

BULLET ENDS LIFE OF NEW ARRIVAL

Thomas Mullahy, Found Dead in Room at Rock Bay Hotel, With a Revolver Grasped in His Hand

Lying on his bed in his room at the Rock Bay hotel, with a bullet wound in the forehead and a revolver grasped in the right hand, the dead body of Thomas Mullahy, a recent arrival in the city, was discovered yesterday morning at 10 o'clock by the landlady of the hotel...

LARGE TIMBER DEAL

Vancouver Timber and Trading Company Buys Extensive Holdings on Vancouver Island

VANCOUVER, Aug. 31.—The Vancouver Timber and Trading Company has closed a deal with the Red Cliff Lumber Company of Duluth for the purchase of some 20,000 acres of crown granted timber lands on Vancouver Island.

LOCAL GUNNERS IN FIRST PLACE

Capt. J. C. Harris and Canadian Gun Team, Including Victorians, Win Coast Defence Contests in England

Victory was achieved by the Canadian gunners in the most remarkable manner. Captain Harris and Sergeant Gordon and Gunner Penketh, of the Victoria Battery, were the victors in the contest...

OBJECT TO SUNDAY WORK

City Council Requested to Put Stop to All Unnecessary Labor on Sabbath

Complaining of the fact that recently manual labor has been carried on by contractors' employees on Sundays, principally in connection with the Dalas Road sea wall and the rock crusher on Belleville street at the rear of the Empress Hotel, a petition signed by nearly 200 persons has been presented to the city council...

MINING PROGRESS IN REVELSTOKE DISTRICT

Great activity in the Revelstoke mining district is reported by experts who have recently visited that section of the province, the discoveries reported being of the most varied as well as important character. At Arrowhead, twenty-six miles south of Revelstoke, and the lake port of the C. P. R., valuable marble quarry has lately been opened up by Mr. E. M. Jagran and associates...

EXCURSIONS FOR EXHIBITION WEEK

Steamer Princess Mary Will Make Special Trip from Vancouver, Reaching Here Saturday Morning

Never were the prospects brighter for record attendances at the Victoria exhibition, which opens next Tuesday and continues until Saturday night, than is the case this year.

MOROCCO QUESTION

French Ambassador Takes Fresh Instructions to Berlin—Belgium Takes Precautions

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The Moroccan situation, with the return of M. Cambon to Paris, has been discussed in instructions from the French government, entered upon a new stage which it is hoped will be decisive.

JOHN W. GATES' WILL

Millionaire Did Not Distract Ability of His Son to Handle Great Wealth

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 31.—John W. Gates did not leave his millions to be held in trust. He did not fear, as reported, that his son, Charles Gates, might imperil others who had invested on the elder Gates' advice.

NANAIMO ACCIDENTS

Two Men Injured While Blasting for Ditch—Mistake Made in Name of Mine Victim

CIVIC AID FOR INDIGENT FAMILIES

Mayor Has Scheme to Assist Mothers of Children When Adequate Means of Upbringing are Wanting

Now that Mayor Morley has induced the city council to appoint a commission to investigate and report upon the present high cost of living with particular reference to the price of foodstuffs with the evident object of, if the city can legally do so, to force a reduction in such articles, his worthiness is again in the limelight with another proposition which the council will be called upon to consider tonight.

RESTORATION OF KASLO AND SLOCAN

Plans Outlined Some Months Ago to be Followed and Road to be Placed in Operation Soon

The restoration and operation of the Kaslo and Slocan railway will be proceeded with by the Kaslo syndicate in accordance with the plan outlined and decided upon some months ago, despite the arrangement made by the C. P. R. for building between Three Forks and the Lucky Jim mine, is announced by those interested in the resumption which means so much to Kaslo and the mining area traversed by the short line in question.

STRIKE OF CARPENTERS ON GOVERNMENT WORK

Men Sought in Vancouver to Take Places of Those Who Want Eight-hour Day at Digby Island

Prince Rupert newspapers tell of the strike of the carpenters on the government work at the new marine and fisheries station being built under contract for the Ottawa government at Digby Island, near Prince Rupert.

AVIATOR KILLED

Forced by Unreasonable Crowd to Attempt Flight With Partially Disabled Aeroplane

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Russian correspondent of the Jewish World describes an alleged campaign by the government to drive the Jews out of commerce and industry. He asserts that government agents everywhere are active in their endeavors to kill off trading by the Jews. In one case, he says, a Jewish firm gave the lowest tender for a large contract. One of Premier Stolypin's agents immediately stepped in and offered to do the work at considerable loss.

WILSON'S Fly Pads

kill all the flies and the disease germs too.

Fall Opening in Our Juvenile Departments

How well we have bought for our Juvenile Departments for autumn and winter, can be plainly seen here today.

Children's Dresses, Frocks, Wraps and Chapeaux for the Infants, as shown by "Campbell's" possess a thoroughly little Parisian "chic" of their own—that "get away," so to speak, from everything of the hackneyed or "ordinary type" is splendidly displayed here.

On and After Labor Day (Monday) we shall be Open till 6 p.m., Labor Day, of course, we shall be Closed

The Fashion Centre Campbell's The Fashion Centre

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S. Railway Yet Reach

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The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.00
To the United States 2.00
Payable in advance.
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE PROPOSED DRY DOCK

Mr. Templeman made a brave effort to score a point in favor of his government because it has agreed to subsidize a dry dock at Esquimalt which is to be 900 feet long. So that we may not lay ourselves open to the charge of misquoting him, we will give his own words as reported in his own paper with all the emphasis that black type can give them. After speaking of the dimensions of the proposed dock he said:

If the dock were only to be occupied by mercantile vessels it would be hardly necessary to go to the enormous expense which the construction of a dock of those dimensions would entail. This is a naval dock, for use by vessels of the navy as well as by merchantmen, and the subsidy would not have been granted at the present time if it were not for the fact that Esquimalt is a naval station, that a portion of the Canadian navy is going to be stationed here, and that it was necessary that we should provide for the future. (Cheers.) The dock will be of sufficient capacity to accommodate two Dreadnoughts.

We fear that Mr. Templeman is not any more in touch with naval matters than with military matters. He seems to have been under the impression that the navy yard constituted the defences of Esquimalt and to have quite forgotten the fact that the Work Point Garrison and the fortifications were taken over by the government of which he is a member five years ago. He also seems to have been under the impression that Mr. George Phillips, who was in charge of the navy yard for the Admiralty, was in charge of the garrison and the fortifications. All this must have sounded very strange to the people of Esquimalt. He is equally unfortunate in his allusion to the proposed dry dock. He seems in this case to be under the impression that a 900-foot dock would be unnecessary for the use of the commercial marine, and would only be needed by Dreadnoughts.

Will Mr. Templeman regard it as an impertinence if we suggest to him what every one else in all the wide world is supposed to know already, that is that the only use there is for a dry dock 900 feet long and 100 feet wide is to accommodate the leviathans of the mercantile marine?

Will he also pardon us if we ask him to suggest some possible emergency in which two Dreadnoughts would be likely to seek a dry dock at Esquimalt at the same time?

May we remind him that his government has never so much as indicated the most remote intention of ever building even one Dreadnought anywhere, not to speak of two at Esquimalt?

May we also tell him that the whole squadron which the naval programme provides for this coast could be put in the proposed dry dock at the same time?

In view of the facts set out in these questions is it not absurd for Mr. Templeman to claim that the subsidizing of the B. C. Marine Railway to build a dock 900 feet long, which will not be a "naval" dock as he says, is a guarantee that naval vessels are to be built here, for the gravamen of the complaint against his government is that no ships will be built here? We asked him why his government has not taken the steps necessary to ensure the building of warships here, and he answered that his government has subsidized a private company to build a great commercial dry dock, which he seems to imagine is to be a naval dock.

We wish that Mr. Templeman had felt able to go further than he did in this matter and give the public something in the nature of a guarantee that the proposed dry dock will be constructed. He was very careful not to do this. We were not exactly promised, but were led to expect a shipyard employing the 4,000 men in building vessels for the Canadian Navy, we are asked to accept as a substitute a promise of aid to a dry dock to be built by a private company, a promise that has yet to be supplemented by action.

THE ELECTION.

