



PRIZES AWARDED AT EXHIBITION

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

The annual Victoria exhibition has come and gone. Unfortunately the rain interfered with the last day's attendance. It was confidently expected that with conditions favorable Saturday's crowd would come close to that of Thursday, the given 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. The famous trotter from the northwest, having no difficulty 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 of 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 exhibitors 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 bayliffs, 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The following is the complete list of unpublished list of prizes awarded: Life studies, portraits—1st, D. S. Cameron. Still life, fruit, flowers, etc.—1st, D. S. Cameron.

Water Colors, Crayons, etc. (Professionals) Landscape of marine—1st, D. S. Cameron. Still life, fruit, flowers, etc.—1st, D. S. Cameron.

Water Colors—Original (Amateurs) Landscape of marine—1st, Mrs. F. Leaver; 2nd, Mrs. B. Corson. Still life, fruit, flowers, etc.—1st, Mrs. F. Leaver; 2nd, Mrs. B. Corson.

Portrait in crayon or pastel—1st, Mrs. D. R. Harris. English eyelet, any article—1st, J. B. Corson; 2nd, Mrs. Walker.

Knitted lace, cotton in lengths—1st, Mrs. Turf; 2nd, Miss Blake. Crochet lace, cotton in lengths—1st, Mrs. E. A. Orchard; 2nd, Mrs. Turf.

Knitted lace, cotton in lengths—1st, Mrs. E. A. Orchard; 2nd, Mrs. Turf. Crochet lace—1st, Mrs. E. L. Slippers; 2nd, Mrs. E. L. Slippers.

Shirt, infants crocheted—1st, Miss A. E. Snelling; 2nd, Miss A. E. Snelling. Best specimen raffia work—1st, Mrs. L. M. Wilkins.

Slippers, knitted—1st, Mrs. Fred W. Grant; 2nd, Mrs. B. Corson. Glove, knitted—1st, J. B. Corson; 2nd, Mrs. E. M. L. Smith.

Socks, knitted—1st, J. B. Corson; 2nd, Mrs. Vey. Stockings, knitted—1st, J. B. Corson; 2nd, Mrs. Vey.

Bicycle stockings—1st, J. B. Corson; 2nd, Mrs. A. E. Snelling. Darned socks or stockings—1st, J. B. Corson; 2nd, Mrs. Vey.

Best free screen, hand painted—1st, Mrs. F. Leaver; 2nd, Mrs. B. Corson. (Ladies over 60 years of age) Knitted socks, fancy—1st, Mrs. Grant; 2nd, J. B. Corson.

Embroidery (Professionals) Silk embroidery on silk or satin—1st, Mrs. Phoebe Simons; 2nd, Mrs. M. E. Creed.

Silk embroidery on linen—1st, Mrs. John Bentley; 2nd, Mrs. Jewes. Embroidery, Mount Mellick, any article—1st, Mrs. B. Brethour; 2nd, Mrs. Dunstan Ross.

Photo frame, hand embroidered—1st, Mrs. Fred W. Grant; 2nd, Mrs. B. Brethour. Six desert dolierys, embroidered—1st, J. B. Corson.

Sofa pillow, silk embroidered—1st, Mrs. P. Lelievre; 2nd, Mrs. P. Lelievre. Tea cozy, embroidered—1st, Miss Mae McInnes; 2nd, Mrs. L. Fawcett.

Pair pillow slips, hand embroidered—1st, Mrs. M. E. Townsley; 2nd, Mrs. Fred W. Grant. Pair pillow shams, hand embroidered—1st, Mrs. Tuckey; 2nd, Mrs. Fred W. Grant.

Corset cover, hand embroidered—1st, Mrs. Phoebe Simons; 2nd, Mrs. Bird. Night dress, hand embroidered—1st, Mrs. Phoebe Simons; 2nd, A. J. McDowell.

Linen hat, made up, hand embroidered—1st, Mrs. E. McL. Smith. Shirt waist, embroidered on linen—1st, Mrs. Phoebe Simons; 2nd, Mrs. M. E. Townsley.

Handing work, any article—1st, Mrs. P. Kelly; 2nd, Mrs. J. Belanger. English eyelet, any article—1st, Mrs. J. Belanger; 2nd, Mrs. Phoebe Simons.

Best specimen drawn work—1st, Mrs. C. P. Kinney; 2nd, Mrs. E. L. Fawcett. Ribbon work—1st, J. B. Corson; 2nd, Mrs. F. Leaver.

Cross stitch on linen—1st, J. B. Leaver; 2nd, Mrs. C. P. Kinney. Child's dress, summer, hand made—1st, Miss Allan.

Hand made lace, Battenberg—1st, Mrs. Bird. Hand made lace, point—1st, J. B. Corson; 2nd, Mrs. B. Corson.

Hand made lace, Honiton—1st, Mrs. Houghton. Hand made lace, guipure—1st, J. B. Corson; 2nd, Mrs. B. Corson.

Netting, any article—1st, Mr. Spence; 2nd, J. B. Corson. Tatting, any article—1st, J. B. Corson; 2nd, Miss Blake.

Irish crochet lace, any article—1st, Mrs. Grace Armstrong. Crochet lace, cotton in lengths—1st, Mrs. Turf; 2nd, Miss Blake.

Knitted lace, cotton in lengths—1st, Mrs. E. A. Orchard. Slippers, crochet—1st, Mrs. E. L. Slippers; 2nd, Mrs. E. L. Slippers.

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Boys Under 12 Years of Age. Best specimen needlework—1st, Fredrick Smith; 2nd, Mrs. B. Corson.

Domestic Science (Non-professional) Bread, white (2 loaves baked in a pan)—1st, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2nd, Mrs. E. P. Kinney.

Bread, brown (2 loaves baked in a pan)—1st, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2nd, Mrs. H. Bugh. Bread, Boston brown, 1 loaf—1st, Mrs. John Sherburn; 2nd, Mrs. C. P. Kinney.

Dinner or plain rolls, 6—1st, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2nd, Mrs. C. P. Kinney. Plain biscuits, 1 dozen—1st, Mrs. E. O. Weston; 2nd, Mrs. C. P. Kinney.

Scotch shortbread—1st, Mrs. E. G. Watson; 2nd, Mrs. J. Turf. Cookies, 1 dozen—1st, Mrs. E. G. Watson; 2nd, Irene Bannerman.

