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ices in eve  
ake a comp

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist

VOL. L. NO. 263

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

## WILL HONOR VICTIMS OF POPEER'S PATRIOTIC PROGRAMME IS BEGUN TODAY

Representatives of Canada,  
England, and France Join  
With United States in Cham-  
plain Tercentenary

PROGRAMME IS  
BEGUN TODAY

Indian Braves, Descendants of  
Algonquins and Iroquois  
Warriors Will Enact Drama  
of Hiawatha

Fort Henry, N. Y., July 5.—With the crumbling ruin of Fort Amherst and Frederick forming a historic setting series of events celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain by the famous French explorer, navigator and colonizer Samuel de Champlain, occurred today at Crown Point, where Champlain with the Canadian Indian allies of the Huron and Algonquin tribes first met the Iroquois in battle.

The celebration was arranged jointly between the states of New York and Vermont, and will continue throughout the week. Representatives of France, of England, of Canada, and of the Indian tribes are joining with those of the states and of the Federal Government in the exercises commemorative of the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Champlain valley.

The discovery of Lake Champlain in 1609, is considered by the United States as one of the most important events in its history. It was the first time that a white man had seen the lake, and it was the first time that the United States had been discovered by a white man.

The New York commission during the week will entertain President Taft, U. S. Senator Root, Ambassador Bryce, of Great Britain, and Jos. Juseferand of France, members of the New York legislature and other distinguished guests. The programme today included a sham-battle between companies F, 10th regiment which has been in camp for a week at Crown Point, an Indian attack in the afternoon, and a series of literary exercises late in the day.

## LADY GREY HAS SCARLET FEVER

Ottawa, July 5.—Lady Grey and Capt. Newton, A.D.C., are suffering from scarlet fever. The former is at Rideau Hall and the latter has been removed to the isolation hospital.

## FAILED TO FIND DESPERADO

Vancouver, July 3.—The engineer and fireman of the C. P. R. train which was held up two weeks ago have identified the body of the man shot by Constable Decker on Monday night at Ashcroft as that of the leader of the three robbers.

Long List of Killed and Injured  
Reported Throughout United  
States As Result of Fourth  
of July Celebration

ADVANCE CASUALTIES  
WERE VERY HEAVY

Widespread Use of Firecrack-  
ers Cause Death and Accident  
in Many Cities—Some  
of the Casualties of the Day

Yesterday the United States celebrated Independence Day, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. This, the greatest of all holidays in the republic to the south of us, is marked by the usual grim tale of killed and injured, due to the reckless and widespread use of cannon crackers and other noisy and dangerous explosives. Sixty Saturday reports have been coming in from all parts of the United States of Fourth of July casualties. The killed will this year number at least several scores, while the maimed and injured will run into hundreds.

The Fourth in New York. New York, July 5.—Cool weather prevails here today for the celebration of Independence Day. Young America, and his elders, of a nobly democratic type, were early at work of racket making. The record of three deaths on the advance day of the celebration yesterday was not reported, and it is feared that the demonstration would be no less deadly than usual.

The first hours of today brought a stream of accident cases resulting from the explosion of a cannon work of racket making. The record of three deaths on the advance day of the celebration yesterday was not reported, and it is feared that the demonstration would be no less deadly than usual.

## MANSON TWISTED DIXON'S NECK ABOUT

That Was the Basis of Assault  
Case That Interested Subur-  
ban Oakland Today and  
Caused a Fine of \$5

Again the quiet suburban district of Oakland has been convulsed with internal dissension, as usual, with a police court wrangle.

This time the trouble was an assault. William Manson, a prominent horticulturist, living on Landsdowne Road, just inside the city limits and within what is generally considered the lawn failed to explode and Mr. Langham took it in his hand and re-lighted it. The cracker burst in his grasp, mangle the hand rightly. He recovered upon recovery, but never regained consciousness.

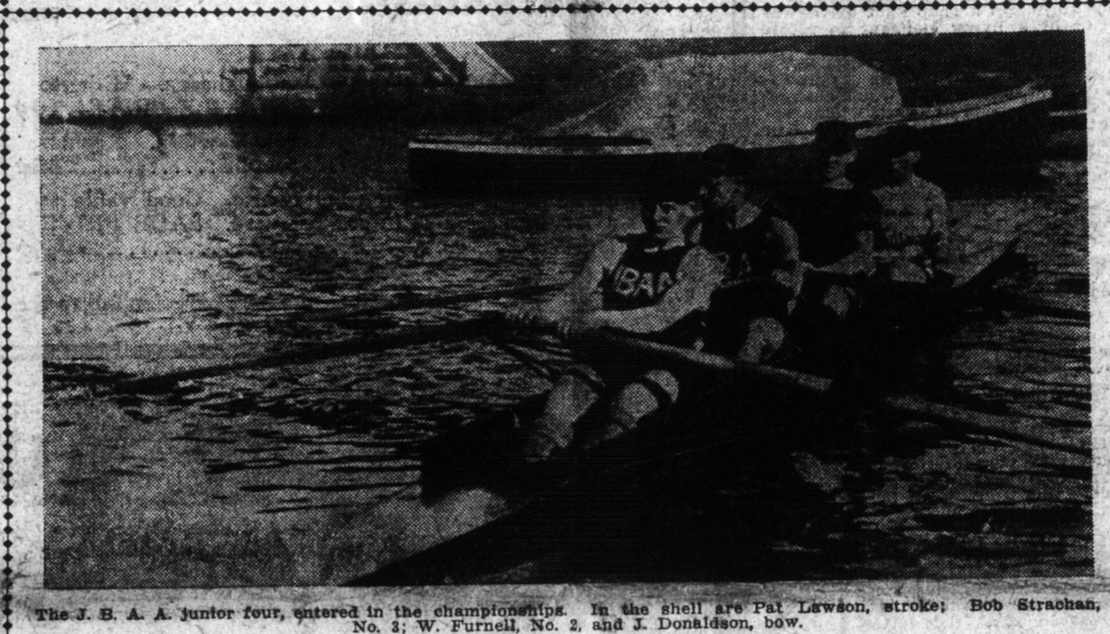
Mr. Langham was a member of the insurance firm in Louisville when he assumed national financial prominence in 1898 by getting control of the President, then a point of difference between Governor Hughes and Insurance Commissioner Otto Kelsey, of New York. Later he was elected president.

Mr. Langham was the uncle of the Baroness Vonsternberg, wife of a former German ambassador to the United States, and of the Comtesse De Facimont, wife of the naval attaché of the French embassy at Washington. His widow, formerly Miss Stella Porter, of Louisville, is at present with Baroness Vonsternberg in Europe.

## Two Local Crews That Will Row in Championship Regatta This Week



J. C. Newmarch and W. Lawson, who will represent the James Bay Athletic Association in the doubles at the N. P. A. A. O. regatta, in Seattle, July 9 and 10.



The J. S. A. A. junior four, entered in the shell are Pat Lawson, stroke; Bob Strachan, No. 2; W. Furnell, No. 3; and J. Donaldson, bow.

## MINGS WAS GIVEN ONE YEAR IN JAIL

Magistrate Jay Sends Away  
Longshoreman Who Drew  
a Knife in an Altercation  
With a Companion

"There is no doubt in my mind that you are guilty. You are sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labor."

Magistrate Jay disposed of a case heard this morning in which Jack Mings, a longshoreman, was accused of threatening to stab with a formidable looking butcher knife one A. S. Miller at the Royal Arms Hotel, Store street, yesterday afternoon.

Miller, the first witness, explained that he met the accused in the hallway of the house mentioned when the trouble occurred. Mings had stopped him, loudly announcing it his intention to administer a whipping and pulled a knife from his hip pocket, the blade of which was about six inches in length. Miller had remonstrated. Mings put the weapon away, but, a second later, changing his mind apparently, had again drawn and made a threatening motion. Miller, however, had got away upstairs, leaving the accused standing in the hall muttering to himself.

The informant described the knife in detail and then was shown one which the constable had found in the accused's cabin when he was arrested. The description tallied and he identified it without hesitation.

## INVITES UNITED STATES TO HELP THE ORIENT

Philadelphia, Pa., July 5.—Ambassador Takahira, delivering the oration of the day at the Fourth of July exercises in Independence Hall today, practically extended an invitation to the United States to "help Japan's neighboring countries to improve themselves and to enjoy the advantages of modern civilization," as the United States helped the land of the Mikado.

"Introduced into the community of nations through the agency of America in Independence Hall today, practically extended an invitation to the United States to 'help Japan's neighboring countries to improve themselves and to enjoy the advantages of modern civilization,' as the United States helped the land of the Mikado."

"Japan would indeed be glad to see the United States act toward our neighboring countries which we are using every effort in our power to help as she acted toward us."

Old Priest Dies.  
Peterboro, Ont., July 5.—Rev. Michael Lynch, the oldest priest in the diocese of Peterboro, is dead, aged 72 years.

Russian Officer Shot Dead.  
Nikolai, Siberia, July 3.—Colonel Ivonik, of the quartermasters' department, was shot and killed here today by an attendant of about fifteen dollars. The colonel stopped two soldiers on the street and rebuked them for failing to salute him properly. The attendant who noticed the incident drew a revolver and shot the colonel dead.

Slain in Fight.  
Revelstoke, July 5.—The Lake View hotel at Sicamous was broken into on Saturday night and about fifteen dollars was taken out of the bar. It is thought that men seen about may have had something to do with it.

## ATTACK ON POLICE CATCH SUPREME COURT ONE MORE SUSPECT

Attorney-General of Tennessee  
Makes Attack on First Tri-  
bunal of U. S. for Decision in  
Night Riders' Case

HE CALLS IT A  
JUDICIAL BLUNDER

"I Accord the Judges Honesty  
and Sincerity But the God of  
Justice Pities Their Judg-  
ment"

Nashville, Tenn., July 5.—In a statement published today, Attorney-General Caldwell, who prosecuted and convicted the Night Riders at Union City, Tenn., several months ago and whose cases were reversed by the Supreme Court last Saturday, scores the members of that tribunal for their decision.

Among other things, General Caldwell says: "I would not complain, if they had gone into the facts of the case and had seen proper to say that the facts did not warrant a conviction, but for them to reverse so important a case on mere technicalities occurs to me as being a travesty on justice."

## AMERICANS WIN THE POLO TROPHY

London, July 5.—The Meadowbrook polo team composed of Lawrence Waterbury, J. M. Waterbury, H. P. Whitney and J. M. Waterbury, won the second match played here today for the American polo cup, 8 to 7.

The first game was won by the Americans on June 28 and the cup was to go to the side winning two out of three matches. The British players were out of today having secured the trophy for America. The British players were out of today having secured the trophy for America.

## SECURED HONORS IN MUSICAL EXAMS

Western Pupils Took High  
Stand in Musical Examinations  
in Connection With Mc-  
Gill University

Montreal, July 5.—Results of the recent musical examinations carried on throughout the Dominion under the joint auspices of McGill University and the Associated Board of the Royal College of Music, and the Royal Academy of Music of London, England, by Dr. Buck, who came out from Europe for this special purpose have been secured. Dr. Buck travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast conducting these examinations in all most important centres between the two oceans.

Advanced grade pass, Lenora Black, Victoria, singing; Effie Burke, Calgary; Margaret Charest, Winnipeg; Hattie Edwards, Winnipeg; Clara A. Fuller, Vancouver; Elizabeth Wallace, Winnipeg. All piano intermediate grade honors and gold medals, Gladys McKelvie, Calgary, piano, intermediate grade honors, Florence Rudolph, Vancouver, piano.