It is stated that Sir Wilfrid Laurier welcomed the opportunity afforded him by the action of the Conservatives of appealing to the people with reciprocity as a campaign issue. Whether or not the Prime Minister is a statesman may be a matter upon which opinion will differ, but no one will dispute that he is an exceedingly astute politician. He watches the current of events as keenly as any one, and perhaps more keenly than most people. He realized that in the order of things there would have to be an election following redistribution, and that this could not in decency be postponed later than 1912. He knew that when that election came on he would have to face the very unsavory record of his party. He realized that without him his party would be leader-

less and would of a certainty lose Quebec. We can easily believe that he was afraid of an excuse for dissolution. He had to choose between almost certain defeat for the Liberals in 1913 and the possible chance of victory in 1911, when he would himself be able to lead them for what will undoubtedly be the last time, unless indeed there shall be a Liberal majority so small on the 21st Inst. that a new election will have to be brought on as soon as possible. He saw in reciprocity an issue that would divert attention from the various reasons that can be advanced against his return to power. Hence while he was forced to dissolve the House, he really wanted to dissolve it, so that his last stand might be made upon a question which might be used to obscure all other issues. The electors will be exceedingly unwise to fall into this ingenious trap. They will make a great mistake if they permit the imaginary benefits of reciprocity to blind their eyes to the fact that a Liberal victory on September 21st means a continuation for another Parliamentary term of the misgovernment which has marked the record of the Liberal party.

You may believe or not believe that reciprocity will be of some commercial benefit to the country. You may believe or you may not believe that closer commercial relations with the United States will weaken our Canadian nationalism. But whatever your views may be on these points they ought not to influence you in any way upon the other issues, which as voters you are bound to take into consideration. What these other issues are we shall present from time to time and we have already presented some of them. Today we shall only draw attention to one of them, namely, the Laurier policy in respect to imperial affairs. There is no doubt that the leading figure among the over-seas representatives at the Imperial Conference was Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Neither is there any doubt that it was his idea of imperial development that dominated the Conference. No person, who has kept track of what transpired at that gathering, will dispute the proposition that the influence of the Canadian Prime Minister was directed against everything that seemed calculated to make for any closer unity of the Empire than now exists. The return of the Liberals to power means the endorsement of the Laurier brand of Imperialism, and he himself has been careful to deny that he is an Imperialist at all.

INTERPROVINCIAL TRADE

Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Conservative candidate at Calgary, discussing the reciprocity agreement made the following very important statement in a recent speech:

We have an enormous business with British Columbia; a tremendous business goes there every day, our elevators are filled with grain, our oats find there a ready market. Well, what has that got to do with it? I tell you what it has got to do with it. Do you know this, my friends, in the State of Oregon and Washington there is produced this year over forty million bushels of wheat and twenty million bushels of oats. Those oats lie here side by side with the Province of British Columbia; they have easy access to the Great Northern and other railways; they have water transportation from Seattle to Washington; they have a cheaper method of transportation than we have, and that market has been built up by the farmers of Southern Alberta and in that prosperity this city has shared, but it will be gone for ever.

It will be urged by the advocates of reciprocity that if Alberta cannot compete with Washington and Oregon in wheat and oats. It is only right that British Columbia should get the benefit of it. This might be true enough if Washington and Oregon were parts of the same country as British Columbia and Alberta are, but we venture to believe that the people of this province have no desire to build up the agricultural population of those states at the expense of the people of Alberta. It is infinitely more important to British Columbia to have Alberta prosperous than it is to have Washington and Oregon increase in prosperity. We can hope to do business with Alberta by sending our products into that province and by shipping merchandise there. It is of enormous importance to the British Columbia seaboard that the largest possible trade shall be developed with the great interior. Therefore, anything that will have a tendency to divert our trade to Washington and Oregon will of necessity have a great permanent and prejudicial effect upon our own cities. The consumer will think of these things. He will reflect that he not only wants to have a possible chance of getting some articles delivered to the wholesalers more cheaply than they are now delivered, for he will know that this by no means guarantees that they will be delivered more cheaply to him at his home. But more than all this, he will want to know if a policy, the sole recommendation of which is an unfounded assertion that he will be able to buy some things more cheaply, ought to be adopted, when he knows that its adoption will be a severe blow at the development of his own country.

Every person who has invested a dollar in real estate in this part of the province is deeply interested in the development of trade between the Coast and Alberta. The value of that real estate will not be enhanced by the building up of trade with Washington and Oregon. It will be enhanced by the development of trade with Alberta.

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THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO

A Paris despatch of August 23rd said that war with Germany is feared, and that the semi-official note that has been issued is very much in the nature of an ultimatum. The note declares that no settlement will be possible unless the claims of France in Morocco are placed upon such a footing that they can never be hereafter called in question and that Germany reduces her claims to a reasonable basis in Congo. The despatch goes on to say:

The secrecy surrounding the whole of the Franco-German conversations is regarded as ominous, and it is felt on all sides that the country is very near to war. The announcement that the great army manoeuvres in September are to be curtailed, one corps taking part in them instead of two, on account of the "foot-and-mouth" disease now prevalent among "French cattle," is regarded as highly significant. The French public are even more skeptical regarding the pretext offered by the British government of a "water shortage" for the total abandonment of the manoeuvres this year. Both statements are considered to be mere excuses to hide the fact that the armies are being kept ready for instant action. Throughout the country the addresses of deputies and senators at the general councils of the various departments have been read with the greatest interest. All sound a note of extreme gravity, and urge the necessity of firmness.

A similar stand is taken by the press, only its tone is still more emphatic. All the newspapers declare that the country does not intend to stand on the sidelines of the total abandonment of Germany, and that it is time her claims as to colonies are settled once and for all. This attitude of the press and political leaders, which is endorsed by the public all over the country, broods the hush of impatient suspense.

The French press assures the Prime Minister of united support from all sections of politics. Apparently the situation is still difficult, but a telegram of yesterday encourages the belief that Germany will yield.

THE TENDENCY OF TRADE

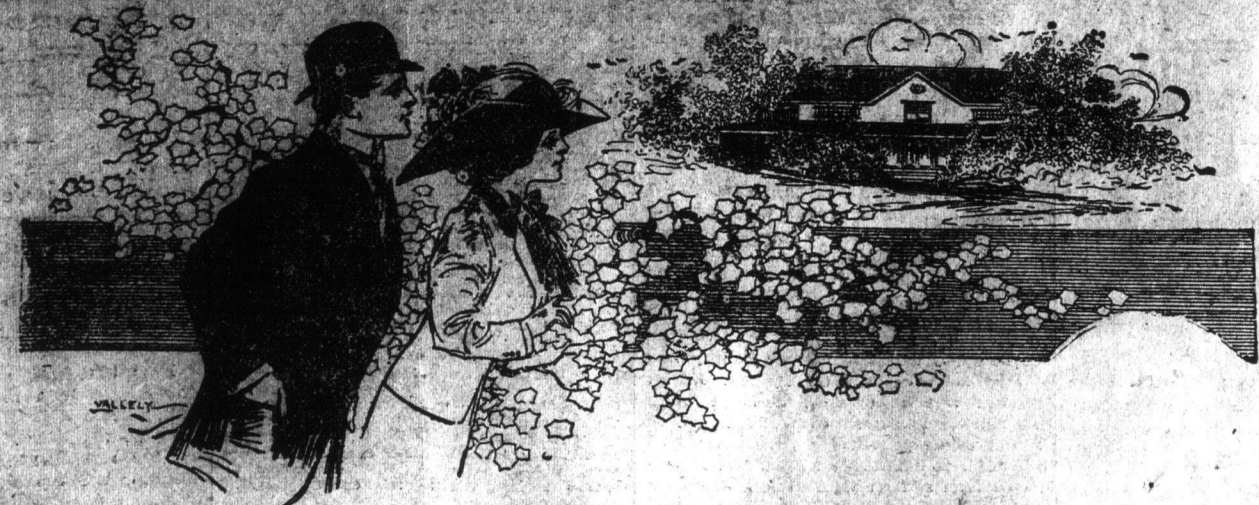
The local Liberal paper said last night: "Under the trade pact the tendency of trade will be for the consumer to buy from the nearest producer of foodstuffs and the producer to sell to the nearest consumer regardless of the international boundary." The same paper argues that the cost of living will be reduced in this province because the farmers of Washington and Oregon can supply us with foodstuffs. These farmers must be the "nearest producers" whom it has in mind. Now here is a proposition for it to deal with: If the farmers of Washington and Oregon are going to be able to send their produce into our market so cheaply that the cost of living will be reduced, how can the farmers in British Columbia hope to send their products into the United States and compete with the farmers of Washington and Oregon in their own dooryards? To state the case specifically: If an Oregon farmer can raise sheep and send them into Victoria and after paying the freight, sell them at such a price that their carcasses will cost the consumer in Victoria less than he can buy local mutton for, how can the local sheep-raiser hope to send his mutton into Oregon and compete with the mutton raised there?