Cake, pound—1st, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2nd, M. F. Durand. Cake, layer—1st, Mrs. C. J. House; 2nd, Mrs. E. O. Wilson.

Cake, sponge, not layer—1st, Mrs. A. Longfield; 2nd, Hon. E. Dewdney. Cake, fruit—1st, Mrs. J. Belanger; 2nd, Mrs. Service.

Chocolate—1st, Mrs. E. O. Weston; 2nd, Rita Sargent. Cake, seed—1st, Mrs. Fred W. Grant; 2nd, Mrs. F. Brooks.

Plum pudding—1st, Mrs. E. O. Weston; 2nd, Mrs. W. A. Jamieson. Mince pie—1st, Mrs. A. Longfield; 2nd, Mrs. A. W. Green.

Fruit pie—1st, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2nd, Mrs. E. O. Weston. Meat pie—1st, Mrs. W. A. Jamieson; 2nd, Mrs. J. A. Robson.

Sweet pickles—1st, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2nd, Mrs. John Sherburn. Best assortment of pickles (at least 3 kinds)—1st, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2nd, Mrs. John Sherburn.

Best assortment of jams (at least 3 kinds)—1st, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2nd, Mrs. John Sherburn. Best assortment of jellies (at least 3 kinds)—1st, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2nd, L. S. Little.

Best assortment of canned or bottled fruit (at least 3 kinds)—1st, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2nd, Mrs. E. O. Weston.

Best assortment bottled fruit, ladies over 60 years of age—1st, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2nd, L. S. Little. Marmalade, orange—1st, Mrs. John Sherburn; 2nd, Mrs. Fred W. Grant.

Best display by one person of articles not entered in any other class and not less than ten different classes—1st, Mrs. Jose McCoy; 2nd, Mrs. A. Jamieson. Best display of women's work by women's institute—1st, Gordon Head Women's Institute; 2nd, Mrs. A. Orchard.

For Girls Fifteen Years and Under Bread, brown—1st, Miss Inglis. Bread, white—1st, Winnifred Creed; 2nd, Miss Inglis.

Baking powder biscuits—1st, Ilice Terry; 2nd, Bessie Jacklin. Biscuits, 6—1st, Bessie Jacklin; 2nd, Ilice Terry.

Ginger bread—1st, Margaret A. Kenney; 2nd, Bessie Jacklin. Ginger snaps—1st, Bessie Jacklin; 2nd, Margaret A. Kenney.

Plain cookies—1st, Dorothea Hay; 2nd, Bessie Jacklin. For Girls Fifteen Years and Under Beefsteak pie—1st, Airlie M. Watson; 2nd, Bessie Jacklin.

Meat cake, iced—1st, B. H. Sargent; 2nd, Bessie Jacklin. Layer cake—1st, Gertrude Flett; 2nd, Gladys Steinmetz.

Nut cake—1st, Dorothea Hay; 2nd, Gertrude Flett. Plain jellies—1st, B. H. Sargent; 2nd, Bessie Jacklin.

For the best loaf of bread made from Robin Hood flour—1st, Mrs. M. E. Townsley; 2nd, 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—1st, Mrs. C. P. Kinney; 2nd, Mrs. H. Mercer.

For the best loaf of home-made bread made by any lady, non-professional, made from Royal Household flour—1st, Mrs. Fawcett; 2nd, Irene Bannerman.

For the best loaf of bread made by any lady, non-professional, from Royal Girls 16 years old and over 12 years of age: Best specimen plain needlework, one specimen at 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 made—1st, Miss F. Leeder; 2nd, Bella Jackson. Best trimmed hat (doll's)—1st, Beatrice Murtagh; 2nd, Rose Jones.

Best specimen lazy dazy—1st, Katherine Kinney; 2nd, Miss Denise Harris. Silk embroidery on linen—1st, Miss Denise Harris; 2nd, Edith Edwards.

Embroidery, any article—1st, Miss Denise Harris; 2nd, Katherine Kinney. Best specimen lazy dazy—1st, Katherine 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.

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varieties fall apples, packed for market in standard packages, two boxes of each variety, size of fruit 3/4 to 4 1/4; 1st, H. E. Cook; 2nd, Thos. A. Brydon; 3rd, H. M. Oard.

Best display of three commercial varieties of apples, packed for market in standard packages, two boxes of each variety, size of fruit 3/4 to 4 1/4; 1st, Thos. A. Brydon; 2nd, J. A. Smith; 3rd, H. E. Cook.

Best display five boxes one variety fall apples, packed for market in standard packages, size of fruit 3/4 to 4 1/4; 1st, Thos. A. Brydon; 2nd, J. A. Smith; 3rd, H. E. Cook.

Best display five boxes one variety winter apples, packed for market in standard packages, size of fruit 3/4 to 4 1/4; 1st, Thos. A. Brydon; 2nd, J. A. Smith; 3rd, H. E. Cook.

Best display four commercial varieties packed for market in standard packages, two boxes of each variety; 1st, A. A. Smith; 2nd, H. E. Cook; 3rd, J. A. Smith.

Best display of plums and prunes, five commercial varieties, packed for market in standard packages, two crates of each variety; 1st, Errington & Cantwell; 2nd, Thos. A. Brydon; 3rd, H. M. Oard.

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Best collection by individual growers, six varieties, five each; 1st, C. T. Higginson & Son; 2nd, Geo. Heatherbell; 3rd, Duchess of Oldenburg; 1st, H. H. Grist; 2nd, H. E. Cook; 3rd, W. L. Sea.

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Champion female, any age: Diploma, Mr. Shuttleworth. Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor: 1st, Mr. Shuttleworth.

Herd, bull and three females, all under two years of age: 1st, Mr. Shuttleworth. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1st, Mr. Shuttleworth.

Herd, three animals, any age, the get of one bull: 1st, Mr. Shuttleworth. Herd, two years of age: 1st, Mr. Shuttleworth.

Class 8, Jerseys. Bull, three years or over: 1st, A. H. Menzies & Son.

Senior bull calf: 1st, Messrs. Grimmer; 2nd, A. H. Menzies & Son; 3rd, Howard Fry. Junior bull calf: 1st, 2 and 3, A. H. Menzies & Son.

Champion bull, any age: Diploma, Howard Fry. Cow, three years or over: 1st, A. H. Menzies & Son; 2nd, Messrs. Grimmer.