Bedragged and Scared Man  
Arrested As Suspicious  
Character in C.P.R. Hold-Up  
Murder in Mountains

COMPANION MAY  
BE AT LARGE YET

Man Was Taken in Vicinity of  
Bowling Report From Oper-  
ator There—Denies Any  
Implication

Revelstoke, July 6.—A ragged, dusty, unkempt man giving the name of Isaac Olsen was brought in here by Constable Upper last night as a suspect for the C. P. R. train robbery. Upper got word that suspicious characters had been seen around Bowling about twenty-five miles west of here, and went and brought him in.

Constable Kingstone is still out there investigating. Olsen was brought before the magistrate this morning on vagrancy charges but was remanded for two days for further inquiry. He had no weapons and said he was scared to death as he had a dozen steady trade conditions, progress and steady prosperity. Exports and imports have increased.

## TIDE OF TRADE TURNS AT LAST

Commissioner Prosser of Durban, South Africa, says the long looked for turn of the trade tide has come and that recovery is likely to be gradual. He says that a united South Africa will undoubtedly make for settled trade conditions, progress and steady prosperity.

Trade Commissioner Fletcher, in Glasgow says that what is late, but is likely to be abundant in Britain, in much of France and Italy, and generally in Spain and a bumper crop should be received by both Russia and the United States.

## GEARY PLANNED TO BEAT YACHTING RULE

Protest Made Against His Boat  
By Seattle and Everett Was  
Withdrawn at Meeting This  
Morning

Seattle, July 5.—Geary's successful attempt to beat the international measurement rule by cutting a slot in the keel of his boat, and getting smaller jib measurement, while at his boat led to a protest being sent in by Seattle and Everett yachtsmen this morning. A meeting was called at the Seattle Yacht Club at which the matter was gone into fully.

The meeting was private and the argument advanced by the opponents of the freak designed keel was that if the rule was adopted by the association designers should stick to it. Geary frankly confesses that his idea was to beat the rule and claims that there is nothing in the regulation to prevent him from adopting this method.

"The protest" was eventually withdrawn, but the feeling was that these freak designs do not act for the betterment of yachting and that future defenders and challengers should be free from such inventions.

A "Sane" Celebration.  
San Francisco, Cal., July 5.—The Fourth of July celebration in this city was of the "sane" kind and noiseless variety. The ordinance prohibiting the sale or discharge of fire-crackers and fireworks was rigidly enforced.

MURDER WAS  
COLD BLOODED  
London, July 5.—A verdict of willful murder has been rendered against the East Indian student who shot Lt.-Col. Wylie at a public gathering here on July 1. Records found in the student's room showed that he had been practicing steadily with a pistol since last January. The note book gave the results of his shots of varying distances.

GREEKS AND TURKS IN CLASH

Former Claim That the Present Regime Is Worse for Them Than That of Abdul Hamid

Constantinople, July 5.—As already noted, the friction between the Greeks and the Turks is growing. Since the proclamation of martial law and the passing of the Press Law, many Greeks say that they are living under a regime of sheer absolutism. They cannot defend their cause in the Press, as they were able to do before the recent events. They believe that the people the effects of the situation. Greeks of all classes detest the Constitution and the regime of liberty, not because it is a Constitution, but because it is not one; not because it is a regime of liberty, but because it is a regime of tyranny; not because they think the regime of Abdul Hamid was a good one, but because they think the present regime is, for them, worse. Every day they are victims of the present state of things. In Macedonia the churches have not yet been given to the Greeks, and the government favors the Bulgarians, and forbids Greek archbishops to travel in their dioceses, and even goes so far as to arrest a Metropolitan. "We admit," say three Greeks, "that in order for the Turkish Constitution to be successful the Turks and Greeks must work hard in hand, but we maintain that the Turks have done everything they could to alienate us and to widen the breach between us; witness the question of Crete." And the reason, they say, the Turks have done this is that they do not know what a Constitution means, and that liberty in a European sense is a thing which they will never be able to understand. And the proof of this is the manner in which they are dealing with the Liberals with whom they happen to disagree.

Several points seem to stand out clearly in all this: First, that the question to be considered is one of enormous difficulty for the Turks; second, that rightly or wrongly, the Greeks areasperated, and their exasperation has increased with the increasing acuteness of the Cretan question; thirdly, a certain substantiation has been given to the accusation made by the Greeks against the Young Turks, of their want of Liberalism, by the more recent acts of the Young Turks. They have hanged a journalist for his opinions, and they have condemned another journalist, Murad Bey, a man of exceptionally great gifts and merit, and a sincere Liberal, to penal servitude for life. Such acts savor more of despotism than of liberty.

The view of the new regime is that the Turkish Constitution cannot create privileged bodies, especially that of the Ecumenical Patriarchate, which forms a State within a State. Nevertheless in the course of recent debates in the Chamber, the President, Ahmed Riza, did not allow a debate to take place on the privileges, but declared that they would be respected by the Constitution. This proves that the Young Turks do not intend to attack the privileges of the Orthodox Church directly, but they intend to accomplish their object by indirect measures, which are equivalent to the annihilation of the privileges of Hellenism. These measures are the Education Bill and the proposed law with regard to the military service of Christians. The Turks, say the Greeks, will attempt to do by means of the scheme, which have not yet been able to achieve—to make the Greek into an Ottoman. The Ecumenical Patriarchate is determined to struggle against this with all its might and it will be sustained by the united efforts of the Greek nation.

Bishop Döntenwill at New York. New York, July 5.—Right Rev. Augustus Döntenwill, superior general of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate at Rome, arrived on the steamer Lassavos for an extended visit to the houses of the Mary Immaculate order of America. Superior General Döntenwill was formerly bishop of New Westminster, B. C., and was educated in Buffalo and Ottawa.

ACROBAT MEETS A TERRIBLE FATE. Paris, July 5.—A terrible fate has overtaken a young acrobat, named Ontres, who earned a living by posing for cinematograph pictures. He was engaged by an operator to fall into the Seine and pretend to drown after a fierce struggle for life. In accordance with his instructions he tumbled in, and on coming to the surface he splashed and threw his arms about in such realistic fashion that the cinematograph operator on the bank was moved to shout: "Bravo! Keep it up! Splendid!"

Special to the Evening Post. The spectators on the bank, who took in the situation, also joined in to applaud as they watched the man struggling in the water. A steamer loaded with passengers came along in the midst of these proceedings, and so interested were all on board that the vessel was brought to while the people applauded.

Murmurs of admiration at his remarkable acting were heard on all sides, and the people on the steamer stood with hands raised and apart ready to applaud. The seconds became minutes, and then a horrible suspicion spread among the people. The unhappy man never came to the surface alive, but his dead body was recovered half an hour later. It is supposed he was attacked by cramp.

Winnipeg, July 5.—Thomas Lucas, a respected citizen of Virton, died today from the effects of a horrible suspicion had drunk in mistake for vinegar. He leaves a widow and four children.

ANOTHER JUMP IN CITY TAXES IS ANNOUNCED

Extra Mill on the Dollar and Possibly More Must Be Levied to Meet Extraordinary Expenditures

An extra mill on the dollar will be imposed by the City Council this year to meet the necessary increase in general expenditure. Last year the levy for miscellaneous purposes, Board of Health, hospital and maintenance was twenty-five mills. This was an addition of one over 1907. Now it is found necessary to make another advance. It may be that an extra mill will be found sufficient, but it is not improbable that the mayor and aldermen will find that even this does make meet the requirements and be forced to make yet another jump.

Conservative estimates place this year's revenue at \$59,000 less than the expenditure. At first it was figured that \$306,449 would be enough to cover the outlay. This amount was passed. Since then, however, a number of heavy items have dropped up. For instance supplementary estimates provide \$11,775 for increased fire department equipment and service; \$1,350 for police, and \$10,000 for salt water high pressure system.

Estimated receipts are figured at \$776,858.89, of which the general tax figured on last year's rate of twenty-five mills will produce on the increased assessment, \$482,000 and other rates and rents \$120,000. The balance of the revenue will be made up of sewer rentals, special taxes, liquor licenses, etc. A summary of the estimates, receipts and expenditures is given below:

Table with columns for Under expenditure by-law, Receipts, Total estimated expenditures, and Less overdraft. Includes items like Fire department, Police, Salt water system, Cash on hand, Land and improvement tax, etc.

On this year's assessment, lands \$17,961,010, and improvements \$10,365,050, a total of \$28,326,070, an extra mill would reduce the estimated deficit to about \$34,000. It is stated to be the intention of the city council to make up this latter sum without the necessity of adding more than a mill to the rate. Doubtless the city council expenditures will not be as large as estimated and some of the appropriations voted will not be all expended. In that case the above sum of \$34,000 would be materially decreased. On the other hand some of the aldermen favor an increase of two mills, and the argument that as the city has this year provided for strictly necessary expenditures, the ratepayers will see the necessity of providing the money wherewith to meet them.

Both Companies Growing. Montreal, July 5.—The earnings of the C. P. R. for the period ending June 30th amounted to \$1,971,000, an increase of \$104,000 over the same period last year.

Port Au Prince, Hayti, July 5.—Gen. Antoine Simon, the President of Hayti, was shot to death in a street near Beauport last night when the president was returning from a review. A number of cars were wrecked and ten soldiers were killed, while a number of others sustained injuries. The President was not hurt, and after a night of mourning the relief of the injured, he mounted a horse and rode back to Port Au Prince.

Cloverdale Wins From Sidney. Sidney and Cloverdale hooked up for a fast nine in the evening at afternoon on the Sidney grounds, the final score being 10 to 9 in favor of the Cloverdale. A good brand of ball was used, and the afternoon, and several hundred fans who were on hand went home well pleased with the sport. The batting order for the Cloverdale was: Rule; Sidney—Ownes and Speed. Cloverdale will meet the Pride Cigar team this evening on the Cloverdale grounds.

ROSENFELT GETS ELEPHANT ON HIS HEADS

Startling, If Not Veracious Account of a Heartrending Scene in the Heart of the East African Jungle

Birtoppingo, B. E. A., July 5.—Great excitement prevails here, owing to the fact that an accident is reported to have befallen Colonel Rosenfelt, of the United States, who has been shooting big game and rapids in this part of the world for some days now. Rosenfelt Lieut. Hon. Bertie Nyebove came into camp with a large milk blue hippopotamus. He shot the same animal near the head waters of the River Chiffentsever, happening to come upon it in the early morning while it was caring for its teeth with a Patent Sandley Toothbrush. Lieut. Hon. Bertie Lieut. and bagged the beast first shot.

The Hon. Bertie reports that while he was in camp, the day after killing the milk blue hippoceros a native runner, out practicing for a jungle Marathon, rushed up to him and told him that Col. Rosenfelt was in a bad way through having monkeyed with a white elephant several days ago. It seems that the Colonel was out with one of the chaps who are in the interests of pure unadulterated science. For some one of these old boys had been anxious to obtain a snap shot of the interior of a living elephant to refute the theory of Prof. Bug, of Chicago, that an elephant's heart works like a turbine engine, and that its skeleton is made of structural steel which changes to ordinary bone at death. The opportunity came unexpectedly. The Colonel was in the act of prying a ham sandwich from the bottom of his trunk when he heard the sound of music coming from the jungle ahead. The sound was very loud and strange, and he heard the early morning efforts of an aspiring musician who used to live on Myer street in Cambridge, Mass., when the Colonel was a student at Harvard.

As the sound became more clearly defined, the Colonel made out that the air was: "Gee, I wish I had a girl!" Both the Colonel and his companion the professor were startled at the unusual occurrence, but before they could react, the elephant's trunk came into view and what was their surprise to describe a big white elephant trumpeting loudly as he meandered through the jungle.