Will the advocates of reciprocity tell us if they seriously contend that the farmers of Vancouver Island are going to be able to meet competition from Washington and Oregon by sending farm produce into those states and thereby offset the loss of the local market that they will be bound to suffer if the contention of our contemporary is correct? Those who favor reciprocity must surely take on side of the case or the other. If they contend that foodstuffs are lower in the United States and therefore they will be lower here, they cannot contend that we can send our higher products into the United States and sell them in competition with the cheaper products. We are neither admitting nor denying anything that our contemporary advances as to prices. That is a question with which we will deal in another way. We are now treating the argument advanced in support of reciprocity as quoted above, and we say that it answers itself.

We are being told that the provincial government has bartered away "thousands of acres of valuable timber to aliens." At last accounts the timber was yet in the province and cannot be removed from the province unless it is manufactured here. Meanwhile the people, who hold the right to cut the timber, are paying vast sums into the treasury of the province every year for the purpose of holding it. Not one acre of timber lands has been sold by the present provincial government.

Pleas Guilty of Murder

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1.—Walter Hopper today pleaded guilty to the murder of Grace Lyons of Grand Rapids, whom he threw overboard from the steamer Furitan, in Lake Michigan, and was sentenced to life imprisonment. Hopper expressed himself in favor of death penalty either by hanging or by dropping himself into the lake beside the girl he loved.

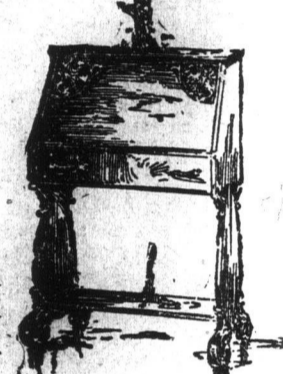


The Weiler Bros. Store Will Show You the Way to a Comfortable, Cosy Home of Your Own

Yes, indeed, your home—and just as you have thought it a thousand times. We can surely interest you. We have the most attractive, highest quality, lowest priced furniture to suit your PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHEN, etc. Every article exceedingly attractive and of real merit.

Don't you think that WEILER-BROS. can show you the way to your little home? Although all sales are now over, you can still continue to get Bargains at the QUALITY STORE.

An Unequaled Display of Ladies Secretaries and Writing Tables



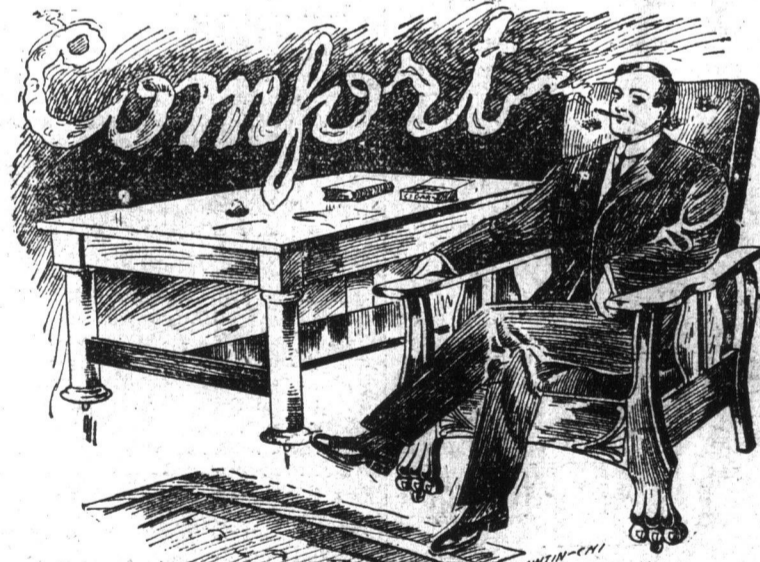
Our fourth furniture floor has at present the finest variety of Ladies' Secretaries, Writing Desks and Tables ever displayed in the West. The very latest designs are shown and the quality is of the highest. You'll enjoy inspecting these. They are beauties; here are a few:

- Lady's Secretary—Golden finish, with drop top and pigeon holes, with shelf underneath. Price \$6.50
- Lady's Secretary—Solid quarter cut oak, fumed finish, and shelf below and large centre drawer, drop top, pigeon holes and one small drawer inside. Price \$20.00
- Lady's Secretary—Solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, double drawers in centre and one large drawer below, pigeon holes and three small drawers. Very latest design. Price \$32.00
- Lady's Secretary—Solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, drop head, with one large drawer in centre, pigeon holes and one small drawer inside. Price \$15.00
- Lady's Secretary—Circassian walnut, with double drawer in centre and two small drawers on top, two small drawers and two pigeon holes, claw-shaped feet. Price \$38.00
- In Circassian Walnut, all carved, magnificent in design. Price \$75.00
- Lady's Secretary—Golden finish, drop top, with pigeon holes, book shelves below and above. Prices \$9.00 and \$8.00
- Lady's Secretary—Mahogany finish, serpentine shaped drawer in centre, drop head, pigeon holes, and one drawer inside \$13.00
- Lady's Writing Table—Solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, two large drawers and four small drawers. Price \$20.00
- Lady's Writing Table—Solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, with one large drawer, and letter pockets at either side, shelf below. Latest in design. Price \$20.00
- Lady's Writing Table—Solid quarter cut oak, fumed finish, with two drawers on one side and cupboard on other side, with drawer in centre. Top two small drawers and seven pigeon holes. Magnificent design. Price \$35.00
- Lady's Writing Table—Solid mahogany, one large centre drawer at top, pigeon holes and two doors to neat cupboard. Price \$35.00

Just arrived, beautiful assortment of

Luxury Chairs

See them on our Third Floor. They are great.



Luxury Chairs

The best that money can buy. Just arrived. Come and SAMPLE THEM.

They are the real thing for solid comfort.

HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINETS



THE HOOSIER SPECIAL SAVES MILES OF STEPS FOR TIRED FEET

When at the Exhibition Do Not Fail to See the Demonstration of the Famous Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet

One of the main features in our display at the exhibition next week is the demonstration of the famous Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet. The Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet gives you more for your money than any other cabinet. You will enjoy this special exhibit of ours. We would like to draw your attention to what goes with the Hoosier at no extra charge. Metal Flour Bin, with sliding glass panel and removable sifter, bin holds 55 pounds. Self-feeding Metal Sugar Bin, when scoopful is taken out, the same quantity drops down. Six Crystal Glass Spice Tins with aluminum lids. Crystal Tea and Coffee Jars, with aluminum lids. Hoosier Patent "Clock Face" Want List. Great Aluminum Sliding Work Table, larger and higher than a kitchen table, white wood cutting board for bread and meat. Metal Bread and Cake Box, Plate Rack, Sliding Shelf, Cupboard, large Compartment for pots and pans, cutlery, Linen Drawer, Handy Hooks, Copper Door Fasteners and Drawer Pulls.

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

WEILER BROS

The Home of High Quality

THE

"Why do you ask a correspondent any one knows space finiteness of space? but a logical inference locality. If we call the limit must separate which is not space pressed in language. Absence of space is the same as to infinity or an end."

There is not moving this line of thought there is a first Cause, Deity, or call it what in the Universe, it. The word Universe commonly employ things, and in a same thing as the "o" is pronounced means "the all." Latin "universitas from the words "verto" meaning "the earth all the time and in the same we see how the teple to the heaven.

But we are no apparent uniform stars, which we call with less all with telescopic apparatus. Ever since chell astronomers opinion that the moving in obedient which moves the stars and the great central orb of grandeur. Herschel's picture of the sun to one who could sit its motion; but ingressed far enough with definiteness of be established that planets are moving of about 12 miles goal of the journey in a straight line matter of surmise, motions as we are elliptical seems tion of the Sun an circular or elliptical.

But while it is space is limitless, shows that there are which stars are found in the sky in which find any indication. In other places the remoter distance that there may be are no stars. But speak with certainty could reach the scope with the able to detect, all to be a single star somewhere in the into which we look er than that upon. There seem to be the idea entertain number of the star efficient. If the n follow, even though their light would be we know is far before we may feel inconceivably num there is a limit to.