Senior heifer, yearling: 1st, Messrs. Grimmer; 2nd, A. H. Menzies & Son; 3rd, Howard Fry. Junior heifer, yearling: 1st, A. H. Menzies & Son; 2nd, Messrs. Grimmer.

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The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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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 lips 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 as we 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 been subjected by reason of the failure of the government to make good its undertakings in regard to the maintenance of the defenses 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 who will not vote for the candidate of 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 laborers 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 party—we 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

reciprocity have failed to convince the unplaced element of the electorate that the agreement ought to be ratified. The labor vote has been largely alienated from Mr. Templeman by the course followed by his government. The whole administration of that government has been such as to weaken it very seriously in the opinion of the electorate outside of the favored few who have enjoyed a share in the patronage. These are among 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.

SEATTLE VIEW

Discussing the annexation of Canada 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 a 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 it out with themselves whether reciprocity 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 FUNDAMENTAL 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 an 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

then existed. We see no reason to attempt to conceal or explain away what is a part of the history of Canada. But during the last twenty years conditions have changed. To enter into a reciprocity agreement with the United States in 1911 is a very different thing from what such a course would have been in 1891. Not only has Canada changed since the time when Sir John A. Macdonald last appealed to the people, but the United States has changed. Canada has changed for the better; the United States has changed for the worse. We are not now referring to 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 prosperity, 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 believes 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 a 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 referred 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 so.

The evening Liberal paper 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 bulging 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 headlines 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 Revenue.

OTTAWA, Sept. 8.—The total revenue of the Dominion for the first five months of the fiscal year was \$62,036,616, as compared with \$45,830,376 for the same period last year, an increase of \$16,206,240. For August alone the revenue was \$11,727,444, an increase of \$1,553,514 over August, 1910. The expenditure for the five months totaled \$29,526,630, as compared with \$27,546,017 in August, 1910, an increase of two millions.

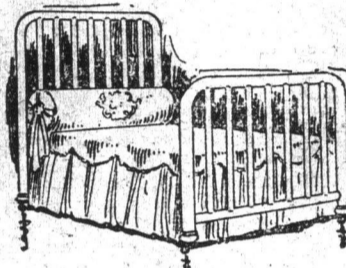


# Why Wait For Little Home Scenes Like This?

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.

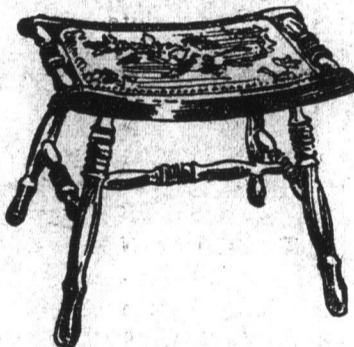
## Enameled Iron Bed \$14.00

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 .....



\$4

## Foot Rests at \$3.00

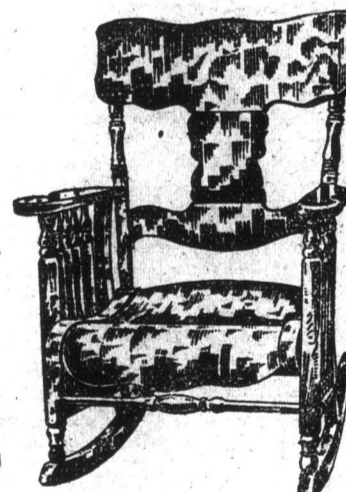


## Comfort Rockers \$5.50

A mighty nice Oak Rocker—full quarter sawed, golden or Early English finish. A 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 price of .....

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 .....

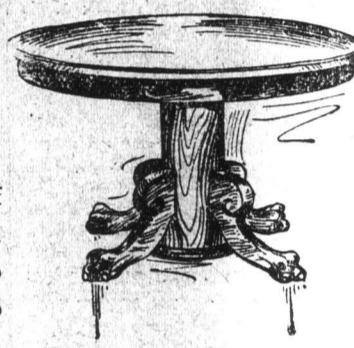
\$3



\$55.00

## Oak Dining Table \$36

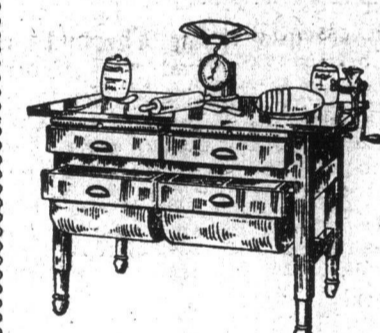
With very heavy massive pedestal base, Colonial design, 44 inch round top, 8-ft. extension, solid oak rich fumed finish. This table is well made and nicely finished, of very attractive design and will prove an ornament to your home. The price of \$36 is more than reasonable.



We have an unequalled variety to choose from. Prices start at .....

\$7.50

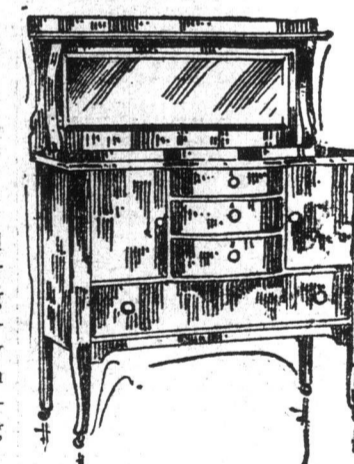
## Fir Kitchen Cabinets \$10.00



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 \$50

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 price.



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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. There is a splendid assortment of dainty materials, which will give richness and harmonies not possible through the use of any other materials, and when you get these Sundour fabrics you have the satisfaction of receiving not only the most attractive curtain and drapery materials, but also of getting the finest quality and unfading colors. We are sole agents.

