Wilfrid is faced by a strong local man in Dr.

Lortie, the opposition candidate. The postmaster general in the Laurier ministry, Dr. Henri Beland, is running in his old constituency of Beauce, where the normal majority is in four figures, and also in Montmagny, which is a nationalist stronghold, represented at Quebec by Armand Lavergne, the lieutenant of Mr. Bourassa, in his campaign against Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The minister of the navy and fisheries, Hon. Bodolphe Lemieux, is to contest Rouville as well as his former

constituency of Gaspe, in which he is The nomination of the ministers in these double constituencies is construed by the opposition as an evidence of weakness, for if the election should be close it will deprive the Liberals of three votes in the first division of the house, assuming that the ministers are

elected in both constituencies for which they are running. Under the rules, a member of parliament cannot resign until a speaker has been elected, and it is foreseen that in case the parties are closely divided the test vote will come on the election for speaker.

. Gold From Nome.

SEATTLE, Sept. 8 .- The s.s. Senator Claims Site of City arrived from Nome yesterday with 240 passengers and \$750,000 gold bullion consigned to San Francisco. Besides this gold many of the passengers carried treasure. O. P. Goss had \$50,000 in dust, the result of two years of toil in the Yukon. Wong Loy, a Chinese, laborer who had employed his spare time in panning out Yukon gravel, had nembers of the crew of the gasoline schooner S. Redfield, which was totally wrecked on Cape Prince of Wales re cently. The schooner was laden with supplies for the government Indian Most of the cargo was saved land in part payment for his services and will be forwarded by another boat. in that war.

Brought News that Blue Funnel Liner Fell in with Disabled lapanese Schooner After Typhoon

JAPANESE TO ABANDON PORT ARTHUR

Naval Base will be Changed to Korean Harbor-Trouble is Likely Between China and Portugal at Macao

The steamer Orteric, Capt. Findlay, of he Weir line, reached the outer wharf for the first time yesterday morning from Manila, Hongkong and the usual ports of call, leaving Yokohama on August 29th, with a full cargo of 15,000 tons measurement, including big shipthe staterooms were even filled with tea. The steamer brought 8 saloon and Chinese steerage passengers. She aped several typhoons when in eastern waters, on three occasions being just outside the typhoon area. A strong gale was encountered four days ago when en route across the Pacific. and thick fog was encountered when nearing the Vancouver island coast. The saloon passengers were: John Houston E. A. McHardy, G. K. Bennett and Mr. and M.s. Seepaggi from Manila, Mrs. Atwood and Abdul Dour, a Syrian, from Hongkong, and George Maxner, of Seattle, who made the round trip. News was brought by the Orteric that

the steamer Protesilaus, of the Blue Funnel line, en route from Victoria to Yokohama, went to the assistance of the distressed Japanese schooner Sado Maru, which was flying signals of disoff the Japanese coast after being badly buffetted by a typhoon. The schooner's bows were crushed in and her maintreet broken. She was unable to make any great headway and asked to be towed into port. Capt. Campbell agreed, and two cables were attached to the schooner, but before proceeding any great distance the hawsers parted and the tow had to be given up. The crew had plenty of provisions and will probably be able to sail in as she is in ballast and her foremast is still standing. Capt. Campbell, before leaving the schooner, sent his first officer and doctor aboard, offering Yokohama, but the Japanese master, speaking for the eleven members of the crew, would not accept this offer and Captain Campbell, having done all he could and given all the time possible

resumed his course for Yokohama. New Maval Station.

News was brought by the Orteric that the Japanese naval authorities have decided to abolish the naval station at Port Arthur in favor of Chinhai Bay, Korea. The officials at Port Arthur have been notified and steps begun for carrying out the plan.

The steamer Orteric also brought news that an armed clash is anticipated between China and Portuguese authorities at Macao as a result of a border dispute which had reached an acute stage when the steamer left. The trouble is brought to a climax as a result of the resumption of dredging opera tions by th ePortuguese. The work had been stopped following the despatch of Chinese troops to the border. Arrivals by the Orteric reported that

nditions along the Yangtze river are terrible, following the recent disastrous floods. The arrivals tell of the ruined crops, corpses and houses floating down the river and threatened famine which will affect many millions. Since then another great flood is reported by cable drowning over 100,000 people. An arriv al at Yokohama from Hankow said: "The Yangtze river has risen until the water is at the top of the artificial bank, which is more than fifty feet

above the low water mark. The great rich valley of Hankaw is an inland sea extending from mountain to mountain running parallel with the river, and in some places the flood is fifty miles in width. The crops are entirely ruined and famine is again certain. are continually passing down the river and many corpses are seen. The lower valley has just suffered a great famine It is sad to contemplate the homeless conditions of the millions here now. "Navigation is dangerous and many steamers have been stranded. Business

is very bad and the exchange is very low, making the importing of goods al most impossible, although it is correspondingly favorable for exporting on ac count of the new regulation of the United States regarding the prohibition of the importation of colored teas."

SPOKANE, Sept. 9 .- One thousand acres of land in Ohio, including the entire site of Wilmington, a town of 3,000 people, is claimed by Mrs. Margaret Ray, of Moscow, Idaho, as her property. Mrs. Ray has now placed her claim in the hands of a Spokane attorney, H. W. Rich, who is investigating the case with the intention of bringing suit in the Ohio courts for the property. Mrs. Ray, who is 70 years claims to be the grand-daughter of Thomas Shaw, who served in the American revolution and took the Ohio

# GEORGIAN BAY CANAL

Robert Perks Expects to Sect

HAVANA, Sept. 9, Sir Robert Peyks the British contractor, who is a member of the firm of Macarthur, Perks & Co., of Ottawa, said today he had received assurances from the Canadian government that it will act immediately in the matter of financing the proposed construction of the Georgian Bay ship canal. His firm, he said, expects to secure the contract for the work, which will take ten years and the expenditure of \$150,000,000.

Boor Fighter Leses Decision

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 5—Although he save Charles Dalton a terrific beating in thirteen out of the filteen rounds fought, Boer Unhold lost the decision in the main event of the Admission Day cord at Vernen arena yesterday. In every round up to the thirteenth Unhold reached Dalton's storage of the control of the contro stomach at will, but Dalton showed unusual stamina and was able to put the Boer to the floor for the count of nine in the fourteenth round. The decision against Unholz was unpopular with the

Shipowners' Association
The British Columbia Shipowners' as sociation has been formed with head quarters at Vancouver. The officers elected were: Capt. Worsnop, manager of the Canadian-Mexican line, president, Capt. Troup, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Coast service. vicepresident; Capt. Bissett, president of the president; Mr. W. D. Whitehead, manager of the Coast Steamship Co., secretary-treasurer, and Mr. Galt, of the the board of directors. The latter will consist of the four officers and Mr.

The Islands Route

The steamer Joan is expected to take the place of the steamer City of Nanaimo on the run to the Gulf islands during the coming week. A resident of the islands who was in Victoria yes-terday said he wished to call the attention of Victoria merchants to the fact that goods shipped by them should be marked according to the C. P. R. schedule, and instead of marking goods for South Salt Spring they should mark them Fulford harbor, and instead of, for Pender island, the mark Hope bay should be used.

Nationals Defeat Shamrocks.

HONTHEAL: Sept. 3.—Before a larger of the Nationals defeated the Shamrocks by a score of 14 to 2. The Shamrocks showed class at first, attacking wit supprising skill but fizzled out very quickly and save for spasmodic returns, the gamwas not an even contest.

# DEMEDE MODITE

Federation of Harriman Lines Workers to Consider Strike Ouestion-Notice to Illinois Central Men

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8 .- Officials of the five shop craft unions comprised in the federation of shop workers on the Harriman lines probably will de termine definitely at a meeting tomorrow what they will do about the refusal of Julius Kruttschnitt, vice president and superintendent of maintenance of the system, to recognize the federation as such.

No one who could be found tonight believed that Mr. Kruttschnitt, who acted under full authority from Judge Robert Lovett, president of the Harriman lines, will recede in the least from his position. That is considered one of the certainties.

It was regarded tonight as almost fully determined at a meeting today between the general advisory committee of the unions and their general officers, that the union men neither will recede from their vote, already taken, authorizing a strike, nor agree to letting the question of recognition of the federation go over for six months, three months or any other time.

If there is any way to avert a collision, the general officers of the union, who from the first have hoped to avoid a strik, declared themselves ignorant of it tonight, although they said no one could predict safely what would happen at tomorrow's meeting. Illinois Central Situation

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 .- Aside from the announcement that the Illinois Central shopmen had been notified by their union heads to hold themselves in readiness for a strike, there was no development in that railroad's labor situation

today. Union officials maintained that the issuance of the warning to the employees did not necessarily portend a strike,

The officials said that as a walk-out was a possibility, they thought it best to have the men in a state of preparedness. Now that word to the unions has gone out, they said the shops could

be cleared in a few hours. According to W. F. Kramer, chairman of the legislative board, which has the local situation in hand, there is little likelihood of further action by his ommittee until Sunday.

COBURG, Germany, Sept. 9 .- Baron von Erffa, court chamberlain, was killed in an auto accident here today.

# GRAVE DANGER TO MORRIGHERS

Ordered by Viceroy to Leave Cheng Tu and Travel Through Hostile Country-No Message from Them

ESCORT OF TROOPS NOT RELIABLE

Trouble Caused by Unpopularity of Railway Programme and Devastating Floods-in Yangtse Vailey

PEKIN, Sept. 9 .- For three days no ressage has been received from the nundred foreigners who gathered at Cheng Tu. capital of Szechuen province. for safety from the mobs which have been running riot in the surrounding districts for some time. The Chinese viceroy ordered the foreigners to leave the city, and it is believed they are now making their way toward the Yangtse Kiang, three hundred miles, by cart or river through a country where antiforeign placards have been posted for

It is understood the fugitives under the escort of Chnese troops, but it is considered questionable if these troops would oppose their people should an attack be made on the foreigners. There are British gunboats on the Yangtse above the gorges which extend from Ychang to Chung King. The American subjects were ordered up the river, but were unable to proceed above Ychang, many hundreds of miles from

Cheng Tu. The Americans among the refugees number 30. With the exception of a representative of an American Tobacco company, all are Methodist or Baptist pissonaries. Placards that have been posted in many places state that for-eign bankers have been enriching them-

selves on the poverty-stricken Chinese.

The most influential Chinese newspapers in Pekin give unqualified support to the agitation in the province, and petitions have been presented asking that the railway programme be rescinded and that the provinces be permitted to construct the lines which have been projected by the government with the aid of foreign capital.

It is pointed out that a surrender on the part of the government would mean the gravest calamities. In the first place, no railways would be constructed, as it already has ben urged by the government that the provincal authorities are incompetent for such a task, as well as corrupt. In the second place. it would practically mean the termination of government control in the provinces, and finally a reactionary lapse would be certain, which some of the legations believe would be the beginnng of the empire's downfall.

The flood situation in China is the most serious in years. From Hankow comes reports that troops are driving the flood refugees from the cities. An

English paper in Shanghai says: "We suppose that half the population of the Yangtse Valley must be supported through the comng winter or starve. Probably this is the most appalling disaster in the history of China."

Mard Journey for Pugitives

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 .- If the vicercy of Cheng Tu has asked the foreign residents to leave, Dr. H. L. Canright, who has been a medical missionary there for 25 years, said today that they must comply, even though leaving means a ong and difficult journey in a country infested with robbers. The foreign colony in the metropolis f western China numbers barely 100.

and the nearest foreign warships are at

Chung King, 500 miles away. At the same time Dr. Canright, who here on a visit, does not believe the lives of foreigners are in danger, although an anti-foreign uprising may destroy their property. If the danger becomes acute, he said, the British. French and German gunboats at Chung King might send marines in small boats up the Yangtse Kiang to Kia Tinge,

refugees coming down the river. Dr. Canright's own advices, letters written a month or two ago, speak of the growing hostility of the native attitude toward foreigners, but mention no actual demonstrations. Dr. Canright went to Cheng Tu as a medical missionary for the Methodist Episcopal misionary board in 1891 and is about

within 100 miles of Cheng Tu, to meet

to return to his post. "The principal cause behind the present trouble," he said today, "is the government's railroad project. To carry out plans to construct, a road from Shanghai to Cheng Tu, a distance of 500 miles along the river, the viceroy levied heavy taxes. The people are complaining of this and attribute their

hardship to foreign ideas. "The present floods Yangtse Klang have added to the popular feeing against foreigners, because the people believe this trouble is the vengeance of the earth dragons on those who have disturbed them by digging for the railroad."

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# PRIZES AWARDAD

Rain Mars Conclusion of Event which was Notable in History of B C. Agricultural Association

The annual Victoria exhibition come and gone. Unfortunately the rain interfered with the last day's attendance. It was confidently expected the crowd would come close to that of Thursday, the civic holiday, However while the grandstand was thronged the patronage wasn't what the attractions would have warranted under other circumstances.

The races were just as creditable as anticipated. Bland S., the famous trotter from the northwest, having no dif ficulty in establishing a new record and winning the \$50 bonus offered by the association for such a performance.

While the fair is generally set down as having been a signal success from the standpoint of merit whether it will prove so financially is a question, Secretary Sangster not yet having had an opportunity to prepare a statement. Although the Citizen Day receipts were probably as great as has ever been taken at the local show the inclemency of the weather on Friday and Saturday may have more than counterbalanced the advantage

Saturday being "Getaway Day." and moreover, an exceedingly dismal one, the operators of the different side shows were in anything but a good humor. The noise of energetic "boosters" was replaced by that or the hammer and axe. They were engaged in pulling their temporary homes to pieces, the grounds practically being deserted by evening Inside the various buildings much the same work was in progress although the exhibiters had men in charge until the gates closed at night. In fact everywhere the restless spirit was evident By tomorrow morning the tents with their tempting "games" touted by confidential ballyhos, the exhibits which have proved so entertaining to hundreds the stock which has been designated as the finest that has been seen on the island, and the other exhibits will have vanished. The 1912 show has passed

down into history. The following is the complete hither to unpublished list of prizes awarded: Life studies, portraits-1st. D. S. Cameron.

Still life, fruit, flowers, etc., from nature or model-1st, Mrs. D. P. Har.

## Water Colors, Crayons, etc. (Professionals)

Landscape or marine-1st, D. S. Cam-

Still life, fruit, flowers, etc.-1st, D. S. Cameron.

## Water Colors-Original (Amateurs)

Landscape or marine-1st, Mrs. Altree Coley; 2nd, J. B. Corson. Still life, fruit, flowers, etc., from nature or model-1st, Anna Macdowall; 2nd, Violet Harman. Animals, from life-1st, Frank Tose

sign for given spaces-1st, J. Her derson; 2nd, Muriel Nicholson. Design for border-1st, Muriel Nicholson; 2nd, Katharine Small.

## Miscellaneous (Professionals.

Pen and ink drawing, free hand-1st, J. B. Corson. Portrait in crayon or pastel-1st, Mrs. D. R. Harris.

Oil Colors-Original (Amateurs) Landscape or marine-1st, Mrs. Leaver; 2nd, Mrs. Altree Coley.

Still life, fruit, flowers, from nature model-1st, Mrs. F. Leaver; 2nd, Miss M. Beattie. Animals from life-2nd, Miss M.

China Painting (Amateurs)

Best half dozen cups and saucers-1st, E. H. Steinmetz. Best half dozen plates-1st, E. H. Steinmetz. Best collection-1st, Miss Pinch; 2nd, E. H. Steinmetz.

Miscellaneor

(Professionals) Pyrography in relief-1, John M Scoular; 2, Jno. M. Scoular. Pyrography, plain-1, John M. Scou-

(Amateurs)

Wood carving, relief-1, Mrs. Saltmarsh; 2, Mrs. D. R. Harris. Pierced brass-1, Francis Tuckig; 2, Mrs. M. E. Creek.

Boy or Girl Under 16 Years of Age. Water color, landscape or marine (original)-2, Margaret Carey. Water color, still life, fruit, flowers, etc., from nature or model (original)-

2. Margaret Carey. Water color, animal or figure (copy), original to be exhibited-2, Miss E. J. Pencil drawing, freehand-2, George

Drawing, shaded (no color)-1, Winifred Winterburn.

Photography (Amateurs Only)

Portraiture-2, Robert S. Little. Landscape, which may include architectural subjects, interior or exterior-1, Robert S. Little. Marine-2. Robert S. Little

Enlargements. A print from the orig-Leaver. inal negative must be exhibited with the enlargement-1, Mrs. J. H. Cox. Studies from nature-2, Robert Charlotte Watson.

Best Collection Fancy Work (Amateurs Only)

Best collection of fancy work, one person's work, collection to consist of not less than ten different classes-1, Mrs. Fred W. Grant.

Cotton embroidery on linen-1, J. B. Corson; 2, Mrs. P. Kelling. Embroidery (Bulgarian) -1, Mrs.

ery on silk or satin-1, Simons: 2. Mrs. M. E.

Bentley; 2, Mrs. Jeeves. proidery, Mount Mellick, any ar 1, Mrs. S. Brethour; 2, Mrs. Dun lechiam embrodery, any article H. Steinmetz; 2, Miss Reverco Fire screen, hand embroidered-1, J

Mrs. Fred W. Grant; 2, Mrs. S. Brethour Six desert doileys, embroidered-1, J.

Lelievre; 2, Mrs. P. Lelievre. Tea cosy, embroidered—1, Miss Manee McInnes; 2, Mrs. E. L. Fawcett. Mrs. M. E. Townsley; 2, Mrs. Fred Pair pillow shams, hand embroidered -1, Mrs.\ Tuckey; 2, Mrs. Fred W

Corset cover, hand embroidered-Night dress, hand embroidered-1 Mrs. Phoebe Simons; 2, A. J. McDowall.

-1 Mrs. E. McL. Smith. Shirt waist, embroidered on Mrs. Phoebe Simons; 2, Mrs. M. Townslev. P. Kelly: 2. Mrs. J. Belanger.

English eyelet, any article-1, Mrs. J elanger; 2, Mrs. Phoebe Simo Best specimen drawn work-1, Mrs C. P. Kinney: 2. Mrs. E. L. Fawcett. Ribbon: work-1, J. B. Corson; 2, Mrs.

F. Leaver. Cross stitch on linen-1, J. B. Leaver; Mrs. C. P. Kinney. Child's dress, summer, hand made Miss Allan.

Hand made lace, Battenberg-1, Mrs. Bird. Hand made lace, point-1, J. B. Cor-

Hand made lace, Honiton-1, Mrs Houghton. Heal: 2. Mrs. E. O. Weston. Pancy Work Hand made lace, guipure-1st, J.

2nd, J. B. Corson. Tatting, any article-1st, J. B. Corson: 2nd, Miss Blake. Irish crotchet lace, any article-1st. and 2nd. Grace Armstrong. Crochet lace, cotton in lengths-1st, Knitted lace, cotton in lengths-1st,

Mrs. E. A. Orchard. Slippers, crochet-1st, Mrs. E. L. Fawcett. Shirt, infants' crocheted-1st, Miss A. E. Snelling.

Best specimen Raffia work-1st, Mrs. M. Wilkins. Slippers, knitted-1st, Mrs. Fred W. Frant; 2nd, Mrs. A. Longfield. Gloves, knitted-1st, J. B. Corson and. Mrs. E. McL. Smith Socks, knitted-1st, J. B. Corson; 2nd,

Mrs. Vev. Stockings, knitted-1st, J. B. Corson Bicycle stockings-1st, J. B. Corson. Shirt, infants' knitted-1st, J. B. Coron: 2nd. Miss A. E. Snelling.

Darned socks or stockings-1st, J. B. Corson. Best fire screen, hand painted-1st,

Mrs. F. Leaver. (Ladies over 60 years of age) Knitted socks, fancy-1st, Mrs. Knitted socks plain-1st, Mrs. Grant:

2nd, J. B. Corson. Corson; 2nd, Mrs. Grant. Crocheted lace-1st, J. B. Corson; and, Mrs. A. Scoweroft Knitted lace-1st, Mrs. E. A. Orchard:

2nd, Mrs. Walker. Knitted bedspread-1st, Isabella Peacock; 2nd, Mrs. M. A. Cullin, sr.

Netted doileys-1st, W. Noble. Tatting-1st. J. B. Corson. Centrepiece, silk embroidered-1st, J. B. Corson.

English eyelet, any article-1st and nd. Mrs. Walker. Girls 16 years old and over 12 years f age:

Best specimen plain needlework, one garment-1st. Katherine Kinney. Trimmed pinafore, hand made-1st. Dorothy Hay.

Hemstitched handkerchief-1st, Louise Durand; 2nd, M. T. Garesche. Buttonholes on linen, 6-1st, Beatrice Murtagh; 2nd, Miss Denise Harris. Best dressed doll, each garment hand nade-1st, Miss F. Leeder; 2nd, Bella Jackson.

Best trimmed hat (doll's)-1st, Beatice Murtagh; 2nd, Rose Jones. Drawn work, any article-1st, Kath erine Kinney; 2nd, Miss Denise Harris, Silk embroidery on linen-1st, Miss Denise Harris; 2nd, Edith Edwards. Embroidered sofa pillow-1st, Miss Denise Harris; 2nd, Katherine Kinney.

Best specimen lazy dazy-1st, Katherine Kinney. Pin cushion-1st, Miss Denise Harris; 2nd, Rietta kobertson Handkerchief or glove case-1st, M. . Garesche; 2nd, Florence McMillan.

Fancy work bag-1st, Miss Denise Harris; 2nd, Katherine minney. Fancy afternoon apron-1st, Rietta Robertson; 2nd, Miss Denise Harris. Crocheted lace (cotton)-1st, Gladys Murtagh.

Fancy collar (girl's)-1st, Miss Denise Harris; 2nd, Gladys Murtagh. Darned socks or stockings-1st, Winnifred Winterburn; 2nd, Beatrice Murtagh. Girls 12 years old and over 9 years

of age: Handkerchief, hemstitched-1st, Dorothy E. Kinney; 2nd, Jessie Winterburn. Outline work on linen-1st, Lilian Robson; 2nd, Jessie Winterburn.

Girls 12 Years and Over 9 Years of Age Best trimmed hat (doll's)-1, Iris N. Silk embroidery on linen-1, Iris N Best sofa cushion-1, Julia Kent; 2,

Best pin cushion-1, Dorothy E. Kin Darned socks or stockings-1, Jessie Winterburn; 2, Kathleen Jackson, Girls 9 Years of Age and Under.

Outline work, any article-1, Maple Vinterburn; 2, Marjorie Watson. Ketle or iron holder-1, Maple Win-Hemstitching-1, Anna Belanger.

Boys Under 12 Years of Age imen needlework-1. Free

Domestic Science

Bread, white (2 loaves baked in a n)—1, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2, Mrs. E. P n)-1. Mrs. W. E. Heat: 2. Mrs. H

hn Sherburn; 2, Mrs. C. P. Kinney. Heal; 2, Mrs. C. P. Kinney. Plain biscuits, 1 dozen—1, Mrs. E. C eston; Mrs. C. P. Kinney. Scotch shortbread-1, Mrs. E. G. on; 2, Mrs. J. Tufts. Cookies, 1 dozen-1, Mrs. on; 2, Irene Bannerman.

Cake, pound-1, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2, M. F. Durand. Cake, layer-1, Mrs. C. J. House; 2 Mrs. E. O. Wilson. Cake, sponge, not layer—1, Mrs. A longfield; 2, Hon. E. Dewdney Cake, fruit-1, Mrs. J. Belanger;

Cake, chocolate-1. Mrs. E. O. Wes on; 2, Rita Sargent. Cake, seed-1, Mrs. Fred W. Grant . Mrs. F. Brooks. Plum pudding-1, Mrs. E. O. Weston Mrs. W. A. Jam

Mince meat-1. Mrs. A. Longfield: 2 Mrs. A. W. Green Fruit ple-1. Mrs. W. E. Heal: 2. Mrs. E. O. Weston. Meat pie-1. Mrs. W. A. Jameson: Mrs. Jas. J. Robson. Sweet pickles-1, Mrs. W. E. Heal:

Mrs. John Sherburn. Best assortment of pickles (at least kinds)-1, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2, Mrs. John Sherburn. Best assortment of jams (at least inds)-1, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2, Mrs.

John Sherburn. Best assortment of jellies (at leas kinds)-1, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2, L. S. Little. Best assortment of canned or bottle fruit (at least 3 kinds)—1, Mrs. W. E.

Best assortment bottled fruit, ladie over 60 years of age-1, Mrs. W. S. Boorman; 2. L. S. Little. Netting, any article-1st, Mr. Spence; Marmalade, orange-1, Mrs. Sherburn: 2. Mrs. Fred W. Grant. Best display by one person of articles ot entered in any other class and no less than ten different classes-1. Mrs. Jose McCoy; 2, Mrs. W. A. Jameson. Best display of women's work by men's institute-1. Gorden Head Wo

> nen's institute. For Girls Fifteen Years and Under Bread, brown-1, Miss Inglis. Bread, white-1, Winnifred Creed; 2, Tiss Inglis. Baking powder biscuits-1. Ilace Ter-7: 2. Bessie Jacklin.

Doughnuts, 6-1, Bessie Jacklin. Scones, 6-1, Bessie Jacklin; 2. Ilace erry. Ginger bread-1, Margaret A. Kenney Bessie Jacklin. Ginger snaps-1. Bessie Jacklin: Margaret A. Kenney. cookies-1, Dorothea Hay: 2

Bessie Jacklin. For Girls Pifteen Years and Under Beefsteak pie-1, Airlie M. Watson; Bessie Jacklin. Plain cake, iced-1, B. H. Sargent; 2

Bessie Jacklin. Laver cake-1 Gertrude Flett: 2 Gladys Steinmetz. Nut cake-1, Dorothea Hay; 2, Gertrude Flett. Table jellies-1, B. H. Sargent;

For the best loaf of bread made from Robin Hood flour-1, Mrs. M. E. Townsley; 2, Mrs. J. H. Ritchie. For the best loaf of bread made by any lady, non-professional, from Lake of the Woods Milling Co.'s Five Roses flour-1, Mrs. C. P. Kinney; 2, Mrs. H.

Mercer. For the best loaf of home-made bread made by any lady, non-professional, made from Royal Household flour-1 Mrs. Fawcet; 2, Irene Bannerman. For the best loaf of bread made by any lady, non-professional, from Royal Standard flour-1, Edith Noble; 2, Mrs.

W. Holder. Natural History Entomology, best amateur collection of insects (beetles, moths, butterflies,

etc., native of British Columbia)-1, C H. Blackmore. Intermediate Grade. Penmanship-1, Clifford Taylor;

Katherine Small. Meedlework, Senior Grade Best trimmed corset cover-1, Se Yur Wah; 2, Violet Parnt. Best six buttonholes-1, Margurite Musson; 2. Hilda Jenkinson Best darned socks and stockings-1

Hilda Jenkinson; 2, Dorothy Watson. Intermediate Grade

Best flannel skirt-1, Ella McKenzie; , Vera Basso. Best trimmed apron-1, Hilda Machin Mildred Sharp.

Junior Grade Best hemmed handkerchief-1, Winni-

red Sproule; 2, Maple Winterburn. Best trimmed pinafore-1, Lily Widdison; 2, Gertrude Keatings. Kindergarten, Miscellaneous For drawing, pencil or crayon-1, W r. Garesche; 2, Clifford Taylor.

For drawing, freehand-1, Winifred Winterburn. For drawing geometrical-1, Ivan M Taylor; 2, Winnifred Winterburn. For drawing, animals or heads-1

Margaret Carey. Painting, flowers-1. Edith Lilian tichardson; 2, Edith Lilian Richardson. Painting, figures-1, Winnifred Win erburn; 2, Maude Christie. Painting, scenery-1, Edith Lilian Richardson; 2, Edith Lilian Richardson

Commercial Fruit Exhibit

Painting, any subject-1. Edith Lilian

Richardson; 2, Winnifred Winterburn.

Best display of fruits, commercia varieties, packed for market in standard packages, not less or more than two boxes or crate of each variety, and more than six varieties in any one class, apples, pears, prunes, plums, peaches: 1, Errington & Cantwell; 2 Thos. A. Brydon.