The position of visible Universe, be seen with even astronomy, seems The Milky Way also, the star really belonging to may be likened to sions are incompre up of all the stars distant nebulae for to question, but it well established, owners now think, to the Milky Way may be useful in the centre of Yates s where it intersect street. You will you seem separated further up the st know that if the enough they would end as a more or. You would know of the same system like the stella rows of light th tending in the sation was somewh the sides and ne you could disting dark spaces betw line of the lights and the whole ra would be a mass less brilliant. No in a great circle lights outside of "holes" or vacan

An Hour with the Editor

THE INFINITIES

"Why do you speak of infinite space?" asked a correspondent, and he adds that for all any one knows space may be limited. The infiniteness of space is not a demonstrated fact, but a logical inference. Space means room, not locality. If we can suppose a limit to space, the limit must separate it from something else which is not space. Such an idea may be expressed in language, but it cannot be grasped. Absence of space is simply unthinkable. It is the same as to infinity of time. Either a beginning or an end of duration is unthinkable.

There is not much to be gained by pursuing this line of thought, except to add that if there is a first Cause, a controlling Power, a Deity, or call it what you will that is immanent in the Universe, It or He must also be eternal. The word Universe has just been used. It is commonly employed to signify all material things, and in a sense it does. It signifies the same thing as the Greek words "to pan" (the "o" is pronounced as if it were "owe"), which means "the all." Our word comes from the Latin "universitas," which was a derivative from the words "unus" meaning "one," and "verto" meaning "I turn." To a spectator on the earth all the stars seem to turn at the same time and in the same direction, and from this we see how the term Universe came to be applied to the heavens.

But we are not obliged to infer from this apparent uniformity of motion that all the stars, which we can see with the naked eye, and much less all those that we can discern with telescopic appliances belong to one stellar system. Ever since the time of the elder Herschel astronomers have been inclined to the opinion that the stars which we see are all moving in obedience to the same law as that which moves the planets around the Sun, only the stars and the Sun are revolving around a great central orb of surpassing magnitude and grandeur. Herschel drew a somewhat fanciful picture of the Universe as it might appear to one who could stand outside of it and watch its motion; but investigation has not yet progressed far enough to enable any one to speak with definiteness on this point. It seems to be established that the Sun and its attendant planets are moving through space at the rate of about 12 miles a second, but what is the goal of the journey or whether it is circular or in a straight line must for the present remain a matter of surmise. The fact that such stellar motions as we are able to observe are circular or elliptical seems to be evidence that the motion of the Sun and its attendants is also in a circular or elliptical direction.

But while it is necessary to assume that space is limitless, the study of the heavens shows that there may be limits to the area over which stars are found. There are great "holes" in the sky in which the best appliances cannot find any indication of the existence of stars. In other places the stars seem to thin out at the remotest distances. Hence it is inferred that there may be a limit beyond which there are no stars. But on this point no one can speak with certainty, for it may be that if we could reach the remotest star which the telescope with the aid of photography has been able to detect, although there might not seem to be a single star beyond, yet there might be somewhere in the unfathomable empty depths into which we looked other groups even greater than that upon which we gaze nightly. There seem to be unanswerable objections to the idea entertained by some people that the number of the stars is infinite. One seems sufficient. If the number were infinite, it would follow, even though the light from each of them was infinitesimal, that the sum total of their light would be infinite brilliance, and this we know is far from being the case. Therefore we may feel assured that, no matter how inconceivably numerous the stars may be, there is a limit to their number.

The position of the earth in respect to the visible Universe, meaning by visible what may be seen with every appliance available to astronomy, seems to be approximately central. The Milky Way appears to be the stellar Universe, all the stars, including our own Sun, really belonging to it. This wonderful thing may be likened to a smoke ring. Its dimensions are incomprehensibly vast, and it is made up of all the stars. Whether or not the more distant nebulae form part of it may be open to question, but it seems to have been pretty well established, at least that is what astronomers now think, that all the stars do belong to the Milky Way. Perhaps an illustration may be useful in this connection. Stand in the centre of Yates street at night at the point where it intersects Broad and look up the street. You will observe that the lights near you seem separate from each other, but that further up the street they converge and you know that if the rows of light were long enough they would only appear at the extreme end as a more or less brilliant mass of light. You would know that all the lights were a part of the same system. This would be more nearly like the stellar universe if instead of two rows of light there were many rows all extending in the same direction and your position was somewhat near the centre. Towards the sides and near at hand in every direction you could distinguish individual lights with dark spaces between, but in the distance in the line of the lights there would be no "holes" and the whole range of vision in that direction would be a mass of light growing less and less brilliant. Now suppose your position was in a great circle of lights, surrounding a space in which there were no lights and without any lights outside of the ring, there would be "holes" or vacant places, and places where the

lights would seem to be few, other places where they would seem to be many and others where all the lights would be merged into a mass. This is just such an appearance as the Milky Way presents when it is properly charted.

As to the vastness of the stellar Universe we are again in the field of conjecture, although calculation can aid us to some extent. The result of such calculations and conjectures is that the most remote star of which anything is known may be 500 times 400,000 times as distant as the Sun is from the earth, and for the purpose of so indefinite a calculation the distance of the Sun may be placed at 100,000,000 miles. Therefore if you multiply 100,000,000 by 400,000 and the product by 500 you will reach a figure which may possibly be approximately the distance between the earth and the most remote star. This is a very rough measure of the depth of the stellar Universe in one direction, and it is probable as deep in the opposite direction; possibly it is as deep in all directions. In other words it may be a sphere having a diameter of 40,000,000,000,000 miles. It would take light 3,500 years to journey from the most remote star to the earth, supposing these figures to be correct. They may, however, be very much indeed within the mark; they are not at all likely to be beyond it. To show how wide a margin must be allowed in these calculations, we may mention that the latest estimate of the size of the star Sirius is that it may be either 10,000, or 100,000 times as great as the Sun. The above approximation of distance may likewise be very much indeed short of the actual facts. We will add that the total number of stars visible with the naked eye is about 5,000, and an observer can never see half of these at the same time.

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

After the death of Caracalla, Rome was for three days without an emperor. Various competitors craved the coveted though dangerous honor, but the choice of the Guards fell upon Macrinus. Of the administrative ability of this man there was no doubt, and it may be said with truth that to it he owed his downfall. Macrinus was a civilian, and on the only occasion when he was called upon to exhibit military qualities, he displayed indecision and cowardice. He saw the urgent necessity for reforms in the affairs of state, but lacked the strength of character to carry them into effect. In order to secure the favor of the soldiers, he brought before them his son, Diadumenianus, a youth of ten and of exceptionally attractive personality, and conferring upon him the title of Augustus, presented him as their future ruler. He also continued the extravagant pay and donatives which Caracalla had granted them. Towards the recruits he pursued a different course. Recognizing that he could not win safety to himself cut down the pay of the older Guards, he determined that the new force, which he thought it necessary to be raised to offset the Praetorians, should be placed on a footing less perilous to the state. This was a wise conclusion, but it was either reached too late to be possible of execution, or Macrinus lacked the ability to carry it out. The result was that profound discontent arose in the ranks of the recruits, and it would have broken out into open rebellion, if there had been a leader equal to the occasion. Macrinus might have been able to have accomplished his objects and given Rome what he ardently desired, a stable and equitable government, if it had not been for events, which seem more like the invention of some writer of romance than veritable history.

Mention has already been made of Julia, mother of Caracalla. This unhappy woman, who had seen one of her sons slain by the other, and the latter fall a victim to the assassin's knife, a woman who had risen from obscure origin to the highest place in the Empire open to one of her sex, broke down under her terrible anguish and sought refuge from it in suicide. Her sister Julia Maesia was made of sterner stuff. She was immensely rich and was banished from Rome to Antioch by Macrinus. She took with her her two daughters, Soaemias and Mamaea, each of whom was a widow with an only son. The son of the elder daughter was named Bassianus, and he, at his grandmother's suggestion, was consecrated to the ministry of high priest to the Sun. The chief temple of this cult was at Emesa, and thither the youth was sent. He is described as of a particularly handsome figure and exceedingly attractive in manner. He bore some resemblance to Caracalla, and his grandmother encouraged the belief that he was in point of fact a son of that emperor, although thereby she sacrificed the reputation of her daughter. At Emesa there was a large detachment of recruits, who were chafing under the severe restrictions imposed upon them by Macrinus. It was the custom of the soldiers to resort to the temple of the Sun, and there they would behold daily the elegant youth whom they were told would have been their emperor, if it were not that Macrinus had usurped his place. Julia Maesia caused money to be distributed freely among these men, and made it known that it was a gift from the young priest, who felt for them the compassion to which Macrinus was a stranger. She also caused the lad to assume the revered name of Antoninus. These things appealed to the restless and not very well treated garrison of Emesa, and in the year following the ascension of Macrinus to the imperial throne they formally proclaimed the young priest emperor. This was in the year 218. A proclamation was at once issued in which it was declared that