The Colonel was all action at once. Seizing his 4-11-44 express Gating Royal Standard's bar, he rushed to the hole in the elephant's trunk, where the professor seized his arms. "Stay, I beg your pardon, the latter implied as he adjusted his binocular field model X-ray camera. "I would shoot him with that attitude which you are at liberty to disintegrate the anatomy with that engine of destruction you carry."

The Colonel was fuming, having eaten an excellent breakfast that morning and the two arranged a code of signals, after which the Colonel sped away into the jungle to come up behind the melodious elephant.

The elephant came joyously forward. He had just completed the retreat, and was beginning the second verse of the jungle-jingle when "biff" went the Colonel's rifle, and his pipe was taken. The animal roared, tramped, and three bars of soap and it out for the professor's head. The professor, who had been lying prone on his face and wringing his hands, managed to get up and the professor implored him to do what was up.

"All is lost but honor," wept the disconsolate Colonel. "You know our signal was changed so that I would throw up my hands when you were to let the machine go. Well, I did and you had in the Danube and the sea, thing that it more than worked and now just look!"

The Colonel held up his pelties and there to the professor's horror, counterfeited presentations of the big musical elephant.

The Colonel had an elephant on his hands! The Montreal Investigation. Quebec, July 5.—The Provincial cabinet this morning granted an extension of time to the inquiry into the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the civil administration of the City of Montreal. The inquiry was to have closed July 15.

Henry Young & Co's MID-SUMMER SALE

People came here in crowds yesterday—our Opening Day. They found it a happy shopping place, for they secured enormous bargains from a high grade stock that stands the test of the critical. No economically minded woman should fail to be on hand here on Monday. Better come early. Shop in the morning, then you'll meet with no disappointment. We merely mention a few items.

Panic Prices Prevail. Hundreds of Other Equally Good Bargains. Turkish Towels—Slightly soiled, good as new when washed. Regular price each 20c. SALE PRICE, 10¢. Turkish Towels—Brown, extra good quality. REDUCED SALE PRICE EACH 20¢. Bleached Turkish Towels—Good size, excellent quality. SALE PRICE 30¢.

Henry Young & Co. 1223 Government Street Victoria B. C. Saturday's Fruit Specials. GOOSEBERRIES, per lb. 10c. TABLE APPLES, per lb. 10c. CHERRIES (imported), per lb. 20c. RED AND WHITE CURRANTS, 2 lbs. for 25c. RANTOLEPES, 2 lbs. for 25c. RHUBARB, fresh, 2 lbs. for 25c. SWEET PEAS, per doz. 30c. BANANET ORANGES, per doz. 35c. PLUMS AND APRICOTS, per basket 50c.

Mantels, Grates and Tiles. Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement. Sole Agents for Nephth Plaster. RAYMOND & SON No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

COOKED MEATS & PIES FOR PICNIC AND CAMP. "Good as Mother's Cooking," is what many Victorians truthfully say of the fine, well-cooked meats and pies sold at our Delicatessen counters. Perfect cleanliness, all meats sliced by machinery and reasonable prices of price are three good points, too.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers. 1317 GOVERNMENT ST. TELS. 52, 1052 & 1590. W. LEIGHORNS, R. L. Heda, heavy laying strain. Free catalogue. Duggan's Poultry Farm, Cobble Hill, B.C. m14

LAND ACT. DISTRICT OF MAYNE ISLAND, B.C. TAKE NOTICE that I, George Locke Paddon, General Merchant, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described land: Commencing at a post planted on the north side of the Mayne Island, B.C., north 1 chain, thence east 1/2 chain, thence south to commencing post 1 chain, containing one twentieth (1/20) acre, more or less. GEORGE LOCKE PADDON, 21st June, 1909.

SARATOGA COMES TO AGAITS OWN FAMOUS WATERING PLACE WILL BE HORSEMEN'S MECCA DURING AUGUST—GOOD RACING ASSUMED

GOSSIP OF THE EASTERN TURF WORLD. Saratoga Springs, July 5.—Richard T. Wilson, Jr., the new president of the Saratoga Association, is working zealously these days preparing for the coming August meeting at the Springs. Mr. Wilson is enthusiastic over the outlook. He says that every indication points to successful racing at the Springs, and that the association will race six days a week if it takes every cent of its surplus to pay purses.

It is not improbable that General Stephen Sanford, a Rotterdam, will establish a precedent this season and race some horses at Sheepshead Bay and Empire City this month. He may follow the sportsman of Amsterdam, who has done so much to promote the fortunes of racing in the New York City until September. Experience has demonstrated, however, that it is almost impossible to prepare at Saratoga in the month of August, but the managers of the Grand Union, United States, Congress Hall, Windsor and Empire City, are already booked for the month of August. There will be plenty of Saratoga racing in the month of August, but the complete control of the liberal Democratic organization of the people for the month of August is under the complete control of the liberal Democratic organization of the people for the month of August.

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Strawberries, 2 Baskets for 25c. The Family Cash Grocery. TELEPHONE 312 COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST One year \$1.00 Six Months .75 Three Months .50 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

FOR UNITED ACTION.

In all probability there will be a provincial election within a twelvemonth, and when it is brought on, we suppose that we will all do what we can to elect our political friends. This is not only natural, but it is quite right.

Just now there is the best of reasons for united action. A friend of the Minister of Inland Revenue said to the Colonist the other day that Mr. Templeman had said on one occasion that there did not seem to be any strong railway sentiment in Victoria or on Vancouver Island.

Lord Charles Bessford estimates that \$300,000,000 will be needed to put the Royal Navy on a proper footing. This is a vast sum of money, and the amount spent upon machines of war, which may be out of date before the last of them is ready to go into commission.

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DRAGHT HORSES. The London Times has been discussing the question of draught horses and it seems greatly impressed with the popularity of Percherons in America, where they have attained a vogue which they do not enjoy in any other part of the world.

ed to establish a class of Percherons, which would conform to what America wanted. The Percheron Stud Book is not yet a quarter of a century old. It was got up so that horses exported to America might have a stud-book number, and the first horses recorded in it were of widely different types.

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JUDGE DUGAS IS ON HIS WAY NORTH

Vancouver, July 2.—Accompanied by a trained nurse and unable to walk, Judge Dugas, of Dawson, arrived in Vancouver today on his way north. He has been sick several months and it may be a year before he is entirely well.

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USE THE NEW LADIES' REST ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR. We have a comfortable and convenient Ladies' Rest Room on our second floor—a place built for you to rest, read, write or meet your friends, and we want you to use it every time you are in town. Make this your meeting place—for it is yours.

ARE YOU GOING CAMPING? IF YOU ARE SO PLANNING COME HERE FOR SUPPLIES. ARE YOU going camping this Summer, or going to your Summer cottage? If you are you'll no doubt require considerable in the way of cooking utensils or sleeping needs and it is to draw your attention to our offerings in these lines that we speak here.

HERE IS THE BEST FOLDING CAMP FURNITURE. The "Gold Medal" Brand—Nothing Better Made Anywhere At Any Price. THE FURNITURE for the summer camp should be light and strong and of the variety that folds very compactly.

HERE IS AN ATTRACTIVE FURNITURE PIECE IN MISSION. A Combination Bookcase and Writing Desk of Special Merit. THE THIRD FLOOR has just received a very attractive furniture piece in a combination bookcase and writing desk in Mission design.

CHARMING MATERIALS FROM DRAPERY DEPARTMENT. NOTHING so furnishes the bungalow or Summer cottage as draperies and upholsterings of lightweight washable fabrics. Our selection this season comprises a very comprehensive showing of dainty and suitable materials—much the handsomest offerings in this store's history.

Unfading Curtains. We are sole Victoria agents for the famous Sundour Unfading Curtains. These materials are guaranteed not to fade in strongest sunlight.

40c. A Word to Visiting Housekeepers. Strangers in the city are invited to make a tour of inspection through this establishment.

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BOSWORTH FIELD. The Hundred Years War, as well as led to the extinction of many of the lies of England, and in consequence weakened the only power in the land able to hold in check the ambitions of the house to establish a claim to rule descent, only and without political office to the people was intolerable.

It was in 1455 that the civil war years after the famous victory of Henry VI, was then King. The struggle ended in 1499. The fighting was not there were lulls and truces, apparent changes of government, great doubt as to who was actual social confusion generally.

In one respect we may regard Bosworth Field as beginning a new political history of England. Foreigners were not inclined to recognize Henry of his descent. A Welsh Knight son had attained to the dignity of earldom, was not deemed a worthy king; moreover he had great trouble in his own subjects to recognize his title.

The terrible loss of life among consequent upon the One Hundred and the Wars of the Roses, made establishment of the English democracy the time was in a transition Henry VIII endeavored and with success to restore the antique of the monarchy. Henry VIII, Edward VI, reigned a time to produce much effect the other. In the reign of Mary I, the venture retarded the development institutions, but the process began centuries elapsed before the principles we live were firmly established, standing many events, which seemed imperil them, they were never who of and asserted themselves from in their full force. As one writer

McCray Refrigerators are in use in all the Pure Food Laboratories of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. This fact is of interest to thoughtful people who are considering the purchase of a refrigerator.

The officials who determined the choice after close study of all makes, decided on the McCray on account of the exclusive sanitary features of the McCray System. Come in and let us show you. We Have REFRIGERATORS From Each \$12

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WEILER BROS. HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862. FURNISHERS OF CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, BOATS. FURNISHERS OF HOMES, CLUBS, HOTELS.

# An Hour with the Editor

## BOSWORTH FIELD.

The Hundred Years War, as we have seen led to the extinction of many of the noble families of England, and in consequence greatly weakened the only power in the land, which was able to hold in check the ambitions of the royal house to establish a claim to rule by right of descent only and without popular sanction. Henry IV. was made King by Act of Parliament but the idea that the sovereign should owe his office to the people was intolerable to the descendants of Edward III. Hence the family of the Duke of York determined to make good if they were able, their claim to the crown by right of primogeniture. It is impossible in this article, and would not be of any special advantage, to analyze the respective claims of the Houses of York and Lancaster to the Crown. They have ceased to possess any interest to others than students of genealogy and the right of succession having been repeatedly dealt with by Acts of Parliament, nothing is ever likely to turn in the future upon the questions over which the people of England struggled with bitterness for nearly fifty years. Nor can we undertake to tell the story of the Wars of the Roses or even to give a detailed account of the struggle on Bosworth Field, when Henry of Richmond won the day and was crowned King of England. What can be done, however, is to give in a general way some idea of the result of the long struggle which came to a climax on that eventful day, August 22, 1485.

It was in 1455 that the civil war began, forty years after the famous victory of Agincourt. Henry VI. was then King. The struggle only ended in 1499. The fighting was not continuous. There were lulls and truces, apparent reconciliations, abrupt changes of government, at times great doubt as to who was actually king and social confusion generally. The battles were fought with terrific fierceness and the loss of life, chiefly among the nobility was very great. Many ancient families were exterminated, many great estates were broken up, and the social aspect of England underwent far-reaching changes. The immediate result of the battle of Bosworth Field was to settle the question of succession, and in this connection an interesting fact may be mentioned. Henry of Richmond afterwards Henry VII. based his right to the Crown upon the fact that his mother was grand-daughter of John of Gaunt, the founder of the House of Lancaster, and himself a son of Edward III. His father was Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, who was son of Owen Tudor, a Welsh Knight, who had married Katherine, widow of Henry V. Thus in the veins of Henry VII. there was the blood of the ancient owners of Britain. He was the first of all the sovereigns of the realm who could trace descent to Briton, Saxon, Dane and Norman, and therefore he may with truth be called the first British King. After his accession he married Elizabeth of York, thus uniting in his descendants the Houses of York and Lancaster. His oldest son was Arthur, so named in commemoration of the great legendary King of England. Arthur, as all school boys know, never lived to wear the crown, which came in due course to his brother Henry, afterwards Henry VIII.