One box of apples wrapped, one box of apples unwrapped, one box of pears wrapped, one crate of prunes, one crate of plums: 1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, H. H. Grist. Best display of three commercial

es fall apples, packed for ma standard packages, two boxes of the total states of the standard packages, two boxes of the two boxes of two boxes of the two boxes of the two boxes of two , H. E. Cook; 2, Thos. A. Brydon; 8, H. Best display of threes

arieties winter apples, packed for mar-et in standard packages, two boxes of ach variety, size of fruit 3½ to 4 er: 1, Thos: A. Brydon.
Best display five boxes one variety fall ples, packed for market in standard ckages, size of fruit 31/2 to 4 tier;

Cook. Best display five boxes one variety winter apples, packed for market in standard packages, size of fruit 3½ to 4 tier: 1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, Thos. A. Brydon; 3, H. M. Ozard. Best display four commercial varieties packed for market in standard

ckages, two boxes of each variety: A. Smith; 2, H. E. Cook. Best display of plums and prunes ve commercial varieties, packed fo market in standard packages, two crates of each variety: 1. Errington & Cant-

Best collection by individual growers, six varieties, five each: 1, C. T. Higginson & Son; 2, Geo. Heatherbell.

Duchess of Oldenburg: 1, H. H. Grist; H. E. Cook. Yellow Transparent: 1, I. Peters;

Gravenstein, five: 1. Errington Cantwell; 2, C. T. Higginson & Son. Alexander, five: 1, H. E. Cook: 2, Geo Maiden's Blush, five: 1, J. A. Smith; Catherine Small.

Wolf River, five: 1, J. A. Smith. Twenty-ounce rippin, five: 1, J. A mith; 2, E. James. Snow, five: 1, Geo. Heatherbell; 2, J.

A. Smith. Wealthy, five: 1, H. E. Cook; 2, Edgar Fleming. Blenhem Orange, five; 1, Thomas Adam: 2, C. T. Higginson & Son. McIntosh Red, five: 1, J. A. Smith. New named fall variety, five: 1, C. T. Higginson & Son; 2, Thos. A. Brydon. Fallawater, five: 1, Thos. A. Brydon King of Tompkins, five: 1, H. E.

Cook; 2, Errington & Cantwell. Ribston Pippin, five: 1, Geo. Heather pell: 2, Thos. A. Brydon, Rhode Island Greening, five: 1, J. A mith. Baldwin, five: 1, Thos. A. brydon; 2, Thos. Adam.

Northern Spy, five: 1, C. T. Higginson

Son; 2, Thos. A. Brydon. Spitzenburg, five: 1, J. A. Smith Golden Russet, five: 1, C. T. Higginson Son; 2, Chandler Bros. Bell Flower, five: W. L. Sea: 2. Geo Heatherbell. Canada Red, five: 1, C. T. Higginson Son. Yellow Newton Pippin, five: 1, Thos

. Brydon. Stark, five: 1, C. T. Higginson & Son: J. A. King. Canada Reinette, five: 1, C. T. Higgin son & Son. Grimes Golden Pippin, five: 2. J. A smith. Jonathan, five: 1, C. T. Higginson

Lemon Pippin, five: 1, Geo. Heather-Blue Pearmain, five: 1, C. T. Higgin, son & Son Salome, five: 1, C. T. Higginson & So Red Cheek Pippin, five: 1, J. A. Cox's Orange Pippin, five: 1, H. H. rist: 2. Thos.

Peasgood's Nonsuch, five: 1, H. T. Oldfield; 2, H. E. Cook. Mann, five: 1, J. A .Smith. Bell de Boskoop, five: 1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, H. E. Cook. Ben Davis, five: 1, J. A. Smith New named winter variety, five: 1, J

Peters; 2, Geo. Heatherbell.

Best collection by individual growers five varieties, five each: 1, Thos. A. Brydon; 2, C. T. Higginson & Son. Dr. Guel Guyot, five: 1, Thos. A. Bry don; 2, Edgar Fleming. Louise Bonne de Jersey, five; 1, Thos. A. Brydon; 2, C. T. Higginson & Son.

Bartlett, five: 1, Thos. Adams; 2, Edgar Fleming. Howell, five: 1, C. T. Higginson & Son Duchesse d'Angouleme, five: 1, C. T. Higginson & Son Beurre Hardy, five: 1, Chandler & Sor Beurre Boussock, five: 1, Errington &

Cantwell; 2, H. E. Cook. Any other fall variety, five: 1, Chandler Bros; 2, Thos A. Brydon. New name, fall variety, five: 1, Thos A. Brydon. Beurre Clairgean, five: 1, Errington

Cantweli; 2, Geo. Heatherbell. Beurre d' Anjou, five: 1, C. T. Higginson & Son. Beurre Bosc, five: 1, Thos. A. Brydon; , Errington & Cantwell. Rivers Princess, five: 1, H. H. Grist Thos. A. Brydon.

Any other winter variety: 1, Joseph Freeman. Plums or Prunes Best collection, six varieties, individal growers, 12 each: 1, Errington &

Cantwell; 2, Chandler Bros. Coe's Golden Drop, 12: 1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, H. E. Cook. Yellow Egg, 12: 1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, Chandler Bros. Pond Seedlings, 12: 1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, F. Sere. Prince Engelbert, 12: 1, Palmer & Ar drews; 2, Edgar Fleming.

Damson, 12: 1, P. D. Goepel River's Black Diamond, 12: 1, Erring on & Cantwell; 2, H. E. Cook. Fallenberg or Italian Prunes, 12: H. H. Grist; 2, Errington & Cantwell. French Prune (Prune d'Agen), 12: 1 Chandler Bros. Golden Prune, 12: 1, H. H. Grist. Grand Duke Plum, 12: 1, Geo. Hea-

therbell; 2. Mrs. H. Clair. Monarch, 12: 1, Joseph Freeman; 2 Chandler Bros. Imperial Gage, 12: 1, Joseph Freeman , Mrs. H. Clair. New named variety, 12: 1, Geo. Hea. therbell. Columbia plum, 12: 1, Errington Cantwell; 2, Thos. A. Brydon.

Early Crawford, six: 1, Andrew Wood Elberta, six: 1, H. H. Grist. Seedling, six: 1, Thos. A. Brydon. Concord. 2 lbs.: 1, C. S. Gardiner: 2 A. Longfield.

Peaches

ton, 2 lbs.: 1, A. Lor agara, 2 lbs.: 1, C. S. Gardne collection, two bunches ear Any variety, five: 1, Chandler Bro Nectarines, six:. 1, P. D. Geopel;

Crab Apples Transcendant, 12: 1, M Crab Apples, Hyslop, 12: 1, Mr Pugh; 2, F. Sere. Blackberries, best plate: stock Bros.; 2, W. L. Sere. Best packed fruit competition: 1. Heatherbell; 2, Gordon Heatherbell.

DIVISION 2-CATTLE

Class 1. Shorthorns Bull, three years or over: 1, Watson Clark. Champion bull: Diploma, Clark. Class 3. Aberdeen Angu

Bull calf, junior, calved on or after January 1st, 1911; 1 and 2, H. S. Logan Heifer, yearling: 1 and 2, H. S. Logan Class 6, Holsteins Bull, three years or over: 1, H. Bonsall; 2, Finnerty & Son.

Bull, two years: 1. Bishop & Clark. Bull, one year: 1, Griffith R. Hughes. Bull calf, senior: 1, Finnerty & Son; 2. H. Bonsall Bull calf, junior: 1, H. Bonsall: 2. Finnerty & Son. Champion bull, any age: Diploma Bonsall. \$25 added by the Canadian

Holstein Frieslan Society. Cow, three years or over: 1, 2 and 3 H. Bonsall. Heifer, two years: 1. Griffith R Hughes. Senior heifer, yearling: 1 and 2, H Bonsall.

Junior heifer, yearling: 1, 2 and 3, H. Bonsall. Heifer calf, senior: 1 and 2 H B

Heifer calf, junior: 1 and 2, H. Bonsall: 3. Griffith R. Hughes. Champion female, any age: Diploma H. Bonsall. \$25 added by the Canadian Holstein Friesian Society. Herd, bull and four females, any age owned by one exhibitor: 1. H. Bonsall

\$25 added by the Canadian Holstein Friesian Society. Herd, bull and three females, all uner two years: 1 and 2, H. Bonsall. Herd, three animals any age or sex, the get of one bull: 1. 2 and 3, H. Bonsall. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1.

> DIVISION 1-HORSES Class 9, Standard Bred

2 and 3. H. Bonsall.

Stallion, three years or over: 1. Mrs. Houge; 2, S. B. Mason; 3, G. H. Wilkin-Stallion, two years: 1 and 2. W Vichol. Stallion, yearling: 1, Jack Wolfenden, Stallion, foal: 1, Jack Wolfenden; 2,

. Fairful. Brood Mare, with foal by side: 1, A. Fairful Three-year-old filly: 1. S. T. Teeze Two-year old filly: 1 and 2, J. 11, Wilinson; 3, W. Nichols.

Yearling filly: 1. J. H. Wilkinson: 2.

V. Symons. Foal filly: 1, W. N. Mitchell: 2. D. Murray. Two animals, the get of one regis. red sire, all under 7 years: 1. Jack Wolfenden; 2, J. H. Wilkinson.

Champion stallion or mare: Diploma, T. Teeze. Best colt, sired by a standard bred stallion: Silver cup, presented by G. W. King, Esq., owner of "Glendor": J. H. Class 10, Coach Horses

Stallion, three years old or over: 1, Chas. Doering. Class 11, Hackneys Stallion, three years or over: 1, C. Moses: 2, W. Rennie. Stallion, yearling: 1, And, Laidlaw. Brood mare: 1 and 2, D. C. McGregor. Yeld mare: 1, D. C. McGregor; 2 and

And. Laidlaw. Three-year-old filly: 1, George Sang-Two-year-old filly: 1, George Sang-Foal filly: 1 and 2, D. C. McGregor

Champion stallion or mare: Diploma nd. Laidlaw. Best stallion, any line, any height, to e shown on the line: And, Laidlaw, Best mare, any age, any height, to be shown on the line: D. C. McGregor.

Class 12, Thoroughbreds Stallion, three years or over: 1, D. A. Campbell; 2, E. Henderson. Brood mare, with foal by side: 1, E. Henderson.

Yeld mare: 2, D. A. Campbell; 3, Mr. Meds. Two-year-old filly. 1, E. Henderson. Yearling filly: 1, E. Henderson. Foal filly: 1, E. Henderson Champion stallion or mare: Diploma,

D. A. Campbell: Best thoroughbred stallion: Silver medal, offered by the Hunters' Improvement Association of London, England: D. A. Campbell. Stallion, any age: 1, Mr. Thoburn; 2, Mr. Maynard.

Class 13, Shetland Ponies Best two animals of light breed. mares or geldings, (registered or unregistered), three years or under, bred in British Columbia, and exhibited by owner: Special prize donated by the British Columbia Stock Breeders' Association: 1, Mr. Wilkinson; 2, Mr. ....d. Best exhibit of B.C. bred horses, all

to be owned by exhibitor: Quality to

count 75 per cent., quantity 25 per cent.:

The A.B.C. Challenge Cup: Estate of L.

Guichon.

Shuttleworth.

Class 7, Ayrshires

Bull, three years or over: 1, Mr. Shutleworth. Bull, one year: 1 and 2, Mr. Shuttleworth. Junior bull calf: 1, Mr. Shuttleworth Champion bull, any age: Diploma, Mr. Shuttleworth Cow, three years or over: 1, 2 and 3,

Ir. Shuttleworth. Heifer, two years: 1 and 2, Mr. Shutleworth. Senior heifer, yearling: 1, Mr. Shutleworth Junior heifer, yearling: 1, Mr. Shut-Heifer calf, senior: 1, 2 and 3, Mr. Herd, bull and four females, any age owned by one exhibitor: 1, Mr. Shuttle-Herd, bull and three females, all un-

Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1 Mr. Shuttleworth.

Herd, three animals, any age, the get
of one buil: 1 and 2, Mr. Shuttleworth. Class S, Jerseys

Menzies & Son Bull, one year: 1, Howard Fry; 2, H. Senior bull calf: 1, Messrs. Grimmer 2, A. H. Menzies & Son: 3. Howard Fry Junior bull calf: 1, 2 and 3, A. H. Menzies & Son

Howard Fry. Cow, three years or over: 1, A. H. Menzies & Son; 2 and 3, Messrs. Grim-Heifer, two years: 1. Howard Fry and 3, A. H. Menzies & Son. Senior heifer, yearling: 1, Messrs

Frimmer; 2, A. H. Menzies & Son: 3, H.

Champion bull, any age: Diploma

W. Bevan. Junior heifer, yearling: 1, A. H. Menzies & Son; 2, Messrs. Grimmer. Heifer calf, senior: 1, Messrs. Grimner; 2, A. H. Howard & Son; 3, Howard

Heifer calf, junior: 1, Messrs. Grin mer; 2, R. B. Edwards; 3. Messrs. Grim Champion female, any age: Diploma . H. Menzies & Son.

Herd, bull and four females, any age wned by one exhibitor: 1, A. H. Men-H. Menzies & Son. Herd, bull and three females, all un der two years of age: 1. Messrs. Grimmer; 2, A. H. Menzies & Son; 3, H. W Bevan. Herd, three animals, any age or sex,

Son; 2, Messrs. Grimmer; 3, A. H. Men Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, A. H. Menzies & Son: 2. Messrs. Grim mer; 3, A. H. Menzies & Son. Class 9, Guernseys

the get of one bull: 1, A. H. Menzies &

Senior bull calf: 1, Bamford Bros. Champion bull, any age: Diplom amford Bros. Cow, three years or over, 1, 2 and Bamford Bros.

Heifer, two years: Bamford Bros.

heifer, yearling: 1. Bamfor

Senior

Bros.

Bull, three years or over: 1 Remfor

Bros. Junior heifer, yearling: 1, Bamford Heifer calf. senior: 1. Bamford Bros Heifer calf, junior: 1 and 2, Bamford Bros Champion female, any age: Diploma

Samford Bros. Hard bull and four females, any age wned by one exhibitor: 1 and 2. Bam-Herd, bull and three females, all under two years of age: 1. Bamford Bros. Herd, three animals, any age or sex the get of one bull: 1 and 2. Bamford

Bull, three years or over: 1, J. T. Maynard. Bull, one year: 1, J. T. Maynard. Senior bull calf: 1. J. T. Maynard. Champion bull, any age: Diploma, J Maynard Cow, three years or over, 1, 2 and 3, J

Class 10. Red Polled Cattle

T. Haynard. Heifer, two years: 1 and 2, J. T. Maynard. Senior helfer, yearling: 1, J. T. May-Junior heifer, yearling: 1 and 2, J. T.

Haynard. Heifer calf, senior: 1 and 2, J. T. Maynard. Heifer calf, junior: 1, J. T. Maynard Champion female, any age: Diploma, T. MHaynard. Herd, bull and four females, any age

owned by one exhibitor: 1, J. T. Maynard. Herd, bull and three females, all un der two years of age: 1, J. T. Maynard. Herd, three animals, any age or sex the eget of one bull: 1, J. T. Maynard. Two animals, progeny of one cow:

Dairy Cattle Best senior herd, consisting of one ull, any age, and four cows, two years old and over, registered and bred in B.C. and shown by owner: Special prize donated by the B.C. Dairymen's Association: 1 A. H. Menzies & Son: 2, H. Bonsall; 3, Bamford Bros. District or Agricultural Society Ex-

hibits. First, Saanich-Victoria Farmers' In stitute: 2nd. Metchosin Farmers' Institute; 3rd, Shawnigan Agricultural asso-Class 1, Fowls

Brahmas, dark hen-1st, Jas. G. Anconas, mottled, cockerel-1st, J. T. Smith; 2nd, W. H. Smith, Jr.; 3rd, J Anconas, mottled, hen-1st. W. H Smith, Jr.: 2nd, W. H. Smith, Jr. Anconas, mottled, pullet-1st, W. H Smith; 2nd, J. T Smith; 3rd, W. H. Smith.

Andalusians, cock-1st. E. A. Carlow

Andalusians, cockerel-1st, J. T.

Smith. Andalusians, hen-1st, E. A. Carlow Andalusians, pullet-1st, J. T. Smith; and, J. T. Smith Brahmas, dark cock-1st, Jas. G. French. Favorolles, cockerel-1st, H. H. Grist Favorolles, hen-1st, H. H. Grist.

Favorolles, pullet-1st, H. H. Grist Game, black-breasted red, hen-1st, Cecil Hand. Game, any other variety, cock-1st H. Fullerton; 2nd, H. Fullerton. Game, any other variety, hen-1s and 2nd. H. Fullerton.

Houdan, cockerel-1st and 2nd, A. Smith. Houdan, hen-1st and 2nd, A. Smith Houdan, pullet-1st and 2nd, A. Smith Hamburg black, cock-1st and 2nd G. Whitcomb. Hamburg black, hen-1st, 2nd

Houdan, cock-1st, A. Smith.

3rd, J. G. whitcomb. Hamburg, silver spangled, cock-1st, W. H. Smith; 2nd and 3rd, J. G. Whit-Hamburg, silver spangled, hen-1st, J. G. Whitcomb; 2nd and 3rd, W. H. Hamburg, silver spangled, pullet-

1st and 2nd, J. G. Whitcomb; 3rd, W. Langshans, black. Leghorn, white S. C., cockerel-1st

R. E. Burns; 2nd, H. D. Reid; 3rd, H. ler two years of age: 1, Mr. Shuttle-Reid. Leghorn, white S. C., pullet-1st and 2nd. C. W. Johnson Leghorn, white r. c., cockerel-1s Leghorn, white r. c., pullet-1st, 2nd rd. Chas Venass Bull, three years or over: 1, A. Leghorn, brown, s.c., cock-1s

Garland; 2nd, J. D. West; 3rd, F. Gar. and. Leghorn, brown, sc. cocke F. Garland; 2nd, J. D. West; 3rd stock Bros. Leghorn, brown, s.c., hen-1st and; 2nd, J. D. West; 3rd, F.

Leghorn, brown, s.c., pu Blackstock Bros.; 2nd, F. Garl; I. D. West. Leghorn, buff, cockerel-1st Butler; 2nd, H. Ozard; 3rd, R. B. Butler Leghorn, buff, hen-1st and 2nd W Nachtrieb; 3rd, H. D. Reid. Leghorn, buff, pullet-1st and 2nd, R. B. Butler; 3rd, H. D. Reid. Minorca, black, cock-1st, E. Green. hoor

Minorco, black, s.c., cockerel-1st and and. Blackstock Bros; 3rd, E. Gra Minorca, black s.c., hen-1st E. G. good; 2nd and 3rd, Blackstock Bres. Minorca, black, s.c., pullet-1st and

and Blackstock Bros.; 3rd, P. S. Lamp. Minorca, black, r.c., Greenwood; 2, A. Wood. Minorca, black, r.c., cockerel: 1 and E. Greenwood: 3. A. Wood Minorca, black, r.c., hen: 1, E. Gra rood; 2 and 3, A. Wood. Minorca, black, r.c., pullet: 1 an

E. Greenwood: 3. A. Wood. Orpington, buff. cock: 1, G. McConne E. Greenwood; 3, C. Gifford. Orpington, buff, cockerel: 1, G. M. Connell: 2 and 3. Jas. Wood Orpington, buff, hen: 1, E. Greenwood , G. McConnell; 3, Jas. Wood .

Orpington, buff, pullet: 1 and 2, G. Mc. Connell; 3, Jas. Wood. Orpington, white, cockerel: 1, W. H. B. Medd; 2, W. H. Van Arum. Orpington, white, pullet: 1, W. H. Van Arum; 2, Jas. Black; 3, W. H. B. Medil Orpington, black, cock: 1, W. H. B Medd; 2, W. H. Van Arum; 3, Blackstock Bros. Orpington, black, cockerel: 1 and

Orpington, black, hen: 1, Blackstock Bros: 2, W. H. B. Medd; 3, Blackstoc Orpington, black, pullet: 1 and 3 Blackstock Bros; 3, W. H. Van Arum. Plymouth Rock, barred, cock: 1, Black-

Blackstock Bros; 3, W. H. Van Arum

Plymouth Rock, barred, cockerel: Mr. Bassett: 2. Jas. Marshall. Plymouth Rock, barred, pullet: 1 and Blackstock Bros. Plymouth Rock, buff, cock: 1, A TV Letman. Plymouth Rock, buff, cockerel: 1 and

. Blackstock Bros. Plymouth Rock, buff, hen Blackstock Bros.; 3, A. M. Watt. Plymouth Rock, buff, pullet: 1 and 2, Blackstock Bros.: 3. A. M. Watt Plymouth Rock, white, cockerel: 1, J. D. West.

J. D. West Polish, golden, cock: 1 and 2. W. H Smith. Polish, golden, cockerel: 1 W H Smith. Smith.

Plymouth Rock, white, pullet: 1 and

Polish, golden, pullet: 1. W. H. Smit. Polish, silver, hen: 1, W. H. Smith. Polish, white-crested, hen: 1, W. Smith. Polish, white-crested, pullet: 1, W. H. Smith. Rhode Island Reds. S.C., cockerel

and 2, Wm. Jennings; 3, W. E. Naci Rhode Island Reds. S.C., hen: 1 and . Wm. Jennings; 3, W. E. Nachtrieb Rhode Island Reds, S.C., pullet: 1, 2 and 3. Wm. Jennings Rhode Island Reds, R.C., cock: 1 an O. B. Ormand.

Rhode Island Reds, R.C., cockerel: A. J. Gray: 2 and 3. J. T. Smith Rhode Island Reds, R.C., hen: 1, and 3. O. B. Ormand. Rhode Island Reds. R.C., pullet: 1. Gray; 2 and 3, O. B. Ormand. Wyandottes, white, pullet-1st, Jas Flett & Son; 2nd, H. D. Reid; 3rd, Ja-Flett & Son. Wyandottes, silver-laced, cock-1

Wyandottes, silver-laced, cockerst, A. M. Watt. Wyandottes, silver-laced, hen-is; and 2nd, Cecil Hand, Wyandottes, silver-laced, pullet-ist, M. Watt. Wyandottes. gold-laced,

Cecil Hand: 2nd. A. M. Watt.

Jas. Flett & Son.

Wyandottes, gold-laced, cockerel-1st and and 3rd, Jas. Flett & Son. Wyandottes, gold-laced, hen-18 2nd and 3rd, Jas. Flett & Son. Wyandottes, gold-laced, pullet: 1, 2 and 3, Jas. Flett & Son. Wyandottes, partridge, cock: 1 and W. O. Carter; 3, A. W. Lehman. Wyandottes, partridge, cockerel: 1 and W. O. Carter: 3. J. P. Smith. Wyandottes, partridge, hen: 1 and 2 W. O. Carter; 3. A. M. Watt. Wyandottes, partridge, pullet: 1, J. T. Smith: 2 and 3. W. O. Carter.

Bantams, black red game

G. French; 2, Chas Lane: 3.

Bantams, black red game. b. . 1, J. G. French. Bantams, Cochin buff, cock , R. J. Gray. Bantams, Cochin buff, cockerel: and 3, R. J. Gray. Bantams, Cochin buff, hen. 1. 2 at R. J. Gray.

Bantams, black, cock: 1, 2 are G. French. Bantams, black, hen: 1 and rench. Bantams, rose comb black, co. R. P. McDowell; 2. W. H. Steet

Bantams, Cochin buff: pullet:

3, R. J. Gray.

Bantams, rose comb black cock W. H. Steenson Bantams, rose comb black, and and W. H. Steenson; 3, J. G. French. Bantams, rose comb black, pullet: 1 W. H. Steenson.

Bantams, golden Sebright, cock: 1, J. P. Smith.

golden th; 3, J. ( golden silver silver 8 white J white J bearded

2. Turkeys, Rouen, male Rouen, fema ekin, male Pekin, fem n cock, bla on hen, blac

tall cock, whiteall hen, whiteail cock, any 2nd, J. G

hen, any McDowell. ow Homer hen McDowell. Show Homer cock Dowell. Show Homer hen,

[cDowell

Show Homer cock, R. T. McDowell. Show Homer hen, R. T. McDowell. Flying Homer con McDowell; 2, A. M. Flying Homer he Watt; 2, R. T. McDe Flying Homer cock McDowell; 2, A. M Flying Homer hen, P. McDowell; 2, A. M Flying Homer cock Liddell: 2 and 3, A. Flying Homer hen, as. Liddell, 3, A. M. Flying Homer cocdun: 1, R. P. McDow

3. R. T. McDowell. Flying Homer coc 1, Jas. Liddell; 2, A Flying Homer her 1. A. M. Watt: 2. P. 7 Liddell. Jacobin cock, red: Jacobin hen, red: 1

Jacobin, hen,

Dowell.

R. T. McDowell.

Flying Homer he

dun: 1, R. P. McDow

Owl cock, blue or Owl hen, blue or Pouter cock, blue Pouter cock, any French. Tumbler cock, clear McDowell; 2, A. I Tumbler hen, clea T. McDewell; 2, A. Tumbler cock, cles R. P. McDowell:

Tumbler hen, clea R. P. McDowell; 2, Tumbler cock, cle A. M. Watt: 2 and 3 Tumbler hen, cles M. Watt; 2 and 3 Tumbler cock, re French. Tumbler French. Tumbler hen, blac

Tumbler cock, alm McDowell Tumbler hen, Dowell. Tumbler cock, any and 3, R. P. McDowe Tumbler hen, any R. P. McDowell. Archangel cock: 1, Archangel hen: 1, Class 4,

Watt.

2, T. J. Bryant. Yorkshire, any oth J. Bryant. Border fancy, clea 2 and 3. Wm. Pve. Border fancy, any and 3. Wm. Pye. Rollers, Hartz Mo J. Bryant; 3. Mrs. J. Class 5, Rabbits, Gr

Lop-eared buck: 1,

Lopreared dos: 1, Common dos: 1, Mi

Belgian hare, buck

Belgian hare, doe:

Wm. Sant; 3, E.

2, Chas. Abbett; 3,

Crest-bred Norwick

Yorkshire clear v

Flemish siant, bu ilbert Fawcett; 3.

William Craig Aldermanic ard One Barn

Hanging by the e barn behind his eet, the dead bod ewart was discov at 7 o'clock by and Mr. Garnham,

hitcomb; 3rd, W

12, 1911

hen—ist, Cecil D. Reid; 3rd, H C., pullet-1st and c., cockerel-1st ., pullet-1st, 2nd

s.c., cock-1st, F. West; 3rd, F. Gar s.c., cockerat

3rd, F. s.c., pulled d, F. Garli

ckerel-1st, ; 3rd, R. B. Butler. -1st and 2nd, W. D. Reid. ullet—1st and 2nd, H. D. Reid. ck-1st, E. Green.

cockerel-1st and 3rd, E. Green hen-1st E. Green-Blackstock Bros. pullet-1st and 3rd, P. S. Lamp.

cock-1st, E. cockerel: 1 and 2 , hen: 1, E. Green. ., pullet: 1 and 2.

k: 1, G. McConnell . Gifford. ockerel: 1, G. Mcn: 1, E. Greenwood; Wood

ockerel: 1, W. H. B. ullet: 1, W. H. Van 3, W. H. B. Medd cock: 1, W. H. B. Arum; 3, Black-

cockerel: 1 and 2.