Antoninus, as he unhesitatingly called himself, had taken up arms to revenge his father's death and to relieve the soldiers from the oppression of Macrinus. It is to be remembered that the alleged father who was to be avenged was Caracalla, who was in point of fact his uncle. The proclamation produced a profound effect in all the camps of Syria, and the garrisons mutinied, slew their officers and declared for the Pretender. Macrinus at first treated the uprising with disdain, but when it grew more serious he advanced against the rebel forces with an army sufficient to overthrow them. For a time it seemed as if he would be successful. At a great battle near Antioch the Praetorian guards were driven back by the enemy, when Julia Maesia, Soaemias her sister and all their women attendants rushed into the fray and animated their soldiers with fresh courage. Even this would not have been sufficient, if the young Antoninus himself, had not for the first and only time in his life displayed the courage and capacity of a leader. He mounted his horse and sword in hand rushed upon the troops of Macrinus, while the enench Gannys suddenly displayed all the qualities of a successful general. The fate of the Empire thus hung in the balance, and it was then that the courage of Macrinus failed him. Instead of remaining on the field to take the victory which was waiting him, he was seized with sudden fear and fled precipitately. The Praetorians at once surrendered to Antoninus, and a few days later Macrinus and his son were put to death. Thus in a 20-days' campaign was the imperial crown gained by this audacious youth, on whose behalf the absurd pretence of legitimate heirship was made.

When news of the result of the battle reached Rome, the Senate was congratulating itself upon the fact that Macrinus was about to overthrow a foolish usurper. The information came in the shape of a letter from the youthful claimant of the crown, who informed the Senate that he had been elevated to the high post by the soldiers, that he represented the murdered Caracalla, that he had assumed the name of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and that he intended to be governed in his conduct by the example of Augustus Caesar, to whom he compared himself in point of youth and by that of the great Marcus, whose precepts he declared he would observe. He gave the Senate to understand distinctly that his tenure of office was not in any way dependent upon its sanction, and that he was emperor because the soldiers so proclaimed him and because he was hereditary ruler of the Empire. This bold step, for although other emperors owed their elevation purely to the will of the Praetorians they were careful at some stage to ask the endorsement of the Senate, was the formal end of popular sovereignty in Rome the semblance of which had long departed. It is interesting to note that this, the first active intervention of women in determining the affairs of Rome, resulted in the extinction of even a colorable pretence that the Roman people had any right to a voice as to who should govern them.

TALES FROM THE CLASSICS

The Arabian Epic of Antas
Fifteen hundred years ago a body of horsemen of the famous tribe of Abe left Sheerekah to travel across the desert in search of adventure. In those days, and for many centuries after, this nation of shepherds, as the Arabs were called, considered might was right, and plundering one's neighbor a legitimate business. So this band of shepherd-warriors traveled by night and day until they reached the country of Caktan where dwell the tribe of Jeyrela.

Because of this people's great strength the Arabians feared to make an attack, and would have passed on their way, when their attention was attracted by the sight of a black woman of magnificent proportions leading camels on the outskirts of the village. Shedad, known as the Knight of Jirwet, so greatly admired this black-skinned Amazon, that he determined upon possessing her. Dismounting, he made his way stealthily to her, and seizing her in his arms, placed her before him in the saddle and rode away. But the men of the Jeyrela tribe, seeing from a distance what had been done, gave chase to the Arabians, and a fierce encounter took place during which Shedad nearly lost his life. Eventually the marauders were successful and secured a large amount of booty to convey home.

Jeykeclak, the black woman, in the course of time, bore a son, of beauty no less than his mother, and of wonderful dexterity and strength. More than this, he possessed the attributes of courage and integrity, so his father greatly favored him, though having been born of a slave, and being of a different race than the Arabians, he would never have held so high a place among the warriors had it not been for his many deeds of prowess. He was called Ontar, and from the time he was able to wield a javelin he made the cause of the weak and the distressed his own. One of his earliest encounters was with Daji, a servant of Shas, Daji was an enormous man who had never met defeat at the hands

of an antagonist. One day when the poor man and widows and orphans were driving their camels and flocks to the wells, Daji hurried before them, and forbade them to touch the water, claiming the wells in the name of his master. He was such a great bully that one and all feared him and they dared not pass him by, though they pleaded with him tearfully. At length, swollen with misplaced authority and conceit, he laid hands upon one of the women camel drivers; no one dared to take her part, until Antar, passing by, unable to endure the sight, burst through the crowd, and called Saji by a name that made the bully pause in amazement that a black slave should insult an Arab. Surprise restrained him only for a moment. The next moment he rushed upon Antar. Only one blow did the latter receive, and then he seized Daji and threw him upon his back. He thrust one hand under his thighs and with the other he grasped his neck, and raising him by the force of his arm, he dashed him against the ground and his length and breadth were all one mass.

Antar received only praise for his deed, and the women of the tribe were especially grateful that he had championed one of their sex. Among the women was Abia, fair of skin, with melting dark eyes, and ringlets like clusters of the purple grapes, and Abia, a black slave, fell in love with Abia, a chief's daughter. From the day she first saw him, and praised his valor, his thoughts were all of her, and she was the motive behind his many noble deeds. He made verses to her in secret, and by night he dreamed of her, but he dared not ever address her by name.

He continued to distinguish himself by his brave exploits and by and by an opportunity offered for him to render such a service to the tribe that thenceforth he was no more known as a slave, but took his place in the highest rank of the warriors.

The horsemen had all left the camp, and Antar was in sole charge of the women and the slaves. It was a beautiful day, and there was music and merry-making. The young girls twined themselves with garlands, and danced to the music of the cymbals, and Abia was loveliest among them, and Antar watched her, adoration in his eyes. Suddenly there appeared a cloud of dust in the west, which rolled rapidly nearer and nearer. Before the Arabians realized it a crowd of horsemen, some seventy in number, were riding down upon the camp, and the group of dancing girls, now huddled together in frightened confusion. In an incredibly short time the enemy had seized the women, old and young, and placing them on their horses behind them, had galloped away.

But Antar possessed an Arab charger, slim and fleet-footed, with a courage equal to her master's own. And the two bore after the thiefing enemy and overtook them. Abia was the first to be rescued and then he overtook the rest of the enemy and with his single arm performed such wonders that those who escaped the stroke of his death-dealing sword fled in dismay, leaving the women and the plunder they had taken.

To recount all of Antar's adventures would make too long a story. But the time came at last when he ventured to declare his love to Abia's mother. He won her sympathy, and interceded for him with her daughter, who confessed that she had loved Antar from the first. So famous had the hero now become that even the chief who was Abia's father was pleased that the marriage should take place, which it did, with all pomp and grandeur. From the most distant lands came famous knights to honor the nuptials of the renowned son of Shedad, and the beautiful daughter of Malik, and rich and rare were the presents they brought with them."

THE FEAR OF DEATH

Is the fear of death natural? The question is not easy to answer. It is quite certain that an infant has no physical fear of death, and we cannot tell at what stage education implants the fear in its mind. There does not appear to be any instinctive shrinking from death in the mind of a child. The youngest infant has a consciousness of hunger and instinctive knowledge that it is to be satisfied in some way through the mouth, but there does not seem to be any instinctive desire for life. True, the mental development of a young infant is not sufficient to enable it to differentiate between living and dying; but we think everyone who has had the opportunity of observing will assent to the proposition that all evidence points to the conclusion that the fear of death, simply as death, is acquired chiefly as the result of education.

We distinguish between physical and moral fear. It seems perfectly natural that a person, who is in the full enjoyment of physical health, should shrink from the idea of dying. Life is a very sweet thing when it is rightly lived, that is lived in accordance with the laws of our physical being; and that a person so living might regard the possibility of death with abhorrence is easily understandable. But it is hardly right to call this fear. Neither must we confuse fear of suffering with fear of death. There are savage races that fear physical suffering and hence are cowardly, but they regard the act of death with indifference. It is quite probable that the feeling of fear with which people regard death, and principally those who are born and brought up under Christian civilization, is almost wholly the result of education. To a certain degree we have a dread of death in proportion to what inducements we have for living. One who knows the Japanese

people well, speaking of their readiness to die for their country and their general indifference to death, said that they had so little to live for that this was not a matter of surprise; on the other hand, we must bear in mind that this indifference is by no means confined to the poorer classes. Therefore it is not explainable wholly on the ground that the life of the ordinary Japanese is one of privation, judged from our point of view. Persons who are familiar with the Hindu people say that some of them deliberately die to be revenged upon those who they think have done them an injustice. They do not commit suicide by violence, but simply die. To such people death must be absolutely without terror. The ancient Spartans were taught from their infancy to despise death. The Romans in the day of their national manhood taught that death for one's country was sweet. The followers of Islam to this day look upon death, if encountered for the sake of their faith, as an exceedingly desirable consummation of their efforts, and we know that many Mohammedans have much that makes life worth living even from our point of view.