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

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

# WEILER BROS

The House of Quality

DURATI

In the article of Mithras, and looked for final sense after a profusion of progressive persons, whose character of the may be in the that the Romans of Christianity, existence to be a vicarious sacrifice, a god, who was and that through virtue and self the highest possible, namely, a Creator and Sust take any unbiased substitute for the and for the final the universal beneficence, we will fit from a philosophical mental principle proposed in this, son between the might be made v presented clearly strongest possible of Christianity; followers of Midea of a future, which our presence is by no means

If it is often said life is not taught, contrary, the who is to the effect something not in. This is not quite future life is r taught by the Bible the Bible resemble who does not se prove those thing conscious. For ship of ancestors, thing if our anced death. Buddhism term of being is the limit is not comes to differen of probation. The raism is the same individualism in, difference in this as taught by the religions is that individuals must be of their lives on bear this fact in spirit of criticism meant all class in by people of thousands of pe that the belief in the early Christ quently been as tion intended to they could impo We are frequent fuse to accept hell are simply in desired to have could reward th enemies. But the great religions th idea of an existe at all times and wisest men of al ter, founder of religions, Buddha 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 t teachers have ma this fact upon them for instruct impressed the pe belief in a future the common prop lay the surest fo of Christianity as religious thought

In one of his think it was he, our Christ and affect to despise, is worth keeping ception of the De should accept. is an error. We with the Jews t are idols, where dom's conception cases a far more tained by the Jehovah, as the ten, was their G mankind, but a charged himself scendants of a p holly anthropo sessed all the at high degree. H things He was suaded that He v flesh; he was rel

# An Hour with the Editor

## 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 unbiased 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 fundamental 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 followers of Mithras only to show that the idea 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 it 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 self-conscious. 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 individuality 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 spirit of criticism of things religious has permeated 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 frequently 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 idea 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 religions, Buddha, whose teachings are accepted by the majority of mankind today, the unknown founder of Mithraism, Plato, Socrates and countless other great leaders of human thought believed that death does not end all. At all times there have been those who 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 impressed the people with the knowledge that belief in a future life is and always has been the common property of mankind, they would lay the surest foundation for the acceptance of Christianity as the highest development of religious thought.

In one of his poems Bret Harte, at least we think it was he, tells us that we have received our Christ and God from the Jew, whom we affect to despise. This also is a thought that is 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 some cases a far more exalted one than that entertained by the Jews. To the latter Yahveh, or Jehovah, 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 a wholly anthropomorphic, that is, He possessed all the attributes of men, only in a very high degree. He loved; He hated; He did things He was sorry for; He could be persuaded that He was about to make a mistake; He was pleased with the smell of burning flesh; 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 fulfilling 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 with 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 Brattahlid. When springtime came the fever for exploring 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 by 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 of food.

"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. Scoldom 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, wherever there were hollows; and wherever

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 moved. 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 unskinned 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 before 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 loudly, and carried poles before them, to which rags were attached; and people believe that this must have been Hvitranna-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, persuaded 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 against him that they rose against him and

slew him, proclaiming Alexander emperor in his stead in the year 217.

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 universal 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, self-sacrifice 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 engrained 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 idolaters. 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-empire.

## 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 liquefied, 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 diamonds 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 carbon 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 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.

You will visit this  
\$36  
\$7.50  
nets  
ED NOT  
The house of quality

WILL BUILD ON ATLANTIC

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."

There was no reference to the Pacific Coast in any one of the eight tenders, and the Ottawa government has 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 shipbuilding works in Canada, the Canadian Gazette of London, England, stated August 10: 'To this firm has fallen the high distinction of receiving from the British government the contract to build the fleet of war vessels which the Canadian authorities have decided to construct.'"

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LINE VIA PANAMA IS IN PROSPECT

Big Steamship Company Formed to 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 company, according to its announcement, 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 act.

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."

LARGE DISTRICT TO BE PEOPLED

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

Interest of the Indians, who had never seen such a piece of machinery before. These natives, by the way, are not yet convinced that the railway through their country is an actuality.

Two special representatives of the department left Vancouver on their mission on the 1st of May last, continuing in the field until the 27th inst., having meanwhile covering no fewer than 1,200 miles on horseback, inclusive of side trips.

It was found that from Hazelton through the Bulkley valley the country is more closely confined by the mountain ranges, while the country otherwise widens to high rolling plateaus.

The experience of the other Canadian provinces was cited by Mr. Maclean as indicating that the only way by which the timber areas of this country can be protected is by the establishment of fire patrol systems.

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 proposals 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 this patrol system should apply.

The forestry branch has already begun the preparation of this important memorandum, and upon its receipt, copies will be furnished to each interested company and the railway commissioners who have to be consulted say upon the proposals advanced and the regulations submitted.

LIVE STOCK PRIZES

Department of Agriculture Announces Awards at Provincial Fair

The results in the livestock judging competition 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:

INCREASE SHOWN IN VOTERS' LISTS

Coming Election will see 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 6,000 in 1909. At the general elections in 1903 the number of those entitled to cast their votes numbered 6,425 and the total vote then polled was 4,428.

Since the provincial elections of 1909 some 2,000 names were struck from off the lists and 2,400 new names added. In the revision of the lists made in May last 1,500 names were added, while in May of last year 600 additional names were put on the list.

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 upon which British Columbia has thus been represented at a New York exhibition.

POULTRY INDUSTRY

New Style of Brooder Will It Be Believed, of Great Benefit

Poultry men have been deeply interested in a new style of brooder which is exhibited by Major H. F. C. Taylor of Cadboro Bay in his exhibit at the Provincial fair.

B. C. FRUIT EXHIBIT

The British Columbia touring fair exhibit which has been so conspicuous and valuable a feature of this season's autumnal shows in the prairie provinces, has reached Toronto, where at the exhibition which opened on the 28th ultimo, it was reported to have made a most favorable impression and is proving an advertising factor of marked advantage to British Columbia.

GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR HORSE SHOW

Provincial Aid to be Extended Towards Event to Hold in Spring—\$4,000 is Figure Wanted

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

THREE CHANNELS 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 three funnel ocean liners on the Pacific. The steamers, which will have capacity for 1,300 passengers, will be delivered in January, 1912, and will start from Victoria, via the Suez to the Orient, to start their service from Hongkong, the Empress Van Horne, as the first is to be called, and her sister liner, will have a speed of eighteen knots.

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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 suburban districts adjacent to Victoria, mistaking them for quail.

TELEGRAPH LINE CONNECTS STEWART

News From Portland Canal City of Further Terms in Mines of District

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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.

ELSA AT NEWCASTLE

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HOW ALIEN FISHING DEPREDATIONS MONITOR FISHERY COAST

Out on Switzer the territorial limit British Columbia is attacked with the exception of salmon. The use of motor launchers of the open island, many of which are poaching within the territorial limit of the coast.

EVIDENCE

Mr. Templeman at Institute Hall, was this morning called upon to give evidence before a jury of the fact that the vessel, the last year was seized by the tug, carried out the work in being at Esquimalt, and that it was actually considered to be abandoned service nine years ago.