7. H. Van Arum.

llet: 1 and 2, G. Mc-

ien: 1; Blackstock ledd; 3, Blackstock pullet: 1 and 2. W. H. Van Arum. red, cock: 1, Black

arred, cockerel: 1, arred, pullet: 1 and uff, cock: 1, A. W.

iff, cockerel: 1 and uff, hen: 1 and 2, A. M. Watt. uff, pullet: 1 and 2, A. M. Watt.

hite, pullet: 1 and k: 1 and 2. W. H.

ockerel: 1. W. H. n: 1 and 2, W. H. let: 1, W. H. Smith. 1, W. H. Smith.

teu, hen: 1, W. H. ted, pullet: 1, W. H s, S.C., cockerel: 1

gs; 3, W. E. Nachis, S.C., hen: 1 and W. E. Nachtrieb.

is, S.C., pullet: 1, 2 s, R.C., cock: 1 and is, R.C., cockerel: 1, J. T. Smith.

s, R.C., pullet: 1, A. B. Ormand. te, pullet-1st, Jas. H. D. Reid; 3rd, Jas.

er-laced, cock-1st, M. Watt. er-laced, cockerelr-laced, hen-1st and

er-laced, pullet-1st, d-laced, cock-1st,

laced, cockerel-1st, rlett & Son. ld-laced, hen—ist, lett & Son. -laced, pullet: 1, 2

idge, cock: 1 and 2, W. Lehman. idge, cockerel; 1 and P. Smith. ridge, hen: 1 and 2, M. Watt. idge, pullet: 1, J. T. O. Carter. ed game, cock: 1, J. Lane: 3, F. McCabe.

ed game, hen: 1, J. buff, cock: 1, 2 and buff, cockerel: 1, 2

ouff, hen: 1, 2 and 3, buff: pullet: 1, 3 and cock: 1, 2 and 3, J. nen: 1 and 2, J. G.

w. H. Steenson; 3, ib black, hen: 1 and J. G. French.

nb black, pullet: 1, Sebright, cock: 1, J. Bantams, golden Sebright, hen: 1 and

2, J. P. Smith; 3, J. G. French.

Bantams, golden Sepright, pullet: 1
and 2, Samuel Smith; 3, J. T. Smith. Bantams, silver Sebright, cock! 1, J.

Bantams, silver Sebright, hen: 1 and 2, J. G. French; 3, J. T. Smith. Bantams, white Japanese, cock: 1, J. Bantams, white Japanese, hen: 1, J.

Bantams, bearded Polish, cock: 1, J. Bantams, bearded Polish, hen: 1 and 2, G. French.

Class 2, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks Duck, Rouen, male: 1, A. M. Watt. Duck, Rouen, female: 1, A. M. Watt. Duck, Pekin, male: 1, W. H. B. Medd. Duck, Pekin, female: 1, W. H. B. Medd. Drakoon cock, black: 1, 2 and 3, Jas.

Dragoon hen, black: 1, 2 and 3, Jas. Dragoon cock, blue: R. T. Mc-

Class 3, Pigeons Fantall cock, white-1st, J. G. French;

and. E. J. Watt. Fantail hen, white-ist, J. G. French; and, E Watt. Fantail cock, any other color-1st. G. French; 2nd, J. G. French; 3rd, J. G.

Fantail hen, any other color-1st, J. French. T. McDowell. Show Homer hen, black check: 1. R.

T. McDowell. show Homer cock, red check: 1, R. T. Show Homer hen, red check: 1, R. T.

McDowell. Show Homer cock, any other color: 1, R. T. McDowell. Show Homer hen, any other color: 1,

T. McDowell. Flying Homer cock, blue: 1, R. T. McDowell; 2, A. M. Watt; 3, J. Liddell. Flying Homer hen, blue: 1, A. M. Watt: 2. R. T. McDowell. Flying Homer cock, blue check: 1, R.

McDowell; 2, A. M. Watt. Flying Homer hen, blue check: 1, R. P. McDowell; 2, A. M. Watt. Flying Homer cock, red check: 1, Jas.

Liddell: 2 and 3, A. M. Watt. Flying Homer hen, red check: 1 and 2, Jas. Liddell; 3, A. M. Watt. Flying Homer cock, silver or silver dun: 1, R. P. McDowell; 2, Jas. Liddell;

3. R. T. McDowell Flying Homer hen, silver or silver dun: 1. R. P. McDowell; 2, Jas. Liddell; 3, R. T. McDowell. Flying Homer cock, any other color: Jas. Liddell; 2, A. M. Watt; 3, Jas.

Flying Homer hen, any other color: 1, A. M. Watt; 2, P. T. McDowell; 3, Jas. Jacobin cock, red: 1, R. P. McDowell, Jacobin hen, red: 1, R. P. McDowell, Jacobin, hen, white: 1, R. P. Mc-

Owl cock, blue or blue check: 1, J. G. Owl hen, blue or blue check: 1, J. G.

Pouter cock, blue or red pied: 1, Jas. Pouter cock, any other color: 1 J G

Tumbler cock, clean legged red: 1, R. T. McDowell; 2, A. M. Watt. Tumbler hen, clean legged red: 1, R. McDowell; 2, A. M. Watt. Tumbler cock, clean legged P. McDowell: 2. A. M. Watt.

umbler hen, clean legged yellow: 1, P. McDowell; 2, A. M. Watt. Tumbler cock, clean legged black: 1, M. Watt; 2 and 3, R. T. McDowell. Tumbler hen, clean legged black: 1, A. M. Watt; 2 and 3, R. P. McDowell. Tumbler cock, red muffed: 1, J. G.

Tumbler hen, red muffed: 1, J. G.

Tumbler hen, black muffed: 1. A. M. Tumbler cock, almond: 1 and 2, R. P.

Tumbler hen, almond: 1. R. P. Dowell. Tumbler cock, any other color: 1, 2 and 3, R. P. McDowell. Tumbler hen, any other color: 1,2 and R. P. McDowell. Archangel cock: 1, J. G. French.

Archangel hen: 1, J. G. French Class 4, Canaries

rest-bred Norwich any color: 1, T. J. Yorkshire, clear yellow or buff: 1 and I. J. Bryant. orkshire, any other color: 1 and 2, T.

Border fancy, clear yellow or buff: 1, and 3. Wm. Pye. Border fancy, any other color: 1, 2 and 3. Wm. Pye. Rollers, Hartz Mountains: 1 and 2, T.

Bryant; 3, Mrs. J. Beatley. Class 5, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Guinea Pow1

Lop-eared buck: 1, F. Spencer. op-eared doe: 1, F. Spencer. Common doe: 1, Miss Nicholson; 2, W.

Belgian hare, buck: 1, E. A. Weotton; Chas. Abbett; 3, Miss Inez Vay. Belgian hare, doe: 1, E. A. Wootton; Wm. Sant; 3, E. A. Wootton. lemish giant, buck: 1, E. J. Watt; 2, bert Fawcett; 8, F. Spencer.

# ENDS LIFE BY

William Craig Stewart, Twice Aldermanic Candidate for ard One, Found Dead in Barn

Hanging by the neck to a rafter in barn behind his residence, 774 Hill street, the dead body of William Craig Stewart was discovered last evening o'clock by Detective Handley and Mr. Garnham, who had gone to the field.

two days. Death was undoubtedly due to deceased's own act. He had tied a rope to one of the rafters of the barn and then mounties the contract of the barn. and then mounting the feed bin nearby, fastened a noose about his neck and jumped off the bin. The body was but partially attired.

lake some weeks ago Mrs. Stewart and her children, two daughters and a son, have been staying with friends in James Bay. Mr. Stewart was residing in the family home, Hill street. Thursday afternon was the last time he was seen by any member of his family. When he did not put in an appearance Mrs. Stewart, who feared that the ill ness from which he had been suffering for some time might have confined him to his home, requested Mr. Garnham to investigate. The latter in company with Detective Handley visited the last evening. As all the doors were locked they secured entrance by breaking open the rear door. No sign of Mr. Stewart could be seen and after a thorough search of the house attention was paid to the stable at the rear when the body was found. It was removed to the undertaking rooms of W. J. Hanna,

Yates street, where it lies pending the holding of an inquest.

The late Mr. Stewart and his family came to Victoria about four years ago owing to the ill-health of the former. Here he engaged in the real estate business. He was twice aldermanic candidate for ward one being defeated on each occasion. For the past two years he was in a serious state of health and about a year ago was removed to the New Westminster asylum from which some months ago he was allowed out on probation. Latterly he appeared to have improved in health though was still far from well. He was about fifty years of age. He came to Victoria from Winnipeg whence some years ago he traveled for one of the wholesale houses there.

Names of Sixty-Seven Residents of Saanich and the Islands Passed Over by Ottawa Authorities

Residents of North Saanich and the adjacent Gulf Islands are complaining bitterly because no fewer than sixtyseven names, for no legitimate reason, have been dropped from the voters' list of the Nanaimo constituency by the Dominion authorities. Those whose names have thus been left out from the list as furnished by the provincial authoritles reside in North Saanich, Salt Spring Island, Pender and Mayne Island. When the provincial lists were duly forwarded to Ottawa to be reprinted the

appeared, but when the lists were returned to the registrar it was found that these names had been omitted. Efforts are being made to rectify this | been ordered to Massafra... grave omission of names, but up to the present the Dominion authorities have Saanich and Islands residents are highly incensed over the matter as practically all of them have been voters in the Nanaimo constituency for many years

names of these sixty-seven voters duly

## AWARD CONTRACT FOR STEEL BRIDGE AT TRAIL

At a brief special meeting of the provincial executve yesterday, a number of tenders in connection with the erection of the new steel highway bridge over the Columbia at the city of Trail, which bridge is to be an important link in the inter-provincial through highway, were considered, and contracts awarded to Messrs. Armstrong & Morrison, of Vancouver, for the substructure and erection of the superstructure at \$93,902.50, and to the Cleveland Bridge & Engineering company, of Darlington, England, for the metal materials, at \$22,797. Surveys for the new bridge have been long since completed under the supervision of the government's engineering department, and construction will begin immediately, completon of the structure within one year being guaranteed. The contract for the metal materials provides for their delivery at the bridge site not later than

## the 15th January, next. DIOCESE IN JAPAN

Anglican Synod Decides to Establish One There Problem of Morthern Indians Also Considered

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 8 .- The formal decision to establish a diocese of the Canadian Anglican church in Japan was arrived at today. It is hoped that the new missionary bishop for the latest diocese of the Canadian church will be selected at the present sitting of the general synod.

It was missionary day at the synod. It was pointed out that the extension of the railways through the north country was slowly driving the Indian out of his present sphere of life, and that unless something was done in order that the Indian might be made use of, the problem would become a serious one. It was suggested that the matter be taken up with the government.

In addition to the resolution to memorialize the government a second was passed appointing the archbishop of Rupert's Land and the bishops of Mackenzie, Moosomin, Keewatin, Algoma, Saskatchewan, Qu'Appelle, Athabasca, Yukon and Kootenay a committee to in vestigate the secular, religious, and educational welfare of the Indians, the school question and the application of

funds from the sale of reserves. ESSILLENGEN, Wurtemburg, Sept. 9 The aviator Raimund Eyring was killed tonight while making a flight at the aerodrome. His machine collided with a mast marking the limits of the

Measures Taken to Prevent the Spread of Cholera Cause Riots in Italian Cities-Police are Overcome

CHIASSO, Switzerland, Sept. 9.-Gloja del Colle, a city with a population of 20,000 in the Italian province of Bari advices received here, been the scene of savage excesses in consequence of the cholera epidemic new raging in Italy. The disease is said to have reduced the inhabitants to desperation. The authorities ordered that all persons attacked by cholera should be taken to a hospital and that those who have been in contact with cholera victims,

be isolated in a neighboring building. The population, incensed by the measure and convinced that it was the intention of the authorities to kill the patients and also those under observation, gathered to the number of several thousand to liberate their relatives and friends. The hospital was stormed and the building threatened with incondiarism when the mob was interfered with.

A small force of carabineers, aided by a few policemen, attempted to awe the crowds, but the police were inadequate to cope with the situation and in order to avoid another outbreak and further trouble the doors were thrown open. The crowds rushing into the building, brought out the cholera patients and carried them in a ghastly procession throughout the town. The streets were lined with people who acclaimed the cholera victims and shouted imprecations against the government. The cholera subjects under observation were also set free amid similar scenes of frantic enthusiasm enacted by the people. The Italian government has u.spatched troops to Gioja del Colle. Scenes similar to those witnessed at

Massafra, a town in the Italian province of Lucca. . While the municipal council of Lucca was in session today discussing the best measures for combatting the cholera, thousands of demonstrants howling "death, death," gathered about the city hall. The mayor and councillors suspended the meeting and escaped from the building. The mob then moved toward the cholera hospital, keeping up a running fight with the police, who were unable to stop the marching crowd. Several policemen and some of the townspeople were danger-

Gioja del Colle are also reported from

ously injured. The mob entered the hospital, and after carrying out the patients, smashed the furniture and set fire building. The patients, some of whom were in a dying condition, were carried triumphantly through the street. general belief of the people is that the doctors inoculate cholera-stricken persons with poison. Italian troops have

Further details from Massafra disclose the terrifying nature of the riots. refused to recognize their mistake. The A mad crowd attacked the hospital and overthrew harricades erected them. The crowd piled burning wood against the building and smashed in the doors with axes. When further resist ance was impossible the doctors and nurses escaped from rear windows by ropes, but were pursued by the rioters. Stones were thrown, and one of the doctors was dangerously wounded. When the rioters entered the hospitals several of the wards were already afire Women patients were crying desperatewhich further excited the fury of the mob, who interpreted the cries as proof of the cruelty practiced by the

representatives of the government. Smoke and flame added to the terror and distress of the patients. Some were picked up and transported on mattresses; others were laid on carts. Two women patients left in the flaming wards were incinerated, while other pa tients who were carried towards their homes died before reaching them. Police, soldiers, carabiners and salors were rushed to the burning hospital. They succeeded in subduing the rioters and arrested forty-five. These included nine women. All the measures taken to check the cholera now have been without avail, and it is certain to ravage the country around Massafra for a long

# GARY CIVIC SCANDAL

Mayor and Pive Councilmen Arrested on Charge of Accepting Bribes in Franchise Deal

GARY, Ind., Sept. 9 .- Mayor Thomas E. Knotts, five of the city council, city engineer W. A. Williston and a son of alderman were arrested today on charges of accepting and soliciting bribes in a heating franchise deal. The arrests were made on complaint of T. B. Dean, of Richmond, Ky., to whom the franchise was granted. Dean said he had given evidence of the attempted bribery to attorneys in Chicago before money was transferred.

At the same time steps were taken in Chicago to protect funds said to be deposited in a safety deposit vault there. This money, Dean said, was given by him to a councilman, placed in an envelope and signed by Dean and each of the men involved, each keeping a key until the deal was completed.

Mayor Knotts, who was arrested in his office by Sheriff Thomas Grant, gave cash bail of \$10,000. He scouted the

# CHAPEL SACKED

Pamine Biots Spread in Chinese Province and Missionary Property Suffers in Raid

SHANGHAI, Sept. 8 .- The famine riots in Changzeh are spreading, and the American Baptist chapel near Quinsan has been sacked by marauders from Suchua. With large areas under water, As "Fairyland" is to the child so is "Campbell's" to the Lady.

# Superb Display in the Mantle Section



our claim.

COSTUMES, COATS AND DRESSES THAT DELIGHT THE CAREFUL DRESSER

A LREADY the leaves of many of the trees are reflecting the vivid reds, yellows and browns of Autumn, and there is that feeling in the air which whispers of the cooler days to come when Cloth Suits and Coats will be most welcome. A few weeks ago we were in a position to show a few advanced models; now we are displaying further shipments of the

## VERY LATEST CREATIONS IN FALL ATTIRE

-and the stream of new arrivals has by no means ceased, We recognize that the most profligate and glittering. advertisements in the world are useless for mainfaining our supremacy in Ladies' Ready-to-wear Apparel unless backed up by most fashionable, durable and economical ready-to-wear garments. It is absolutely essential that we "make good" every description and every promise.

We say that we are displaying the most superb stock of fashionable costumes ever shown in Victoria and we invite you to visit our show rooms and ascertain for yourselves that we "make good"

UNDERSKIRTS-FAR PRETTIER THAN LAST SEASON.

UNDERSKIRTS-LOVELY DISPLAY OF SILK, SATIN AND MORETTE.



Gloves

Like our every other department an air of distinction is recognized in this section. It matters not what particular kind of a glove you may desire you can always find them at

"Campbell's".

# Coats for the Children

# Burberrys

Tweeds, Serges, Plain cloths: also little Pony coats of black caracul with red silk collars and cuffs trimmed with black The Reefer Coats are just as popular as ever as also are

Smart little affairs in

the colours of red and navy blue. The heavier tweed reefers come in grey, fawn, navy or red, and all very moderately

Your Fall Wardrobe is far from complete unless you possess a BURBERRY—the one coat that successfully defies inclement weather. Ladies' BURBERRYS are sold by us exclusively.

The Fashion Centre

The Fashion Centre

the wretched populace is desperate in the face of prospective starvation. the Shanghai market the visible supply

of rice will last about ten days. TORONTO, Sept. 8 .- T. S. Shore, the secretary of the Methodist Foreign Mission Board, received the following cablegram this morning from Dr. S. L. Kilborn, who is in charge of the Methodist Missionaries in China:

"All well here and at all our stations, for which we are all grateful. There are no disquieting rumors to amount to anything in West China. We trust to get through the summer safely.

S. L. KILBORN." (Signed) Mr. Shore said that the danger was probably exaggerated. "There is no need of anyone feeling alarmed at pres-ent," he said, "we have no reason to fear" that harm will come to our missionaries in China and should not anticipate it."

all points. Come and see,

COWICHAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Fall Show

Sept. 22nd and 23rd, 1911

On the Agricultural grounds, Duncan, E. & N. Rail-

way, V. I., B. C. Excursion rates on railway from

Big Log Baft Aground ASTORIA, Ore., Sept. 9 .- A big log

raft of the Hammond Lumber Co., containing six million feet, is aground on Peacock spit, at the mouth of the Columbia river, with the swells breaking OTTAWA, Sept. 8 .- When the Duke

of Connaught comes to Canada his correct title will be "His Royal Highness Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada." The secretary of state has written to the city clerk to that effect, also pointing out that, contrary to custom in the past, the new governorgeneral will not be termed "His Excellency." The title borne by Earl Grey and his predecessors while representing the King in this country will be dropped during the duke's terms of office, and the letters H. R. H. will precede his present title.

LAND ACT

Cowichan Land District—District of Salt Spring Island

Take notice that John Halley, of Ganges, Salt Spring Island, occupation, artist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the south east corner of a small island known as "Sister," situated at the known as "Sister," situated at the mouth of Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island, thence following the sinussities of the coast line to the point of commencement, with the rocks adjacent and appertaining thereto. The foregoing forms one of the charted "Chain Islands"

September 5th, 1911.

# LAND ACT

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JOHN HALLEY.

# LAND ACT

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LAND ACT Cowichan Land District—District of Salt Spring Island

Take notice that John Halley, of Ganges, Salt Spring Island, occupation, artist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the south east corner of a small island known as "Deadman's Island," in Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island, thence following the sinussities of the coast line lowing the sinuosities of the coast line to the point of commencement, with the rocks adjacent and appertaining theret
JOHN HALLEY, September 5th, 1911.



Dominion Entomologist, says, eferring to the infantile death rate from intestinal diseases and diarrhoza spread by the house fly, he believes that the so-called harmless fly is yearly causing the death of thousands of infants, as well as

spreading the germs of typhoid fever. WILSON'S

are the only thing that will rid your house of these dangerous pests.

Payable in advance. Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

## THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN.

In pursuance of its usual custom of attempting to give its readers some idea of the strength of the respective candidates as the campaign progresses, the Colonist has been endeavoring to teach a conclusion on that point while yet there are ten days' work to be done before the polls open. The opinion that will be expressed herein is not derived from conversation with party workers. Such persons may be relied upon to take a rosy view of the chances of their respective candidates. It is based upon the remarks that have fallen from the lins of a number of persons on both sides of politics many of whom were told that the aim of the inquirer was to form an opinion of the set of public opinion. The conclusion we have reached is that, as things are today, Mr. Barnard stands to be elected by a very substantial majority. It is right to give the reasons which explain this fact aswe see them. Each reader can judge for

himself as to their sufficiency. Victoria is normally an uncertain constituency. There is a large vote that cannot be placed with any degree of certainty in advance of a campaign; but there are some factors that can be relied upon as trustworthy. One of these is that there is in this city a large, influential and active element that is opposed to reciprocity on principle. Those who compose it are not influenced at all by what may be said on either side about prices of commodities or the effect of the agreement upon trade. They look upon any trade agreement with the United States as a dangerous thing, and for two reasons, one of them being that they believe it will militate against Canada's connection with the Empire, and the other is that they dread the effect upon Canada herself of any trade compact with the United States. This factor in the electorate is more numerous than the element that is predisposed to favor reciprocity.

A second factor in the case is the unpopularity of the Laurier government in this city, an unpopularity largely due to the fact that this city has received very scant consideration at the hands of that government during the fifteen years it has been in power. Victorians have seen great public works undertaken in other parts of Canada, but they have seen little or nothing done by the Ottawa government for the up-building of their city and the development of Vancouver island.

A third factor in the case is the disappointment to which Victorians have of the government to make good its undertakings in regard to the maintainance of the defences and the garrison. and the complete absence of any evidence that justice will be done this part of Canada in the matter of naval construction.

We have no doubt that the Liberal

party recognizes their local weakness

because of these things, and this is evident because from the opening of the campaign until yesterday, the effort of Mr. Templeman's supporters has been to win over the workingmen's vote. Not only has this effort been a failure, but it is certain that a large element of that vote has been alienated. The attempt to stampede workingmen by telling them that the cost of living will be reduced has been an utter failure. We do not say that some persons do not believe it, but those who take the most stock in the claim hold that wages will fall if the price of commodities falls. A very large number of workingmen hold that labor is a commodity and will depreciate in price as other commodities depreciate in price. Their vote will certainly not be thrown for reciprocity. But there are hundreds of workingmen who refuse to accept it as proved that reciprocity means cheaper living, and a government which has recently been guilty of two acts which are calculated to prejudice the interests of labor. One of the acts is the declaration of members of the government in favor of the substitution of an agreement with China for the head-tax. Workingmen refuse to believe, and with good reason, that any such agreement will restrict Chinese immigration. The other act is the relaxation of the immigration regulations which was intended to permit the entrance of contract labores into the province, and was the means whereby a large number of contract laborers were admitted. These two acts will cost Mr. Templeman hundreds of votes.

We sum the situation up as follows: The anti-reciprocity party is stronger in Victoria than the reciprocity partywe mean by this that those who will vote for Mr. Barnard simply because he is opposed to reciprocity are stronger numerically than those who will vote for Mr. Templeman because he is in favor of reciprocity; that is, reciprocity is unpopular in Victoria. The advocates of

eciprocity have failed to convince the then existed. We see no reason to atplaced element of the electorate that at ought to be ratified. The laor vote has been largely alienated from the favored few who have enjoyed a changed since the time when Sir John share in the patronage. These are A. Macdonald last appealed to the peoamong the reasons which explain what we think is the present temper of the constituency, and it is favorable to Mr. Barnard by one of the largest majorities given in Victoria in many years for a Conservative candidate.

Discussing the annexation of Canda to the United States, which it regards as an issue "that will develop some day." the Seattle Times says "if the United States manifested a desire to invite Canada to enter the fold, it is a surety that sober men in the Dominion would give the subject serious and probably not unfavorable consideration." The Times does not know what it is talking about. There has been good deal said about annexation during the past few months, but the Canadian, sober or otherwise, has yet to be heard from who will admit that he would view a proposal to that effect with any feeling other than detestation.

The Seattle Times may as well get this fact thoroughly into its mind. There is absolutely no sentiment in Canada in favor of annexation. If the opponents of reciprocity have declared against it because they fear it as the stepping stone to annexation, the advocates of the agreement have been no less vigorous in declaring their disbelief in any such consequence. There is at least one subject upon which the public men and the public press of Canada are a unit, namely in the refusal to admit that they consider annexation a contingency that will be favorably considered by the Canadian people. If there is one question in favor of which no candidate dare appeal to a Canadian constituency it is annexation to the United States. The public speaker who would advocate annexation would be driven from any platform in Canada by an indignant audience; the newspaper that would venture to advocate it would see its circulation melt away like snow under a July sun. Let the Times and every one else in the United States get this idea well through their skulls. Just one thing more, and at present

it is the most important thing in this connection. There are thousands of Canadian voters, who have always heretofore been favorable to the idea of reciprocal trade relations with the United States but will vote against the Laurier government on the issue of reciprocity for no other reason than that men of prominence in the United States have chosen to look upon reciprocity as a first step towards annexation. They are not going to stop and reason emselves whether reciprogity ought to have such a tendency, or whether it will have it. Some of them are quite ready to admit that as a mere matter of trade the proposed agreement might have its advantages. But when it is asserted by public men and public newspapers in the United States that they favor the measure because they believe it will lead to the absorption of the Dominion by that country, the thousands of voters referred to dismiss every other thought, and will work and vote against reciprocity to the utmost of their power. The manner in which this one thought is taking the place of all others in the mind of electors is proof, which even the Seattle Times must admit conclusively establishing that the day is far distant when any one in this country will give favorable consideration to political union with the United States.

# THE PUNDAMENTAL ISSUE

You may or may not be impressed by the argument that the closer trade relations that will be engendered by a reciprocity agreement with the United States will weaken our connection with the Empire. You may or may not believe that under the specific agreement now before the electorate the cost of living will be reduced. You may or may not assent to the proposition that competition from the United States will injuriously affect certain Canadian industries. You may or may not fear that the rapid exploitation of its natural resources, which reciprocity is expected to bring about, will be hurtful to the country. But no matter what your opinion may be upon these points, you cannot hope to prove that the commercial independence of Canada can be maintained after the Canadian people have assented to the policy, which is submitted to them for their approval by the Laurier ministry.

Our position on this question is not only that the agreement negotiated by Messrs. Fielding and Paterson is in itself objectionable, but that the principle involved in the regulation of the Canadian tariff by any agreement with the government at Washington is indefensible. We are told from time to time that the Conservatives in former times favored reciprocity. Undoubtedly they did so, and undoubtedly their course was justified by the conditions that

is a part of the history of Canada. But during the last twenty years conditions have changed. To enter into a reci-States in 1911 is a very different thing from what such a course would have ple, but the United States has changed. Canada has changed for the better; the United States has changed for the the latter country in respect to its wealth and importance as a nation. In this particular it has advanced with gigantic strides. We have in mind the commercial and financial unrest which mars the present and beclouds the future of that country, the great combines which control its industrial pros perity, the selfish interests which control its legislation. These things were almost non-existent in 1891. We are also referring to the spirit of national arrogance which has grown up during the past two decades, a spirit which will render any true spirit of reciprocity between the two countries impossible. Is there any man who be-Heves for a moment that once we have entered into a trade agreement of any kind whatever with the United States. the interests in that country, which will profit thereby, will not seek in future to control Canadian fiscal legislation? If any man does so believe he must be credulous in the extreme.

A nation such as Canada is cannot hope to remain fiscally independent of nation like the United States, with which it is co-terminous for three thousand miles, and with which it will steadily become more closely bound by any trade agreement that can be negotiated. We took this objection to the reciprocity negotiations when they were inaugurated. We repeated it at times during the progress of the negotiations We raised it again when the nature of the agreement was announced.

Our position has been that Canada ought to retain absolutely in her own hands the regulation of her own trade. and while we concede that this right is nominally reserved by the reciprocity agreement, it is not and cannot be preserved to us. A man in the swift current above Niagara Falls may be free to swim as he will, but he will be carried over the cataract just the same as if he were tied hand and foot.

The evening paper charges the Colonist with violating the principles of common law by commenting upon a case which the Police Magistrate had taken under advisement. There are two answers to this charge. One of them is that the Colonist did nothing of the kind, its comments being directed wholly against the action of the government in issuing instructions that were shown by the evidence of the case to exist. This was made absolutely clear in the article referredd to by our contemporary. In the second place, the Colonist is fully aware of the rule that. pending the determination of a case that is before the courts, if a newspaper comments upon it, it does so at its peril and is subject to such penalties as are proper for contempt of court: but it also knows that if the public interests so demand, there is no stage in which a suit or prosecution may be when a newspaper ought through fear of the consequences of proceedings for contempt, hesitate for a moment in making such comments as seem called for. The courts have never yet been able to muzzle the British press, although they have sometimes tried to do

The evening Liberal peper says that every independent paper in Canada is advocating reciprocity. The independence of our contemporary in political matters is like Halley's comet-not visible to the naked eye.