In one respect we may regard the Battle of Bosworth Field as beginning a new era in the political history of England. Foreign monarchs were not inclined to recognize Henry because of his descent. A Welsh Knight, even if his son had attained to the dignity of an English earl, was not deemed a worthy ancestor of a king; moreover he had great trouble in bringing his own subjects to recognize the legality of his title. As a matter of fact he himself ceased to regard his claim to the throne as established by his descent from the Lancastrian family, and after his coronation sought a parliamentary confirmation of what right that function had conferred upon him. As conditions existed, there was nothing else left for him to do, because Parliament gave him very distinctly to understand that it did not look upon the victory over Richard III on Bosworth Field or the hereditary pretensions which he relied upon as giving him any right whatever, which the people of England were under any obligation to recognize. Thus one result, and perhaps the most important, of that battle was the establishing of the ancient principle of the constitution of the English race, namely, that the right of sovereignty was not inherent in any person or family, but was the gift of the people. The precedent in the case of Henry VII. went even further than that of the case of Henry IV, and it was carried yet further by the Parliament which condemned King Charles to the Scaffold.

The terrible loss of life among the nobility, consequent upon the One Hundred Years War and the Wars of the Roses, made possible the establishment of the English democracy. For a time the country was in a transition stage, Henry VIII. endeavored and with considerable success to restore the ancient prestige of the monarchy. His successor, Edward VI., reigned too short a time to produce much effect one way or the other. In the reign of Mary religious persecution, and in that of Elizabeth, war and adventure retarded the development of English institutions, but the process began. Two centuries elapsed before the principles under which we live were firmly established, but notwithstanding many events, which seemed likely to imperil them, they were never wholly lost sight of and asserted themselves from time to time in their full force. As one writer says: "This

then was the time of trial for England and her liberties. She and they were now full grown, and their strength had to be proved. Her probation went on for more than two hundred years; but now it began. In the end the nation and its liberties proved too strong for the King's Parliaments were bullied, packed and corrupted, their sittings were stopped for years together; but they were never abolished. The great laws, which secured freedom, were often broken, but they were never set aside. At the beginning of this period the distinction between an absolute and limited monarchy were as clearly drawn out by a minister of Henry VI., as it could be by any modern political writer, and if the practice did not always conform to the model traced by Sir John Fortescue, the law always did, the old principles of freedom were never so utterly forgotten, never so utterly trodden under foot, that they could not be called to life again when a favorable moment came. In this, it is plain, the history of England differs from the history of France, of Spain and of most continental countries.

Such are some of the thoughts which centre around the Battle of Bosworth Field. As a battle it was not in itself anything remarkable. All persons, who are at all familiar with Shakespeare, will recall the version of it given in Richard III but details are unimportant. Whether, if victory had rested with Richard the history of England would have been greatly different we do not know. Richard was a man of better qualities than the dramatist represents. Candid historians while not excusing his faults and ready to hold him responsible for the murder of the princes in the Tower, do not deny that he possessed the ability to govern a country well. Perhaps if his reign had been prolonged the development of seeking a confirmation of his title at the hands for he would have been under no necessity of English democracy would have been retarded of Parliament. But be this as it may, the fact remains that on Bosworth Field a new era dawned for the English people, and therefore for the cause of liberty all over the world.

## AN APPRECIATION OF VICTORIA

That kindest of philosophers, Oliver Wendell Holmes, tells us that once in a while mutual admiration is a benefit and conducive to our mental advancement, and perhaps just now is as fitting a time as we could have in which to exercise the privilege of self-congratulation. We have just celebrated our young country's national day, and, it is to be hoped, have felt a glow of justifiable pride, as we appreciated what it means to be a citizen of a Dominion of such unlimited possibilities and so pregnant with promise; and perhaps those of us who are happy enough to call Victoria our home have felt not only a degree of pride, but a large degree of thankfulness, that circumstances had made it possible for us to live in this particular paradise, for paradise it is as far as kindly nature can make it so.

There are a great many difficult, seemingly unsolvable problems that are agitating the minds of our modern sociological students. We cannot pick up a magazine without coming across articles dealing with the perplexities of the negro question, child-labor troubles, the menace of the ever-increasing army of the unemployed, the problem of over-population in the large cities, race suicide, and a dozen other questions of equal gravity. Last month an eminent writer in one of our best modern publications endeavored to prove to us that just as the human organism, or the organism of any animal or plant, grows to a certain degree of perfection and then begins to decay and die, so it is with a people, a race or a nation, which rises to a particular ripeness of civilization, and then starts on a retrogressive career to death; he pointed out furthermore that the condition of affairs today prove that we have arrived at that direful turning point. If we went wholly by what magazine writers say it is to be feared we should become very pessimistic indeed, and there is no doubt at all but that the world at large has very serious questions to decide, the decision of which may precipitate calamities so far-reaching that their influence may be endless. But here, in Victoria, in this "garden of the gods" walled round by the lovely double barrier of sea and gleaming hills, we seem almost apart from such vexatious problems. In times to come no doubt, we shall have our own troubles to face, for we have opened our gates to the West and the East, and our ports to all argosies, and we are far from being an isolated community. But just now, in the glorious present, whatever prejudiced pessimists may say and think of the rest of the world, we in the West, and more particularly in Victoria, are in the very hey-day of our youth. Why, we can prove it a dozen times or more throughout the year, whenever we celebrate our holidays. We are unlike nearly every city in America in this respect. Take the 1st of July for instance. The town was practically deserted, there was a total absence of fireworks, noise or confusion. A glorious sun shone down on a dancing sea and a smiling land. The water was dotted with scores of pleasure craft, "wind-boats," as the children name them, their sails as white as the sea-gulls' wings, motor-boats, launches and canoes. There were picnic parties on every green hillside; the beaches were gay with festive crowds, and everywhere—anywhere—was the merry, care-free laughter of little children. Our happiness is such a spontaneous thing that all we need to make a holiday perfect, is the bright sunshine from a clear sky—the daisied valleys, the rocky hills,

the encircling mountains, the untainted wind, "breath of God," do the rest, "and you make all sorts of excuses to give yourselves holidays," our enterprising cousins from over the border tell us. "How do you ever expect to accomplish anything, where upon the slightest provocation you take a day or a half-day off to go fishing or to pack a basket and with your children go to eat somewhere in the woods or by the sea?" During the celebrations on Victoria day a visitor was heard to remark sarcastically that Victorians seemed to think their lives depended upon taking their babies up the Gorge, not realizing that the fact of the matter was the children were taking their parents and making the holiday the blessed possibility it is, a time for us all to become children together. We know quite well we have the reputation for being old fashioned in our little island city, but there are some old fashions so freighted with a multitude of blessings that we rejoice in the retaining of them. There is the old fashion for instance that the modern cities have dispensed with of making our dwellings our "homes," not merely houses where we eat and sleep, but individual homes, each with its garden large or small, as the case may be, and every garden having a quaint style peculiar to itself. We have preserved the old fashion of sparing the trees whenever we could; there are some streets where the sidewalks have been built about the trunk of an oak or a maple. And we are slow, we admit that we are slow, it is another old fashion that we have not wholly outgrown. Undoubtedly there are some advantages to be gained by being in a perpetual hurry. We assuredly bring certain desired conditions about sooner, but just as assuredly by shutting our eyes to everything but the object to be attained, and making all haste in the attaining of it we miss much that is by the way, and we lose some things it were better to keep. Only nature can produce perfection, and nature never makes haste.

Of course there are misanthropes among us who will persist in telling us that our city is a whitened sepulchre, but while we know sin must exist among us, we know, too, that where the health standard is as high as it is in Victoria, and where there is comparatively no poverty, social conditions cannot be altogether imperfect. The time is soon coming when great cities shall flourish on this island of ours, and Victoria shall have many fair rivals. The ships that come to us are only the advance guard of the countless number that shall crowd our ports in the near future. Momentous questions must arise as we take up the burden of new interests and new industries, and we must face a crisis now and then that shall require all our strength of thought and purpose. In the past and now nature has been and is our closest friend and ally. Instinctively we feel the affect of the loneliness of our surroundings, and we live our lives much in the open and take our pleasure in getting as close to nature as possible. "Islands," says Goldwin Smith, "seem destined by nature for freedom." And when we are given an island such as ours, with every natural beauty, and beyond the sea the further inspiration of the constant hills, serenely changeless in their strength, and ever-varying in their thousand aspects of beauty, we have every incentive to noble thought and deed, and must, as long as we strive at all, be freemen in every sense of the word, true to our convictions, strong in our endeavor, and slaves to no person, either of the mind or of the body. N. de B. L.

## The Birth of the Nations

XXV.

(N. de Bertrand Lagrin)

### THE GREEKS—II.

#### Authentic Greece—Sparta and Athens.

The history of Greece is the history of her cities, each one of which was independent of the rest, with her own government and institutions through a bond of national feeling united them all into a brotherhood. The Greeks called themselves Hellenes, and it is with the Hellenic period that the authentic history of the country begins. What were the names of the anti-Hellenic nations is a matter of doubt and a question with which we need not concern ourselves in this article. The Hellenes, we are told by Herodotus, were all of one common blood and parentage, all descendants of the patriarch Hellen, and Zeus Hellenus was their patron god. These people, though they were divided into as many tribes as there were cities, all spoke one language, which was a great bond of union between them, as were also the religious festivals, the Olympian, Isthmian, Pythian and Nemean games—the closest association then prevailed, so Grote tells, "between the feelings of common worship, and the sympathy in common amusement." The Olympic festival was the oldest, and occurred every fifth year, and the names of the victors in the running matches, which were at first the principal events, have been carefully preserved to us, for instance we learn that seven hundred and seventy-six years before Christ the name of the winner was Koroebus of Elis, and we have a record of each Olympiad following this, the first one, until the festival ceased to be celebrated about four hundred years after Christ.

We can gain a partial insight into the affairs of ancient Greece if we study the history of

Athens and Sparta, the two greatest cities of Hellas and the mighty rivals for first place in the nation. The account of the rule of Lykurgus furnishes us with many facts in relation to conditions at Sparta, for he was the city's great lawgiver, and while he lived the foremost man of Greece. As his life has been dealt with in these articles, only a few of the institutions which he founded will be described. He lived about the 9th century B.C. Sparta was situated on a plain about the centre of the district of Laconia, surrounded by mountains and watered by the river Eurotas. It was not a city of magnificent buildings, nor were the houses crowded together as they were in some of the other Grecian towns. Instead they were placed in the midst of spacious gardens always lovely with bloom, and the roads of the city were wide and shaded by the olive trees. Sparta was governed by a senate which held equal power with the king. The councils always met in the open air, as Lykurgus believed natural surroundings were more conducive to well balanced thought, and judgment. The people were given the right to accept or reject whatever measures the governing body might put to them. Plutarch tells that Lykurgus insisted upon an equal division of land, each man having the same allotment and to be on the same social footing as his neighbor "merit to be the only road to eminence, and the disgrace of evil, and credit of worthy acts, the one measure of difference between man and man."

In order to discourage avarice Lykurgus made iron money the only currency, "a great weight and quantity of which was but little worth, so that to lay up twenty or thirty pounds there was required a pretty large closet, and to remove it nothing less than a yoke of oxen."

Another law required that all men eat in common at the same tables, the rich with the poor, and of the same fare. No one was allowed to evade this obligation by taking food home, unless he chose to suffer the contempt and abuse of his fellows. The people ate in companies of fifteen, and every man was supposed to contribute monthly a bushel of meal, eight gallons of wine, five pounds of cheese, two and a half pounds of figs, and some money to buy game or fish. So it may be seen the common table was not scantily supplied nor with poor fare.