PROVINCIAL LIQUOR LAW

Important Decision Made Down by Penitentiary Magistrate

An important decision under the Provincial liquor law has recently been handed down by Magistrate Louis G. Penitentiary, in convicting Mr. Louis G. Penitentiary, of the Province of British Columbia, of the offence of supplying to an Indian named Eneas an intoxicant in the particular form of several bottles of a so-called temperance beverage known as "Scolton Fizz."

MILLIONS FOR

Worton Griffiths for Breakfast for Breakfast for breakfast

SPORTS FROM THE DOCKS OF VICTORIA

The steamer Channel Line, Captain...

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TRANS-PACIFIC P. R. SHOWS MOST MODERN

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liners being completed service of the first three in the Pacific. The have capacity to be delivered in all start from the Orient to Hongkong. The first is to be fitted with the most modern machinery and the passage being 18 hours and 26 for the run now made by the Empress in 21 years ago. The latter in appearance presses, having three funnels. The present Pacific Empress is away with. They will be modified and will be modified. The plans show

NE STEWART

Canal City of in Mines of

Company yesterday from its Stew. The telegraph line completed to the of the Canada ad at the head of the telegraph line yesterday of an the Red Cliff mine. The full width of the tunnel the rich ore which is 300 feet higher than the Portland Canal. A contractor is working on the shipment of 300 on the steamer

past month has the extent ore shoot recently the crosscut from the shoot, which is drift and about the hanging led up for a dis- about 200 tons of ore showing five bags \$20 in gold. The face of the drift towards the hanging the shoot. The ore has been north will then the south, fifty feet the extent of

LIQUOR LAW

Handed Down by Magistrate. Under the Pro- has recently been getting Mr. Guernsey, acting Mr. Louis B. of the Excise illegally supplying an Eneas an intoxi- form of several temperance de- Fitz. Evidence on of the native the arresting officer. Having purchased the liquid from the one bottle of the it exorbitant. An- all percentage of al- was that the Schlitz used from the Hud- an assurance that cant and was com- water fountains and ces of refreshment the liquor law does not ase of alcohol as which it is unlaw- out a license, but intoxicating nature, this left rate no option, and has been given no- thought that it will any generation. De- into out the post- of the applying. Under this section a and other pal- taining alcohol may cuted and convicted provincial liquor li-

MILLIONS FOR ST. JOHN HARBOR

Norton Griffiths & Co. Lowest Tenderers for Breakwater, Wharves and Dry-dock for Eastern Port. Hon. Dr. Pusey, minister of public works, has announced at St. John, N. B., that a contract for breakwater, wharves and dry dock for St. John is to 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 won in progress large contracts in England, South America, Africa and Russia. The proposed work at St. John, in addition to 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 \$2,000,000 and \$4,000,000. Edward Bath, the consulting engineer, a dry dock and ship building expert, is much impressed with the possibility of using the natural gas which has been discovered in New Brunswick in connection with steel works at St. John. He told a St. John newspaper this week that he is in touch with an English firm who have con- sidered this advantage in their plans for building at this port, if the con- struction of naval ves-

SAVES ENDANGERED WHEN AT TACOMA

Decks. The steamer Oanfa, of the Blue Channel Line, Capt. W. Cope Lynch, is

POACHERS OFF WEST COAST

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

Out on Swiftsure bank just outside the territorial limits of the waters of British Columbia is a brig, the Margaret, stocked with ice and prepared for the reception of salmon taken by a large number of motor launches and gasoline schooners of the west coast of Vancouver island, many of them constantly poaching within the three mile limit off the west coast of Vancouver island. When the steamer Grey, which reached the outer wharf yesterday morning, 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 vessels, many of which were delivering their cargoes of salmon, a considerable portion poached from the fishing ground inside the three mile limit off Vancouver island to the Margaret. The weather was too foggy on shore to see any vessels 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 made to the local agent of marine and fisheries that the poachers were making their depredations. A few days later one vessel, the Sarah of Seattle was seized by the tug William Jolliffe, chartered at the rate of \$190 per day to carry out the work of the Kestrel which is lying at Esquimaux harbor, where she has been for two months. It is generally considered that the Kestrel is practically abandoned after having been in service nine years.

Evidence of Poaching.

Mr. Templeman stated at the meeting at Institute Hall that Capt. Newcombe, the fishery protection officer, had reported to him that little poaching was going on, and the Times newspaper quoted Mr. Ledwell, a fishery officer on the whaler Germania as stating there was little poaching. Mr. Taylor, another fishery officer, was quoted some time before as denying there was any poaching. Mr. Roby Dakin, Mr. Stevens, and others who were employed on coal 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 another vessel was seen inside the three mile limit, and shortly before that there were no less than 16 at anchor in a west coast bay.

Some of those on board the Grey said yesterday that in consequence of the 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 craft, including a number of gasoline auxiliary vessels with one mast, vessels of 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, and the result is a great detriment of the salmon industry in British Columbia. On the last voyage the Grey passed so close to two of these vessels when on a course a mile or 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 vessels were hauled in, a big dip net was lowered from a boom on the salmon 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 cognizant of this poaching, are quoted by the Times as the effect that poaching is not in progress.

SHOPMEN TO CONFER

International Officers Not Likely to Give Sanction for Strike on Either System Involved. CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Immediate prospect 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 was scheduled to come next Sunday after a meeting of the executive board of the international board of machinists.

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 not anticipated that measures will not be tabulated towards the end of the session. 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 London by a report that German re- servists, employed throughout the commonwealth, have been ordered to return to the Fatherland. The story was started with departure of a number of miners employed by Broken Hill, but it is generally considered (Loud applause).

WOMEN DOGS JURY DUTY

SEATTLE, Sept. 7.—Of the twenty-three 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, but was peremptorily challenged by counsel. She will remain at the court house subject to jury duty, but it is doubtful if she will be permitted to sit on a case.

HERB DESIGNED IN MELTING POT

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

A rousing meeting was held last night at the Opera house at Duncan in the interest of F. H. Shepherd, Conservative candidate, Premier, the Hon. Richard McBride was present and spoke, following Messrs. Shepherd and W. H. Hayward, M. P. P., Capt. Clive Philipps, Wolly occupied the chair. The Opera house was well filled and many ladies were present. The audience was enthusiastic, applauding 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 Liberals whether they would sacrifice their history and desire their partner- ship with John Bull to join with the United States. He thought they would give their verdict that they would remain 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.

SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT

Lieut. John Rodgers of U. S. Navy Flies from Annapolis to Washington 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 in the air, reaching 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.

Irreconcilable 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, 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.

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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, Kootenay, 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 delegates, 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 his metropolitan do not assume the title of archbishop until there are at least five diocese bishops within the province.

The synod was opened yesterday by a most impressive ceremony in St. Paul's cathedral, participated in by Archbishop Macdonald of Rupert's Land, primate of Canada, and the bishop of Ottawa attended by the chaplains, the bishops of the different dioceses, 30 archdeacons and deans. The sermon was delivered by the bishop of Duluth. The synod was opened yesterday by a most impressive ceremony in St. Paul's cathedral, participated in by Archbishop Macdonald of Rupert's Land, primate of Canada, and the bishop of Ottawa attended by the chaplains, the bishops of the different dioceses, 30 archdeacons and deans. The sermon was delivered by the bishop of Duluth.

ACCOMMODATION IS AT A PREMIUM

Strangers in Victoria Have Hard Time in Securing Quarters During Provincial Exhibition Week. Mr. Shepherd went on to quote Congressman Pierce, telling of the influx of American people, the first step of annexation, was to secure quarters for the people of the 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 United States House of Representatives, telling of their ideas for the annexation of Canada. Cries: Never. You're right sir. There was a great amount of these speeches telling of the annexation of Canada, and when it was necessary to point out the danger? The Liberals said the cry of annexation was absurd. Was it? The Liberals were not disloyal, but when they presented their national business proposition with long 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 agricultural 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 acres of rich agricultural land where latitude bore no relation 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 their national business proposition with long 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 agricultural 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 acres of rich agricultural land where latitude bore no relation 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.

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CHARGED WITH EMBELLISHMENT.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 7.—A warrant charging embellishment was issued today for the arrest of Charles W. Jones assistant manager of the Hotel Oregon and the superintendent of the Sunday school of the Taylor street Methodist church, who are charged with the theft of \$500, it is stated that the total sum of \$500, it is stated that the total sum of the sum which Jones will be asked to explain will run into several thousand dollars. Jones is believed to be in Canada.

GOLD IN CHILCOTIN

Discovery of Rich Ores Gives Old District Promise of Prosperity. VANCOUVER, Sept. 7.—Mr. A. Shepherd, manager of the Tatlayoko Gold Mines, confirms the reported discovery of rich gold and silver-bearing properties in the Chilcotin district of British Columbia. In the opinion of Mr. Shepherd the district will prove by far the richest in the province. A stampede from the town of Ashcroft has already started.

SUPPORT LA FOLLETTE

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.

SASKATCHEWAN CONSERVATIVES

REGINA, Sept. 7.—M. J. Howell, the Conservative candidate in Battleford, sent out a circular to the residents of the district, stating that the Conservatives are receiving every assurance that their candidate will be victorious.

COPAS & YOUNG'S PRICES

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

- NICE PRESERVING PLUMS, per crate \$1.10
NICE FREESTONE PEACHES, per crate \$1
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 100 lb. sack \$5.75, 20 lb. sack \$1.20

We Save You Money COPAS & YOUNG ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner Fort and Broad Streets Groc. Dept. Phones 94, 95 Liquor Dept. Phone 1632

RED JACKET PUMPS

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

"Lorna" EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF HESKOE A deliciously fragrant and most beautiful perfume an odor that lasts long. It is made from nothing else but the Devonshire wild flowers. Buy just as much or as little as you please; 50c per ounce, sold here only. CYRUS H. BOWES Chemist Government St., near Ya

The Fruit Mart of B. C.

- OUR STOCK IS UNEXCELLED. AN INSPECTOR IS SOLICITED. Golden Haddies, 2 for... 25c
Fresh Mackerel, tin... 25c
Devilled Herrings, tin... 25c
Herrings with Anchovy Sauce, tin, 50c or... 25c
Spiced Herring, per tin... 25c
Cod Fish Balls, per tin... 25c
Prawns, per glass... 50c
Lobster, per glass, 85c, 75c, 50c or... 35c
Gorgana Anchovies in Salt, 50c in oil, per bottle... 50c
Cresca Capon, whole bird in jelly, tin... \$2.50
Cresca Poultry, whole fowl in jelly, tin... \$2.00
Norwegian Ptarmigan, tin... 60c
E. D. Smith's Pure Tomato Catsup, bottle... 25c
Durke's Salad Dressing, bottle 75c and... 40c
Heinz Chili Sauce, per bottle... 45c
Green or Red Pepper Sauce, bottle... 25c
Harvey Sauce, per bottle... 35c
Yorkshire Relish, per bottle 50c and... 25c
Anchovy Sauce, per bottle... 35c
Mandaly Sauce, per bottle... 35c
Indian Sauce, bottle... 50c
Tabasco Sauce, per bottle... 60c
Gillard's Sauce, per bottle... 25c
Mellor's Sauce, bottle 75c, 35c and... 20c

Dixie H. Ross & Co. Independent Grocers, 1217 Government St. Tel. 59, 51, 52, Liquor Dept. 1689.

COLONIST WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

FOUR MINISTERS FACE DEFEAT

Hon. W. S. Fielding's Organization Collapses in Queen's Sheolhouse—Others are in Hopeless Situations

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—The defeat of Hon. W. S. Fielding in Queen's Sheolhouse is practically assured. The minister's organization collapsed, the newspapers turning against him and his former followers forsaking him.

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.

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

The railway department announces today that tenders are to be asked for the construction of several extensions to government railways in Cape Breton and in Prince Edward Island.

COBURG, 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.

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.

G. T. P. TOWNSITES. Lead Commissioner of Railway Commission Made Inspection Trips in the North. G. U. Ryley, G.T.P. land commissioner of Winnipeg, is here. No steps, he says, are as yet contemplated for the placing on the market of the remaining sections of the Prince Rupert townsite.

RECORD CROWD AT EXHIBITION

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

Citizens' Day at the Victoria exhibition is believed smashed all records 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.

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 their entertainment.

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 America.

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 the Alexander school district.

Decision to Wind Up—It having been decided by the shareholders to wind up the affairs of the Canadian Road Transportation Co., Ltd., a meeting was organized a season or two ago to engage in traction transportation over the Cariboo roads.