The wheat crop of the Prairies is undoubtedly the largest on record and notwithstanding the reports sent out for the purpose of bulling the market is a wonderful one and will fill the pockets of the farmers with cash.

A strong representation of the British Press Association will be at the Empress on Sunday night, and will be suitably entertained by the Provincial Government, who have placed the invitations in the hands of the Victoria Board of Trade.

"Is This Bowser's Latest Scheme-Or Part of Tory General Campaign?" The local Liberal paper asked this startling question in vivid head-lines on Tuesday. Having read the Seattle despatch over which the question was placed, we think we are safe in reaching the conclusion that it is simply a nightmare induced by an overdose of Labor Day.

# Dominion Bevenue.

OlTAWA, Sept. 8.—The total revenue of the Dominion for the first five months of the fiscal year was \$52,036,-616, as compared with \$45,830,370 for the same period last year, an increase of \$6,206,246. For August alone the enue was \$11,727,444, an increase of \$1,552,514 over August, 1910. The exnditure for the five months totaled \$29,526,630, as compared with \$27,546,-017 in August, 1910, an increase of two



# Why Wait For Little Home Scenes Like This?

This store offers every "reason why" you should not wait. Everything here for your home, and just as you want it. You will be able to have a nicely furnished home, and your furniture of the highest quality and reasonable price, if you will visit this store of ours and see the largest assortment of Home Furnishings in Western Canada.

# Enameled Iron Bed \$14.00 §

Full size Iron Bed, plain, neat design, heavy continuous posts and heavy fillers; nice smooth castings, rich white cream, enamelled finish. Bed couldn't be duplicated elsewhere for this price we quote. We have a large variety of WHITE ENAMEL IRON BEDS to choose from, at prices up

from ......



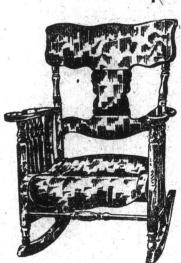
# Foot Rests at \$3.00



In better design than illustration; frame in either golden, or Early English finish, top upholstered in genuine leather. A snap at \$3. We have a wide variety to select from and range in price, \$8.00 to ....

# **Comfort Rockers** \$5.50 A mighty nice Oak Rocker-

full quarter sawed, golden or Early English finish. solid, well braced Rocker, well made and neatly finished, exceedingly comfortable and very attractive in appearance; solid wood seat. It would be mighty good value at \$10.00. More than reasonable at the the price of .... \$55.0

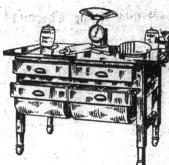


# Oak Dining Table \$36

With very heavy massive pedestal base, Colonial design, 44 inch round top, 8-ft, extension, solid oak rich fumed finish. This table is well made and nicely finished, of very attractive design and will prove an ornament to your home. The price of \$36 is more than reasonable.

We have an unequalled variety to choose from. \$7.50

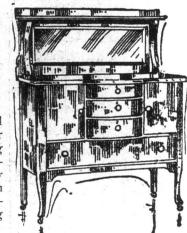
# Fir Kitchen Cabinets



Has two bins, are divided. one utensil drawer, a mixing and bread board, nice spruce top. A well made, nicely finished Cabinet, and mighty reasonable at the price named

# Oak Buffet

An excellent little Buffet, all oak, rich golden finish, similar to illustration; containing large linen drawer, three silver drawers, two nice roomy cupboards, bevelled British mirror in top, of beautiful design, at a most interesting



# OUR WINDOW DISPLAY "SUNDOUR"

UNFADABLE CURTAIN MATERIAL. CHARMING COLORINGS AND PATTERNS. GUARANTEED NOT TO FADE

Sundour unfadable curtain and drapery fabrics are revolutionizing the textile trade of two hemispheres. There are no colorings approaching them in appearance and they have all the beautiful qualities of the finest old dyes. Various schemes are shown here in these Sunfast goods, and we would greatly appreciate an opportunity to show you the new arrivals. Shere is a splendid assortment of dainty materials, which will give richness and narmonies not possible through the use of any other materials, and when you get these Sundour fabries you have the satisfaction of receiving not only the most attractive curtain and drapery macrials, but also of getting the finest quality and unfailing colors. We are sole 'toria

We list a few here: Sundour Madras Muslins from, per yard......60¢ Sundour Madras Curtains from, per yard......\$6.50

Sundour Casement Fabrics from, per yard..... Sundour Linen Taffetas from, per yard ......

# THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY



House

DURATI

In the article Roman emperor Mithras, and poked for final sence after a pro eries of progre se persons, v ter of the y be in the the Romans Christianity, xistence to be vicarious sacri who was and that through rirtue and self-s he highest pos and Sus ce any unbias stitute for th and for the final the universal Be ence, we will fin from a philosop mental principle proposed in this on between the night be made presented clearly trongest possib of Christianity; followers of Mi dea of a future which our presen is by no means o If is often sai

life is not taught contrary, the wh is to the effect something not This is not quite future life is ra taught by the Bi the Bible resemb who does not s prove those thing conscious. For ship of ancestors thing if our ance death. Buddhisi tion of existence term of being is the limit is not comes to differen of probation. Th raism is the same individualism in difference in this as taught by the religions is that dividuals must b of their lives on bear this fact in spirit of criticist meated all class in by people of thousands of pe the early Christ quently been as tion intended to they could impo We are frequen fuse to accept hell are simply i desired to have could reward th enemies. But t great religions th idea of an existe at all times and wisest men of al ter, founder of o religions, Buddl cepted by the ma unknown founde crates and coun human thought end all. At all who scoffed at ture life, but the as forgotten as teachers have ma this fact upon th them for instruct impressed the per belief in a future the common prop lay the surest f of Christianity a religious thought

In one of his think it was he, our Christ and affect to despise. is worth keeping should accept. is an error. We with the Jews are idols, where dom's conception cases a far more tained by the Jer ehovah, as the ten, was their C nankind, but a rged Himself indants of a p tolly anthropo sessed all the att high degree. H things He was suaded that He He was pleased flesh; he was re

# THE THE TENT SEEDING

## DURATION OF EXISTENCE

In the article on this page dealing with the Roman emperors, mention is made of the cult of Mithras, and it is stated that his followers looked for final absorption into the divine essence after a probationary stage on earth and a series of progressive stages hereafter. To those persons, who are not familiar with the character of the various religions of mankind, it may be in the nature of a surprise to learn that the Romans, previous to their acceptance of Christianity, held the conception of a future existence to be attained through the merits of a vicarious sacrifice offered in their behalf by a god, who was inferior to the Supreme Deity, and that through this sacrifice and by lives of virtue and self-sacrifice they might attain to the highest possible consummation of existence, namely, a state of perfect unity with the Creator and Sustainer of the Universe. If we take any unbiassed statement of this cult and substitute for the name Mithras that of Christ. and for the final extinction of individuality in the universal Being an eternal personal existence, we will find it not materially different from a philosophical statement of the funda-mental principle of Christianity. It is not proposed in this article to make any comparison between these two religions, although one might be made with advantage, and if it were presented clearly it would afford one of the strongest possible demonstrations of the truth of Christianity; we mention the tenets of the ollowers of Mithras only to show that the dea of a future existence, in connection with which our present life plays an important part, is by no means confined to the Christian faith. If is often said that the doctrine of a future

life is not taught in the Bible, but that, on the contrary, the whole tenor of the Sacred Canon is to the effect that immortality is a gift of something not inherent in human existence. This is not quite true; but it is true that the future life is rather taken for granted than taught by the Biblical writers. In this respect the Bible resembles the writings of Confucius. who does not seem to think it necessary to prove those things of which humanity is selfconscious. For example, he teaches the worship of ancestors, which would be a senseless thing if our ancestors ceased to exist with death. Buddhism expressly teaches a duration of existence after the present life, but the term of being is limited in all cases, although the limit is not always the same. Nirvana comes to different souls after different periods of probation. The idea of Buddhism and Mithraism is the same, namely, a final extinction of individualism in the universal. The essential difference in this respect between Christianity as taught by the Churches and these great rival religions is that Christianity holds that individuals must bear eternally the consequences of their lives on this earth. It is important to bear this fact in mind, for in these days the pirit of criticism of things religious meated all classes of society and is indulged in by people of almost all ages. There are thousands of people who are of the opinion that the belief in a future life originated with the early Christian Fathers, and it has fremently been asserted that it was an invention intended to give them a means whereby they could impose their will upon mankind. We are frequently told by persons, who refuse to accept Christianity, that heaven and hell are simply inventions of ecclesiastics, who desired to have something with which they could reward their friends and punish their enemies. But the more we learn of the other great religions the more surely we see that the dea of an existence after death has been held at all times and in all countries and by the wisest men of all ages. Such men as Zoroaster, founder of one of the most ancient of all eligions, Buddha, whose teachings are accepted by the majority of mankind today, the nknown founder of Mithraism, Plato, Soates and countless other great leaders of uman thought believed that death does not end all. At all times there have been those tho scoffed at the claim that there is a future life, but the names of most of them are as forgotten as their teachings are. Christian teachers have made a mistake in not pressing this fact upon the notice of those who look to them for instruction, for if they did so, if they mpressed the people with the knowledge that elief in a future life is and always has been the common property of mankind, they would ay the surest foundation for the acceptance Christianity as the highest development of eligious thought. In one of his poems Bret Harte, at least we

ink it was he, tells us that we have received ur Christ and God from the Jew, whom we ffect to despise. This also is a thought that worth keeping in mind, for the Jewish conception of the Deity is the one we are told we should accept. Herein may we suggest there is an error. We have been accustomed to say with the Jews that the gods of the heathen are idols, whereas in point of fact heathendom's conception of the Deity was in same cases a far more exalted one than that enterlained by the Jews. To the latter Yahveh, or ehovah, as the name is more generally written, was their God, not the universal God of mankind, but a Being who had expressly charged Himself with the care of the descendants of a particular individual. He was olly anthropomorphic, that is, He possessed all the attributes of men, only in a very igh degree. He loved; He hated; He did ings He was sorry for; He could be persuaded that He was about to make a mistake; was pleased with the smell of burning llesh; he was relentless. This is not the God of the Gospels; it is not the God of Christianity any more than it is the God of Buddha or Mithras or Zoroaster. We know that this article will be read by hundreds of persons who think more perhaps than they might be willing to admit about the Deity and a future existence, but who find themselves unable to accept what they have been taught upon these subjects. To such persons we say that the essential facts of Christianity are not new, are not the inventions of ecclesiastics, are not mere modern adaptations of Jewish traditions. They are the common property of mankind. These essential facts, as we understand them are: There is a God who is supreme in the Universe; there is a future existence which we will all share; this life is a probationary stage in our progress to the consummation of that existence, which consummation is unity with God; it is possible to obtain salvation from the consequences of our errors; and finally and principally, God is a spirit and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit.

Christianity is the greatest and best of all the religions because it is founded upon the doctrine of love, which its Founder told us is the fulfiling of law. The greatest teachers of the past got no further than law. Think this over for a little while, and perhaps it may lead you to see Christianity in a new light, a light that will dispel the darkness with which politics, ignorance and superstition have surrounded and obscured the simple truth taught on the hillsides of Palestine by a Homeless Wanderer nearly two thousand years ago.

## TALES FROM THE CLASSICS.

## The Story of the Finding of Wineland the Good

Our school books tell us that long before the time of Christopher Columbus the Norsemen sailing the north seas came to the eastern shore of North America. The following account is taken from the saga of Eric the Red. and relates how the Norsemen discovered America in the year 1000 A.D.

It was Lief the Lucky from Norway who went to Greenland to preach Christianity, and it was he who persuaded Eric's wife Theohild to forsake the old gods and adopt the new faith. Eric himself was not so ready to listen to Lief's teachings, and his conversion was only brought about after his wife had left him, refusing any longer to live with a pagan. His example was speedily followed by many in Greenland, who were all baptized by the preacher from Norway.

It was some years after this, when following Theohild's refusal to live him him, Eric had taken another wife, that Karlsefni from the Hofdi-Strands sailed to Greenland on a trading expedition. Eric and Gudrid welcomed the newcomers as guests and entertained them so hospitably that Karlsefni and his friends remained all winter at Brattahild. When springtime came the fever for explor ing seized again upon the Norsemen, and they determined to embark on a voyage to that land, unknown to them as yet save by hearsay, but famed for its fertility and riches, which they designated Wineland the Good.

There were two ships and one hundred and sixty men, and for many days they sailed with no disaster. By and bye sighting land they anchored their ships in a deep bay, and, finding it a good country, with green pasturage and an abundance of fish and fowl, they determined to pass the winter there. But they made no preparation for the coming cold weather, and the wind came suddenly down from the north, and the rain and the snow fell, and the explorers found themselves short

"Let us pray to our new God," they said, 'He will not fail us in the hour of our extremity." But the days passed on and the storms continued and their suffering was very great. Thorhall, the huntsman, giant and swarthy, of few words but great strength and skill, laughed at their prayers. He had remained faithful to the old gods, and taunted them now that the God of the Christians has forsaken them. Then one day he disappeared. They searched for him three days and three nights, and at last they found him, lying prone upon a rock near the sea, his body stiff and almost lifeless, his hands clenched, muttering, muttering to himself. He accompanied them home, however, and upon their arrival they found that a great whale had been cast ashore, and with joyful thanksgiving they sat down to a repast which the cooks at once prepared. Then said Thorhall, standing in his place at the board, "Did not the Red-beard prove more helpful than your Christ? This is my reward for the verses which I made to Thor the Trustworthy for three days and nights. Seldom has he failed me."

But the whale meat immediately began to make the people ill, and they cast the carcass into the sea; whereupon the sun shone, the storms ceased and, going out in the boats they drew in fish in abundance. It was shortly after this, during a voyage which he took in defiance to the wish of Karlsefni, that Thorhall was wrecked on the coast of Ireland, taken prisoner and put to death.

It is now to be told of Karlsefni that he cruised southward of the coast, with Snorri and Biarni and their people. They sailed for a long time until they came at last to a river, which flowed down from the land into a lake, and so into the sea. There were great bars at the mouth of the river so that it could be entered only at flood-tide. Karlsefni and his men sailed into the mouth, . . . They found self-sown wheatfields on the land there, there was hilly ground there were vines. Every brook was full of fish. They dug pits on the shore where the tide rose highest, and when the tide fell there were halibut in the pits. There were great numbers of wild animals of all kinds in the woods. . . . /Now one morning very early when they looked about them, they saw a great number of skin canoes, and staves were brandished from the boats, with a noise like flails, and they revolved in the same directions in which the sun moves. . . . Thereupon the strangers moved toward them, and went upon the land marveling at those whom they saw before them. They were swarthy men and ill-looking, and the hair of their heads was ugly. They had great eyes and were broad of cheek. They tarried there for a long time looking curiously at the people they saw before them, and then rowed away to the southward around the point. When the strangers came again it was in the spring, and they and Karlsefni began to barter with each other. Especially did the stranger desire to buy red cloth, for which they offered in exchange peltries and quite grey skins. They also desired to buy swords and spears, but Karlsefni forbade this. In exchange for perfect unsullied skins; the Skrellings (strangers) would take red stuff a span in length, which they would bind around their heads. So their trade went on for a time, until Karlsefni and his people began to grow short of cloth, when they divided it into such narrow pieces that it was not more than a finger's breadth wide; but the Skrelling still continued to give just as much for this as be-

fore and more. This point they made their headquarters, sailing west and south in the summer time and returning to pass the winter here. Three years passed away in this fashion, and then the men began to divide into factions, of which the women were the cause; and those who were without wives endeavored to seize upon the wives of those who were married. when the greatest trouble rose. . . . " When again they sailed away "They had a southerly wind and so came upon Markland, where they found five Skrellings . . . of whom . . . two were children. Karlsefni and his people took the boys . . . and taught them to speak and they were baptized. . . They said the kings governed the Skrellings. . . . They stated that there were no houses there and that the people lived in holes and caves. They said there was a land on the other side over against their country, which was inhabited by people who wore white garments, and yelled loundly, and carried foles before them, to which rags were attached; and people believe that this must have been Hvitramanna-land (Whiteman's-land, or Ireland the Great). Now they arrived in Greenland, and remained there during the winter with Eric the Red.

# THE ROMAN EMPERORS.

The young priest of the Sun, who by the

extraordinary events related in the last preceding article had become emperor, is usually spoken of in history as Heliogabalus. This is an adaptation in Greek of the Syriac word Elagabalus, which comes from two other words, Ela, meaning the Sun, and gabalus, meaning the Creator, or perhaps more correctly, "the former." The change was made by the substitution of the Greek word "Helios," the name for the Sun for Ela. Elagabalus was the title under which the Sun was worshipped, but it was also applied to a black stone, probably a meteorite, which was said to have fallen from heaven and was regarded as the representation on earth of the Supreme Deity. This name the Emperor applied to himself, and there is hardly any doubt that in his supreme vanity he imagined that he himself was an incarnation of the Deity, which he had been educated to worship. When he reached Rome he made a splendid procession through the streets, the most conspicuous object being the black stone, which was surrounded with all manner of precious gems. The Emperor stood up in the chariot, which bore the stone, and rode backwards, so that his face might always be turned towards the sacred object, to do honor to which he commanded that the streets should be sprinkled with gold dust. His installation as Emperor was accompanied by ceremonies of barbaric splendor, he himself appearing in gorgeous robes, with his face painted and his eyebrows blackened. The Senators viewed the innovation with disgust. They had been used to tyrants and were only too familiar with brutality: but effeminacy was abhorrent to them. Nevertheless they performed the various mean offices assigned to them by the Emperor in connection with Sun worship, having been schooled by years of experience to accept whatever happened as inevitable. Elagabalus gave himself up wholly to luxury and licentious living. Such are the accounts of his life that historians refuse to accept as wholly true the accounts given by contemporary writers. He reigned for three years and nine months, during which time he had several wives and concubines, too many to be enumerated. He lost all sense of manhood, at one time causing himself to be known publicly as his wife's husband. His grandmother, Julia Moesa, saw that in a very few years he would pay the price of his horrible life, pursuaded him to adopt his cousin, Alexandria, as his successor and to confer on him the title of Caesar. He had scarcely done this than he repented of it and sought to slay the young lad. His effort was defeated only to be renewed within a few months, and the second attempt, though unsuccessful, so inflamed the Praetorian Guards wherever there were hollows; and wherever against him that they rose against him and

slew him, proclaiming Alexander emperor in his stead in the year 222.

At this stage in our sketch of Imperial Rome it may be well to pause and consider for a little the religious life of the people, for as we are approaching the time when Christianity was beginning to make its influence felt, and it is therefore desirable to inquire a little into the religious ideas held by the Roman people. Heliogabalus introduced a degenerate form of sun-worship and it seems to have become very popular, for its practice was associated with orgies which commended themselves to the passions of the dissolute youth of Rome. Women were at this time held in almost untversal contempt by the subjects of the Caesars. During the reign of Heliogabalus, one of the Censors in a public speech declared that if in the economy of nature it had been possible for the race to be preserved with the intervention of women, mankind would have been infinitely happier. He said that to the influence of women all the evil in the world was due, and declared that the only justification for the marriage relation was that the welfare of the State demanded that men should sacrifice their pleasure in order that children might be reared up to take their places.

The popular religious cult prior to the reign of Heliogabalus was the worship of Mithras. Mithras was one of the gods of ancient Persia. He was originally the god of light, but he was not identified with the Sun. This was a later idea, but even it was abandoned, and Mithras became the god of purity, goodness and wisdom. He was represented as striving constantly to overcome evil and his priests urged all men and women to aid him in his ceaseless work. He himself was represented as performing endlessly a sacrifice whereby mankind, by the aid of fasting, selfsacrifice and the undergoing of certain ordeals, might ascend into heaven and attain perfect union with God. The soul after death did not at once reach this consummation, but passed through nine grades, until it became absorbed finally in the Fountain of Being. Such was the cult of Mithras expressed in simple terms and freed from the excesses and exaggerations which its votaries engrafted upon it. The Romans became somewhat familiar with it in the time of Pompey the Great. that is, about 70 B. C. Trajan declared it to be the established religion of the Empire in A.D. 100 and Commodus nearly a hundred years later once more proclaimed it. It was upon such soil as this that the seed of Christianity was sown by the early fathers, and we may gather from what has been said first, that the new faith would be regarded by the priests of Mithras as a mere variation of that which they taught, except that it assigned to a Crucified Jew the merits which their own deity possessed; and second, that the transition from the cult of Mithras to that of Christianity was not very abrupt. It must be borne in mind that the Romans were not idolators. The great majority of them at the time of which we speak were doubtless absolutely irreligious, but the educated classes and those who endeavored to live rightly, when not Christians, were worshippers of an all-pervading Power, which they did not always attempt to define. Roman public opinion was at this time rapidly ripening for the acceptance of a new faith. The opposition to Christianity was, as was pointed out in a previous article, largely political and had its origin in the hatred by the Romans of the Jewish people, for they regarded it simply as a phase of the Jewish faith. Roman hostility to the Jews was not religious, but arose out of the intense devotion of the Jews to their own nationality and their claim to be in a special way the chosen people out of whom should come a Prince who was to set up a world-

# MINERAL, VEGETABLE, ANIMAL

In the children's plays the words are put in this order: Animal, vegetable, mineral; but in nature the sequence is as stated above. First comes the mineral, then the vegetable, then the animal. It may be assumed, although it cannot be proved, that this was the order in which things appeared upon the earth, but what we mean when we speak of the sequence of things is that minerals seem to be the original condition of things; that from minerals plants are produced, and from plants animal life is sustained. Animal life is not, so far as we know, sustained directly by substances in a mineral form. It may be that some of the simpler forms of animals, such as earthworms and jelly-fish, do not require the intervention of plant life to convert mineral matter into material that will sustain them; but the rule that vegetables are the "middlemen" between inert matter and conscious life is so general that it may be regarded as universal.

There are four substances, which as yet have not been shown to be of the same origin or to be composed of other substances, which are necessary for the support of animal life. They are carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen. These are also necessary for the support of plant life. They are what chemistry calls elemental substances, which means that analysis has not yet shown that they consist of any elementary substances in combination. Of such things something like sixty are known. Some of them are gold, silver, iron and other metals. It may be assumed that all elemental things are metallic, given such a degree of pressure or temperature as is necessary to make them solid. We all now know that air can be liquified, and if it can be reduced to a liquid, it can also be reduced to a solid. One of the earlier experiments in the reduction of gases to a solid form may be cited. A cannon

was fitted with a cap in which there was an orifice, that could be opened or closed at pleasure. The vent-hole of the gun was plugged tight. In the cannon was placed a quantity of chalk and a cup of sulphuric acid. The cannon was then closed by screwing on the cap, and elevated upon its trunions. The acid was thereby precipitated upon the chalk, and of course the result was the production of carbonic acid gas. Produced under great pressure the gas was in liquid form. When the orifice was opened a thin stream of liquid was emitted, which at a very short distance from the mouth of the orifice assumed the form of gas; but as the expansion of the liquid into gas called for heat, some parts of it took away from the other parts their latent heat, and the result was that while part of the liquid went off in the form of gas, the remainder was precipitated in the form of a white substance resembling snow. This white substance was carbonic acid gas in a solid form but minutely divided, just as snow is water in a solid form minutely divided. It may be assumed as a working hypothesis that the elemental form of matter is metallic. Whether metals are all variations of one elemental substance need not be considered here, and at any rate, while the possibility of this may be admitted, chemistry is as yet not in a position to express any opinion on the point,

From this elementary metallic form of matter our bodies are built up; but as has been said above we only need a few of the elementary substances. Those absolutely necessary are the four named; but certain animals, including man, require another, namely lime, in considerable quantity. Other elementary substances also enter into our physical make-up, but only in a small degree. Others are needed by our bodies to assist in the assimilation of the things which form our corporeal structure. Common salt is one of the most familiar of these. As far as is known the body cannot be nourished by the use of mineral substances. The case of clay-eaters is sometimes cited as proof to the contrary, but what nourishing material there is in the edible clay is probably of vegetable origin. Synthetic chemistry has produced articles of food, but we think it is true that this has never been done from elemental substances. This is not very material to the subject, for although it may be shown that elemental substances can be so treated in the laboratory as to be capable of supporting life, this only establishes that it is possible artificially to produce the results of vegetable action. We are dealing not with the remotely possible achievements of chemistry, but with things as they are in nature, and therefore may say without fear of contradiction that animal life would be impossible, if it were not that vegetables prepared the mineral kingdom so that it is capable of supplying food. The basis of all foods is carbon, which is

also the basis of all vegetable life. Absolutely pure carbon is very rare. Only the purest of monds present it in a perfectly pure state. If the snow-like carbonic acid which was seen when the carbonic acid gas was emitted from the cannon, could have been preserved in that form, and the oxygen in it could have been got rid of, so that nothing but the carbon was left, and that earbon could have been crystallized, the product would have been a diamond. Theoretically diamonds can be manufactured, and it is said that they can be produced very readily, although as yet only in very minute form. It is out of this material that the flesh, fat and muscles of our bodies are built up, but carbon will not make flesh until vegetables have treated it in their mysterious laboratories. The wisest man in all the world cannot do what a cabbage can. The cabbage can take carbon out of the air, where it is always present in combination with oxygen, and make out of it something upon which we can support life. The fact that flesh is a food only shows that when once the plant has fitted carbon for the support of life, it remains fit for that purpose until it has undergone complete transformation. To illustrate the various stages in which carbon is nutritious take the case of a piece of bread. The carbon of the wheat is nutritious when in the grain, and the only purpose of cooking it is to render it more readily assimilative by the the digestive organs. The mass of the bread contains carbon cooked. In the crust it is further cooked, but it approaches a state in which its nutritious qualities are being destroyed. If the outside of the crust is burned to blackness the carbon is reduced to its elementary condition and ceases to be nutritious. The same thing holds true of other food products, their nutritious value may be destroyed by excess of heat, which counteracts the effect of the processes that take place in the vegetable world.

The line of thought touched upon in this article may be followed with interest by persons, who like to know something about our life and how it is maintained. It will show that there is a complete and wonderful circulation of matter from the mineral through the vegetable to the animal and then back to the mineral again. This circulation has been going on for countless centuries. The carbon in the world is no more and no less than it was a million years ago, and for all we can tell the material which forms the silken cheek of a baby once formed part of one of the huge monsters which roamed the world in days so long ago that geologists cannot state the distance in time with even an approach to accuracy.

White-Have you any trouble in making both ends meet?

Green-Not a bit. The end of my money and the end of the week always come at the same time.—Harper's Bazar,

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# WILL BUILD

Lowest Tenderers for Navy Construction Select St. John Next Sydney, Others Halifax and Montreal

The Railway & Marine World, of Toronto, in its September issue says: "The government has received eight tenders for the building of vessels for the Canadian navy. Of the chief firms tendering, it is reported that Cammel, Laird & Co., were the lowest, and stat ed that its plant would be located at St. John, N. B. Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, the second lowest tenderer, named Halifax, N. S., as their proposed location; the Britsh Canadian Shiphuilding Co., of which Sir Henry M. Pellatt is the head, named Sydney, and Vickers, Limited, named Montreal.

There was no reference to the Pacific Coast in any one of the eight tenders, and the Ottawa government betrayed no intention of any intimation of the desirability of constructing the vessels for use on the Pacific on this coast. In a further reference the Toronto

publication said: "In referring to the proposal of Cammell, Laird & Co., naval contractors, of England, to establish dock and shipbuildng works in Canada. the Canadian Gazette of London, England, stated, August 10: "To this firm has fallen the high distinction of receiving from the Canadian government the contract to build the fleet of war vessels which the Canadian authorities have decided to construct." Among the tenders recently sent in for the construction of the proposed vessels, it has been stated that Cammell, Laird & Co.'s was the lowest, but on August 28 we were officially advised that the contract had not been awarded.