The great law-giver made it one of the first duties of the state to see that its children were brought up so that they might develop into worthy citizens, and in order to accomplish this he made laws to regulate marriages. Young women were instructed in physical culture as well as the men, and encouraged to live an outdoor life whenever possible. No girl was allowed to marry until she had attained years of discretion and had reached the standard of perfect health. To remain a bachelor in Sparta was a great disgrace and such delinquents were forced to suffer a very ignominious punishment. They were never allowed to take part in the gay processions of youths and maidens, but once during the winter-time were forced to furnish the others with amusement by marching through the streets in anything but sufficient clothing to keep them warm and singing a sorry song which reflected upon their selfish and disobedient attitude.

When children had attained the age of seven years they became the property of the state, and Plutarch gives us a quaint description of the care given the babies, from which the following is an extract "There was much care used by the nurses, who used no swaddling bands on the children; the little ones grew up free and unconstrained in limb and form, and not dainty and fanciful about their food; not afraid of the dark nor of being left alone; without peevishness ill-humor or crying." If when it was born a child was found to be weak or deformed it was not allowed to live, but was put to a "merciful death."

At seven years of age a child was enrolled as one of a company, and he lived apart in a community of boys, under a captain chosen from among the lads for his superior courage and skill, though the children themselves were under the direct supervision of old and experienced instructors. The boys were encouraged in all sorts of physical exercises, some of them severe and when they were twelve years old they were expected to sleep out of doors in all kinds of weather. There were other practices taught the children the merits of which were decidedly questionable, but in the whole the Spartan system of training developed a wonderfully symmetrical and hardy race of men.

There was much to recommend it in Lykurgus' system and a great deal to condemn it. The rigid regime which the people followed produced perfect physical bodies, but was little stimulus to a high intellectual development, and no inducement whatever to the cultivation of the gentler arts, which tend to soften the nature, refine the sensibilities, and expand the sympathy.

### LITERARY NOTES

The Dawn of Intelligence.—Professor E. A. Kirkpatrick, whose "Fundamentals of Child Study" has recently been translated into German, has just published another work in which he formulates the broader truths of genetic psychology. After studying the psychology of the child for nearly twenty years Professor Kirkpatrick found so much interest in the subject among his students, that his efforts to work out the general principles of mental genesis have finally taken the form of "Genetic Psychology," his new book published by the Macmillan Company this week (May 19). In it he deals largely with the first dawn of intelligence upon the lowest forms of animal life. By avoiding technical terms as much as possible, Professor Kirkpatrick has written a

book which will not only be of value to the specialist but of interest to the thoughtful layman as well.

Problems of the High School.—The American public school system the ordinary citizen justly regards as one of the glories of his country—and there his thoughts upon the subject stop. Of the present problems, the history and goal of the institution for whose support he so cheerfully contributes his share, he knows little. For the ordinary citizen it is perhaps not necessary that he should; for the teacher or the prospective teacher such knowledge may fairly be called indispensable.

It is this knowledge—or such part of it as is concerned with more advanced instruction—that John Franklin Brown supplies in "The American High School," published on May 19. After a brief history of the development of the present high schools from the old English Latin and grammar schools, the author takes up such practical and pressing questions as athletics, school societies and fraternities, programmes of studies, the proper equipment not only for the school building but for the teacher as well. It is all based upon a commonsense which agrees with sound social and psychological principles and is very welcome at a time when the entire theory and methods of education have been so completely revolutionized that one may be excused for feeling a trifle bewildered.

In the appendices the author has collected instructive material on courses of study, and has arranged it with such skill that much of it can be grasped in a glance or two. Indeed, the direct, practical method characteristic of the whole book adds greatly to its value.

### DISTANCE SENSE OF THE BLIND

It has long been known that some blind persons can move about in places that are entirely strange to them with a remarkable degree of certainty and without coming into collision with any large object. Half a century ago Spallanzani discovered that bats can steer clear of obstacles in total darkness. In order to make sure that the sense of sight was not employed, he blinded some bats, and found that they flew about as confidently and safely as before.

This experiment proved that warning of the presence of objects is received through some part of the surface of the body other than the eyes. In the case of blind persons, it was thought at one time that this warning was given by sound waves reflected by the objects but this theory is disproved by a simple experiment. When a blind man's ears are stopped completely the sense of distance remains, although it is greatly diminished. This shows that the sense of distance is not identical with the sense of hearing and that a distinction must be made between the sense of distance and the directional power of the blind.

It is a noteworthy fact that the sense of distance is not possessed by all blind persons, but is found only in a few and to very different degrees in these. The blind possessors of this sense locate it in and near the forehead and say that the sensation is vague and somewhat resembles a light touch. From the experiments of Kunz, Woefflin, and others, it appears very probable that the distance sense is a function of the sensory fibres of the first branch of the nervous trigeminus, which ramifies through the face. It is still unknown whether the distance sense is served by special nerves or by fibres which also serve the pressure and other senses. An investigation of the conditions which favor this sense would be very valuable, practically as well as theoretically, for thorough development of the distance sense would make the lives of the blind far present.

### BELGIUM'S MATRIMONIAL LEAGUES

There is no excuse for remaining unmarried if one lives in Belgium or is able to journey into that country during that period of the year known as Whitsunday. This applies to both sexes, for then maiden ladies possess advantages quite as great as those offered by our leap-years and need not hesitate to declare themselves if attracted by the charms of any particular suitor. Seven years ago there was instituted by the young women of Ecaussines, a village in the province of Hainault, Belgium, a fête on Whit-Monday to which "all available bachelors in the world" were invited to come and choose a wife from among their hostesses. This novel proposition was so well received that at the present day every member of the original committee is reported to be happily married and urging her sisters to do likewise. The celebration begins at ten o'clock on the morning of Whit-Monday, when the visiting bachelors are met at the station and then escorted to the town hall to sign the "golden book." In the afternoon the would-be bachelors are addressed in the market place by the president of the maidens' committee. An afternoon tea is scheduled to follow, and the ceremonies will be concluded with a concert and ball. Unwilling in offering propitiations to Cupid, the bachelors in the neighboring village of Ronquieres announced similar festivities for Whit-Sunday, when the ladies are to be the guests. With such matrimonial snares spread on every side, it is difficult to see how one may get past them all and escape being caught.—Harper's Weekly.

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GOLDSTREAM ROAD A NEW BEAUTY SPOT

New Picturesque Thoroughfare Will Be Completed Sooner Than Expected—Its Importance

A direct road, with a minimum number of steep grades, connecting Victoria with Mill Bay via Shawinigan Lake and Cowichan Valley, will be a fact in a few months...

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SUMMER BUSH FIRES

Provincial Government Appoints Large Number of Assistants to Various District Wardens

More than usual care in the protection of the forests of British Columbia from the ravages of fire is being taken this year...

ALBERTI-BARCLAY FIRE DISTRICT

E. I. Gill, Alberti; E. Granby, New Alberti; W. B. Brown, Cowichan; Harvey, Long Beach; Claycoot; G. Sorenson, Comox.

BRANDENBURG'S CASE

Prisoner Has Mild Stroke of Paralysis—Appeal Made to Missouri Authorities

BROKEN TUMBLER GOOD FOR CORRESPONDENCE

Paris, July 2.—Denote was begun yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies on the report of the special committee...

CROPS ON PRAIRIES WILL BE BUMPER

Ottawa, July 2.—Dr. Saunders, director of experimental farms, has telegraphed the department of agriculture from Indian Head, Sask., under date of June 30 as follows:

TRIAL TRIP BEFORE CROSSING CHANNEL

Special to The Evening Post. Captain J. H. Herbert Heath, the French monoplane flyer, has decided to undertake a series of trial flights before attempting to cross the Channel...

KIRKCONNELL MAN ROBBED

Yancouver, B. C., July 2.—C. S. Kirkconnell, who was arrested two days ago by a New York detective...

PRINCESS SILVA IS BITTEN BY ALLIGATOR

Paris, July 2.—"Princess Silva," an alligator trainee, was attacked by an alligator today in the presence of a big crowd...

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN CALIFORNIA

Lodi, Cal., July 2.—For over a week the region has been here every night and the residents of this part of Sierra County are getting weary...

BRANDENBURG'S CASE

Prisoner Has Mild Stroke of Paralysis—Appeal Made to Missouri Authorities

WARRIORS OF HOSTS OF LADY SUFFRAGISTS

Seattle, July 2.—"Votes for women" is the demand emphasized on the banners of an arm of women who invaded the Exposition city yesterday...

WARRIORS OF HOSTS OF LADY SUFFRAGISTS

Winnipeg, July 2.—Western Canada enjoyed ideal weather for the celebration of Dominion Day, every point of the west sporting clear skies...

MASQUERADER IN CLOTHING OF A MAN

The Notorious Amy Bock, a Romantic Criminal of Australia, Has Been Brought to Book at Last

WARRIORS OF HOSTS OF LADY SUFFRAGISTS

Melbourne, July 2.—After an extraordinary masquerade in man's clothes, in the course of which she went through a form of matrimony with another woman, the notorious Amy Bock, who has many times been in prison on charges of fraud in Australia and New Zealand, has been arrested at Port Molyneux, New Zealand.

WARRIORS OF HOSTS OF LADY SUFFRAGISTS

Suspensions, however, regarding the case of the woman who was arrested at Victoria, were not made...

WARRIORS OF HOSTS OF LADY SUFFRAGISTS

Hoquiam, July 2.—A silver-tipped sea otter, the first killed along the coast in nine years, was shot yesterday by Johnny Shale, a native of the coast...

WARRIORS OF HOSTS OF LADY SUFFRAGISTS

Special to The Evening Post. Protests are arising all over the country against the proposed strike of the railway men...

WARRIORS OF HOSTS OF LADY SUFFRAGISTS

Hot Springs, Ark., July 2.—Charles Ellison, the lone plunger of another gigantic anti-trust suit with the indictment of the American Sugar and Cane Refining Company...

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TWO BOYS KILLED

Applying Match to Barrel of Gasoline Causes Fatal Explosion at Shag Harbor, N. S.

A FATAL ACCIDENT

Young Man, Native of South Shields, Falls From Limber at Winnipeg Military Sports and Is Instantly Killed

BUSINESS MEN GO INTO POLITICS

Berlin, July 2.—A powerful new political force came into being in Germany a few days ago when the foremost representatives of trade and finance banded themselves together for the protection of the German political life...

DOMINION DAY WAS PASSED VERY QUIETLY

Many Picnics to Well-Known Places But No Public Celebration Marks Dominion's Natal Anniversary

WARRIORS OF HOSTS OF LADY SUFFRAGISTS

Victoria has experienced for some time the forty-second anniversary of the Dominion Day...

WARRIORS OF HOSTS OF LADY SUFFRAGISTS

With the most delightful weather Victoria has experienced for some time the forty-second anniversary of the Dominion Day...

WARRIORS OF HOSTS OF LADY SUFFRAGISTS

Government Seeks to Enact Penalties for Infraction of Sherman Anti-Trust Law

WARRIORS OF HOSTS OF LADY SUFFRAGISTS

New York, July 2.—The federal grand jury yesterday laid the ground-work for another gigantic anti-trust suit with the indictment of the American Sugar and Cane Refining Company...

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San Francisco, July 2.—James Edward Cunningham, laborer, confessed today that it was he and not John Novak who had been the plunger in the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company...

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London, July 2.—The Grand Trunk is becoming a live vehicle of Canadian activity. Its new palatial offices in Cocksport street were opened yesterday and speak with great force of Canadian enterprise and progress...