One of the distinguishing features of the Christian faith is that it inculcates a fear of death because of the possible consequences. We are taught to believe that in some special manner we come under the jurisdiction of the Deity as soon as the breath leaves our body. We are told that then, either immediately or at some indefinite later period, we will be called to account for what we have done, and will be judged by an angry God, who will mete out to each of us the same measure of punishment, no matter how we may have lived, if we have not accepted a particular doctrine upon the exact nature of which there is not universal agreement. This very naturally implants a fear of death in the minds of those who believe it, for no one can ever be quite sure that he measures up to the alleged standard to which he must attain if he is to escape eternal punishment. Teachings of this nature logically beget a fear of death. There are undoubtedly millions of people in Christendom who are afraid to die, not because they dread any possible physical pain that may accompany the extinction of life, but because they dread what may happen after it.

The object of this article not being to discuss the reasonableness of the teaching referred to in the previous paragraph, we shall dismiss its consideration by saying that such a fear of death as is therein mentioned is purely the result of education, and does not in the least afford an answer to the question with which this article opened. Death is as natural as birth. As the latter marks the beginning, the former marks the end of our existence in our present form, that is as sentient, intelligent beings possessing physical bodies. Speaking from physical evidence, that is all any one can say, and it would seem to be quite as natural to regret having been born as to fear having to die. We have nothing to say about either process, and it would be strangely unnatural if we instinctively feared what is the inevitable consequences of our being alive. There is no reason for believing that the actual act of death is at all painful. The approach of the final moment may be accompanied with pain and perhaps in many cases with mental anguish due to one or more causes; but all of us suffer more or less pain and more or less anguish and are able to bear it. There may be those to whom it will seem as if they cannot die, that is as if the final exit of life from the body was something in which they could not perform their part; but no one need have any fear on this point. There is no much doubt that death is easy enough to bear, that there is no wrenching apart of soul and body, and that when the time comes to ring down the curtain we pass off the stage with as little consciousness of suffering as we had when we first came upon it.

Upon what sort of a stage we will then enter we may surmise, but we cannot hope to know with certainty; but there is one thing of which we can be very sure, namely, that the unknown role upon which death will usher us will be none the less acceptable to us because we have played our part in life with fidelity to the stage directions. It is not worth while to trouble ourselves about difficult points in theology in order to be able to face whatever may come after death with equanimity. William C. Bryant spoke the true word when he said:

So live that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, that moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed,
By an unflinching trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Diogenes was searching for an honest man. "He will advertise that his summer resort has mosquitoes," explained the sage.—New York Sun.

"That was rough on Davis." "What?" "He stepped on a piece of orange peel, fell, and was arrested for giving a street performance without a license."—Ideas.

"Now that Mr. Greatweed is dead and buried, I understand his widow is trying to break his will."

"Pshaw! She did that twenty years ago."—Houston Post.

SECHELT CASE

Marine Court Censures Steamboat Inspector for Permitting Lost Vessel on the Route

The finding of the marine court which sat to investigate the foundering of the steamship Sechelt on Monday, 24th of...

Having fully investigated facts relating to the loss of the screw steamship Sechelt of the shade deck type...

Error of Judgment.

The ship though given a certificate to carry forty passengers under section 4, part VII, of the Inspection Rules...

No ship should be allowed to carry freight of passengers for hire without having first obtained the certificate of the board collectively...

FINE PROGRAMME FOR EXHIBITION

Complete List of Attractions Prepared for Victoria's Fair Which Takes Place Next Week

The centre of activity in connection with the preparations for Victoria's exhibition, which will be held next week from Tuesday until Sunday...

- 10:00 A. M. Judging of Section 1. Clydesdales. 10:00 A. M. Judging of Section 76. Standard Bred Horses. 10:00 A. M. Judging of Section 135. Holoists.

SHOP EMPLOYEES' PRESENT DEMANDS

Prospects on Illinois Central Are for Strike—Representatives of Men on Harriman Lines Give Views

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Representatives of the international union comprising the federated shop employees of the Illinois Central road...

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The Southern Pacific company, through Julius Kruttschnitt, vice president and director of maintenance of the Harriman lines, absolutely rejected...

VISITOR COMMENTS ON NEGLECTED DEFENCES

Lieutenant Knox of British Navy League Deplores Conditions at Esquimalt—Danger Zone of Pacific

Lieut. H. T. C. Knox, chief lecturer of the Navy League yesterday commented upon the neglect shown by the Dominion government regarding the Esquimalt defences...

FINLAND HAS TWO SPLENDID ATHLETES

PUGILISTS' MECCA

Hugh McIntosh, Promoter, Sending Majority of Heavyweights to Antipodes This Fall

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Australia will be the Mecca of the pugilistic heavyweights during the coming fall...

SEATTLE RAILWAY FIGHT Judge Hanford Dissolves Temporary Restraining Order—Application for Permanent Injunction.

AUSTRALIA IS THE PUGILISTS' MECCA

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PRINCE ALBERT STARTS SERVICE

G.T.F. Steamer Leaves on First Trip From Esquimalt to Will Alton—Starts with the Henriette.

The steamer Prince Albert of the G. T. P., Capt. McKenzie, which has just completed overhaul by the B. C. Marine Railway company, leaves for Boat Harbor today...

Accused of Wire Tapping

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 1.—An alleged wire tapping scandal that is said to have its centre in this city...

W. S. LUMBERMEN GET ADVANTAGE

Complaint Sent to Ottawa that they are Allowed to Bring in Dressed Lumber Contrary to Law

COMMISSIONER WILL INVESTIGATE Says That Classification May Give Room for Devices Whereby Lumber is Admitted Free of Duty

OTTAWA, Sept. 1.—I have received no complaints from the British Columbia lumbermen or from any other source, relative to the dispatch received this morning that my customs collectors on the coast are allowing United States lumbermen to bring dressed lumber into British Columbia...

DATES OF OPENING SHOOTING SEASONS

Grouse Legal Game on and After September 15—Pheasants and Quail Come in Forthright Later.

SASKATCHEWAN CROPS

Forthrightly Report of Department Speaks of Progress of Harvest and of Damage

Expert Says Makara Australian Lines Records with Increase

Oil Fuel Wou InCre

KNIGHT OF ST

Canadian Pacific's for Leave to B Comes Before Ra mission at Vanco

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KNIGHT OF ST

British Steamer Will Be Lost

The British steamship Queen Victoria, on her way from Vancouver to Seattle, was reported to have been lost on the coast of British Columbia...

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WATERFRONT STAGE

Law that brings in Contrary

INVESTIGATE

tion May Devices is Admit-

have received this Colony any other which receive any other batch receive any other customs collect allowing for the...
 J. C. Mac...
 red. "I do on is as heally. However, et an imme- the condi- the lumber- bly be ex- ing to the t. schedules t. have their in favor e changed in ve no doubt ed dressed said, sawn s, as were e, and said, ed free, as the side, and difference of of be debar- government ions that the d was anxie complaints hands. customs col- negligent of promptly dis.

CROPS

Department Harvest and...
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Oil Fuel Would Increase Speed

Expert Says Makura of the Canadian...
 Australian Line would Break...
 Records with Liquid Fuel

The speed of the steamer Makura of the...
 the present year local bank clearings show...
 an increase over the corresponding...
 period a year ago of \$24,261,995 or no less...
 than thirty-nine per cent. For the year...
 to date the bank figures are \$88,126,652...
 compared with \$64,261,995 for the same...
 time a year ago and \$42,556,879 for the...
 eight months of 1909. In the past two...
 years the clearings have shown an...
 increase of over one hundred per cent...
 having in that time more than doubled.