An idea of what chance the shipbuilding yards of this coast have in the matter of selection of location for the construction of vessels on this coast may be formed from the above, and yet Mr. Templeman, speaking recently to the electors of Esquimalt said the matter was not yet closed and it was still within the bounds of possibility that one of more of the warships would be built on the Pacific coast, probably at Esquimalt. Those who heard him knew that when he spoke there was under construction at the yards of the Collingwood Shipbuilding company in Ontario a lighthouse tender, the Estevan, intended for service in the coast waters of British Columba, and they knew of the heavy cost entailed in bringing a steamship around the continent, a cost enter ed into rather than construct vessels in the waters of British Columbia where they are to be used.

"A Settled Fact The newspapers of St. John, N. B. in their references to the construction of the Canadian navy consider it a settled fact that the city in whch they are published has been selected for the location of the shipyards in which the whole flet will be constructed.

Mr. Templeman said it was within the bounds of possibility that one or more of the warships for the navy would be built on this coast. The possibilty is remote in the event of the Liberal government being returned to

The construction of warships at Esquimalt would entail the location of big shipyards which would employ at the lowest estimate 2,500 men and probably as many as 4,000, with a daily wage bill of from in the neghborhood of \$10,000 to \$16,000. The employment of the big dinner-pail brigade necessary to construct warships would result in the upbuilding of Esquimalt and would add to the business of Victoria considerably. It would mean the support of about 15,000 people, Not only would Vitcoria and Esquimalt benefit to this extent, but many local industries would be established, notably the development of the iron resources of Vancouver

# LINE VIA PANAMA

IS IN PROSPECT

Big Steamship Company Formed Place Fifteen Steamers on Coast

to Coast Run.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 8 .- Announcement was made yesterday of the incorporation of the Atlantic & Pacific Transport company of New Jersey, with an authorized capital of \$15,000,000. The headquarters of the proposed company is to be at Baltimore, with branch offices at the principal seaboard cities on

The incorporators are B. N. Baker. James S. Whitely, C. G. Heim, A. B. Harrison of Baltimore, former president, vice president, treasurer and secretary respectively of the Atlantic Transport company, and Adrian H. Boole of Washington, formerly of the Wilson Steamship lines of Hull, England.

the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the

The announcement given out by the company states: "The company has been formed to bid on the ocean mail services now being advertised for by the postmaster general, which call for weekly service between New York and Colon; New Orleans and Colon; San Francisco and Panama, and fortnightly between Seattle and Panama, and it is proposed to establish and maintain these ocean routes and to extend the service through the Panama canal from

The company, according to its an nouncement, is planning the construction of 15 speedy steamers that will embrace the latest developments in ocean comfort and luxury and comply with all the requirements of the ocean mail

According to the terms of the incorporation "no person shall be eligible as a director who shall be a director in or an officer or agent of any corporation or association engaged in any competitive transportation business." and sheep, 65 points; prize \$8

the extension of its operations will include a service from Portland, Me., Bos ton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Jacksonville, Key West, Mobile and

# Galveston, through the canal to Pacific Coast ports and vice versa. EIGHTY-ONE DROWN

Steamer Lucapel Strikes Unchartere Stretch of Book on South American Coast—Sixty Saved.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 8 .- The Chilean steamer Lucapel has been wrecked and is a total loss. Eighty-one persons were drowned.

The Lucapel grounded on an uncharted stretch of rocks 20 miles north of Quiloa, several hundred miles south of At the time a heavy fog prevailed. Latest advices confirm that the vessel is a total loss. Among the 81 drowned was the captain of the steamer. Sixty persons were saved and are now on their way to Callao on the steamer

The steamer Lucapel was engaged in trading on the west coast of South America. She was of 912 tons net and was commanded by Capt. Marrow.

# FOREST PROTECTION ALONG RAILWAYS

Result of Application for Establishment of Fire Patrol System Made in Behalf of Government

Mr. H. A. Maclean, K. C., formerly deputy attorney general for British Columbia, has just returned to the capital from Vancouver, where he has been appearing in behalf of the province before the railway commission, in connection with an application having an important bearing on the protection of the timber areas of this country from bush fire waste. As a very large percentage of the forest fire loss of British Columbia is attributable to sparks from locomotives and the operation of railway trains in general, it is being urged upon the railway commission by the forestry branch (for whom Mr. Maclean has been acting), that systematic patrol of the railway lines should be made obligatory by the commission which virtually controls all railways now operating in British Columbia

The experience of the other Canadian provinces was cited by Mr. Maclean as indicating that the only way by which an end may be made of railway line fires is by the establishment and mintenance of patrols behind each train A rule of this nature has been found in Ontario to work out most advantageously in practice; and in that province during 1909 no fewer

than 187 fire wardens were thus employed during the danger season, at a cost of \$66,172, which amount was subsequently proportionately refunded by the several companies. The Ontario practice is to assign two miles, these following up all trains.

Here in British Columbia, it is contended, there is especial necessity for a similar patrol along the railways, our dry season being a long one, our forests large and valuable, and the percentage of fires attributable to railway locomotives a very appreciable factor in the total.

A suggestion by Chairman Mabee of the commission that the railways were probably held blameable for more than their due share of forest destruction was promptly answered by Mr. Maclean from the recorded statistics.

The final outcome of consideration of the application and related questions was a request from Chairman Mabee that the provincial authorities present in concrete form their proposal as to the amount of patrol necessary and requisite along the various railway lines in the province, at the same time drafting and submitting recommended regulations and describing the areas to which, in the opinion of the province this patrol system should apply.

The forestry branch has already be gun the preparation of this important nemorandum, and upon its receipt. copies will be furnished to each interested company and the railway commissioners will hear what they have to say upon the proposals advanced and the regulations submitted. Direct and specific investigation by the commission will follow, if there is as it is most probable there will be any conflict of view between the province and the roads, and on the strength of their investigations the commissioners wil subsequently issue regulations governing all phases of the matter, which regulations will have the full force and effect of law.

# LIVE STOCK PRIZES

Department of Agriculture Announces Awards at Provincial Fair

The results in the livestock judging ompetition conducted by the Provincial Department of Agriculture for prizes donated by the British Columbia Stock Breeders association in the horse show building here on Wednesday morning last, have just been announced and are in abstract as follows:

Section 1, For Those Over 21 N. Grimmer, Pender Island, D. cattle and swine, 180 points; prize \$12. E. G. Palmer, Norwich, Ont., D. cat. tle and swine, 160 points; prize \$10. P. H. Wilson, Chilliwack, D. cattle and sheep, 153 points, prize \$8. W. Banford, Chilliwack, D. cattle and

swine, 115 points; prize \$6. Section 2, For Those Under 21 W. Dickie, Colony St. Farm, heavy H. & D. cattle, 120 points; prize \$12. A. McAllister, 1021 Eveleigh street, Vancouver, heavy H. and D. cattle, 115 points; prize \$10. P. Grimer, Pender Island, D. cattle

# TO BE PROPLED

IN CHILIAN WRECK Report on Country Lying Between Hazelton and Fort George as a Region for the Agriculturist

> An interesting report as to the extent and suitably for agricultural purposes of the large area of country lying between Hazelton and the Fort George country has just been made to the department of agriculture Messrs. Weir and Whyte, who this summer traversed the regions in question, conferring with the scattered set tlers as to the best varieties of cereals. roots and fruits for planting with prospect of success, and incidentally investigating conditions generally for information of the department and of prospective settlers.

The two special representatives of the department left Vancouver on their mission on the 1st of May last, continuing in the field until the 27th ultimo, and meanwhile covering no fewer than-1,200 miles on horseback, inclusive of side trips. Their tour took them all through he valley of the Upper Skeena, the Kispiox district, the Bulkley valley, the Morice river valley, down thence to the head of Francois lake, the country tributary to which both north and south was carefully examined, on to Burn lake back to Ootsa and Chaslatta lakes from there to Fraser lake and the dis trict contiguous, and through the surveyed townships of the Nechaco, from which they crossed to Stuart lake and Fort St. James.

It was found that from Hazelton through the Bulkley valley the country is more closely confined by the moun ain ranges, while the country otherwise widens to high rolling plateau land, the characteristics of the entire area being those of a mixed farming country, not especially adapted to dairy ing although the keeping of a number of cows would naturally form part of the policy of settlers engaged in what is termed mixed farming. The temperature of the country traversed varies considerably, according to its especial location, while the rainfall generally is light. At Fort St. James, the only point at which record has been kept of thermometer readings and precipitation year by year, the rainfall was given as but sixteen inches for the year. In parts of the territory visited, irrigation will in process of time prove profitable; meanwhile the policy of the settlers should be to get their ground in the best possible condition and conserve

the rainfall by simple measures. As yet there is but a handful of settlers in the district in proportion to the number for which it is capable of providing profitably, some 160 pioneers all being visited during the tour.

Messrs. Weir and Whyte do not look upon the country which they have just visited as likely to prove valuable for fruit growing on any large scale, although the settlers may succeed in raising fruit enough to provide an agreeable variety in their own foodstuffs, by planting hardy varieties and giving them especial care and protection from the frosts. Cold, frosty weather follows so quickly upon the September rains that it is peculiarly trying upon the young trees; while during the spring months of April, May and June, the days are warm-starting the flowing of the sap -and the nights exceedingly chilly, another circumstance which must afford the orchardist considerable anxiety.

Turnips, carrots and other roots grow famously, and while beets, mangoes, etc., have hardly had a fair trial as yet, it is believed that these will also do well. The settlers at all events will experience no difficulty in growing sufficient roots for the winter feeding of their cattle, an important consideration. In all parts of the territory there appears to be an abundance of water, although the spring-fed reeks are not numerous. The country, too, is but lightly timbered and therefore easily cleared. The investigators estimate the cost of clearing at from but \$20 to \$150 per acre, from \$50 to \$60 being a fair average. The forestation is principally poplar, spruce and jack-pine, with some Douglas fir along Fraser and Stuart lakes and through

the Nechaco valley. All through the plateau land, the ardier cereals should grow well, and there will be a market for the crops in the new towns which are certain to spring up along the line of railway. Small fruits, too, grow well in the Hazelton district, and for these market also must prove extensive and profitable.

At present, owing to lack of trans ortation facilities, the cost of living in the district is exceedingly high, everything having to be packed in either from Hazelton on the one hand or Quesnel on the other. The standard price of sugar, beans, rice, etc., in the interior, is thus twenty cents per pound; and that of ham, oacon, etc., thirty-five cents, with flour quoted at \$11 per hundredweight. Fort Fraser, situated midway between the two supply bases, represents the price summit of the country, twelve cents per pound being the charge for packing from either direction.

Certain of the settlers have shown rare ingenuity in circumventing the high packing costs, as is the case of one Nechaco colonists, who has made a practice of getting in his seed oats by parcel post, postage on his five-pound packages being but six cents per pound, whereas if brought in as freight his oats would cost him double that sum in transportation charges. Last season this one ingenious settler received by mail no less than five hundred pounds of oats, to the infinite disgust of the mail carrier, who happened also to be

the common carrier. This season witnessed the importation of the first self-binder that has been seen in the district, it having been introduced by "Billy" Milne, the operator at Stoney Creek, who cultivates a field of twenty-five acres as a sideventure. Naturally the modern implement excited the markedly curious

nterest of the Indians, who had never seen such a piece of machinery before. These natives, by the way, are not et convinced that the rallway through heir country is to be an actuality. They have experienced various rushes, during which their land has been filled for a time by white men. But these have faded away, and the white men have left the land again and again to its original inhabitants. First came the builders of the old telegraph trail, which was to give the world wire communication, by way of Alaska and the Behring Straits. Upon completion of the Atlantic cable this undertaking was suddenly abandoned—and the Indian have still the great reels of abandoned wire, which they find useful in various structural enterprises. The Ominec and the Klondike rushes also paid tribute in abandoned freights-and the Indians are expectantly waiting for history to repeat itself, the contents of the railway camp storehouses eventually to be theirs upon the departure of the white men and the relapse of the land once more into its primeval tran-

Of even greater interest to the local Indians than Mr. Milne's self-binder. was a drove of sheep imported via Chilcotin this season by the hotel proprietor at Aldermore. Sheep, had never been seen in the country, before, and many and learned were the aboriginal theories concerning the animals and their habits. The importer had the good fortune to get through his band of 125 sheep with a loss of only one, Mutton is now in demand at Aldermore at fifty cents a pound.

# ANNUAL MEETING OF ASSOCIATION

Important Matters in Connection with Victoria's Exhibition are Dealt With-Horse Races and Dates Discussed

A number of important matters, apart from the election of officers for the ensuing term, were dealt with at the annual meeting of the British Columbia Agricultural association, held yesterday morning, in the women's building, on the exhibition grounds. Perhaps the most notable debate was with regard o the advisability of continuing a norse race meet as a feature of Victoria's fair. There was considerable diversity of opinion, but the majority de cided that this popular form of sport was essential, if the event was to be made a success in all respects. The association also put itself on record as being favorable to the introduction o the pari-mutuel machines. Dr. Tolmie the president, occupied the chair and Mr. George Sangster performed the sec-

retarial duties. The first business was the election of officers, and in the selection of the president and secretary for the new term, the unanimity and enthusiasm with which Dr. Tolmie and Mr. George Sangster were re-elected, was a feature. The others chosen follow Patron, His Honor Lieut, Governor T W. Paterson; first vice president, H. D. Helmcken; second vice president, F. G. Quick; third vice president, A. O. Paterson, Ladner: fourth vice president, J T. Maynard; fifth vice president, Mrs. A. G. Richards; executive committee Dr. S. F. Tolmie, H. D. Helmcken, Geo.

Sangster and the two representatives of the city council yet to be appointed. Some discussion took place as to the most suitable dates for the 1912 exhibition. Opinion was divided as to the wisdom of bringing it on as early as this year, a number arguing that the show suffered as a result in its agricultural departments. Others pointed out the many advantages derived through the present arrangement, two of the most important of which are that it enables the island board to work in conjunction with that of Vancouver and that the chances of obtaining fine weather are a great deal better. nally it was decided that the matter would be left in the hands of the president and secretary.

The perennial debate on horse racing and its alleged attendant evils then took place, being precipitated by a resolution submitted by one of the directors, providing for this attraction next year, and specifying that the pari-mutuel machines should be used in connection therewith. A strong faction supported this proposal, their argument being that the so-called immoral influence of these speed trials among the trotting and running horses of the Northwest, was purely mythical. They also contended that the meet was necesary if the show was to be made the financial success which all Victorians so heartily desired. A number of others could not see eye to eye with those endorsing the mo tion, and introduced an amendment proposing that no betting whatever be allowed. The original motion on a vote being taken carried by a comfortable

A motion was submitted by Messrs. Bishop and Quick, with respect to the registration of veterinary surgeons. It explains itself, and is as follows: "That this meeting endorses the ac-

tion of the B. C. Veterinary association in their movement to secure such amendments to the present act as will place it on a workable basis, and cause all the veterinary surgeons practising in British Columbia, to register in the associations, thus ensuring a reliable and efficient veterinary service for the stock owners in this province." This

was carried unanimously. The question of fixing the price of admission for children for ensuing shows, and a proposal that a dog show be held in connection with exhibition hereafter, were left with the executive for decision. It was agreed that the city should be asked for an appropria tion for the re-grading and the general improving of the grounds.

Votes of thanks were tendered the Daughters of Pity for their efforts in way of providing entertainment, and to the officers of the association as an acknowledgment of their work in hehalf of the fair. The meeting then adjourned.

# IN VOTERS' LISTS

Coming Election will see by Far the Largest Vote in the History of the Victoria Riding -Many Names Added

Compared with the last provincial elections the number of names of electors upon the lists today is 8,400 as against 8,005 in 1909. At the general elections in 1908 the names of those entitled to cast their votes numbered 6,665 and the total vote then polled was 4.429. Since the provincial elections of 1909

the lists and about 2,400 added In the revision of the lists made n May last 1,500 names were added, while in May of last year 500 additional names were put on the list. Mr. W. H. Price, honorary secretary of the Victoria Conservative Association, estimates that there will in all lkelihood be 6,750 votes polled at the

forthcoming Dominion election in this

constituency.

some 2,000 names were struck from off

# PRIZE POTATOES

British Columbia to be Represented at Exhibition in New York

The department of agriculture has decided to make a provincial display at the forthcoming notable exhibition at the Madison Square Gardens, New York -this being the first occasion which British Columbia has thus beer represented at a New York exhibitionand enter the competition with all Am erica for the Stilwell trophy and \$1000 prize for the best collection of potatoes. Mr. Asahell Smith of Ladner, known throughout the lower mainland as the Potato King, has been appointed to collect and prepare the representative provincial exhibit, in which all the various potato-growing sections of British Columbia will be adequately represented. In Mr. Smith's opinion, British-Columbia stands an excellent chance of winning the coveted trophy as well as of obtaining the widespread and beneficial advertising which must accrue from representation at the great New York

# POULTRY INDUSTRY

New Style of Brooder Will It Is Believed, be of Great Benefit

Poultry men have been deeply interested in a new style of brooder which is exhbited by Major H. F. C. Taylor of Cadbora Bay, its inventor, at the Provincial fair. Major Taylor is so thoroughly convinced that he has something which when more generally known will be in heavy demand, that he has prepared for the establishment of a factory. He says that hitherto all brooders have been constructed on the principle that chickens require a flannel cloth on their backs to take the place of their mother's feathers. This idea he declares is entirely fallacious; in fact his contention is that through this system the little ones are deprived of oxygen, which is the primary essential of all life.

His device in brief, entirely does away with the blanket, and provides for sufficient artificial heat, with plenty of fresh air. Many of those interested have examined the invention, and the belief is generally expressed that it is likely to revolutionize the poultry industry on Vancouver Island.

# B. C. FRUIT EXHIBIT

The British Columbia touring fair exhiit which has been so conspicuous and aluable a feature of this season's au tumnal shows in the prairie provinces has reached Toronto, where at the exhibition which opened on the 26th ultimo, it was reported to have made a most favorable impression and is proving an advertising factor of marked advantage to British Columbia.

Concerning the displays made at Edmonton, the "Bulletin" of that city says: The British Columbia fruit exhibit, ocunving liberal space in the horticultural building at the Edmonton fair, attracted much attenion and proved worth going a long distance to see. The exhioit was put up by the agricultural department of the British Columbia government and was in charge of W. J. Brandrith, assisted by Harry M. Johnson. As evidence of the enduring qualities of British Columbia fruit, with the exhibit is a box of Yellow Newton and Mann apples packed on October 10, 1910. over ten months ago, repacked July 6. 1911, shipped to Winnipeg and exhibited there during the fair, and then brought to Regina, Brandon and Edmonton. The apples are still in an excellent state of preservation and will be taken to the Toronto Fair. They were grown in a Coldstream orchard and kept in an ordinary cellar through the winter and spring. In the exhibit are also blackberries, grown in the Fraser valley, Olivette cherries, Wolf River Apples, cuumbers, tomatoes, black currants and peaches grown near Nelson; peaches plums, yellow transparent apples, Duchess of Oldenburg apples and other fruits grown at Summerland. Then there is fruit, including pears, from Armstrong, Salmon Arm, Kaslo, Westminster, Hyslop crabs from Salmon Arm, and honey from Port Hammond. With the exhibit are 200 bottles containing choice fruit of all kinds that grow in British Columbia."

## GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR HORSE SHOW

Provincial Aid to be Extended Towards Event to be Held in Spring \$4,000 is Figure Named

That Victoria, as well as the sister city of Vancouver, will next spring enjoy the thrills and prestige attaching to a comprehensive and well conducted horse show, is now virtually certain, the suggestion that such an event be undertaken upon a truly adequate scale

naving met with marked favor in the culture, who has volunteered such a generous measure of assistance that the success of the project already is assured. In opening the horse show in connection with the present exhibition on Wednesday evening last. Hon. Mr. Elitson pointed to the signs on every hand of Victorials. hand of Victoria's substantial and rapid growth and development, particularly referring to the widespread beneficial result which must accrue from the construction of the 40 miles of street paving new under way and in which the citizens are showing their confidence in Victoria's future by investing upwards of a million and a half of dollars. Speaking more directly of the horse show and its results, the minister remarked that, inasmuch as such a show is now made an annual spring event in Vancouver and the government grants \$4,000 yearly towards the assurance of its success, a similar neasure of provincial aid would be extended to a Victoria spring horse show if it were decided to hold one. Needless to say, the remarks and offer of the honorable gentleman were received with manifest gratification, and the generous promise evoked hearty and long-continued applause.

# NEW GAME BIRD FLOURISHES WELL

Hungarian Partridges Reported to be Multiplying on Island -Hunters Should Help in their Protection

Now that the opening of the shooting season on Vancouver island is close at hand, it is very much in order that a note of warning be sounded for the benefit of hunters none too experienced in natural history, lest in all innocence they direct their guns against the Hungarian partridges, now just beginning to flourish and multiply in the surburban districts adjacent to Victoria, mistaking them for quail.

The partridges are of course specially protected, and it is the duty—as it should be the pleasure-of all good sportsmen to do all within their nower to see that this protection is strictly respected

These fine game birds are introduced the purpose of recruiting and improving the game bird asset of Vancouver island by the private enterprise of Mr. A. E. Todd and his brother, Dr. J . Todd, who released a large number of sturdy birds on this and adjacent islands during 1908 and 1909. During the former year the Messrs. Todd imported and released a total of 449 Hun garian partridges, distributed as follows: Cowichan district, 22; Tod Inlet, (Saanich), 15; Sidney Island, 32; Oak Bay, 73; South Pender Island 23; Salt Spring, 24; Colwood, 43; James Island, 72: Sooke Lake, 49. During 1909 a further consignment of 282 birds were released, to recruit the stock in the several districts named.

# MANY MORE MEN

Present Number of Laborers will be Greatly Strengthened to Expedite Work Now Under

With civic works piling up and the need of more laborers felt to complete the works now under way in order that the paving work being proceeded with may be carried out without delay, a large addition to the present civic list of employees will be made by the city engineering department. Complaint has been made that the preliminary underground work has been delayed with the result that the paving contractors, the Canadian Mineral Rubber company, have been unable to proceed at the rate which they first promised the city would be maintained. In consequence a special effort will be made to keep the

city work ahead of the contractors. At present there are about 600 men engaged upon sewer construction, none of these being engaged upon the extensions recently authorized by the ratepayers under the bylaw passed to construct a new sewer system in the northeast and northwestern sections of the city. It is proposed to increase this number to 1,000. The surface drain work, too, requires expediting. and to provide for this the employees on that particular work will be in creased from 300 to 500.

The present civic force employed is larger than at any time in the history of the city and with the additions con templated will easily establish a record for Victoria. The number of men engaged on sidewalk construction is about 140 while on maintenance some 60 are at work. In addition the waterworks department is employing about 400 men. In all, when the contemplated additions are made, the city will be employing in the neighborhood of 2,100 men, which means a payroll never hitherto equalled in this city.

# Prayed Over Verdict.

CHESTERFIELD COURT HOUSE, Va., Sept. 8.—Twelve Virginians, mostly farmers, knelt at dusk tonight in the bscurity of the small jury room of Chesterfield court house, prayed fervently that they might pass judgment aright on Henry Clay Beattle, Jr., indicted for the murder of his wife, arose from their knees, deliberated nearly an hour and silently one by one, recorded a verdict of guilty of murder in the Arst degree. He is sentenced to be electrocuted on November 24th.

# FOR EMPRESSES

Design of New Transpacific Liners for C. P. R. Shows them to be Most Modern Vessels

The new Empress liners being constructed for the transpacific service of the C. P. R. will be the first th funnel ocean liners on the Pacific steamers, which will have capacity, 1,300 passengers, will be delivered in January, 1913, and will start from to Clyde, via the Suez to the Orient start their service from Hongkong. T Empress Van Horne, as the first is to be called, and her sister liner, will be peed of eighteen knots, and this speed maintained between Yokahama and Vi toria, would allow of the passage being made in nine days and 18 hours and minutes. The record for the run nor is ten days, ten hours, made by the En press of Japan eleven years ago. The new Empresses will differ in appearance from the Atlantic Empresses, having two pole masts and three funnels. The clipper bow of the present Pacific F presses has been done away with. The will have seven decks and will be mod ern in every respect. The plans show a cruiser stern.

## TELEGRAPH LINE CONNECTS STEWART

News From Portland Canal City Further Strikes in Mines of

The Stewart Land Company yester. day received a telegram from its Ste art office, sent over the telegraph which has just been completed to t future ocean terminus of the Cana-North Eastern railroad at the head Portland Canal. The telegraph also brought news yesterday other rich strike in the Red Cliff n where high grade copper ore has bee run into and is now the full width the drift. In the upper tunnel ti miners have struck rich ore shows on the surface 300 feet higher up the mountain. The Portland ('ana mine companys' concentrator is w ing full blast and a shipment of tons of concentrates has been shipped to the Tyee smelter on the stea.

Capilano. The work of the past month has done much to demonstrate the exten and value of the new ore shoot recent ly encountered in the crosscut f the No. 4 drift. This shoot, which runs parallel with the drift and about 51 feet from it towards the hang wall, has been opened up for tance of 30 feet and about ore extracted, the face sin feet of solid ore averaging \$20 in gold. silver and lead. The face of the drift is now being carried towards the hang ing wall and should intersect the sho within a short distance; drifting the ore towards the north will then continue and crosscuts run from drift towards the south, fifty feapart, thus determining the extent of

## PROVINCIAL LIQUOR LAW Important Decision Handed Down by Penticton Magistrate

the ore shoot.

An important decision under the Fre vincial liquor law has recently be handed down by Magistrate Guerns of Penticton, in convicting Mr. Louis De Gero, proprietor of the Pentic Mercantile Store, of illegally supply to an Indian named Eneas an intox cant in the particular form of seve bottles of a so-called temperance dec tion known as Schlitz Fizz. Evider as to the intoxication of the nat was furnished by the arresting offi who also deposed to having purcha some few bottles of the liquid from defendant, drinking one bottle on premises and finding it exhilirating alysis showed a small percentage of cohol. The defense was that the Sch Fizz had been purchased from the H son's Bay Co. under an assurance t it was a non-intoxicant and was co monly sold at soda water fountains in other similar places of refreshi in Vancouver and throughout the vince. Since the liquor law does specify any percentage of alcohol contained in liquors which it is ful to dispense without a lice simply interdicts intoxicating and liquids of every nature. the Penticton magistrate no although an appeal has been tice of it is not thought that be pressed, the Attorney Gener partment having pointed out tive and direct nature of the section of the act. Under this vendors of Peruna and ented medicines containing alcohol at any time be prosecuted and conv

## cense law. Elsa At Newcastle

for violation of the provincial liquor

The Norwegian steamship Elsa, wh steamed from Victoria, B. C., Ju arrived at Newcastle, Australia. terday. At Newcastle the Elsa will loa a cargo of coal for the Pacific Coast.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 7 .-- Ch arrested on Saturday forging and uttering street tickets, appeared in police co-He obtained a remand for The chief development in the the first is that Conducto through whom the first inithe forged tickets had bee has disappeared, presumabl the fear that it might be was implicated in the plot. state that there is no reason Krytzie with the forgeries, but surmise is offered as to the cause his flight, except that he had been afraid of arrest.

A movement has been inaugurated for opening of a road through the Pass of site Prince Rupert to Georgetown and to Port Simpson. It is stated that is an easy route, and a practically grade all the way.

How Alien Fish ing Depreda mon Fisher Coast

out on Swiftsu territorial lin ish Columbia stocked with ception of sa et of motor ver island, many ching within n the eached the orning, with a ose harbor and tations, passed nena on Wed s surrounded sels, many of their cargoes of portion poached inside the three wer island to the ther was too fog essels inside t where a big fleet d on the last vo he whaling stati made to the loca sheries that the their depredation one vessel, the seized by the tug tered at the rate arry out the wor is lying at Esqui

tically abandoned ervice nine years Evidence Mr. Templeman at Institute Hall the fishery prote ported to him the quoted Mr. Ledwe the whaler Germ was little poachin fishery official, w before as denying ing. Mr. Roby D others who were lands near Carms ry. They counted motor craft hover many of them torial waters of more than ten day sels were seen limit, and shortly were no less tha west coast bay.

as been for two

ally considered th

Some of those said yesterday the number of p on the last voy lookout when ne fog did not per seen inshore. ( the brig Margare more craft hove them delivering craft including auxilliary vesse of from 20 to 30 with big purse s these nets over scoop in salmon great detriment in British Colum age the Grey pa these vessels wh and a half from with the poache names were read covery and Pion seines were haul lowered from a

scooped onto the Yet, although these vessels cr mile limit off the back over the li the Jolliffe is se sel is thereabou who if they are quoted by the T poaching is not i

Norton Griffiths for Breakwate

MILLIONS F

Hon. Dr. Pugs works, has anno B., that the con wharves and dry be awarded at t government." T fiths & Co. are St. John, N. B., "This firm ha

dock for

now in progress land. South Ame The proposed w dition to the br dredging, includ one of the large world, and the repair plant and cost will be bet 000,000. Edward engineer, a dry expert, is muc.