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 of lands, as a member of the board of investigation under the Water Act.

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 Quessal 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 cash and the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest at six per cent annum.

EXPLAINS GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES SCHEME

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

At the George Jay school on Tuesday evening Mrs. Willoughby Cummings impressed upon her audience the value of thrift in Canada and to the nation of the old-fashioned virtue of thrift.

There was not a large attendance but the audience was most interested and appreciative one. Miss Crease, chairman of the presidential board of the women's council, presided, and there were on the platform Bishop Perrin, Mrs. Donald and Mr. C. Sivertz of the Trades and Labor Council.

In introducing Mrs. Cummings, Miss Crease spoke of the great importance of the annuity scheme to the people of Canada and spoke in terms of appreciation of Mrs. Cummings as a friend of the party and at home and their all-Canadian and representative.

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 conducted. The harness events were carried through with greater promptitude than on Wednesday, there being none of those long delays which tax the patience of the spectators.

Feature of Evening. In the evening the horse show pavilion 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 show-up 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.

Up to the present season, reports of the progress of the partridge have 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 that favorite sporting preserve at the present season, reports have come in from many various districts of partridges being plentiful in respectably large coveys, especially in the Saanich. Mr. E. Todd, president of 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 so far as to say that he thought there

SALT SPRING ISLAND

Government Sets Aside Lots for Pre-emption Purpose. 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, 1911.

Value of First Aid. Official investigation by Coroner Dr. Jeffs of Vancouver of the circumstances attending the death of Mary Hill King, who died 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.

BANKERS TO VISIT

Yacht Aquila to Visit Party from Washington for Fall Fair. Victoria will today have as visitors a distinguished party representing the banking and financial institutions of the state of Washington. They are enabled 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.

New Inspector of Mines—The question of the appointment of a chief inspector of mines, in succession to Mr. Frank H. Fetherby of Nanaimo, recently resigned in preference to the position of the minister of mines, and it is expected that an announcement in this connection will be made within the next few days.

Stump Pulling. The Laura, Rockland area, Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Muskett, Esq., of J. L. Moulter, Esq., B.A., Oxford, has been given a half-acre extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, and other improvements, commencing September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

Water Notice. I, Edward Selman Field, of Metchochin, 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 crossing lots 13 and 14, Metchochin District, a tributary of Metchochin River, to be diverted at a point on said section 13 and 14.

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# 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 the dry fly!

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 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 peet's rhapsodies perhaps, but for the wet fly fisher alas, there is but little hope!

Yet so long as there are fish to be caught just so long is there hope. Now then, quick, get out your nine-foot leader—tapered almost to invisibility; see that it is perfectly straight and well paraffined, and tie on this call—no, better try this March brown. Lengthen your line 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 cast! Your fly landed just as light as the proverbial feather, at the head of the eddy. So lightly 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 a string 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. At the outset, I will use line, leader and fly of English make—for there are not any better, me judge. That must be the proper expression, for Frank Forrester uses it constantly. Ah! yes—Isaac Walton, Frank Forrester, Andrew Lang—pleasant guides to the country of bliss! 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 start in at the big rift. Beautiful, clear sky—beautiful, clear water. No signs of fish and apparently 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 your 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 leader must be kept from contact with the surface, otherwise your fly will "drag"; if it does, it will not follow the same route as a live fly, nor drift at the same speed, and will be pulled diagonally across the smooth surface and at a quicker speed than the movement of the water on the particular spot upon which you are casting. Once your fly drifts upon the rough water it instantly becomes submerged and is no longer a dry fly. The ideal is to have your fly float quietly on the surface. Do not be discouraged if you get no rise on the first cast, but keep on casting in exactly the 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 I 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 California 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 20ft., 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

allly 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. But bushes 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 of the position chosen depending on the direction of the wind and other circumstances. The duck generally circle round 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

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 water-hole, 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 11 o'clock. I 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 neck. 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 of 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 zinc 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 one—three 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 incrustured 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 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-barrel must be in after years of neglect, perhaps it is



## Sportsman's Calendar

### SEPTEMBER

Trout-fishing at its best this month. Bass in certain lakes. Spring Salmon and Cohoes all over the Coast. 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 Municipalities. Wild Pigeons plentiful and in season in many localities.

as well for the 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 wound.

### 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 wood. 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 wain 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.

I dreamed a dream that carried me far, 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 '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 feet 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 are 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 somebody else.—Harper's Bazar.



Mr. New-come Fishshoot—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 pressure of the railway.

We shoot two days in the week, Wednesday 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 otherwise disturbed. The keeper's work on these marshes is most onerous, and it needs much experience to understand the habits and requirements 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 potholes 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-

ally plentiful, to select the better sorts, such as sprig, mallard, and canvas-back, though for the table the little teal holds its own with any other duck.

The excitement increases as flock after flock appears, circling round three or more times, high above you, before pitching, during which time you must not move a finger, for they are examining the pond most carefully 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 sundry pairs drop. When sport is slack, I stand off, and with careful stalking generally manage to bag a fair number.

Some ducks, of course, continue their 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 tremendous impetus.

If the weather is very windy the large ponds called waterholes sometimes become

### NOTICE

Field, of Metohommar, give notice day of October, in the forenoon, commissioner at for a licence to of a cubic foot in a creek cross-sthosis District, in River, to be said section 12

ed on section 12 irrigation pur E. S. FIELD.

### District of Coast

Harold Anderson, ion student, imission to purchase lands: st planted 160 re of the north hence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains ent.

EDERSON, hanson, Agent.

### District of Coast

George Arthur, of on student, imission to purchase lands: st planted 80 re of the north hence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains ent.

THUR, hanson, Agent.

### District of Coast

alter Harold, of ion student, imission to purchase lands: st planted 80 re of the north hence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point

ROLD, hanson, Agent.

### District of Coast

rence Hamilton, ion student, imission to purchase lands: st planted 80 re of the north hence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point

HAMILTON, hanson, Agent.

### District of Coast

Mauda Amelia Ont, occupation is to apply for the following being at a post of the centre of Island, thence north 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point

ALEXANDER, hanson, Agent.

### District of Coast

Mary Amelia Ont, occupation is to apply for the following commencing at a south of the county Island, thence north 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point

SOMERVILLE, hanson, Agent.

### Range III.

Wm. McNair, of ds to apply for the following st planted at the 15, on the south k Arm, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, more or ry of lot No. 4, s, following the of lots No. 4 and nement.