Oil Fuel Would Increase Speed

Expert Says Makura of the Canadian...
 Australian Line would Break...
 Records with Liquid Fuel

What I have seen on board steamed...
 where oil-burning experiments had...
 been made, and on many of the oil-...
 burned tank steamers of England and...
 America, never produced such strong...
 arguments in favor of the use of oil...
 for marine purposes as I find in the...
 fact that the Makura consumed on...
 this record run some 150 tons of coal...
 per day, or roughly, 3000 tons for the...
 trip. She arrived at Vancouver practi-...
 cally a light ship. The use of 1000 tons...
 of oil would have given the Makura...
 an additional 2000 tons of cargo space.

COQUITLAM LAND CASE IS HEARD

Canadian Pacific's Application for Leave to Expropriate Comes Before Railway Commission at Vancouver

VANCOUVER, Aug. 31.—There were fifty-one cases set down for hearing in the list before the board of hearing in...
 the first before the board of hearing in...
 the first before the board of hearing in...
 the first before the board of hearing in...
 the first before the board of hearing in...
 the first before the board of hearing in...

After a large number of cases had been disposed of during the morning and afternoon, the commissioners got down to the application made by the C. P. R. for authority to expropriate lots 374, 464, 468, 466, 480, 482, 255, 288 and sections 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12 in the municipality of Coquitlam. The matter was discussed first by the board of hearing, with great...
 The matter was discussed first by the board of hearing, with great...
 The matter was discussed first by the board of hearing, with great...
 The matter was discussed first by the board of hearing, with great...
 The matter was discussed first by the board of hearing, with great...

On the opposition which developed, Mr. Taylor contended that the C. P. R. should show the commissioners why they required so much land for their purpose. He did not, he said, oppose the company going out to Coquitlam, but it was not proposed to allow the company to take up lands which they would eventually use for townsite purposes. The municipality was quite as well able to do that as was the C. P. R.

In regard to this contention, the chairman read extracts from the official application from which it appeared that the company required the land for the erection of shops, etc., and the chairman said he would accept the sworn affidavit of the company. If he could be shown, he added, that the C. P. R. wanted the land for a townsite, the commissioners would quickly show how they would deal with the application.

Mr. McMillen quickly assured the commissioners that the C. P. R. had no intention of using the land for any other purpose than that of their yards, upon which Mr. Taylor, in urging further objections, stated that the proposed shops would occupy two miles of land in length and half a mile in width, which he thought was ridiculous. The latter information caused the chairman to remark that it seemed to him that two miles would be a terrific length for shops, as it would give land enough for railway shops four times as big as the Angus shops at Montreal. If it was, however, only a matter of money, he said it was a matter which could be considered by the arbitrators.

Oil Fuel Would Increase Speed

Expert Says Makura of the Canadian...
 Australian Line would Break...
 Records with Liquid Fuel

What I have seen on board steamed...
 where oil-burning experiments had...
 been made, and on many of the oil-...
 burned tank steamers of England and...
 America, never produced such strong...
 arguments in favor of the use of oil...
 for marine purposes as I find in the...
 fact that the Makura consumed on...
 this record run some 150 tons of coal...
 per day, or roughly, 3000 tons for the...
 trip. She arrived at Vancouver practi-...
 cally a light ship. The use of 1000 tons...
 of oil would have given the Makura...
 an additional 2000 tons of cargo space.

KNIGHT OF ST. GEORGE TOTAL WRECK

British Steamer Wrecked on Tongatabu...
 Will Be Lost According to Ad-...
 Vices from Suva

the Tonga or Friendly Islands, and had the steamer gone ashore before the success of the London Mission in converting the islanders the crew might have had the fate of the English privateer...
 Tongatabu, of whose crew of 82 the captain and 34 were massacred after the vessel was seized. Tongatabu is the largest of the islands, having a population of 10,000 people. It is ruled by King George Tupou, and is a dependency of Britain. Great reefs of coral stretch for miles from the island and it is probably upon one of these that the Knight of St. George was lost. The steamer Boveric of the same line stranded there a few months ago and was rescued with the assistance of H. M. S. Encounter which went to Niukalofa with a party of scientists to observe an eclipse of the sun.

The Knight of St. George, in command of Capt. R. B. Stephens, steamed from Puget Sound for Auckland, N. Z., and Sydney, Australia, July 26, and made a call at San Francisco before starting on the first long log of her voyage, which would take her to Pago Pago in the Samoan group. Apparently she was headed for Auckland after leaving Pago Pago when she was wrecked. She carried a heavy cargo of lumber and general merchandise and eight automobiles when she left the Pacific Coast. At Vancouver she loaded 750,000 feet of lumber at Billingham 1,100,000 feet, at Anacortes 375,000 feet, at Tacoma 620,000 feet, and 425 tons of general merchandise from overland points. An extra 890 tons of miscellaneous freight was loaded at San Francisco.

ACCIDENT WAS SERIOUS

Mr. John Hepburn Thrown From Wagon in Which Horse Bolted

The accident to Mr. John Hepburn, which was briefly recorded in Wednesday's issue of the Colonist, is, it appears, of a rather serious character. Mr. Hepburn was on Tuesday last driving a wagon loaded with drain tiles and was on the Wilkeson road en route to his ranch. While going down a rather steep hill the fore end board of the wagon became misplaced and dropped, this allowing the tiles, which constituted the load, to fall forward. At this the horses bolted and the Hepburn lost control of them, fell to the ground with great force.

It was some time later that the unfortunate man, who had been rendered unconscious by the fall, was picked up by passersby. An examination showed that he had suffered serious injury. There was scalp wound on the top of his head, and one of the wheels of the heavy vehicle had nearly severed one of his ankles.

All his parts Mr. Hepburn was removed to the Jubilee Hospital, where he now lies. He was unconscious for a long time but he is now on the road to recovery, though it will be some weeks before he will be about again. Mr. Hepburn is well known as one of the pioneer mining men of the province, having come to British Columbia in the early days. He participated in all the famous "rushes" to the mining camps and at the outbreak of the Klondike excitement went to the Yukon, where he amassed a competence. Latterly he has been ranching in the Saanich district.

BANK FIGURES SHOW CITY'S PROSPERITY

Clearings for Eight Months of Year Largely in Excess of Same Period in Previous Years

For the first eight months of the present year local bank clearings show an increase over the corresponding period a year ago of \$24,261,995 or no less than thirty-nine per cent. For the year to date the bank figures are \$88,126,652 compared with \$64,261,995 for the same time a year ago and \$42,556,879 for the eight months of 1909. In the past two years the clearings have shown an increase of over one hundred per cent, having in that time more than doubled.

SLAUGHTER IN POOL BOOM

CLARKSVILLE, Ark., Aug. 31.—Three men were killed and 28 received minor injuries in a pool room fight at Montana, a coal camp near here, early today. Fifty men engaged in the battle. The trouble started when Sam Forsyth, a miner, prevented Edger Sisk, a miner, from striking an aged fellow worker, who recently had quarreled with George McKane, a storekeeper. For the interference, McKane shot and killed Forsyth, and then turned his weapon on Sisk. Chapman, who had come to the mine's aid, Chapman was mortally wounded. Before McKane could escape, John Chapman, a brother of the pool room owner, killed him. The crowd then took sides and a fight followed. The pool room was wrecked. The coroner's jury this afternoon held Sisk and John Chapman on murder charges.

MONTHLY BUILDING RECORDS BROKEN

August Establishes New Mark With Permits Aggregating Nearly Half a Million Being Issued

With the issue yesterday of the permit for the new Union Club building to be erected at the north-east corner of Humboldt and Gordon streets, the monthly building returns were swelled to a point which makes the record for any single month since the city inaugurated the building permit system. The total for the month during which 127 permits were issued, reached the figure of \$429,949, as compared with \$272,339 for the month of July, 1909, the largest previous monthly record. The cost of the new club building is put at \$190,000. Mr. L. R. Rixford, its architect, has been awarded the contract for the erection of the building for the month during which 127 permits were issued, reached the figure of \$429,949, as compared with \$272,339 for the month of July, 1909, the largest previous monthly record.

CANADIANS IN U. S. A. AND RECIPROcity

Visitor from Boston Believes Dominion Could Achieve No Permanent Good by Means of Trade Pact

"Reciprocity should be defeated for the general future of Canada," said Mr. H. W. Martin of Boston, Mass., a former Canadian who was in Victoria yesterday. "We have many hundreds of Canadians in Boston," Mr. Martin said, "and I have always taken a keen interest in the very great majority of those with whom I talked before I started on this trip two weeks ago were antagonistic to reciprocity. It is a striking fact that a man often does not just realize what his country means to him until he lives out of it for a time. To speak of myself, I have lived in the United States for many years. I went there from my home in New Brunswick years ago when conditions at home were such that there were comparatively few opportunities for a young man. Now my home ties, my business and all the associations of my every day life are in the United States. Yet I do not feel at home here and never have. Naturally I have always taken a keen interest in Canadian affairs. Perhaps, because of living away from Canada I have had a better opportunity to see both sides of things Canadian. It has been with pride and pleasure that I have seen my own country people in the United States, but I have never seen her come into her own. For that very reason I am opposed to reciprocity. Canada will never achieve any permanent good by it. Far better for her to keep away even in the economic sense, from the United States, and to be independent. It is a mistake to think that the country to the south is approaching a greater crisis than any since the Civil War. Canada would be far wiser in any event to wait while the United States settles up her economic and political situation. In my opinion and the opinion of many Canadians in the United States."