Possibilitie of u which has leer Brunswick in works at St. Joi with an Englis sidered this adva ship building a tract for the co als should be

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parks From F

Funnel line, Car

Transpacific P. R. Shows Most Modern

liners being conspacific service of the first threethe Pacific The have capacity, for Il start from the to the Orient, to Hongkong. The s the first is to be liner, will have is, and this speed, okahama and Victhe passage being d 18 hours and 26 for the run now made by the Em n years ago. The ffer in appearance mpresses, having ree funnels. The esent Pacific Emaway with. They and will be mod-The plans show

# S STEWART

Canal City of

Company yesteram from its Stew. the telegraph line us of the Canada ad at the head of he telegraph line yesterday of anhe Red Cliff mine per ore has been the full width of pper tunnel the rich ore which 300 feet higher ie Portland Canal entrator is work shipment of 300 has been shipped on the steamer

past month has astrate the extent ore shoot recentcrosscut from he crosscut from is shoot, which e drift and about ards the hanging ed up for a dis-about 200 tons of ace showing five aging \$20 in gold, face of the drift towards the hangitersect the shoot ance; drifting on north will then uts run from the outh fifty feet ning the extent of

## **IQUOR LAW** Handed Down by Lagistrate

ion under the Pro has recently been gistrate Guernsev icting Mr. Louis B illegally supplying Eneas an intoxi ar form of several temperance decocitz Fizz. Evidenc of the native arresting officer having purchase the liquid from the one bottle on the it exhilirating. An-Il percentage of alwas that the Schlitz ased from the Hud r an assurance that cant and was com water fountains and ces of refreshment throughout the proiquor law does not age of alcohol as which it is unlawhout a license, but ntoxicating liquors nature, this left rate no option, and has been given nolought that it will rney General's Dented out the posire of the applying Under this section and other pattaining alcohol may cuted and convicted provincial liquor li-

amship Elsa, which oria, B. C., July 7, le. Australia, yes e the Elsa will load the Pacific Coast.

ging Case Charles Warren ay charged with ent in the case since Conductor Krytzle, ad been obtained, resumably through ight be thought as he plot. The police no reason to connect rgeries, but no other as to the cause of hat he had been

en inaugurated for the brough the Pass oppo-to Georgetown and on is stated that there id a practically level

# POACHERS OFF

How Alien Fishermen are Making Depredations in the Salmon Fisheries off the Island

Out on Swiftsure bank just outside the territorial limits of the waters of British Columbia is a brig, the Margar stocked with ice and prepared for the reception of salmon taken by a large fleet of motor launches and gasolin hooners off the west coast of Vancouver island, many of them constantly peaching within the three mile limit off he west coast of Vancouver island. When the steamer Grey, which reached the outer wharf yesterday norning, with a cargo of whale oil from

Rose harbor and Naden harbor whaling

stations, passed within four miles of

Pachena on Wednesday the Margaret was surrounded by sixty or more vesmany of which were delivering their cargoes of salmon, a considerable rtion poached from the fishing ground side the three mile limit off Vancouver island to the Margaret. The we her was too foggy on shore to see any ressels inside the course of the Grey where a big fleet of poachers was sighted on the last voyage of the tender from the whaling stations, and the report was nade to the local agent of marine and isheries that the poachers were making their depredations. A few days later one vessel, the Sarah of Seattle was seized by the tug William Jolliffe, charered at the rate of \$190 per day to arry out the work of the Kestrel which s lying at Esquimalt harbor, where she as been for two months. It is generally considered that the Kestrel is pracically abandoned after having been in

## Evidence of Poaching.

service nine years.

Mr. Templeman stated at the meeting at Institute Hall that Capt. Newcombe, the fishery protection officer, had re ported to him that little poaching was going on, and the Times newspaper quoted Mr. Ledwell, a fishery officer or the whaler Germania as stating there was little poaching. Mr. Taylor, another fishery official, was quoted some time before as denying there was any poachng. Mr. Roby Dakin, Mr. Stevens, and others who were employed on coal is lands near Carmanah, told another story. They counted one day in July 225 motor craft hovering off the island coast many of them coming into the territorial waters of British Columbia. Not more than ten days ago 26 poaching vessels were seem inside the three mile limit, and shortly before that there were no less than 16 at anchor in a west coast bay.

said yesterday that in consequence of number of poachers they had seen on the last voyage they were on the lookout when nearing Pachena, but the fog did not permit of anything being seen inshore. Out near Swiftsure bank the brig Margaret was seen with 60 or more craft hovering about, many of them delivering their catches. These aft, including a number of gasoline auxilliary vessels with one mast, vessels from 20 to 30 tons, take the salmon with big purse seine nets. They spread these nets over a considerable area and scoop in salmon, small and large, to the great detriment of the salmon industry n British Columbia. On the last voyage the Grey passed so close to two of these vessels when on a course a mile and a half from Vancouver island coast with the poachers inside this that the names were read. They were the Discovery and Pioneer of Seattle. As the seines were hauled in, a big dip net is lowered from a boom and the salmon

Some of those on board the Grey

scooped onto the deck of the vessel. Yet, although seldom a day passes but these vessels cruise inside the three mile limit off the west coast, scurrying back over the line when the smoke of the Jolliffe is seen whenever that vessel is thereabout, the fishery officials, who if they are carrying out their duty, must be cognisant of this poaching are quoted by the Times to the effect that poaching is not in progress.

# WILLIONS FOR

ST. JOHN HARBOR

Norton Griffiths & Co. Lowest Tenderers for Breakwater, Wharves and Drydock for Eastern Port.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley, minister of public works, has announced at St. John, N B., that the contract for breakwater, wharves and dry dock for St. John will be awarded at the next meeting of the government." The firm of Norton Griffiths & Co. are the lowest tenderers. A St. John, N. B., correspondent says:

"This firm have completed, or have now in progress large contracts in England, South America, Africa and Russia. The proposed work at St. John, in adto the breakwater, wharves and dredging, includes the construction of one of the largest dry docks in the world, and the establishment of a ship repair plant and floating basin. The cost will be between \$3,000,000 and \$4,-0,000. Edward Bath, the consulting engineer, a dry dock and ship building expert, is much impressed with the bilitie of using the natural gas has been discovered in New Brunswick in connection with steel Works at St. John. He told a St. John

with an English firm who have considered this advantage in their plans for huilding at inis port, if the conconstruction of naval vesbe awarded to them."

newspaper this week that he is in touch

ENDANGERED

WHEN AT TACOMA

Prom Pirework Display Pell on Decks . Holt Liner and Crew Was Kent Busy

The steamer Oanfa, of the Blue Funnel line, Capt. W. Cope Lycett, is mitted to sit on a case.

discharging 1,370 tons of general cargo at the outer wharf consigned to loca chants from the United Kingdom. When the steamer was at Tacoma Monday the crew was kept busy. A pyrotechnical display was on at the adlum, near the dock, and fire on board the big freighter lying near by, was only averted through the strenuous efwho were routed out of their berths to extinguish the sparks and rockets as fast as they fell on her decks. As the vessel was discharging cargo at the time the most danger came from the snarks which dropped through her hatches onto the bales of highly inflammable Oriental goods stored below. A light rain that had wet the vessel's decks and the surrounding warehouses

morning. While leaving Liverpool on June 24 the Oanfa was caught in a severe storm and was unable to land her pilot. A heavy sea was running and it was believed a small boat could not live, so the pilot was carried to the south coast of Ireland before he could be put

The Oanfa's southbound cargo will consist of nearly 16,000 tons and she will be around the sound loading about ten days. The shipments consist of salmon for the United Kingdom, oats for Manila and heavy shipments of lumber and general merchandise.

## SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT

Lieut. John Rodgers of U. S. Navy Plies and Back

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 7 .- The first aeroplane flight from Annapolis began today, when Lieut, John Rodgers of the Navy, in a Wright biplane, ascended from the naval academy grounds and started across the country towards Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.-Lieut. Rodgers, flying high in the air, reached Washington at 4:45 p. m., and after circling the Washington monument for a quarter of an hour, landed near the White House at 5:04 p. m.

The flight is one of the longest and most successful yet accomplished by a naval aviator, Lieut. Rodgers being one of the three officers who are stationed at the aerodrome near the naval academy at Annapolis and who are the first in that branch of the service to take up aviation. He had flown about 45 miles when he landed here.

The young aviator sighted a rainstorm as he neared Odenton, Md. Flying around that, he continued his journey and flew over the army aviation school at School park, Md.

After executing several spiral glides, circling the Washington monument, Lieut. Rodgers volplaned to earth without mishap. Later he made a graceful ascent, and again circling the Washington monument, flew back to College Park. He left his machine in one of the hangars there and returned to Annapolis by train.

# SHOPMEN TO CONFER

International Officers Not Likely Give Sanction for Strike on Either System Involved.

pect of a strike of shop employees of the Illinois Central railroad disappeared today, and indications were that the strike probably never would be sanctioned by the international officers of the unions involved.

The determination of matters in controversy between the system federation officers and representatives of the international unions is scheduled to come next Sunday after a meeting of the executive board of the international board of machinists.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7 .- Heads of five international shop craft unions, with about 40 members of general advisory committees of these unions, will meet here at 9 a. m. tomorrow to determine what shall be done further concerning the demand for recognition by the Harriman lines of the federation of shop workers which was rejected by the railroad officials last Friday.

Tomorrow's conference it was said tonight, is for the purpose of determining the attitude and temper of the members involved. The advisory committee men are expected to present to the international presidents accurate and authorized statements of the opinions of the men whom they represent. What the attitude of the men is, union officials refused to forecast tonight.

# EMPIRE RECIPROCITY

Australian Government is Drafting Bill to Make Tariff Arrangement With Canada

MELBOURNE, Sept. 7 .- The Fisher administration, convinced that there exists a strong demand throughout the commonwealth for reciprocal trade with Canada. has taken up the question in earnest and is now engaged in drafting a bill making the necessary tariff changes. The ministry, however, does not intend to make the bill one of the chief features in its programme, for it is announced that the measure will not be tabled until towards the end of the

The Australian cabinet is anxious for closer relations with New Zealand with the final object of bringing the British islands in the Pacific ocean under the control of either or both governments. Something of a sensation has been caused in Australia by a report that German reservists, employed throughout the commonwealth, have been ordered to return to the Fatherland. The story was started with departure of a number of miners employed at Broken Hill, but it is generally credited.

Women Dodge Jury Duty.

SEATTLE, Sept. 7 .- Of the twentythree women called for jury duty in King county, Mrs. Jennie Gordon is the only one that remains on the list, the others having been excused when pleas of sex exemption were urged. Mrs. Gordon expressed a willingness to serve and passed the preliminary examination on a juror's qualifications when called to hear a case, buut was peremptorily challenged by counsel. She will remain at the court house subject to jury duty, but it is doubtful is she will be per-

Canada Comes Before Party, Says Premier McBride Addressing Large Gathering of **Electors at Duncan** 

A rousing meeting was held last night prevented a serious conflagration, according to the story told by the vessel's at the Opera house at Duncan in the inofficers on her return here yesterday terest of F. H. Shepherd. Conservative andidate. Premier, the Hon, Richard McBride was present and spoke, following Messrs. Shepherd and W. H. Hayward, M. P. P., Capt, Clive Phillipps-Wolley occupied the chair. The Opera house was well filled and many ladies were present. The audience was enthu siastic, appauding the speakers freely The chairman said the issue of the election was whether the voters wanted the Americanization of Canada or not. The people of Canada were asked by the Li berals whether they would sacrifice their history and dissolve their partner ship with John Bull to join with th United States. He thought they would give their verdict that they would re main part of the most prosperous empire the world had ever seen associated with the land which was at the height of its business prosperity rather than sink their nationality in that vast, many colored nation to the south.

> Hon. Richard McBride spoke of the many Liberals who were in this election placing country before party and rising against the dangersous reciprocity pact. He said it was difficult to diagnose what the case of the Liberals was. In 1896 they had appealed to the people as free traders, and when elected, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had become an ardent protectionist. Now they were abandoning this policy to bring forward the reciprocity agreement. He spoke of the dangerous nature of this agreement and urged the people of British Columbia, whether Conservatives or Liberals, to rise and show by electing the candidates opposed to it by such overwhelming majorities that British Columbia would have none of it. He had every reason to expect there would be victory, but he wanted that victory to be of such a character as would show the people of eastern Canada what a true and loyal people there was in this part of His Majesty's

## Irreconcileable Statements.

Premier McBride told how Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Hyacinthe told the farmers that under reciprocity they would get more for their produce, while Mr. Templeman in Victoria way trying to convince people that the pact would mean cheaper prices paid to farmers and in consequence easier living rates for the people in town.

How these statements could be reconciled he failed to see. The Liberal ealders must be in sheer desperation to be forced to resort to arguments like these. If Mr. Templeman was taken seriously, and that the pact would mean a cheaper market for farmers the result would be that land values in the rural sections must fall, agriculture, horticulture and husbandry suffer, and the day the farmer would be nu CHICAGO, Sept. 7.-Immediate pros- referred to the efforts of the British Columbia government to promote agriculture, and the small margin secured by farmers from the sale of their products and asked if they would readily submit to have their industry theatened by this pact.

Premier McBride then went on to speak of Mr. Ralph Smith's references to himself at Duncan as a free trader and told of how Hon. Edward Blake had in 1891 left the Liberal party because it proposed unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. He told of the prominent Liberals of eastern Canada who had left Sir Wilfrid Laurier in this campaign, men like Sir Edmund Walker, Lash, Lloyd Harris and Sifton. Each of them stood by the judgment of Blake twenty years before. There was also George W. Ross, now a leading Liberal member of the Senate, formerly premier of Ontario, who said the Canadian nationhood was threatened if reciprocity became law. He appealed to Liberals to consider this matter well and if men of weight like these had found in y could not support the pact, think well over it before they went to the poll. He felt that this time when all should put country first and party next. In this crisis he thought all should be strong enough to put Canada and the Empire first and party in the background. (Loud applause).

This matter of reciprocity was a national question. There was no knowing where reciprocity would lead to from the national standpoint if it became law. The Liberals had become champions for the people to the south, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not always held the opinion he held now. When the question of the G. T. P. construction was before the people in appealing to the electorate Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said the day had gone by when Canada would appeal to Washington and Canada must stand alone. He quoted other speeches by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in which he spoke of Canada's trade developing east and west and the need of developing the market with Great Britain and quoted from the speeches of President Taft and other public men of the United States in which they said that reciprocity was the beginning of political union with the United States. He referred to the great potential resources of Canada and how the United States, wasteful of its own, looked to secure those of Canada by means of the

pact. (Loud cheers.) Mr. P. H. Shepherd

Mr. F. H. Shepherd referred to the reciprocity agreement, which the opponents had made the main issue. It had been put forward plausibly, but when analyzed it was shown there were ulterior motives which if the Liberal were not aware of them the United States was. The promise was made that the producer would receive more for produce, the consumer would pay less. workers receive more and there would be wider markets. These promises were absurdly inconsistent and contradictory.

the remuneration paid the work. Mr. Smith had taken exception to this. He read Mr. Smith's reference to this at Nanaimo and referred to the coal mining strikes in British Columbia and Al-berta and the commission appointed to consider if the difficulty could be got his report said the cost of living in the Crows Nest Pass was high, the miner were consequently justified in asking for an increase in pay, This was an illustration which went to show - that wages must increase, either automatically or because they were fought for as the cost of living increased. Mr. Shepherd read from a pamphlet on tariff portant for the workingman that the cost of living was high than low, and said that any country where wages were cheap the cost of living was low Canada was prosperous; its workers were obtaining high wages and living well, and why was it necessary to seek to change such conditions.

Ulterior Motives

Underlying this proposed reciprocity pact there were ulterior motives. The United States feeling the first touch of age, her resources being depleted, lookraw materials. The United States looked with longing eyes to the Canadian wheat fields where the best wheat was grown. He referred to an article in Hampton's magazine, "If Canada Comes in," detailing the great resources of Canada. The great wheat fields of Canada, which he said, were a few decades ago was a frozen zone, a "haunted chamber." The writer told, of the millions of square miles still awaiting cultivation, with many hundreds of thousands of square miles of rich agricultural land where latitude bore no rela tion to weather isotherms, a marvelously rich area to which the eyes of the United States were turned and whence they sought to secure resources from Canada. The magazine writer told of Britain's grip still firm over the land,

taking one half of the exports. The Liberals said the cry of annexation was absurd. Was it? The Liberals were not disloyal, but when they presented such a dangerous thing as this reciprocity pact, it should be well considered. The Liberals did not seem to see the danger behind it. He quoted Congress man Pierce of Illinois stating he might be frank in saying annexation was sought, referring to the occupation of Texas and Hawaii. Mr. Shepherd recounted the insiduous way in which the United States had worked into the Hawaiian Islands. The Americans there planned to annex the isands and got up revolution, when two gun boats were ready in the harbor, and these landed croops to put down the revolution, and by this national buccaneering proclaimed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. Grover Cleveland, when he became president, said this was un-American, and he hauled down the stars and stripes and gave the people opportunity to vote on it. With the great American population there the rest was easy.

Be Not Deceived. Mr. Shepherd went on to quote Con gressman Pierce, telling of the influx of American people, the first step o fannexation. He said! "When we go into a country and take control of a country, we take it. Be not deceived." Mr Shepherd also quoted other American publicists, Champ Clark, speaker of the house. President Taft and others, and United States newspapers, telling of

da.

Cries: Never.
You're right sir. There was a great amount of these speeches teiling of the American idea for annexation, and when this evidence was before the people, was it not necessary to point out the danger? The Liberals said the Conservatives were waving the flag—and this was necessary—when the statements of the United States public men and papers were considered.

He said the Liberals had waved flags, and he produced postcards issued by Ralph Smith, which said: "Keep the old flag flying; don't let the Socialists tear it down," and one with Premier Laurier dressed as an admiral on a warship—(laughter) which said. "Vote for Ralph Smith and watch Esquimalt grow. The old pilot will bring the navy back" (laughter).

Mr. W. H. Hayward, M. P. P., made an excellent speech showing how hurtful excellent speech showing how hurtful to the interests of the farmers the proposed reciprocity pact would be. The meeting concluded by the singing

of God Save the King. Charged With Embezzlement. PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 7 .- A warant charging embezzlement was issued today for the arrest of Charles W. Jones and the superintendent of the Sunday school of the Taylor street Methodist church. Jones disappeared on August 29 and as at that time no suspicion had been made public, the case was set down as one of mysterious disappearance. While the experts employed by the hotel proprietors specify only the sum of \$500, it is stated that the total of the sum which Jones will be asked to explain will run into several thousand dollars. Jones is believed to be in Can-

# GOLD IN CHILCOTIN

Discovery of Bich Ores Gives Old Dis triot Promise of Prosperity-Stampede From Ashcroft.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 7 .- Mr. A. Shepperd, manager of the Tatlayoko Gold Mines, confirms the reported discovery of rich gold and silver-bearing properties in the Chilcotin district of British

In the opinion of Mr. Shepperd the district will prove by far the richest in the province. A stampede from the town of Ashcroft has already started.

Support La Pollette

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept .7 .- More than 300 Progressive Republicans from all parts of Minnesota at a banquet tonight hailed Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin as the standard bearer of Advanced Republicanism" in the next presidential campaign. Resolutions pledging support to the Wisconsin senator, "first, last and all the time," in the contest for the Republican presidential nomination were adopted.

REGINA, Sept. 7.—M. J. Howell, the Conservative candidate in Battleford, sent out a denial that he had resigned the candidature. The Conservatives are receiving every assurance that their candidate will win in Saskatoon.

Opinion Expressed by Delegation from Church in United States is Loudly Applauded by London Gathering

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 7.-In the Anglican synod gathering two hundred and forty-six bishops, clergy, judges, professional, financial and mercantile men, gathered from every province of the Dominion, a reference by the delegation from the American church deprecating the desirability of commercial reciprocity was received with a deafening storm of applause There was not one dissenting voice, and the temper of the whole house is unmistakably and definitely against reciprocity.

Legislation on the third ecclesiastic program of the Anglican church in Canada was inaugurated at the general synod meeting today, when the recommendation of the house of bishops for the establishment of the province of British Columbia was placed before the delegates.

The recommendation of the upper house, which outlined the proposed organization of the province, was by a vote of the lower house sent to the committee on canons, who will present their report prior to the general discussion over the new province. This, according to the outline of the house of bishops' recommendation will comprise the dioceses of Columbia Koot-

enay, Caledonia and New Westminster. It is likely that this third province. if it be established at this synod, will be different from the two present provinces-Canada and Rupert's Land -for there is now before the synod a notice of motion by the bishop of Caledonia that in the event of the establishment of a province of British Columbia, the two houses, bishops' and delagates', will sit together. Further than this, the same bishop has a second notice of motion that there be no archbishop of the new province, and that its metropolitan do not assume the title of archbishop until there are at least five diocese bishops with in the province.

The synod was opened yesterday by most impressive ceremony in St. Paul's cathedral, participated in by Archbishop Matheson of Rupert's Land, primate of Canada, the archbishop of Ottawa attended by the chaplins, the bishops of the different diocese, 35 cannons, 30 archdeacons and deans. The sermon was delivered by the bishop of Duluth.

# IS AT A PREMIIM

Strangers in Victoria Have Hard Time in Securing Quarters During Provincial Exhibition Week

'Not a room in the house" has been a frequent and indeed a common saying on the part of hotel clerks during the present week. Visitors to the city who have arrived here in anticipation of securing hotel accommodation have been grievously disappointed and in almost numberless instances transients have been forced to secure quarters in private residences.

Never in the experience of the city, so experienced hotel men claim, has the call for accommodation been so keen. Not an hotel but has been forced to turn away people who sought rooms and since the fair began the crush from outside points has been of a record breaking character.

The number of strangers in the city at present is far in excess of previous years while the ordinary tourist traffic, which usually at this time of year crowds the hotels, is also greater than usual. Many are the tales of travellers who have visited the city to spend a few days, but who have had the greatest difficulty in securing accommodation. It has been no uncommon thing for hotels to turn away over a score of visitors each day and some have gone so far as to refuse accommodation to nearly a hundred daily.

# Peach-Basket Hat Barred

MONTREAL, Sept. 7. - No more peach-basket hats will be allowed in the court of sessions. This morning, when Miss Lena Block was giving evidence in a case before Judge Choquette, wearing a dainty peach basket hat down over her forehead and ears, so that only her mouth and chin were visible and the tip of her nose, the judge told her not to come into the court with that sort of a creation on her head again, as he could not see her suffici-

Great Trust Companies to Merge

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 .- Negotiations have been concluded for another great trust company merger in Wall street. this one to bring together the Equitable Trust company, with deposits of \$44,000,000, and the Knickerbocker Trust company, having deposits of \$38,000,000. The Equitable probably will be the surviving corporation, and with total deposits of \$82,000,000 it will rank among the most powerful trust companies in the United States.

Prairie Crop Estimate

WINNIPEG, Sept 7.—The Northwest Grain Dealers' association estimate this season's crop as follows: Wheat, one hun-dred and seventy-seven million bushels; oats, one hundred and eighty-two and a quarter—millions; barley, thirty-four and a third millions; flax, seven and a haif mil-ilion bushels.

# ON RECIPROCITY Copas & Young's Prices

QUALITY CONSIDERED, are the lowest possible. If in doubt, try an order and be convinced.

NICE PRESERVING \$1.10 PLUMS, per crate

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OUR STOCK IS UNEXCELLED. AN INSPECTIO.

IS SOLICITED Spiced Herring, per tin......25¢ Cod Fish Balls, per tin......25¢ Prawns, per glass......50¢ Gorgana Anchovies in Salt, 50c, in oil, per bottle......50¢ Cresca Capon, whole bird in jelly, tin...... \$2.50 Cresca Poulet, whole fowl in jelly......\$2.00 Norwegian Ptarmigan, tin......60¢ E. D. Smith's Pure Tomato Catsup, bottle......25¢ 

Harvey Sauce, per bottle......35¢ Tabasco Sauce, per bottle......60¢ 

# DIXIH.ROSS & CO.

COLONIST WANT ADS BRING RESULIS

Hon, W. S. Fielding's Organization Collapses in Queen's-Shelbourne Others are in Hopeless Situations

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.-The defeat of n. W. S. Fielding in Queen's-Shelbourne is practically assured. The minister's organization has collapsed the newspapers turning against him and his former followers forsaking him. Mr. Fielding is not the only Laurier minister in this position. Most of the others are compelled to stick so closely to their own constituencies that the premier is travelling almost alone. Mr. Graham is facing defeat in Brockville, Mr. Paterson in Brant and Mr. King in

aterioo.
The latest Liberal bolter in Mr. Graham's riding is Thomas J. Storry, of the Canada Carriage Company.

In Ottawa city two Conservative gains are promised. The action of J. R. Booth, the lumber king, and W. H. Rowley, of the Eddy company, in declaring against reciprocity, has had a great influence in the capital

Hon. George Foster is back in Ottawa today after several successful meetings in the Maritime Provinces. He goes into Pontiac to help matters for Gerald

As the campaign progresses the an peal to the electors to vote for Laurier for the last time becomes more frequent and well defined T A Lowe in South Renfrew, tells his electors that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will soon retire. The Liberal stumpers in Brockville point to Mr. Graham as the next premier if the Liberals win.

Every trick is being resorted to for helping the Liberals. The newest move a report sent over the brokers' ticker from New York that Sir Wilfrig Laurier will increase the British preference to fifty per cent, or take off the duties altogether.

The railway department announce today that tenders are to be asked for the construction of several extensions to government railways in Cape Breton and in Frince Edward Island. The Minister of Justice portfolio is doing great service. Mr. Guthrie in South Vellington, Mr. Clarke in South Essex and Mr. McCarthy in North Simcoe, all being clothed with the prestige of possible elevation to the cabinet.

COBOURG, Ont., Sept. 7 .- Hon, Clifford Sifton spoke here tonight. Mr. Sifton was received with ringing cheers. and gave a practical address, which, judging by the way it was received. met with hearty approval. Mr. Sifton showed that even if reciprocity helped the farmer, the consumer would doubtless be the loser. He dwelt upon the danger of our markets being flooded with cheap products, and advocated the wisdom of letting Canada work out her destiny without having her fiscal interests interwoven with those of the United States, which has fixed longing eyes upon the great resources of the

# FARMERS' PICNIC

Victoria Institute Holds Successful Picnic at Cordova Bay

The picnic given by the Victoria Farmers' Institute on Labor Day, at Cordova Bay, was a most enjoyable affair. A large number attended from Royal Oak, Colquitz, Gordon Head and Cedar Hill and the sports were keenly contested with the following results: Fifty yard race, girls under 12-1, Madge Reid, Royal Oak; 2, Dorothy Fetherston Cedar Hill.

Fifty yard race, boys under 12-1, W Wallis, Cedar Hill: Z. A. Smethurst. Boleskin. Fifty yard young ladies' race-1. May

De Rousie; 2, Irene De Rousie, Col-Fifty yard race, girls under 16-1 Hetty Bradshaw, Cedar Hill; 2, May De Rousie, Colquitz. Hundred yards, boys under 16-1

Graham Scott, Cedar Hill; 2, S. Fetherston, Cedar Hill. Hundred yard, open-1, T. McKinley, Victoria; 2, R. Woolsey, Cedar Hill.