WM. MCNAIR.

### Range III.

Wm. McNair, of ds to apply for the following st planted at the 15, on the north Arm, and from Bella Coala Gov north 20 chains, thence south 20 to shore line of hence east along t, more or less, of containing 160

MCNAIR, Agent.

### Range III.

Emel Roberts, of ds to apply for the following st planted at the on the south side of Bentick Arm, from the mouth south 80 chains, Nook River, 80 thence following N. E. direction t, containing 800

ROBERTS, Jacobson, Agent.

### College

VICTORIA, B.C. BOARDING COLLEGE to 14 years of age. Appointed GANOVELY BEACON er Limited. Only red for Business or University or College. D. Phone. Victoria, Sept. 1st. W. B. BROWN, M. A.

# An Interesting Showing of Rich Black Velvet and Seal-ette Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and Dainty

## Luxurious Velvet and Seal-ette Coats in Many New Styles

This line embraces some of the very best productions of the leading French and American fashion artists and should prove to be a great attraction to women of refinement. The high price of natural furs put them beyond the reach of many, but so far as beauty and appearance go, you can duplicate the finest natural skins in these rich seal-ette and fine velvet coats.

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 satisfaction.

**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 one-frog fastening and lined throughout with striped satin. These coats are semi-fitting and have a very superior appearance. Price ..... **\$75.00**

**Seal-ette Coats**, made in the reefer style with 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 astrakhan, 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 double-stitched 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. Price ..... **\$7.50**

**Plain Skirts**, in entire new style, have panel 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.

**Marquissette Waists**, to be embroidered. The designs are for French knots, beading, couching, cross stitch and Persian embroidery. Put up in envelope with lesson sheet— ..... **\$1.00**

## Sheetings, Pillowslips and Towels at Very Low Prices

- 6-4 Plain Sheetting, for single beds. Good quality. Per yard ..... **25¢**
- 7-4 Plain Sheetting, excellent quality. Per yard ..... **30¢**
- 8-4 Sheetting, in twill and plain. Yard ..... **35¢**
- 10-4 Sheetting, full width, in twill and plain. Per yard ..... **50¢**
- Pillow Slips, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches. Plain Hemmed Pillow Slips, ready for use. All sizes. Per dozen ..... **\$2.25**
- Hemstitched Pillow Slips, large hem. Per dozen ..... **\$3.00**
- Hemstitched Pillow Slips, extra quality. Dozen ..... **\$4.00**

# Dresses Monday



## Afternoon and Evening Gowns From the Plainest to the Most Elaborate May Be Seen Here

It is almost an impossibility to convey to your mind through a newspaper advertisement the exquisite beauty of many of the models that may now be seen in the Mantle department on the first floor.

The range is so wide and the prices vary so much that the most that we can attempt is to give you just a very general idea of what we have in stock and invite you to see the garments as soon as you conveniently can.

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.

**Marquissette and Net Dresses**, made with peasant sleeves, Dutch and high necks and trimmed with handsome wide lace insertion in many dainty styles. Some of these 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 yokes, with embroidered nets, or the very deep open necks in a wide and pleasing variety. You must see these dresses before you can appreciate their rich and refined beauty. Prices start as low as ..... **\$35.00**

## A Choice Selection of 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 all-over 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, 75¢ and ..... **65¢**
- Circular Pillow Head ..... **\$1.85**
- Linen Sheetting, 72 in. .... **\$1.50**
- Linen Foot Towels, each, 40c, 45¢ and ..... **50¢**
- Fancy Figured Huckabuck Linen, 25 in. wide, per yard ..... **75¢**
- 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 30x36. 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 ..... **\$4.00**
- Table Damask Cloth, 2x2, floral and scroll design. Each ..... **\$2.50**
- Table Damask Cloth, 2x2½, floral and scroll design. Each ..... **\$3.00**
- Table Damask Cloth, 2½x3½, floral and scroll design. Each ..... **\$6.50**
- 50 Dozen Extra Special Table Cloths, assorted sizes, in floral and scroll. Special ..... **\$3.50**
- 2,000 Huckabuck Towels, per dozen ..... **\$3.00**
- 25 Dozen Napkins, assorted designs. Per dozen ..... **\$1.75**

## 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 reverses, 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— ..... **\$37.50**

## 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 value 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 \$7.00 to ..... **\$4.50**

## Black Silks and Velvets for Fall Millinery

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**
- Taffeta, from 50c to ..... **\$1.00**

# David Spencer, Limited

## OFFERS AGAIN

Mr. Carruthers, general of Montreal that Reciprocity projected by C.

## MORE DEFECTS

Ministers Field and Graham feat—All P Government

MONTREAL, Sept. 10.—The wrong end of the James Carruthers story published in the organ to the effect that the effect of the reciprocity bill would be returned to the wrong, said Mr. Carruthers, "Now here is a majority, \$500,000 of a majority, to be beaten. The loss is three months." Mr. Carruthers, in the west as in the opposition of reciprocity, known for his advanced principles, but he the time when from the party. This question is along party lines, ly against reciprocity. At the last election a handsome victory from the the latter contributing to local charities. Liberal return.

In Ever the great campaign with the government clear to every reciprocity will be every province from Prince Edward Scotia it may be in other words, a New Brunswick, Fugatey, the major reciprocity. The been will give in a party against reciprocity. In Ontario it will lanche in favor of servative party. As the American but the shouting and Paterson are feat, Hon. Mr. Grays, is also certain. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in three and will be elected in the third he fact, a veritable place in the Canada with the Laurier's last the people of Quebec deed all the came to the conc was adopted by Wilfrid Laurier covering up the of the last 15 years. Today Horace he had severed h ed with the Conser Mr. Joseph will tive vote. He was of the Montreal. Another striking cal campaign was Conservatives org candidate of E. Maisonneuve. It v and decidedly opposes Verville. candidate, has the the Liberal organ sign of the times Bourassa in Ver Vercheres has been eney for 40 years of Laurierism.

Against B government, while campaign, cries. "Every vote give position candidate den and consequ "Every vote g vote given in navy with partic the empire instea ly Canadian." "French candid duty before you, and your interest for the candidate Canadian auton French-Canadian That the minis in danger of loss Qu's and shall the news which day from reliab rather discourag erals when the in their presence the minister of colleague, the m the political im Mr. Charles represented the