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Halifax, N. S., July 2.—The boys killed and four others were badly injured in an explosion at the Halifax & Southwestern railway station at Shag Harbor yesterday.

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Winnipeg, July 2.—The military sports at Sturgeon Creek yesterday were marred by a fatal accident which occurred in full sight of hundreds of spectators.

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Montreal, July 2.—Low strathcona today called a gift of \$50,000 to McGill University. Of this \$450,000 will be used towards reconstructing the medical building destroyed by fire some time ago and \$5,000 towards the building of a new building...

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# HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

## FISHING RESORTS HANDY TO VICTORIA

### IV.—Shawnigan

(By Richard L. Pocock.)  
For a good many years now Shawnigan has been the regular resort of a small army of fishermen every season and in spite of it all, the attraction of the place never seems to grow less. It is par excellence the resort of the family man who likes to give his folks a fresh air outing of a week-end and incidentally to catch a basket of fish to take back to the city, as it is within easy reach of town by rail and there are two good hotels right by the side of the railroad and a stone's throw or less from the water's edge.

Old-timers, who fished the waters of the lake in the earlier days are apt to cry Ichabod and declare that the glory of Shawnigan is departed for fishermen, but for all that the fact remains that many a regular habitue still resorts there regularly every week and usually returns with something to show for his trouble.

No doubt when the waters were less fished the baskets were heavier and the fish were bigger but there are still big fish to be caught in Shawnigan Lake for those who can catch them.

Unfortunately some misguided party introduced cat fish and to this is attributed in great measure the falling off in quality of the trout fishing in the lake. Still last Sunday the writer saw a fisherman returning therefrom with a large basket, in which he claimed to have forty-five fish, caught "on the fly," and, judging from the smile on his countenance, he had greatly enjoyed himself in catching them, which after all is the chief desideratum.

Lately the Government has listened to the representations of Shawnigan anglers and blasted steps in the rocky falls near the outlet of the stream running out of Shawnigan lake with the object of giving the sea trout, and steelheads a chance to ascend into the lake and the experiment has been watched with great interest and bids fair to be a success.

Near the beginning of this season some good fish were caught in the lower pools of the stream obviously sea-run and there seems to be no doubt that many a good trout succeeded in making its way into the lake while several grilse were reported to the writer as caught in the lake, though he did not have the opportunity of personally inspecting them.

The work of blasting out the steps up the falls has been done in good shape and there seems now to be a very good chance of Shawnigan Lake once more becoming as fine a fishing resort as in the days of yore. In the meanwhile, though the fly-fishing there is not what it used to be, as was said above, many an angler makes it his regular resort and usually ends the day with a smiling face and a more or less numerous catch.

Shawnigan Lake is about twenty-five miles from Victoria reached by road or rail, special facilities being given by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company in the summer months.

## PRIMITIVE FISHING AND FISH HOOKS

It is well known that our own stone age ancestors in Europe were great fish eaters, and large mounds of broken shells along the northern coasts bear witness to their tastes. But, of course, little is known of their tackle, all of which, such as it was, must have perished during the many centuries which separate our day from theirs, centuries which only their stone implements have survived. For this reason it is interesting to glance at the piscatory methods of those primitive tribes, who at the time of their discovery were living under much the same general conditions, namely, in a stone age, in absolute ignorance of metals. The inhabitants of Oceania, living as they did upon small islands dotted about in the Pacific, afford an excellent example of the stone-age fisherman, and it is from them that most of the exhibits are obtained. The great majority of these consist of various patterns of fish hooks; but nets of various sizes and patterns were practically universal, and traps of basket works and spears nearly as common. Of especial interest are a small trawl net with wooden frame, used by the New Zealanders to collect mussels, and a small basket trap from New Guinea. The latter is made with a number of small branches fastened together to form a small hollow cone; each branch is furnished with sharp thorns, all of which are directed towards the small closed end of the trap, where the bait is placed. Once a fish has placed his head in the trap the thorns prevent his escape. This trap looks very inefficient, but no one who has been induced to introduce his hand into it has been known to require any further proof on the subject.

The hooks are extremely varied in shape, size, and material, but fall, roughly, into two classes, those for use with bait and those for use without. The former are made of wood or turtle shell, and are either cut from a single piece or composed of a shank with the point lashed on; they may be divided into two types, those which secure the fish by penetrating some part of the mouth or gullet, and those which act as gorges. The latter usually have the point curving round almost to meet the shank, and it is beneath this curve that the bait is tied, so that the fish cannot get it without taking the hook also. These hooks vary in size from the large types, as used in New Guinea and Micronesia for the capture of sharks, and the minute turtle-shell hooks, like a No. 12 round bend, with which the Solomon Islanders take mullet.

The Polynesian hooks are often barbed, and in one specimen from New Zealand, where the point is made of a portion of a dog's jaw, one tooth has been left in situ and filed, to serve as a barb. In this country, hooks pointed with

human bone were considered particularly efficacious, and it will be remembered that Maui, the great culture hero of the Maori, drew up the North Island out of the sea when fishing with a hook made from the jawbone of his grandfather; hence their name for their country, te ika a Maui (the fish of Maui). In the class of baited hooks (though they are not strictly hooks at all)—may be included two interesting gorges from Melanesia and Micronesia respectively; the bait is fastened on a small and nearly straight slip of turtle shell, which is bored with a hole at the centre for the attachment of the line and sharply pointed at each end; when the fish seizes the bait this pulls athwart the gullet, and the fish can be dragged in. In the Melanesian specimen the float consists of a piece of wood, weighted at one end with a pebble; in the Micronesian specimen it is a young cocoon. They are

shank of the hook consists of a broad piece of shell, often cut from the hinge of the valve, so that the ribbed structure imparts a spin to the hook, and the point is another piece of shell or of bone; sometimes a piece of shell, often shaped like a small fish, is neatly lashed to the back of the shank of a turtle-shell hook. But the most elaborate patterns come from New Zealand and Tonga. In the first instance the shank is of wood, neatly shaped in a curve, the front of which is inlaid with a single strip of haliotis shell, and the barbed point is cut from bone. The Tongan hook is larger, and the shank is of whale's bone, inlaid along the back with a gleaming slab of pearl shell; the point, also barbed, is of turtle shell, and to the end of the shank is fastened a frayed piece of white bark, which flutters as the hook is drawn through the water. Marvelous neatness and accuracy is shown in the

pot, there was no sense in risking the loss of dinner as well as a hook which had cost many days' labor.

One metal fish hook from Le Tene, in Switzerland, is exhibited; this is of bronze, and dates from the bronze age, and it is interesting to note how little the earliest type of metal hook known in Europe differs from the latest productions of the present day.—The Field.

## THE WHITE GRIZZLY CUB

The mountain people located west of Fraser River, between Bridge River and Big Creek, were ago over the appearance of a pure white cub following a dark-haired grizzly. The report that Barnum & Bailey or John Robinson would pay an almost fabulous sum for such a feral freak inspired some very strenuous work

and the bears sought refuge in the thickets where the berry crop provided a feast no less welcome to the accommodating appetite.

An especial delight is the Husham berry, its tart freshness never failing to make the busy traveler, be he biped or quadruped, loiter by the roadside. Now the bushes were bending low under the weight of the thickly clustered little berry, and Mother Meerhique, with her big, loose foreclaws, swept the fruit en masse into the open mouth, and the red juice, which produces native beer, made the fat pile high, layer on layer, on the bear's croup. The white cub soon became an adept pupil in this sort of browsing.

The hunters were loath to desert the river, where the fishing bear must of necessity occasionally expose himself to snap shots from across the water, and take their chances in the thickets where they could punch meehique in the ribs with their rifles easier than they could see him. Mother bear took particular care that no projectiles should spoil her heavy pelage, and fed noiselessly, mostly in the dark of the moon, always moving against the wind and sniffing the air for the presence of danger; and so kept the white cub silent and close by her side. The long and faithful search was in vain, and many hunters returned home disappointed. Many bears were slain, but the white cub had mysteriously disappeared and no human eye ever afterward beheld it. Since then many bears have come and gone in "Get 'em Easy Land," but there has never been seen but one white cub.

It has been suggested that, in its natural development, the white cub's eccentric pelage changed to a normal color and the owner became indistinguishable from its kind; hence its sudden and unaccountable disappearance. There remains nothing but the fading tradition, a version of which Bert Williams or Grant White will probably relate to you, if love of adventure ever takes you up Bridge River in British Columbia.—Brent Altsheiler, in Field and Stream.

## HABITS OF THE SALMON

As I have previously stated, salmon do not take a fly for food, though possibly they would swallow it if the leader were not attached. It is my opinion, however, that it would be disgorged in nine cases out of ten, even if it were a live fly, for I think they rise for sport and because of their habit when in salt water of snapping up anything eatable that comes their way. It seems to me that when large salmon rise and then, without apparent reason, fall to take the fly, it is because upon close inspection with their keen sight and instinct, they discover the frail leader attached and "smell a rat." At any rate, the greater portion of them do this way, or at least that has been my experience. However I long since came to the conclusion that it is never wise to make positive statements concerning the habits of animals, birds or fish, for only too often they will be truthfully contradicted by some other close observer. Even the lower animals seem to have individuality.

A naturalist can, of course, speak with authority in a general way and give facts so far as that is possible for fallible man.

A great many writers claim that all species of the king salmon of the Pacific die after reproduction in fresh water. As I have never had the opportunity to study them, I cannot contradict the statement, but if it is true, I would like to have some authority on Pacific Coast salmon explain the great variation in the size and weights of salmon running various rivers each year.

The quinnat salmon in the Columbia river has an average weight of twenty-two pounds, but those weighing seventy-five pounds or even one hundred are occasionally taken. It seems impossible to me that these great fish are of the same age as those weighing from ten pounds up.

It seems more probable that they are fish that have spawned nearer the salt water than others, and so have avoided the awful life-giving struggle of ascending to the headwaters of the stream hundreds of miles inland. I should also be pleased to know if the Pacific Coast salmon, were they caught near the mouth of the river and stripped of their eggs, would live and return to sea. It seems to me that some of the salmon must fail to spawn some years or else that some of them do survive the spawning period, and I shall cling to the latter theory until convinced by stronger proof than I have yet been able to secure.—D. J. Hart in Outdoor Life.

## THE DECAY OF DINING

Many of us lunch not, neither do we dine. At a recent cookery exhibition held in Paris much space was devoted to uninviting biscuits, tablets, and powders, which posed as substitutes for nearly every kind of food and combined unpleasantly the kitchen and the chemist's shop.—London Graphic.

## ROOSEVELT-TAFT

An English correspondent has discovered that the rifle which stood in the corner of the office of the President of the United States all through the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, has disappeared and in its place is a bookcase filled with law books. In a few words, that seems to be a very good summary of the difference in the characters of the two men. President Taft is no "mollycoddle," but he prefers a golf club and a law book to a rifle and a "big stick" when he goes out after "mal-effects of great wealth."

# PLANTS

## In the Garden

This is the time of year when the amateur gardener feels that he is entitled to swing in the hammock under the vine of his tree and enjoy the fruits of his more or less laborious exertions during the spring and early summer months. He should not, however, listen to the voice of indolence. If he wants to realize the full benefit and all the enjoyments of a suburban life, he must keep at it, perhaps, with the same vigor and enthusiasm as he has been doing, but there are ways to keep down, the surface of the soil requires to be kept in a loose condition to prevent capillary action from drying out the earth around the roots of the plants. This must also exercise eternal vigilance in combating the insect life which feeds on it, and must keep the ravages of the currant worm.