Four hundred and forty yard race-1, W. Holmes, Gordon Head and T. Mc-Kinley dead heat. Sack race-1, T. McKinley; 2, A. Ros-

iter, Royal Oak. Potato race-1, A. Scott, Cedar Hill W. Holmes, Gordon Head. Shoe race Harold Fetherston

Ladies' race-1, Dolly Frank; 2, Lens Needle and thread race-1, Edith Fetherston, Cedar Hill; 2, Lena Frank

Married ladies race-1, Mrs. Barker; 2, Mrs. Reid. Relay race-Won by Cedar Hill; Scott, Woolsey and Holmes.

Tug-of-war-Won by Royal Oak. Baseball match-Won by Royal Oak. The committee in charge of the sports were Messrs. L. B. Goepel, F. Quick and Charles King. .

# G. T. P. TOWNSITES

Land Commissioner of Railway Com pany Made Inspection Trips in the North.

G. U. Ryley, G.T.P. land commission-

placed on the market is that of Fra-

er, Winnipeg, is here. No steps, he says, are as yet in contempation for the placing on the market of the remaining sections of the Prince Rupert townsite. Mr. Ryley will leave in a few days for the location of the second divisional point of the G.T.P. near Aldermere. An inspection of the townsite at this point will also be made, which will also be surveyed and placed on the market this year or next spring. Other G.T.P. townsites in British Columbia now are Ellison, six per cent per annum. five miles west of Hazelton, at the head of navigable waters of the Skeena, and Houston, twenty-eight miles east of Aldermere. Another townsite

Between Calgary and Edmonton is a townsite termed "Mirror," so named after the London daily paper or that at this point when it was put on the of the railway, do not advertise these townsites very extensively, but a ready sale is being experienced for what has been placed on the market. In regard to the waterfront here all of the space available is covered by applications ar the eagereness shown to get locations can safely be assumed to indicate a With the advent of the railway, among other things, will also come a daily teamship service, and without any doubt a scene of activity will be in evidence here, such as will not be equalled at any other point on the Pacific

## DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

coast.—Prince Rupert exchange.

tion for His Arrival to Assume Governor's Duties.

MONTREAL, Sept. 7.—Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, will be tendered a magnificent and truly royal reception the city of Montreal upon his arrival here. The preliminary plans were made at a meeting of the reception committee by which it is proposed to give a civic welcome and present an informal address. Prince Arthur, when he is passing through Montreal to Ottawa to assume of the will be more than the contract of the contr through Montreal to Ottawa to assume of-fice, will be met by a reception committee and prominent citizens at the train. When the Duke is sworn in he will be invited to a reception worthy of this city at the city hall. Special furnishings to cost \$16,000 will be purchased for the occasion and in-stalled in the council chamber, where the reception will be held.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 7 .- Thomas Tweddal, of West Hartlepool, Eng., president of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, and vice-president of the Scottish Co-Operative Wholesale Society. and T. Lobbe, of Manchester, chief buyer for the Manchester branch of the English Co-eperative Society, are here on their way to Vancouver in connection with extending the society's business on the coast.

Charges of Discrimination NEW YORK, Sept. 7 .- Agents of the United States government and abroad are investigating charges brought by American merchants against three steamship companies whose boats ply between New York and South American Alleged discrimination in freight rates is charged and a suit charging violation of the Sherman antitrust law may follow the completion of the investigation, according to the United States district attorney.

Changes in Names-Notice is given by the department of education that the name of the Fort George school district has been changed to that of South Fort George school district, and that of Alexandria school district to-South Wellington school district.

North Bend Ferry Tenders have been nvited by the public works department of British Columbia for the charter rights for the operation of a ferry at North Bend, Fraser river, such tenders being receivable until the loth inst., erries across the North Thompson at Chinook cove, and at Jones' crossing, receivable until the 14th inst.

Decision to Wind Up-It having been decided by the shareholders to wind up the affairs of the Canadian Renard Road Transportation Co. Ltd., which was organized a season or two ago to engage in traction transportation over the Cariboo roads, and James Hunt Stanton having been appointed liquidator of the company, a special meeting of the creditors is convened by the liquidator, to be held in Vancouver on

the 18th inst. Happy Valley Schoolhouse Contracts have just been awarded by the provincial department of public works to Messrs. Grey & Skelton of this city for the erection of a cre room small schoolhouse at Happy Valley, the contract price of which is \$2,500, and to Mr. Charles Mensing of Salmon Arm, for the building of a cne-100m large schoolhouse at Glen Eden, in the Salmon Arm district, the price of which is given as

Provincial Appointments-Among the provincial government appointments of the present week are those of G. Gray Donald, chief hydrographer of the water branch of the department; lands, as a member of the board of investigation under the Water Act; Percival H. Nelson of Harrison Mills, as justice of the peace; David M. Robinson, M.A., as a teacher in the Normal school at Vancouver; William E. Burrittt of Prince Rupert, as district registrar of the county court there; and J. Y. Copeland of Victoria, as a commissioner for taking affidavits within British Columbia.

Under Bush Pires Act-In the Esquimalt Provincial police court before Magistrate Jay yesterday morning, Mr. S. G. Featherstone was charged with a breach of the bush fire bylaw, at the instigation of fire warden F. J. Bittancourt. The accused admitted that he had lighted a fire and was found guilty and fined the minimum fine of \$50. According to the evidence the fire covered an area of about two acres, in a thickly populated district, and was very dangerous to property.

Sale of Crown Lands-Announcement has been made by the department of lands that an auction sale of lands owned by the crown in the townsite of Quesnel will be held at that town on the 16th proximo. All lots will be offered subject to an upset price which will be announced at the sale and the terms of payment will be: One-quarter eash and the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest at

The Eden Bank creamery at Sardis now ships upwards of 9,000 pounds of milk and sweet cream daily into Van-

Attendance on Citizens' Day Estimated at Well Over 10,000-Varied Attractions are Thoroughly Enjoyed

Citizens' Day at the Victoria exhibition it is believed smashed all rec-ords in point of attendance. While the exact figures are not yet available, it is estimated, conservatively, that anywhere from 10,000 to 14,000 people passed through the gates. The grand stand was taxed to its capacity, standing room being at a premium, the overflow forming a semi-circle three or four deep for about a quarter of a mile about the track. The centre of attraction, as is usually the case, was the horse racing. That the harness and the running competitions, as well as the bronco busting competitions which took place in the paddock immediately in front of the sta d, were thoroughly enjoyed was conclusively shown by the frequency of the applause.

Beautiful weather contributed largely to the day's success. It is doubtful whether the fair's public holiday has ever been marked by a programme so interestingly varied or by a crowd so generally out, not with the idea of searching for something at which to direct criticism, but for the purpose of deriving as much pleasure as possible from that which had been prepared for their entertainment. And they found that for which they were looking. In the main building Secretary McGaffey, who is in charge of the Vancouver Island Development league's splendid display, aimed at giving the stranger an insight into the Island's manifold resources, was kept busy in answering inquiries and in explaining what an unrivalled distrilt this is for the person scouting either for profitable investment or for outdoor sport. All the others with displays also were besieged from an early hour until late in the evening. the attractions they were brought off without a hitch and the evident enjoyment of everyone on

the grounds.

The stock parade was one of the fea tures which called forth much favorable comment. Those who know anything of horses or cattle were given an opportunity of seeing the show's prize winners in line and of satisfying themselves as to the truth of the judges' statement that the local collection this year excels in merit any thing that has been exhibited in Victoria's fair heretofore. The sight of the prancing heavy horses, the highstepping lighter classes, and the proud cattle was indeed impressive. While they held the crowd's attention the Fifth Regiment band, stationed in the stand, the St. Andrew's Pipers in another corner of the grounds, and the Boy Scouts band at still another point, contributed music which lent gaiety to the occasion. When to this confusion also tenders for charters to operate of sound is added, in imagination, the uproar of innumerable "bally-hos" advertising the "incomparable attractiveness" of their several shows, it isn't necessary to say anything more in the endeavor to prove that Victoria's exhibition yesterday was all that the small boy, and incidentally many of the older boys, find so delightful in such an affair.

> The horse races deserve a special note of commendation. There wasn't an individual but was satisfied, in the highest degree with the programme and the manner in which it was managed. The harness events were carried through with greater promptitude than on Wedesday, there being none of those ted ous delays which tax the nationce of the spectator. Win it was absolutely essential that there should be an intermission the interest was sustained by the introduction of one of the bronco busting turns. This is the branch which is most directly under the supervision of the indefatigible Dr. Tolmie, president of the British Columbia association. He has assembled a fine lot of "bad actors" and a splendid roster of cowboys. Experienced as the latter are in all the tricks of "staying with" the most evil spirited steed none has vet been able to ride a number of those which are corralled waiting to be subdued. Thus the people always had something interesting to watch and when the afternoon's fun was concluded the

> throng dispersed thoroughly satisfied. Feature of Evening In the evening the horse show pa vilion was the mecca for the majority. With an exceptionally high class card the audience was kept in a good humor.

> Once again there was a splendid showing in most of the competitions. While on this subject it might be well to announce that Ring Master Clements has made another suggestion which has met with the approval of the management. It is the provision of a special feature for Saturday evening's session in the form of a parade of all the wearers of ribbons among the stock on exhibition, with the exception of the sheep and swine. The line will be ushered into the auditorium at the rear and, wind-

ing in a figure eight to the strains of an appropriate march by the Fifth Regi-Up to the present season, reports of the progress of the partridges had been on the whole scarcely encouraging, although they have done well from their first introduction on James Island, and there are large numbers of them in thatfavorite sporting preserve at the present time. However, during this present season, reports have come in from many various districts of partridges being seen in respectably large coveys, especially in Saanich. Mr. A. E. Todd, dur ing a three-quarters of an hour walk through some fields in North Saanich only a few days ago, saw coveys of eight and ten respectively, as well as two lone birds. He was also told by farmers that they saw partridges daily, and one of the Messrs. Brethour went

against want when the time for work

were now more partridges than pheas-ants on his place.

There are also said to be some very nice coveys of these birds near Colwood, in the Highland district, at the north end of Shawnigan Lake, and at the Oak Bay golf links, while a year ago an au-thenticated report was received of two pairs of partridges nesting on the sum-mit of the road to Sooke Lake.

Mr. Todd naturally taking a keen per-

mit of the road to Sooke Lake.

Mr. Todd, naturally taking a keen personal interest in the success of his little proteges, has recently been investigating the situation regarding his importations. Chatting with a member of the Colonist staff yesterday, he said:

"On Monday last I saw thirty-three of these birds in one covey—at least that was all I had time to count—on the Esquimalt Waterworks Co's, property near Parson's bridge. One of my brother's sons the day previous saw twenty-five in Saanich, and on Laber Day the same lad saw a single bird in the Oak Bay district on what is known as the Uplands Farm.

"There is no doubt but that these birds have done well this season, and are now distributed over a wide range of country, and if left to themselves for few more years, will become one of I am chieffy afraid of their being shot through accident or non-identification. What led to the finding of the large cov-ey near Parson's bridge was a farmer's remark to a friend of mine that the quail' around his place 'looked queer

this year. "Many people unquestionably canno istinguish these birds when on the ground or in flight from quail or willow grouse, both of which they may be said o slightly resemble at times. There is no doubt but that there are considerable numbers of the partridges now scattered throughout the country, but they are not seen as frequently as might be ex pected because of the abundance of cover everywhere, because of their small size, (they are but little larger than a quail) and from the fact that they keep to the ground and do not go into trees.

# EXPLAINS GOVERNMENT ANNUTTIES SCHEME

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings Addresses Audience in the George Jay School on the Value of Thrift

At the George Jay school of Tuesday evening Mrs. Willoughby Cummings impressed upon her hearers the value to the women of Canada and to the nation of the old-fashioned virtue of thrift. She showed that the habit of saving could and should be formed in child hood. In a clear and interesting manner Mrs. Cummings explained the little understood system of government annuities and pointed but the great ad vantage, especially to women of having modest provision for old age.

There was not a large attendance, b the audience was a most interested and appreciative one. Miss Crease, chairman of the presidential board of the wo men's council, presided, and theer were on the platform Bishop Perrin. Mrs Donald and Mr. C. Sivertz of the Trades In introducing Mrs. Cumming, Miss

Crease spoke of the great importance of the annunity scheme to the people of Canada and spoke in terms of appreciation of Mrs. Cumming as a friend of all Council women at home and their representative abroau. In commencing her address Mrs. Cummings said that she did not believe

any one liked the idea of saving. When she began to address audiences of young workers on the subject of providing for old age she noticed that their faces grew long. Concern for the care of the aged was one of the features of the age and the governments of not less than eleven countries had undertaken in some way to make provision for those who had grown too eld to work for their living. Each had a different plan but she could only speak of two.

Great Britain had provided a pension for all who had less than \$150 a year. The sum was not provided for in any way by the recipients. Mrs. Cummings did not think this plan a wise one and gave an instance of now children felt themselves relieved of their responsibility for providing for their parents because of the five shillings a week given them by the government.

Germany, on the other hand, forced very employee earning less than a certain sum to give up a certain proportion of his wages and compelled the em ployer to supplement that sum.

Canada's plan was more likely to pro note independence and thrift. It had been thought of first when Sir John Thompson was premier but had been perfected by Sir Richard Cartwright in 1908. It was unanimously adopted. It was not a party measure. The credit of the country was pledged to it. Every resident of Canada could sub-

scribe to or purchase an annuity. These might be made payable at 55, 60 or 65. In cases of invalidity or disability they could be paid earlier and Mrs. Cummings gave an instance of a teach er who had greatly to her delight and surprise received her annuity though she had not reached the age of 55 when she became unfit for work.

When Payable

The youngest age at which an an nuity could be subscribed for was five and Mrs. Cummings believed that parents could easily pay the \$4.75 a year which would secure to a son the payment of \$100 when he was 55 and that when he was old enough to earn he would be glad to pay it for himself. Figures were given to show the rate at various ages for men and women. The smallest annulty was \$50, the greatest \$600, for it was not intended for the very rich. Yet Mrs. Cummings told of a millionaire who had secured himself and his family from want by the purchase of annuities.

It was, however, rather to the peo ple of small incomes, professional men, teachers, etc., that the annuity scheme so far as to say that he thought there gave a certain means of providing

the amount deposited paid to them with interest after their death.

By another, a larger annuity would be given during the lifetime of the annuitant, but nothing would be paid at death.

It was shown by data gathered in Great Britain that women lived longer than men and a higher rate had been charged for women than men. If it could be proved that Canadian women were shorter lived in comparison a promise had been made that the rases would be charged.

One of the uses to which an annuity could be put was the provision for the old age of missionaries. A society could easily pay the comparatively small sum of \$24 in the case cited, which could not in any other way raise a provision for this purpose.

other way raise a provision for this purpose.

The great need of teaching young working women thrift was learned by Mra Cummings in her intercourse with the factory workers of Toronto. These girls, as a rule, earned good wages, but they spent a great deal too much of it on dress. When they married, their husbands could not afford to give them nearly such large sums. The consequence was that they often went back to the factory after marriage, neglecting their homes and children. Canada's homes were the greatest asset of the country. Thrift meant self-denial and self-zestraint and in this way the annuity scheme would help to build up character.

Many figures were given and the fact brought out that none of the money paid in was used for the expenses of handling the fund as in other insurance schemes. Mrs. Cummings was giad to hear that many paople in Victoria had purchased annuities and it transpired afterwards that one of the audience was the first to have done so.

The speaker hoped that those present

done so.

The speaker hoped that those present would be missionaries in this cause. The Woman's Council had worked for the Victorian Order of Nurses and had forwarded emigration and this was equally patriotic

Many questions were asked, the answers to which showed that no medical examination was required, that the annuitant received payment wherever he or she might live and that the annuity could not be touched for debt.

Blahop Perrin moved a vote of thanks, pointing out that it was proposed to purchase for the clergy of the diocase annuities, a scheme which he hoped would extend over all Canada. ties, a scheme which he hoped would ex-tend over all Canada.

Mr. Siverts seconded the motion, al-though he advocated further government provision for the indigent aged people of the country. The motion was passed with

SALT SPRING ISLAND

Government Sets Aside Lots for Preemption Purposes

The lands contained in lots 31, 32 and 33, north division of Salt Spring island reputed to contain considerable good agricultural land, will be available for occupation by pre-empting settlers on and after midnight of Thursday, December 7 next, the reserve placed upor these lands by reason of the existence of timber license No. 14,891 having been cancelled in consequence of the expiry of that license. Other lands just made available for settlers through the completion of surveys are included in lots 1132, 1150, and 3357 to 3359, Cariboo district; lot 106, Cassiar district; lots 34620, 3390 to 3397, 3424, 3427, 4028 to 4031, and fractional section 6, tp. 5 range 5. Coast district: parts of section 7, tp. 3; range 4, Coast district; lot 4445, range 5, Coast district; lots 3813, 3814, 3826, 3827 and 3881 to 3913, range 5, Coast district; lots 7429, 9874 and 10542. East Kootenay district: lot 2179, Osoyoos district; lot 46, Queen islands district, and lots 10260 and 10272. West Kootenay district. Reserves have been placed upon lots 3896 to 3910, range 5, Coast dis-

Value of First Aid.

Official investigation by Coroner Dr. leffs of Vancouver of the circumstances attending the death of Mary Hill King whose body was found recently on the beach at English bay (Kitsilano) has resulted in the return of a jury verdict to the effect that the deceased came to her death by accidental drowning, the rider being added: "And we recommend that there should be a telephone in stalled in the bathing house so that in case of emergencies medical aid might be easily and promptly summoned; also recommend to the city council the advisability of making such arrangements with the lesses of the bathing house that the attendants be qualified in first aid ambulance work, it being our oninion that had early experienced aid been procurable, there is a probability that this l'fe might have been saved."

# BANKERS TO VISIT

Yacht Aguila to Bring Party from Washington for Fall Pair

Victoria will today have as visitors distinguished party representing the banking and financial institutions of the state of Washington. They are en abled to make the trip to the capital city of British Columbia through the courtesy of Mr. J. A. Moore, president and manager of the Western Steel Corporation. The party numbers 45 and is thoroughly representative of the banking interests of Washington. They have just concluded a visit of inspection to the works at Irondale of the Western Steel corporation and Mr. Moore seized the occasion of the fall fair in Victoria to have the party visit

The visitors wil lreach the city about noon in Mr. Moore's private yacht the Aquila, and will be here until tomorrow. Mr. Fred Phillips, Mr. Moore's personal representative, is here ahead of the party and is a guest at the Empress hotel. Mr. Phillips said he would extend an invitation to a number of the leading business men of Victoria to pay a visit to the works at Irondale as the guest of Mr. Moore Arangements to this end will be made lmost immediately.

New Inspector of Mines-The quesion of the appointment of a chief inspector of mines, in succession to Mr. Frank H. Fhepherd of Nanaimo, recently resigned, is at present receiving the attention of the minister of mines, and s expected that an announcement in this councetion will be made within the next few days.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

The Laurels, Rockland ave. Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Muskett, Esc., assisted by J. L. Moilliet, Esc., Esc., Carford, Three and a half acres extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, coder corresponder. sive recreation grounds, gymnasis cadet corps. Xmas term commen September 12th. Apply Headmaster. STUMP PULLING.

THE DUCREST PATENT STUMP PUL-ler, made in four sizes. Our smallest machine will develop 246 tons pressure with one hores. For sale or hirs. This p

SATE AGE

Rupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that Richard Lawrence of Vancouver, B. C., dairyman, intend to apply for permission to purhoase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N W. corner of Section 36, Township 21, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, to point of commenceme taining 320 acres, more or less.

RICHARD LAWRENCE Fred. W. Spencer, Agent.

May 16, 1911.

LAND ACT Victoria Land District, District of Coast Hange, No. 3 Take notice that I, J. W. Macfarlane, of Bella Cools, civil engineer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the S.E. corner of lot 614, I. L. 22099, and marked N. E. Cornes, thence south 40 chains to N. boundary of lot 616, thence west along said boundary 31.14 chains to bank of Neccletsconnary river, thence north along here. thence north along bank of river to point of beginning, containing 80 acres more or less. June 28, 1911. W. MACFARLANE.

District of Coast, Range III. Take notice, that Wm. D. McDougald, Vancouver, occupation laborer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S.E, corner of timber limit No. 44,215 on the east side of South Benedict Arm thence north 80 chains, thence east 60 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 60 chains to point of commenc ment, containing 480 acres more or less.

WM. D. McDOUGALD, Wm. McNair, Agent.

LAND ACT Alberni Land District District of Clayoquot

May 15, 1911.

Take notice that Mary Dunsmuir, of ancouver, B.C., occupation married woman intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:-

Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of Lot 555, marked M. D.'s N.E. Corner, thence west thirty (30) chains, south sixty (60) chains, east thirty (30) chains, and north sixty (60) chains to point of commencement, containing 180 acres more or less. MARY DUNSMUIR,

John Cunliffe, Agent. Dated 3rd July, 1911.

LAND ACC Alberni Land District-District of Clayoquot

Take notice that Henry Lee Rader macher, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation gentleman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:-Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lot 873, marked H. L. R.'s N.W. Corner, thence south 40 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 40 chains, south 40 chains

and west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 480 acres more

HENRY LEE RADERMACHER John Cunliffe, Agent, Dated 3rd July, 1911.

LAND ACT

Alberni Land District-District Clayoquot Take notice that Robert Ralph, Vancouver, B.C., occupation gentleman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Lot 509, marked R. R.'s N.W. Corner, thence south 60 chains, east 40 chains, north 20 chains

east 40 chains, north 60 chains, west 60 chains, south 20 chains and west 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 520 acres more or less ROBERT RALPH.

John Cunliffe, Agent. Dated 3rd July, 1911.

LAND ACT

District of Coast Bange III. Take notice that Wm. D. McDougald. of Vancouver, laborer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the follow

ing described lands: Commending at a post planted at the Southeast corner of Timber Limit No. 44,215, on the East side of South Benedict Arm, thence north 80 chains, thence east 60 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 60 chains to point of commencement, containing 480 acres, more or less.

WM. D. McDOUGALD. Wm. McNair, Agent.

May 15, 1911. LAND ACT

District of Coast, Bange III. Take notice that William Roberts, Vancouver, B. C., intends to apply permission to purchase the follow described lands: Commencing at a post planted on

described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the south side of Noeek River and about 5 chains, more or less, from the S. W. corner of lot 6, South Bentick Arm, thence east along the Noeek River 60 chains south 60 chains to Indian reserve, thence west 60 chains to shore line of South Bentick Arm, thence north following shore line 60 chains to post cement, containing 360 acres re or less.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.
B. Fillip Jacobsen, Agent.
June 5th, 1911. LAND ACT

District of Coast, Bange III. Take notice that Robert Hanna, Fancouver, motorman, intends to app on to purchase the follow-

ing described lands:
Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of lot 125, on the north side of Neclectsconey River, Bella Coola, thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, more or less, thence south to lot 124, and following westerly boundary line of said lot to Dr. Quinland's lot No. \$22, thence west along boundary of lots 222 and 125 to point of commencement; containing 40 acres, more or less.

May 30th, 1911.

I, Edward Spelman Field, of Metchosin, by occupation a farmer, give notice that I intend on the 5th day of October,

1911, next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to apply to the water commissioner at his office at Victoria for a licence to take and use one quarter of a cubic foot of water per second from a creek cross. ing lots 13 and 14, Metchosin District tributary of Metchosin River, to be diverted at a point on said section 13

and 14, Metchosin, for irrigation pur-

The water will be used on section 12

August 25, 1911.

LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range S. TAKE notice that Harold Anderson of Toronto, Ont., occupation s tends to apply for permissi chase the following describ Commencing at a post planted 160 chains south of the centre of the north end of Lady Island, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

o point of commencement.

HAROLD ANDERSON,
Fred C. Johnson, Agent.
August 7, 1911.

LAND ACT Coast Land District, District of Coast

TAKE notice that George Arthur, of Toronto, Ont., occupation student, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 80 chains south of the centre of the northend of Lady Island, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement point of commencement.
GEORGE ARTHUR,

August 7, 1911. Agent.

LAND ACT Coast Land District, District of Coas

TAKE notice that Walter Harold o TAKE notice that Walter Harold, of Waterloo, Ont., occupation actuary, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 80 chains south of the centre of the north end of Lady Island, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

of commencement.
WALTER HAROLD,
Fred C. Johnson, Agent. August 7, 1911.

LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast of Toronto, Ont., occupation spinster ntends to apply for permission to pur-hase the following described TAKE notice that Florence Hamilto Commencing at a post planted 80 chains south of the centre of the north end of Lady Island, thence east 80 chains thence north 80 chains, thence west chains, thence south 80 chains to poin

FLORENCE HAMILTON,
Fred C. Johnson, Agent.
August 7, 1911.

LAND ACT Coast Land District. District of Coast TAKE notice that Maude Ame. Alexander, of London, Ont Alexander, of London, Ont. occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 160 chains south of the centre of the north end of Lady Island, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

MAUDE AMELIA ALEXANDER.

Fred C. Johnson, Agent. August 7, 1911.

LAND ACT Coast Land District, District of Coast TAKE notice that Mary Somerville, of Toronto, Ont., occupa for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at post planted 80 chains south of the tre of north end of Lady Island, the

west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

MARY AMELIA SOMERVILE,
Fred C. Johnson, Agent.

August 7, 1911.

LAND ACT

District of Coast, Range III. Take notice that Wm. McNair, of Vancouver, cruiser, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commending at a post planted at the E. corner of lot No. 33, on the south is of North Bentick Arm, thence

south 20 chains, thence west 40 chains

thence south 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, more or less, to south boundary of lot No. 4. east 80 chains 33 to point of comme

WM. MONAIR. May 30th, 1911.

LAND ACT District of Coast, Bange III Take notice that Jessie E. McNai Vancouver, wife, intends to apply permission to purchase the follow escribed lands

Commencing at a post planted a N. W. corner of lot 252, on the side of North Bentick Arm, and the outer end of the Bella Cools ernment wharf, thence north 20 thence west 80 chains, thence southains, more or less, to shore line. North Benedict Arm thence east

the shore line 80 chains, more or less point of commencement, containing acres, more or less.

JESSIE E. McNAIR. May 30th, 1911.

LAND ACT

District of Coast, Bange III. permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of lot 654, on the south side of Noeek River, South Bentick Arm. and about 1% miles from the mot of the river, thence south 60 chait thence west to the Noeek River chains, more or less, thence follow the Noeek River in a N. E. direction less of commencement, containing

lace of commencement, acres, more or less.

SAMUEL ROBERTS.

B. Fillip Jacobsen, Agent

Corrig College Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C.

Felect High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 8 to 16 years. Refinements of well-appointed Gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone. Victoria 743. Autumn term, Sept. 1st. Principal J. W. CRURCE, M. A. Principal, J. W. CHURCE, M. A.

The pleasant Cut with her And greedil

And there the dry fly! Crystal cle noon-day sun-wielder of the very impact o the water will up stream, his is course, di tent only on your sorrow: poet's rhapsod fisher alas, the

Yet so long so long i get out your to invisibility and well para better try this line by castin think you ha smooth eddy your cast. B cast! Your fly verbial feather lightly did it the fly is sim part submerge too, both as st in carefully w with your eye rent in the ed down stream. absolutely no surface, fly, le harmony of un of the stream, fly! And the the entire proc down, the dar strike and fin been no guess vour pleasure. that your capt

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son, Agent.

alter Harold, of on actuary, in-mission to pur-escribed lands: anted 80 chains thence north 80 chains to point

ROLD, hnson, Agent.

strict of Coast pation spinster, mission to pur-escribed lands: lanted 80 chains the north end east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point

strict of Coast

Ont., occupation is to apply for the following at a post th of the centre ly Island, thence

hence south 8 mencement.

Wm. McNair, of ends to apply for the following planted at the 3, on the south Arm, thence west 40 chains thence west 40 chains, more or ry of lot No. 4, s, following the of lots No. 4 and necessary WM. McNAIR.

sie E. McNair, of nds to apply for the following 2, on the north Arm, and from Arm, and from Sella Coola Gov-north 20 chains, thence south 20 to shore line of hence east alons , more or less, to t, containing 160

Bange III.

cNAIR. McNair, Agent

Bange III, muel Roberts, of the following st planted at the on the south side h Bentick Arm. from the mouth south 60 chains. Noeek River 60 thence following N. E. direction to

OBERTS. bsen, Agent

College BOARDING Col-8 to 16 years. 1-appointed Gen-lovely BEACON oer limited. Out-red for Business 1 or University

# Field Sports at Home and Abroad

THE DRY FLY

By Walter McGuckin The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish Cut with her golden oars the silver stream, And greedily devour the treacherous bait. -"Much Ado About Nothing."

And there you have it-the fascination of

Crystal clear runs the stream under the noon-day sun—a hopeless situation to the wielder of the rod that tosses a wet fly; the very impact of your fly upon the surface of the water will but send the wary trout darting up stream, his head crazy from the zig-zags of his course, distrustful of you and yours, intent only on flight! All this you know to your sorrow: sunlight and clear water for the oct's rhapsodies perhaps, but for the wet fly isher alas, there is but little hope!

Yet so long as there are fish to be caught inst so long is there hope. Now then, quick. get out your nine-foot leader-tapered almost o invisibility; see that it is perfectly straight and well paraffined, and tie on this cahill-no, better try this March brown. Lengthen your ine by casting through the air. When you think you have enough out to reach that smooth eddy just this side of the rock, make your cast. Bravo! My, but that was a good ast! Your fly landed just as light as the proerbial feather, at the head of the eddy. So ightly did it touch the water that seemingly the fly is simply resting on the surface, no part submerged. And your line and leader, too, both as straight as straight can be! Pull in carefully what slack line you may, always with your eye on the fly. Now watch, the current in the eddy is slowly working your fly down stream, but so light is the leader that absolutely no ripple is made on the water's surface, fly, leader and water moving in the harmony of union. Suddenly from the bottom of the stream, up darts a trout and takes your fly! And the beauty of it is, you have seen the entire proceeding—the fly floating quietly down, the dart of the fish, the seizure, the strike and finally the capture. There has been no guess work, which adds largely to your pleasure, as does also the consciousness that your captive would never have come up to a wet fly. It was the close imitation of nature which caused the downfall of Mr. Trout, and it is this very study of nature which adds so much to the charm of dry fly angling.

For years the English decree that the dry fly is only adapted to waters of a smooth surface—"chalk streams"—has been accepted without question; but while we are willing to credit our English brothers with the origin of this most delightful pastime, let us rig up and endeavor to enlarge the field of action in order to take in some of our own rapid waters. t the outset, I will use line, leader and fly of English make—for there are not any better, me judice. That must be the proper expression, for Frank Forrester uses it constantly. h! yes-Isaac Walton, Frank Forrester, Andrew Lang-pleasant guides to the country of liss! But I am skidding. Back to the stream -"To find a rising fish is the first problem," I quote from Halford. All right for English waters, but if we wait for a "hatch of fly" on some of our own waters our vacation will be ended and we will be kept waiting. I admit the advantage of fishing a rising fish rather than fishing the water, but alas! there are many hours during the day when the fish are not rising; but still they may be caught. And besides, bear in mind that a fish that jumps clean out of the water is not feeding-it is merely piscatorial "rough house." When his highness merely comes up and causes a swirl on the surface, then is your opportunity. But come down to the stream with me and

tart in at the big rift. Beautiful, clear skyeautiful, clear water. No signs of fish and ap-

parently no "hatch of fly." Looks hopeless and would be with the wet fly. Now to work, but always slowly and with care; wade out into the stream as quietly as possible. Shorten your line, for the casting must be rapid in the quiet water, and besides a long cast is not needed here, as the fish are not so shy as in the smooth water. Look around for a spot where the surface of the water is smooth; it may be only a foot square, but such spots are to be found in all rifts. Cast you. fly at the top of this spot and let it float down towards you. Draw off your fly just at the moment it reaches the edge of the rough water, and repeat your cast. This cast must be made so that not more than two feet of leader are on the water, less if possible. On the down cast your rod must not go lower than half way from the horizontal, and the proper drop of the fly upon the water is obtained by a quick action of the extreme end of the tip, due to force exerted entirely and only by the wrist. Your line and must be kept from contact with the surface, otherwise your fly will "drag"; to say, it will not follow the same route d a live fly, nor drift at the same speed, be pulled diagonally across the smooth ace and at a quicker speed than the moveof the water on the particular spot upon h you are casting. Once your fly drifts put the rough water it instantly becomes subed and is no longer a dry fly. The ideal ly must ever float quietly on the surface. o not become discouraged if you get no the first cast, but keep on casting in exthe same spot, for your fly drops so quietly on the water that the fish do not become frightened. After a time you may change your fly if you wish, and at about the

time that you have given up all hope, that will be the instant you get your rise. Persistent casting has much to do with the capture of the brown trout I find, and I have also found that the dry fly is equally seductive in the rain, so long as no part of the fly is submerged.

There are large stretches of our streams that may be fished in this manner, so that there is no longer any ground for the assertion that the rough waters of our mountain streams are not adapted to the dry fly. And predict that in a short time the small-mouth bass will fall a victim to the same seductive lure.-Recreation.

## A CALIFORNIA DUCK CLUB.

The State of Calfiornia is celebrated for its sporting advantages, and there is probably no place in the world where duck shooting has been brought to such perfection. The Suisun marshes are situated forty miles below the mouth of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, the area covered being about thirty miles by ten. Many clubs rent portions of these marshes, most of them comprising from three to 600 acres. The club to which I am fortunate enough to belong is composed of eight members, and owns a large island of about 1,400 acres on the north shore of the Suisun Bay. The tidal waters are brackish and intersect these marshes, being controlled by flood-gates. Sloughs or wide streams, pronounced "slews," traverse the entire area, and the island is surrounded by "levees" or embankments about 15ft. high. The shooting season runs from October 1 to February 1, and in September the ducks begin to arrive in flocks from their northern breeding haunts. Some remain all the year in the swamps, but the northern birds may always be distinguished at the beginning of the season by their finer plumage, and altogether look much better than the native birds.

The island in question is reached by the Southern Pacific Overland railway, which traverses the marshes. This was built a long time ago, and is maintained at the cost of millions of dollars. It was a most difficult job to construct this part of the line. At first piles were driven in to the depth of 200ft., but as the swamp was practically bottomless, they proved useless, the road bed constantly sinking, owing to the soft nature of the mud. In the end a more or less stable foundation was formed by bundles of brushwood laid on frames and sunk, but even now the ground shakes distinctly as the train passes over it. Waves of mud nearly 20ft. high are at times ally one of the heaviest items, and tons of stuff must be bought, stored, and scientifically distributed in the ponds by the keeper. There is also considerable rivalry amongst the duck clubs in discovering the most tempting cereals, and if a new and successful kind is discovered. it is kept an inviolable club secret.

At the commencement of the season everybody is up at 5 a.m., for some of the ponds lie at a considerable distance. The steam launch conveys the shooters to the different landing places, where narrow planked walks laid between the tules lead to the ponds. These tules form an impenetrable barrier about 15ft. high, and grow in 4ft. of water. Gum trees are planted at the landing places, which grow higher than the tules, and can be seen from some distance, so are of assistance as a guide to the launch. Bulrashes or flags preponderate in the marshes, and form good covert round the ponds; they grow to an immense

size, the head being as much as 8in. long. On arriving at the particular pond allotted to you, you proceed to put out your decoys, already placed in the boat by the keeper. This requires some knowledge the position chosen depending on the direction of the wind and other circumstances. The duck generally circle around a pond until satisfied that no danger exists, and then come towards it up wind. It is therefore advantageous for the shooter to be concealed on that edge of the pond from which the wind is blowing. The decoys must also be put out with discretion, that is, sufficiently in sight to attract the attention of the birds, but not right in front of the shooter, where a nice open space should be left unoccupied by decoys which the birds may approach

with the ultimate intention of alighting. There are three sorts of blinds used—the platform which is placed on stakes driven into the marsh, the boat which is run in between two thick screens of tule, and the barrel, which is the one I much prefer. It consists in sinking a barrel level with the mud, in which you can sit comfortably out of the wind, and a little marsh grass placed round the edge completely

disguises your position. At the first streak of dawn you anxiously peer out, and great is the joy when you perceive the first ducks approaching. You are fortunate if they come in by twos and threes, but the flocks vary considerably, some numbering three to four hundred. The law allows only thirty-five ducks to be killed by each person daily, having reduced the number from fifty with a view to stopping the destruction caused by "market-hunters." As the bag is limited, the sportsman is careful, on days when

ducks are plentiful, to select the better sorts,

such as sprig, mallard, and canvas-back,

though for the table the little teal holds its

flock spears, circling round three or more

times, high above you, before pitching, dur-

ing which time you must not move a finger,

for they are examining the pond most care-

fully for danger, and at the least movement

are off. As before mentioned, the mallard is

the most cautious of all, and it is my custom to

mark the pot-holes into which I have seen sun-

dry pairs drop. When sport is slack, I steal

off, and with careful stalking generally manage

flight overhead, their goal being other ponds.

When they do not intend remaining at your

water-hole their flight is direct, and not

wheeling. Now is the time to take a right and left, and it is not an unknown occurrence for

a man, while his attention is occupied with

the second shot, to be knocked over by the

first duck he has killed, which falls with tre-

If the weather is very windy the large

ponds called waterholes sometimes become

Some ducks, of course, continue their

The excitement increases as flock after

own with any other duck.

to bag a fair number.

mendous impetus.

Mr. New-come Fishanshoot-Great Scott! Deer and grouse all over the hills, ducks

and snipe in the flats and marshes, salmon in millions all over the coast, and the best

month in the year for trout; what the deuce is a fellow to go for first?

forced up on each side of the line by the pres-

day and Sunday; this is a universal custom

over the marsh, as it gives the birds time to

rest in the meantime, and they are not other-

wise disturbed. The keeper's work on these

marshes is most onerous, and it needs much

experience to understand the habits and re-

quirements of the different ducks which vary

considerably. Great care is needed in making

and maintaining the ponds, which must not

only be of the necessary depth and conformity

to attract certain kinds of fowl, but must be so

arranged that shooting from them does not

divert the flight from the other ponds. For

canvas-back ducks a depth of from 6ft. to 15ft.

is best, as these birds prefer to dive deep for

their food. The sprig-tail or sprig, better

known as the pin-tail, prefers to have its head

at the bottom and its tail in the air, and for

this duck the ponds have a depth of about 18in.

The clever old mallard is suspicious of much

open water, so does not often trust himself on

the ponds, but will generally drop into pot-

holes or small natural pools amongst the tules,

and for him the grain is placed near the edge

of the water. The baiting with grain is natur-

We shoot two days in the week, Wednes-

sure of the railway.

extremely rough, and shooting is carried on under difficulties. I remember two members of our club, both exceptionally strong men, experiencing a most uncomfortable time. We had had some extraordinary fine shooting one Wednesday morning, and, contrary to our general rule, had decided to stop over the next day, as ducks were so very plentiful. We had apportioned the best pond to one member who had a guest staying with him, betaking ourselves to some of the smaller ponds, where we had excellent sport. On our return with limit bags, we hoped to hear good news of the rest of the party, but were disturbed to find them in a very sorry plight. The wind had raised a perfect hurricane on the large waterhole, and they found, after loading up the small boat with about twenty couple, they were in danger of foundering. They only succeeded in reaching the landing place in safety by casting overboard their cargo and keeping close to the side of the tules, one of the party having to wade in the soft mud and push the boat in front of him. The unhappy sportsmen arrived at the club house soaked to the

skin, having lost even the few ducks they shot.

The morning flight generally lasts from daylight until 8 a. m. or 9 a. m., when the birds retire to the open water for protection. At the time of the evening meal they return to the marshes. Last year, however, for some reason the best flight took place at II o'clock. have seen teal, which have an extraordinarily swift flight, come in at dusk like hail upon the ponds. "Mud-hens" are a great pest, eating up three-quarters of the ducks' grain. They are a bigger bird than our English moor-hen, with dark, blue-black plumage, green legs, and white round the legs. Drives are instituted in some clubs to keep them under, and they are also destroyed by poisoned wheat, which is placed in a boat; this method is quite safe as regards the ducks, which are too shy and suspicious of a trap to meddle with it. Carp, also, unfortunately introduced by some idiot, are a terrible pest, and very plentiful, eating most of the natural food, which the ducks prefer to artificial bait. This food consists mostly of the root of a wild celandine. These plants throw out little bulblets from the root fibres, and are eagerly devoured by ducks. They are especially appreciated by the sprigs or pintails, which, after clearing a pond, move on to other places in search of it. As you wade through the water, huge carp swim out from under your feet; they grow to an immense size here. There is a plan on foot which it is hoped may be successful, and is to be tried next summer, when the ducks are away from the marshes. It is believed that the carp may be exterminated, or at least much reduced, by placing permanganate of potash in the ponds, which, though killing the fish, loses its deadly effects in a few days. The difficulty of getting rid of these pests is much increased by reason the entire area being very often completely submerged, allowing the carp to move freely

from place to place through the tules. But it is not only the shooting which forms the attraction of the autumn season. Amongst my most pleasant memories are the cheerful gatherings at the club house, where the friendly members discuss present and past sporting experiences. The club house is not in any way luxurious, everything being plain but comfortable, the centre of interest being the big gun-rack which adorns the wall.

-A. D. H.

# A CHINESE SPORTSMAN'S GUN.

The gun is a match-lock made of welded telegraph wire; the barrel measures 72in., and the stock, which is shaped like an old horse pistol, measures perhaps another 12in. The trigger is worked by two slips of bamboo for springs, and what would correspond to the hammer is an iron clip on a grotesque stalk, in which clip old Dar San Feng puts a bit of lighted incense-stick whenever he views a hare squatting. That gun is the pride of his life, but what especially pleases him are two alterations carried out by the local blacksmith to his instructions. At least 2ft. have been added to the barrel quite recently, and if the welding had been done by a blind man that would account for some inequalities and also for a good 2in. twist in the barrel, but the proud owner stoutly maintains that now she shoots better than ever. Nobody in his senses would worry about a little matter like a twist in the barrel, and if a man can shoot with this gun what could he do with a straight onethree perfectly fair contentions which I for one would not venture to dispute. Then I questioned him about the other alteration, and here he waxed more enthusiastic than before. Pointing to a rough, scarred blotch at the breech, he showed me how the old hole for the priming had become so incrusted with charred powder ash and rust that the incense-stick would no longer ignite the charge, so a section was cut off the breech, which, from all accounts, then received its one and only cleaning. Next a heavier piece was welded on in the same place and a new hole drilled for the priming. This job would have ashamed even a grate fitter in Europe, but the proud owner thought it was the finest job he had ever seen, and he assures everybody that his friend the smith is the cleverest one of his trade north of of the Yellow River. His powder is the usual Chinese sort, very black and full of impurities. He rests the stock of his gun on the ground, then walks to the muzzle and pours the charge down its 6ft. of length, and the iron, shot straight on top of the powder. He uses no wads, and considering the state his gun-barre! must be in after years of neglect, perhaps it is somebody else.—Harper's Bazar.



# Sportsman's Calendar

## SEPTEMBER

Trout-fishing at its best this month. Bass in certain lakes. Spring Salmon and Cohoes all over the

September 1st, shooting season opens on the Mainland for grouse, duck, snipe and deer.

September 15th, shooting season opens on Vancouver Island for grouse, duck, snipe and deer, except for grouse in North and South Saanich Municipali-

Wild Pigeons plentiful and in season in many localities.

as well fo rthe safety of his head, and the result is that when he fires his gun, directly after the fuse is applied to the touch-hole it fizzes and splutters for several seconds before it finally goes off with a noise like a badly-made squib. The way he holds his gun is also rather unusual. He grips the barrel with his left hand somewhere near the middle of the gun, with his right hand on the stock, which projects some 2ft. straight out behind him; then he lays his cheek bone along the barrel of the gun and pulls the trigger. The result is that after shooting six or seven times he has a large raw bruise on his cheek bone; but this does not worry him, and he is just as keen as ever, although I have seen him shooting with the blood trickling down his cheek from the

# DONALD I'D RATHER BE YOU.

Were I to have my choice today, Donald. I'd rather be you. Your smile is a smile that is well worthwhile. And your eyes are the truest blue.

You haven't the air of a city youth. And you haven't the clothes to wear: But your dress is good for the good, green

And God, He put you there.

He put you there for a purpose, too, Where the beasts and birds are free. He let you roam round your forest home Even as He let me.

But I am a pale skyscraper lad; Pale as the white-walled cell That I've labored in, till I'm wan and thin Where once I was strong and well.

Once I lived in the same, small house, On the same, small, sunny hill; And I dreamed a dream of the winding stream That you are dreaming still.

I trod the path that the cows had made: The trail that the sheep had trod. But I had my say, and I had my way-And it wasn't the way of God.

Above the cow bell's tinkling sound There clanged a city's call: And I dreamed a dream of the hiss of steam. And the roar of the train, and all,

Far into the din and strife; And I know full well that the white-walled cell Has stolen the sweets of my life.

So. Donald, I'd rather be you, my boy: Rather be you by far Than the one so bold he will search for gold

I dreamed a dream that carried me far.

'Neath the rays of a phantom star. For the rays grow faint, and the rainbow fades. And the gold it melts away.

And the dreams of a street with its hurrying.

Are the dreams of another day.

And I'm longing now for my forest home With its wonderful skies of blue. If I had my say, and I had my way, Donald, I'd rather be you.

ALLEN AYRAULT GREEN in Outdoor Life.

# A PARTNERSHIP

Woggs-So young Saphead and his father e carrying on the business?

Boggs-Yes. The old man does the business while young Saphead does the carrying on.-Puck.

Agent-Don't you want to own a home of your own? Knicker-No, I'd rather own the home of

# An Interesting Showing of Rich Black Velvet and Sealette Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and Dainty

# Luxurious Velvet and Sealette Coats in Many

# New Styles

This line embraces some of the very best oductions of the leading French and Amerin fashion artists and should prove to be a eat attraction to women of refinement. The th price of natural furs put them beyond the ch of many, but so far as beauty and appeare go, you can duplicate the finest natural as in these rich sealette and fine velvet oats.

These beautiful textiles have wonderful wearing qualities and are strong rivals of the real furs, in fact they have the advantage of not shedding hairs in their favour and we guarantee that for beauty, comfort and durability they will give the wearer absolute satis-

Dressy Velvet Coats, in plain and mirrored velvets with large shawl collars, in various styles. Some are trimmed with extra wide silk braid bands of satin and heavy silk cord, while others are richly trimmed with watered satins, etc. All these coats are lined throughout with good Skinner satin, and are most refined in appearance. See the window display on View street. It is impossible to give you a correct idea of the beauty and value that these garments embrace unless you examine them.

Near Seal Coats, made with beautiful shawl collars, deep turnback cuffs, handsome onefrog fastening and lined throughout with striped satin. These coats are semi-fitting and have a very superior appearance.

a three-button fastening and lined throughout with high grade satin. This is a splendid garment and is extraordinary value at-.....\$47.50

# Children's and Misses' Coats in a Great Variety of Materials and Styles

These come in many very attractive and new colors, including box cloths, English and Scotch tweeds, serges and wool mixtures, Some have large collars and lapels of astrakan, and sleeves neatly trimmed. Others have shawl and sailor collars, turnback cuffs, patch pockets and wide stitched seams. Many new and attractive models of Reefer Coats are being shown with this lot. They are made of heavy tweeds, have large collars, patch pockets, turnback cuffs and wide stitched seams. Let us show them to you. Prices range from \$17.50 down to...\$3.50

# Very Attractive Styles and Values in Women's Skirts

Tweed Skirts, made in the six-gored styles with panel back and front, wide doublestitched seams, small patch pocket on the right hip, and come in colors, grey and brown mixtures. These are very smart outing skirts, and may be had in all sizes. 

Plain Skirts, in entirely new styles, have pane back and front, and a divided flounce trimmed with buttons. Price ............ \$7.50 Panama and Serge Skirts made in plain gored and with the new loose panel or sash effect. These skirts come in a variety of the newest colors, and are a very superior garment to be sold at ......**\$6.75** 

# Art Needlework Dept.

Marquisette Waists, to be embroidered. The designs are for French knots, beading, couching, cross stitch and Persian embroidery. Put up in envelope with lesson sheet-

# Sheetings, Pillowslips and Towels at Very Low Prices

6-4 Plain Sheeting, for single beds. Good quality. Per yard ......25¢ 7-4 Plain Sheeting, excellent quality. Per 10-4 Sheeting, full width, in twill and plain. Pillow Slips, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches. Plain Hemmed Pillow Slips, ready for use. All 

Dresses Monday



You will always find that our best and most careful attention will be given to your wishes, and our staff of experts will help you to make an agreeable selection.

Marquisette and Net Dresses, made with peasant sleeves. Dutch and high necks and trimmed with handsome wide lace insertion in many dainty styles. Some of those dresses are richly embroidered in dainty colored silks, and will be very useful dresses to wear at small parties and other social functions. This line may be had in all sizes at prices ranging up from .... \$10.00

Afternoon Dresses and Gowns, in a variety of silks and cloths, made with high or Dutch necks and peasant sleeves. Some of these dresses come in striped silks with deep knee bands, cuffs and wide bands at the waist line of plain silks of contrasting colors. Others come in many elaborate styles, richly trimmed with lace, silk embroideries, covered buttons and pipings. Prices ranging from \$65 down to ......\$17.50

Beautiful Evening Gowns, in a choice selection of delicately tinted chiffons over silk. Almost all styles of yokes are included in this line, round, square, pointed and Dutch vokes, with embroidered nets, or the very deep open necks in a wide and pleasing variety. You must see these dresses bfore you can appreciate their rich and refined beauty. Prices start as low as .......\$35.00

# Choice Selection of Women's Waists in Silks and Chiffons

On the first floor we are showing a splendid line of Silk and Chiffon Waists in all the newest and most approved styles. They come mostly with high necks of embroidered net, some with round yokes, others with pointed and fancy yokes and embroidered in many dainty styles in richly colored silks. The peasant sleeve is still enjoying wide popularity in this class of garment, and the woman who desires a dressy faist at a moderate price should not hesitate in inspecting this line. Prices start as low as \$5.75.

# **Dainty Dresses That Should** Find Ready Buyers

There is a big assortment of cleverly designed dresses in Panamas and serges to be seen in the Mantle Department at the present time, in all the most popular colors, at prices that will please you. They come in neat styles with peasant sleeves and round, Dutch and pointed yokes of embroidered nets and lace. Sleeves finished with cuff effects of allover lace or plain silks and pipings of silk to match.

The skirts are plain gored, with panels back and front, and finished at the waist line with a narrow cord. Many very smart effects are included in this lot, and the prices are very moderate, starting as low as \$13.75.

# Linens for All Purposes Specially Low Priced

Linen Set, napkin and cloth to match. Cloth 2 yards square. Prices \$12.50, \$11.50 and..... \$10.50 Embroidery Linen, \$1.00, 75c and. . 65¢ Circular Pillow Head ........\$1.85 Linen Sheeting, 72 in ..... \$1.50 Linen Foot Towels, each, 40c, 45c and-50¢ Fancy Figured Huckabuck Linen, 25 in. 5 O'clock Tea Cloths, hemstitched ends,

embroidered work, 45x45 in. Each; \$9.00 to ......\$1.75 Embroidered and Drawn Squares, in pure Irish linen. Size 36x36. From \$7.00 down to, each......\$2.50 Size 45x45, from \$7.50 down to, each-...... \$3.75 Size 54x54, from \$12.50 down to, each Table Damask Cloth, 2x2, floral and scroll design. Each......\$2.50 Table Damask Cloth, 2x21/2, floral and Table Damask Cloth, 2½x3½, floral and scroll design. Each........... \$6.50 50 Dozen Extra Special Table Cloths, assorted sizes, in floral and scroll. Special 2,000 Huckabuck Towels, per dozen-

\* ...... \$3.00 25 Dozen Napkins, assorted designs. 

# Smart Suits at Prices That Are Within Reach of All

This year our mantle department is stronger than ever in the display of dainty and serviceable garments, and we are prepared to meet almost every demand.

As regards styles, materials and color, these garments are copies of the highest priced models and have been made especially for us under most exacting specifications. We have insisted upon having the highest grades of materials and workmanship, and we have every reason to believe that we can now offer the very highest values in ready-to-wear suits at a moderate price.
AT \$16.75—We are offering some very

smart suits in tweed mixtures and Venetian cloths, in a variety of popular colors. The coats are plain tailored, 28 inches long and lined with good silk serge, while the skirts are in plain gored and plaited styles. To those women who desire a more dressy costume we can show some splendid models at this price—they are beauties and must be seen to be appreciated.

AT \$25.00-You can choose from a very large and interesting selection of costumes made of high-grade tweeds, Venetians, Cheviots and diagonal serges in all the newest colors. There is a tone of distinction about these costumes that is not usually found in the ready-to-wear garment. The coats are 26 inches long and come in the semi-fitting and box styles, are lined with striped silk serge and the sleeves are finished with a four-inch cuff. Many of these costumes have a smart sailor collar with square cut reveres, and the skirts are made panel back and front.

# Smart Man Tailored

# Costumes

These costumes should appeal to all women who usually go to the tailor and have their garments made to their special order. While the prices we are asking for these garments is far below the cost of the specially tailored garment, we do not consider that better value could be given than these suits represent. This line includes the smartest models that we have ever seen in the ready-to-wear line and are splendidly finished. Price-

# High Grade Novelty

# Costumes

In this line we are now showing some very attractive styles with 28-inch coats with large shawl collars faced with striped velvets or satins and handsomely trimmed with braid, etc. The coats are lined with good Skinner satin and the skirts are made in plain gored styles with the loose panel or sash effect. Prices start at \$75 and range down to ......\$35.00

# Smart Fall and Winter Footwear for Men

You must see these lines before you can possibly imagine how really smart and serviceable these shoes really are. It is almost impossible to overestimate the values that these shoes represent, they come in all the best and most popular leathers, made up by some of the best of American shoe makers, in such attractive styles that the most particular man must be well pleased with his purchase. Before making your final choice of winter Footwear, inspect these models and you will agree with us that you could not buy more stylish and substantial shoes even if you ordered hand made shoes from your custom shoe maker. Prices ranging down from

# Black Silks and Velvets for Fall Millinery

\$7.00 to ......\$4.50

Large shipments of Black Velvets for coats and suits just arrived. Velvets are to be greatly worn this fall, and we are prepared with full stock to meet all requirements. LYON'S PANNE, PRICE \$1.00 TO \$4.75

Black Silks are to be greatly worn the coming season. Our stock is complete with all the best makes, warranted fast dye. Peau de Soie, from 50c to......\$1.50

David Spencer, Limited

OL. L. 492

c. Carruther eral of Mo that Recipr iected by C

linisters Fig and Grahar feat-All P Governmen

MONTREAL, Se ames Carruthers the story publish organ to the effect ruthers opposed placed \$1500 that would be returne wrong," said Mr. ed: "Now here \$500 that Laurier a majority, \$500 20 of a majority, be beaten. The lo ated to three Mon Mr. Carruthers, in the west as in opponent of recip known for his ad principles, but he the time when This question is along party lines. ly against recipro At the last el won a handsome victory from the the latter contrib to local charities Liberal return. In Ever The great cam

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to Prince Edwar in other words. New Brunswick, bec will give in jority against r erals hope for n In Ontario it wi lanche in favor servative party. As the Americ but the shouting and Paterson ar feat, Hon. Mr. Graways, is also cert Sir Wilfrid La date in three and will be elec in the third he fact, a veritable place in the mi Canada with reg Laurier's last th people of Quebec was adopted by Wilfrid Laurier covering up the of the last 15 y Today Horace ed with the Cons Mr. Joseph will of the Montreal Another striking cal campaign wa Conservatives or candidature of Maisonneuve. It opposes Verville, candidate, has th

of Laurierism. Against B La Presse, the campaign, cries "Every vote give position candidat den and consequ "Every vote vote given in navy with partic the empire instead ly Canadian."
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the Liberal orga sign of the times

Bourassa in Ver Vercheres has be

ency for 40 year

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