Nothing is more distressing than to have a choice rose suddenly wither and a beautiful bloom suddenly weather, and upon examination to find that the tender young shoots are infested with insect pests; or to discover that the bush is being ruined by mildew. One may also discover that the beautiful crop of currants he has been contemplating converting into jelly are beginning to prematurely ripen and drop from the bushes from the ravages of the currant worm. These things are very annoying, and cannot always be altogether prevented, but by exercising a little care and discretion, one can to a very large extent remedy existing evils. There are numerous insecticides and other devices which make it an easy matter for followers of the simple life to overcome many of the obstacles encountered in managing a small garden. Also during the summer months we often have one or more dry spells when it seems as if vegetation would scorch. Then we do our best with hose and water-can, but it is laborious work at best.

A little tonic at this time will do the plants a world of good. Get a good complete plant food or plain nitrate of soda. A teaspoonful or two of these put into a gallon of water will act like magic on the poor wilted growth.

If you have window boxes this food should be given once a month all summer long. The boxes hold so little earth that the plants very soon use all the food there is and must then live on what they get from air and water. Hanging baskets require the same care.

Manure water is as good as any of the fertilizers and may be made by suspending a bag of manure in a barrel of water. This, of course, is unpleasant to use, whereas the fertilizers do not have any.

When watering your plants soak them every two or three days rather than wetting them a little each day. By just wetting the surface you merely make the roots come up for the water, where the sun of the following day will burn them; if you give much water these roots will go down after it. A good soaking can be given with perfect safety in the hottest sunlight, but a sprinkling in sunlight will burn the foliage because the evaporation is so rapid.

If you cannot soak your plants, it may be just as well to wash the leaves down at evening, especially if they are covered with dust. A plant breathes through its leaves and does not thrive if they are dust-coated. It is better to apply the foods directly to the roots of the plants, and for this purpose the rose spray can be unswerving from the watering can. As a rule, the foods do not hurt the foliage, but it is just as wise not to run any risks.

The Use of the Hoe. It's easy, very easy, to save doctor's bills, green grocers' bills and achieve success at one and the same time by simple and very inexpensive means.

Our forefathers' garden plot standard, the hoe, will serve the purpose admirably. The hoe is a simple implement of simple form will do wonders to human nature as well as for plant growth, and it is a prime requisite with it daily for even ten days will be most convincing of its great value.

Outdoor life is a pleasure, and a pleasure for human health and, therefore, for happiness. The hoe brings back, chest and arm muscles into exercise, and hence invigorates and strengthens the very portions of human anatomy which the average business man seldom uses, though he is kept in motion virtually to keep in good condition. It furthermore induces circulation, strengthens the heart and opens the pores.

For plant life the hoe is a wonderful exhilarator and benefactor. It need not be plunged deep into the soil, but should be drawn just below the surface. This requires but trifling strength or energy and accomplishes much.

The crust on the earth is thus broken and air, light and water are free to penetrate, and convey to the roots what the plant needs. Hoisting thus slightly done checks the loss of moisture from the earth by breaking up the channels of its escape; and because of the open condition, the soil absorbs and holds not only rainfall, but dew as well.

## Five Months of Bloom for Roses

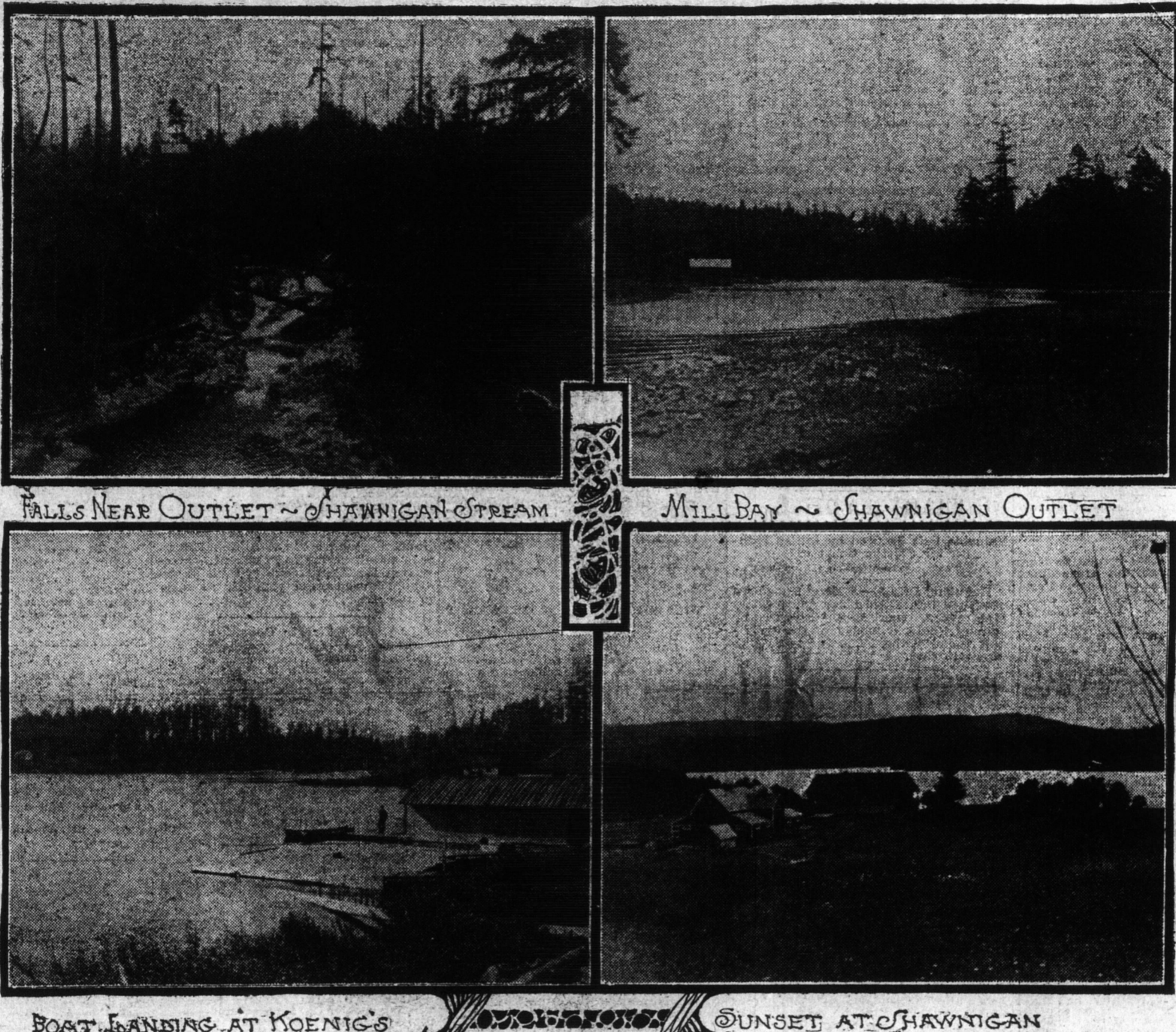
Among the host of roses there are a score or so that rank amongst the choicest and most popular of summer flowering climbers, yet somehow the word "roses" does not conjure up these vines. Among them we get wide range of bright colors with pleasing fragrance, and with the fact that they are roses. There is a subtle charm in that alone, and when the ease of cultivation is considered, it is scarcely a wonder that they are not more commonly esteemed.

In recent years the introduction of many hybrid climbing roses has served to direct attention to the possibilities of this class of plants for pillars, and for the garden. Some of these newer kinds have special merit, but the older ones are by no means to be forgotten. One now has climbing roses in flower continuously from June to October, inclusive.

There are three distinctly marked groups of climbing roses.

1. Multiflora, flowering in June.  
2. Setigera, flowering in June.  
3. Wichuriana, flowering from July to September.

The last named group has become available only since 1888, and some of its more recent hybrids promise to extend the season of bloom right up to frost. The hybrid roses are very active in blending varieties of these three groups so that the lines of dis-



used to catch flying fish. Of special interest as compared with these are some gorges of exactly similar shape, used locally in Essex to catch flat fish; these consist of thorns cut from a blackthorn, to which a piece of string is attached.

The best made, and by far most beautiful, hooks are meant to be used without bait, after the fashion of spoon baits. The part which attracts the fish is cut from the pearl shell, or iridescent haliotis; in the former case the entire hook is sometimes cut from a solid piece of this material. More often, however, the

fitting of the various parts of the composite hooks and the bindings by which these parts are held together, and when it is reflected that every piece has been cut from the solid and bored without the aid of any metal instrument, it will be realized that the manufacture of a single hook demanded not only great skill, but the expenditure of a vast amount of time and labor. The lines are evenly plaited of vegetable fibre, usually cocoon; but it is evident that, though primitive man fished far off, he certainly did not fish fine. However, they are very strong, and, as all fishing was for the

on the part of the native hunters. Prospectors threw aside the quartz hammer, the miners deserted the shaft, and the Indian bucks abandoned the chase of the "mowich" to engage in the pursuit. The salmon run was on and the big fish were making the long journey from the sea to their mountain Mecca, where they were to lay their eggs and give up life after four years' existence. The dead fish floated ashore and made a piteous banquet for "meehique," as the siwash called the bear, but the watch for the white cub by the water side was so vigilant that the rivers were deserted

# Imperial Press May Result in Wireless News Service

In view of the Imperial Press Conference it is interesting to summarize the actual accomplishments of some of the more important wireless telegraph services in respect of the distribution of news, and as regards the total amount of the daily despatches at a busy station. For a proof of the importance which wireless telegraphy has now attained in journalism we have the statement of the chairman of Reuters Telegram Co., that "the greatest journalistic coup of the year was the news received at Melbourne by wireless telegraphy from Suva (Fiji) on the afternoon of the 17th inst. About two-thirds of this total consists of ordinary Press telegrams transmitted to The Times and other European journals by their American correspondents, and to two American journals by their correspondents in Europe. As it well-known, The Times was the first journal to take advantage of the new means of Transatlantic communication, and when the Marconi company has obtained the direct private connections between New York and London and the terminal stations of the long wireless section which are promised in the future, a further development will, no doubt, take place.

About 100 words of Press news daily transmitted by the Marconi company belong to that special preserve of wireless in which no cable or other form of telegraph has power to compete—i. e., the transmission of news to ships at sea. The Cunard Daily Bulletin is now a journal of some years' standing, and is remarkable in that it is published simultaneously at a greater number of publishing offices than any other morning journal, and that these offices are frequently as much as 3,000 miles apart. Its contemporary the Marconi Atlantic Daily News, has commenced a career on board vessels of other lines, and will shortly have even a larger number of local editions than the other journal. A similar daily service of from 400 to 500 words of news is sent out by the German station at Norddeich to six or seven passenger vessels, and to the ships of the German navy.

As regards actual telegraphic work done, these ship news services cannot be measured merely by the words transmitted, nor even directly by the words received, and this latter sum may be an indefinitely large multiple of the former. It is naturally not implied by this that the message increases in length as it travels outward, but simply that it may be received simultaneously at each of an indefinitely large number of independent receiving stations, for the wireless transmitter has the power, not possessed by any other long-distance telegraph, of transmitting as easily to a thousand stations as to one. Thus, though 400 words of European news only are sent out from the Marconi station at Clifden during an hour each night, while a similar amount of American news is distributed from their station at Cape Cod during a later hour, the matter is received independently on fifteen or twenty vessels, the total number of words thus recorded amounting to about 10,000 per night.

This is a new type of electric telegraphy for which no descriptive name as yet exists. It is not multiplex in the ordinary sense, for the term usually means the simultaneous transmission of several different messages over the same line, while this is the transmission of the same message simultaneously over an unlimited number of lines. Both systems are obviously more economical in time and cost than single transmission. Since a large amount of general news, market prices of commodities and stocks, and Parliamentary information is now published in almost every morning journal, it is clear that the wireless distribution of news is quite as feasible on land as on sea. In the outlying parts of the Empire, not as yet covered by the intricate network of wires to be found in the mother country, "wireless" will provide a simpler and far more direct means of news distribution and intercommunication. It is proof against frosts, snowstorms, and forest fires, which play such havoc with wire lines in unfrequented districts; thus even in such a climate as Alaska the wireless section of the telegraphic line of communications has proved, by several years of uninterrupted work, its superiority to every other form of communication.

The actual speed of transmission, or number of words sent per minute, which in the early experimental stations was naturally low, is now as high as is usual on land lines. Even at so large a station as Glace Bay, where the current to be dealt with at each make or break has an energy of several hundred horse power, despatches have been sent across the Atlantic at a rate of over 35 words per minute. Over shorter distances much higher speeds have been attained. Thus speeds of 70 and even 80 words per minute have been reached in transmission between the post office stations of Hunstanton and Skegness. Even higher speeds than this are said to have been obtained by the Poulson apparatus, in private trials, by the use of a photographic recorder of special type.

The bulk of matter dealt with daily by a shore station near an important trade route has now reached very considerable dimensions, and often calls for the work does not come steadily, but in a rush while each passing vessel is within range. The figures for the Marconi station at Crookhaven, near Cape Clear—a typical one of its kind—on two occasions during last month amounted to nearly 1,800 words per day, the exact figures being 1,785 on April 11 and 1,789 on the 17th. This is equivalent in amount to about 150 sixpenny inland telegrams per day, and when it is remembered that these were dealt with in batches with blank intervals between, the capabilities of a modern wireless station will be more fully realized.

Across virgin forest, snowfield, and desert, wireless telegraphy now provides a means of communication unequalled in trustworthiness. It is less costly, both in capital expenditure and upkeep, than wire or cable, and possesses the immense advantage over these that each station is self-contained, so that nothing can interrupt communication except the destruction of the station itself.





# A Beautiful Array of Ladies' Trimmings Millinery Goes On Sale at July Reductions



Hats for all faces, at prices to meet every purse. Coupled with the season's latest and most becoming styles are the predominating features of this grand July event. Tuesday, we intend making one grand sweep in our Millinery Department. Most noteworthy among these are the two lines of beautifully trimmed millinery which we have marked at \$2.50 and \$5.00. These are but a third of their usual value, so that it is needless to state that they will clear quickly. Included in these are importations direct from the leading fashion centres of the world in exquisite styles, shapes and color combinations, including a goodly number of pattern hats. Then, too, there are fascinating creations made by our own clever

milliners, which reflect great credit as to their skill in designing beautiful millinery. It would only make it monotonous reading for us to describe them individually; it simply remains for you to come and see them and judge for yourself their real worth. A specially attractive line specially priced for quick clearance at our July Sale at

YOUR CHOICE

**\$5.00**

YOUR CHOICE

**\$5.00**

**\$2.50** Fifty Stylishly Trimmings Hats to Clear at \$2.50 Each, Tuesday **\$2.50**  
Two dollars and fifty cents will go a long way in the way of getting big values for little money in Millinery. This lot includes about fifty of most exquisite style and beauty, considering the price. There are Hats in this assortment that we sell usually at prices ranging to three times the amount we are asking for them at this sale, which is.....

## Ladies' Smartly-Tailored Convert Coats, Reg. \$10 to \$12, for \$6.75

Fine workmanship and snappy styles are the predominating features of these splendid garments, coupled with high grade materials in tans and blacks, will make these clear quickly. They are hip length and are to be had Tuesday at nearly half price.....**\$6.75**

COMPARISON IS THE ONLY TRUE TEST OF VALUE. COME IN, COMPARE GOODS AND PRICES, THEN BUY

## July Sale Bargains From the Shoe Department

During the past few days crowds of enthusiastic purchasers have taken advantage of the marvellous values being offered in this department in shoes of all kinds, and if you have not been one of the lucky money-savers act promptly and investigate these offerings.

- BOYS' BOOTS AND OXFORDS, regular values to \$2.50 for .....**\$1.75**
- BOYS' TAN RUSSIAN CALF BLUCHER BOOTS, Goodyear welts, sizes 11 to 13, regular \$2.50. July Sale .....**\$1.75**
- BOYS' CHOCOLATE KID BLUCHER CUT BOOTS, stout soles, sizes 11 to 13, regular \$2.50. July Sale .....**\$1.75**
- BOYS' TAN CALF BLUCHER OXFORDS, sizes 11 to 13, regular \$2.50. July Sale .....**\$1.75**
- BOYS' PATENT COLT BLUCHER BOOTS, broad toes, sizes 11 to 13, regular \$2.50. July Sale .....**\$1.75**

WINNING NUMBERS ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE SHOE DEPARTMENT

## Visit the Tea Room

When, after a hard day's shopping you feel fatigued or weary, do not forget our Cozy Tea Room on the third floor. Nothing more refreshing than a nice cup of tea, light lunches are also served, also delicious ice cream. Take elevator to third floor.

There is rest and refreshment for the weary at our Tea Rooms—Third Floor



## Our Whitewear Section Offers Many Saving Opportunities During Our July Sale

A better opportunity was never afforded to get good, sensible Under Muslins than at the present time, and it will pay you handsomely to watch every issue, as we will be offering new items from time to time at radical reductions and low prices.

### Ladies' Cambric Night Dresses, \$1.00

A specially fine line of Ladies' Cambric Nightdresses are on sale for Tuesday's selling. The exceptional high quality of these materials will appeal to every lady of taste who wishes a nightdress that will last. Then, too, the numerous pretty styles are sure to make them sell quickly. Specially priced for July selling at .....**\$1.00**

### Ladies' White Cambric Skirts, \$1.25

This is matchless news indeed, for to be able to purchase beautiful Cambric Skirts at this price. They are made of extra fine quality cambric, beautifully embroidered, with eyelet embroidery 12 and 14 inches deep, priced specially for quick selling at only .....**\$1.25**

### Ladies' Overall Aprons, Extra Special, 50c

There will certainly be a rush Tuesday morning for these. They are made of fine English Ginghams and Prints. Tuesday .....**50c**

### Nainsook Corset Covers Priced at 50c

Fascinating styles, that are sure to please the most exacting are to be found in this specially fine assortment, and if in need of a pretty corset cover, you will never regret coming in and looking through them. An efficient staff is always at your service to see that you leave the store satisfied, but we wish to strongly emphasize the value you receive in corset covers at.....**50c**

## Dress Goods at Half Price at Our July Sale

- Striped Batiste, regular 50c, for .....**25c**
- FANCY STRIPED BATISTE DRESS GOODS, extra good quality, in light grounds and stripes, regular price 50c. July Sale Price, per yard .....**25c**
- Striped Mohair, regular 50c, for .....**25c**
- STRIPED MOHAIR, in grey and fawn grounds and colored stripes, exceptionally good bargain, regular price 50c. July Sale, per yard .....**25c**

## Men's Oxford and Print Shirts Reg. \$1.50, for \$1.00

No man ever looks over an opportunity where there is a saving of 30 per cent, and that's what we are offering at this sale of Men's Shirts. This line is in Oxfords and Prints, in tans, blues, mauves, and greys, some with pleated bosoms, in fancy designs, also a number of the much desired coat styles, regular price \$1.50. July Sale .....**\$1.00**

## Men's White Dimity Underwear, Reg. 65c, for 25c

A splendid line of Men's Fine White Dimity Underwear is offered in this sale! They are specially fine quality, the shirts have short sleeves, open coat style, while the drawers are knee length, regular price 65c. July Sale Price.....**25c**

NO MATTER WHERE YOU CAST YOUR EYES, BARGAINS GREET YOU.

## Remember Our Hair Dressing Parlors

Are situated on the third floor, annex, where it will be to your advantage to consult Madame Russell about the best style to wear your hair, to suit you. Madame Russell is also a specialist in chiropody work and manicuring. She also makes a specialty of the much desired Dutch cut for children.



There is rest and refreshment for the weary at our Tea Rooms—Third Floor

## Ladies' Summer Costumes---a New Lot Marked Down at \$8.10

Have you a Summer Costume yet? If not, do not overlook these. Every day belated shipments of summer goods put in appearance, and are opened up and put on sale as soon as possible. We intend not to carry a single bit of summer apparel over, hence the remarkably low prices. These are made of fine cotton and linen, in colors of white, helio, blue, etc., beautifully lace trimmed in loose, semi-fitting, cutaway styles and mannish effects, which are fine examples of the style artists' efforts, in pleasing Dame Fashion. July Sale Price for Tuesday .....**\$8.10**

**DAVID SPENCER, LTD.**

VOL. 1. NO. 264

## 'GOOD ROADS' IS THEIR SLOGAN

More Than One Hundred Delegates From All Parts of Continent Guests of Local Government

### FIRST GATHERING OF ITS KIND

Samuel Hill, President of Washington State Association Chosen President—Party Leaves for Seattle

One hundred and twenty champions of public street and road improvement, from all parts of the United States and Canada, with a few from France, Great Britain and even the Philippines and Hawaiian Islands thrown in for good measure are today being entertained by Premier McBride and the members of the Provincial Government, assisted by Mr. F. C. Gamble, public works engineer, and Mr. R. M. Palmer, of the Bureau of Publicity, in dispensing British Columbia hospitalities. The party, accompanied by their lady relatives in many cases, arrived from Seattle this morning, and constitute the majority of the delegates to the first American Congress of Road-Builders, which is now holding its sessions in the Exposition City. The visitors, whose work is of the highest importance in the permanent development of the United States and Canada, form a good-looking, alert and "beautifully" bedecked assembly, their badge of green and gold identifying them from the common throng. The few hours at disposal today are devoted to pleasure, although in their auto tour of Victoria and its environs this morning, under the pleasant leadership of the bride, they have been able to see something of the roads that make Victoria famous.

There are many State and local good roads associations throughout the United States and Canada, but this is the first occasion upon which the interested champions of the Good Roads movement from all over the continent have been brought together for a helpful comparison of notes. Permanent and practical organization is the result, and it was fitting that Mr. Samuel Hill, the president of the Washington State Good Roads Association, and the moving spirit in the convention arrangements, should have been chosen president of the present organization. The selection of other officers has yet to be made.

During the convention, the business sessions of which opened on Monday last, a great variety of interesting and authoritative papers have been read, and able addresses delivered, all of which have been fully reported. The transcript is to be carefully edited and will constitute a text-book of the greatest value on good roads questions. The book will be generally distributed to all interested, in the United States and Canada, and will form an encyclopedia of information on every question affecting the building and maintenance of city streets and country roads, bridges, sidewalks, etc.

One of the striking and most valuable contributors to the convention information has been Mr. E. Purching, County Surveyor of Nottinghamshire, England, who on Wednesday dealt with "Portland cement. Its

(Continued on Page 2)

## THE NEWS OF TODAY

- More detachments of Russian expedition from Bokaland at Enzella.
- Joe Menard, Roseland miner, beaten and robbed in Spokane.
- Seventeen-year-old girl suicides in Washington State.
- Earthquake shock in India.
- The King on national defence.
- Fireman drowned at Fort William, Ont.
- New York woman shot by burglar.
- Bride misses boat that was to take her to altar and Mr. Bishop comes to rescue.
- Larry Mooney is allowed his freedom.
- Operatic Songsters ready for simple life.
- Good Roads delegates visiting Victoria today.
- General Reyes is not worrying over revolution in Colombia.
- Chinese princes ordered to pray for rain.
- C. & E. train jumps track, injuring four.
- Japanese fortifying Mukden.
- Troops leave Halifax for Cape Breton strike district.