BUYING RESERVE AT FORT GEORGE

Grand Trunk Pacific Succeeds in Making Bargain With the Indians—Has Now to Deal With Government

Advices have been received by the Federal authorities from Fort George to the effect that the final negotiations for the acquisition, by purchase from the Indians, by the Grand Trunk Pacific of the reserve at the new Northern capital of Cariboo, B. C., Ltd., and the Indian title to the same, were concluded yesterday by the signing of the deed of agreement by the chiefs and headmen of the tribe. It is understood that the Indians in the final settlement have accepted the terms proposed some time ago by the railway company, which terms were on that occasion declined at the last moment—although it was reported at the time that they had been accepted and that the deal had "gone through."

COMPANIES INCORPORATED—INCLUDED

among the provincial business companies incorporation of which has been completed during the past week are the Ardath Estate Ltd., Bachelors Chambers Ltd., Eldorado Limited, Compagnie Franco-Canadienne Corporation Ltd., Durand, Callender & Shore Importing Co., Ltd., Elkik Irrigation and Land Development Co., Ltd., Harbor Coal Oil Development Co., Ltd., Nestos Timber Co., Ltd., Okanagan Jam Co., Ltd., Raeburn Clothing Co., Ltd., Tameron Ranch Co., Ltd., Uplands Limited, W. J. McMillan & Co. (Prince Rupert) Ltd., and Water Hayes & Co. Ltd., The Washington & Great Northern Townsite Co., Ltd., is also registered extra-provincial, and the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Co., Ltd., of Napanee, Ltd., duly licensed for the transaction of business in British Columbia.

Exploration Work—Messrs. Weir and White, the two experts of the provincial department of agriculture who were despatched some months ago to thoroughly explore the Nias and Skeena valleys and areas contiguous thereto with a view to determining the adaptability of the country for agricultural purposes, have just returned to the Capital upon the completion of this important mission and are now engaged upon their final report. They express themselves as most favorably impressed with the country traversed and as having greatly enjoyed the execution of their commission from the government.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS—The appointment of Allan C. Stewart to the position of assistant superintendent of schools for Vancouver city is officially confirmed in the current issue of the B. C. Gazette, the appointments being also announced of Oswald Grey Ingham, M. D., of Nanaimo, as a medical health officer in charge of the province, David H. Smith as clerk in the Government office at Kamloops (vice G. B. W. Nelson, resigned), and F. Temple Cornwall, of Kamloops, as judge of the court of revision and appeal for the Kamloops, Nicola and Princeton assessments; district in place of A. D. McIntyre, resigned. Thomas Corkill, of New Michel,

LIFEBOAT FOUND

Fears Entertained for the Bark Laura Returned for Callao for Sydney, Long Overdue

MELBOURNE, Aug. 30.—All hope of the safe arrival of the bark Laura, bound from Callao to Sydney, has been given up. The vessel is over one hundred and forty days out from Callao, and has not been reported.

STRIKE OF CARPENTERS AT DIGBY ISLAND

Workingmen Complain of the Treatment Meted Out on Dominion Government Work Want Eight Hour Day

A strike of carpenters at the new Marine & Fisheries depot at Digby Island, close to Prince Rupert, has brought out features which indicate that the Liberal government has been giving the workmen at the Marine & Fisheries depot anything but a square deal.

The Prince Rupert Empire of August 26th, under the heading "How Deal for Carpenters—Some Inside Facts of Strike at Liberal Government Work on Digby Island," says: "The facts are that on Wednesday last all of the carpenters engaged on the marine depot work, signed a petition asking for an eight-hour day, with \$5 wage, instead of a nine-hour day. What the signers of the petition requested was simply the standard number of hours per day. 'The petition was absolutely refused by the president of the Pacific Coast Construction Company, so yesterday the men walked out. The city of Prince Rupert and the province of British Columbia work under the eight-hour system, but the Dominion authorities hold out for the nine, and the Digby Island difficulty is an illustration of this latter fact. 'When Hon. Wm. Templeman was here a month or so ago, he said that the Dominion government had passed an eight-hour law, making it operative on all Dominion work, contract or otherwise. This statement was made clearly and distinctly by Mr. Templeman himself. 'When Mr. J. D. McNeill, the fair wage officer of the Liberal government, was here last, it is said by those who have excellent means of knowing, that he signed a clause in the working agreement on the Digby Island work providing for a nine-hour day. Further than this, the workmen say that Mr. McNeill, while in Prince Rupert, did not go out of his way to make his presence known to the workmen of the city. 'It is but a fair summing up to say that the workers are not receiving justice at the hands of the Dominion government.'

MEYER REACH SETTLEMENT

Shopworkers of Harriman Lines Hope for Good Results from Conference With General Manager

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—One possible avenue to an agreement appeared here tonight, following an all-day conference of the Federation of Shopworkers, preparing to ask Julius Kruttschnitt, general manager and director of maintenance of the Harriman lines, for the recognition of the Federation of shop employees.

OPEN FOR RE-EMPTION—THROUGH

the expiry of Timber License No. 31882 covering the lands embraced in Cracrott Island, the reserve heretofore covering that island has been cancelled and the lands will be thrown open to pre-emption only after midnight on Thursday, November 20. The reserve has also been cancelled which has heretofore existed over the fore-shore abutting on the coast of Vancouver island from the head of Saanich Inlet to the 50th parallel of north latitude, as well as the reserve of the coal under the sea fronting the said foreshore in front of Nelson and Newcastle districts and to the coal under the sea fronting such foreshore.

VERNON'S NEW COURTHOUSE—IT

is the intention of the provincial government to at once proceed with the erection of the new Courthouse at Vernon, tenders for construction of which are to be received by the minister of public works up to noon of the 21st inst. Tenders are also called for by the department for the erection of a two-room frame schoolhouse with concrete basement at Black Mountain, these bids also to be in by the 21st inst; for the erection of a large one-room frame schoolhouse with concrete sub-basement at Carleton Place, tenders up to the 13th inst; and for extensive alterations and repairs to the Upper and Lower Extension schools, also receivable up to the 13th of this month.

DENVER, Aug. 31.—President Tait

accepted the invitation to address the public lands convention in Denver, Oct. 29, but requested that the state for the public reception at the plan house be abandoned.

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ST. QUENTIN, Aug. 31.—Serious

riots over the high price of food occurred here tonight. The mob wrecked and pillaged several butcher shops and set fire to one of them in spite of the efforts of the police and soldiers to maintain order. An urgent request has been sent to the government for additional troops.

COPAS & YOUNG

THE FIRM THAT MADE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERY PRICES and saved YOU many a dollar. SUPPORT THEM.

- INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—the most popular butter of the day—3 pounds \$1.00
- FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20-lb. sack—\$1.15
- CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack—\$1.65
- SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP, 9 cakes for... 25c
- DR. PRICE'S ROYAL BAKING POWDER, 12-oz. can—35c
- CREAM OF WHEAT, per packet—20c
- Ogilvie's Famous Rolled Oats, 8-lb. sack—35c
- PURNELL'S PURE MALT VINEGAR, quart bottle—15c
- COX'S GELATINE, per packet—10c

COPAS & YOUNG ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Corner Fort and Broad Streets
 Groc. Dept. Phones 94, 95 Liquor Dept. Tel. 1632
 Quick Delivery

RED JACKET PUMPS

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

"Lorna" EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF EXMOOR
 A deliciously fragrant and most beautiful perfume—an odor that lasts long. It is made from wild flowers. Buy just as much or as little as you please; 5/6 per ounce sold here only.

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

Dinner Without Cheese? Oh, Never!

Cheese after meat not only aids digestion, but it is the nice finishing touch. No menu is complete without it. We have an unrivalled stock of cheese:

- ENGLISH STILTON, genuine imported, per lb., 60c, the whole cheese, per lb. 55c
- NEW ROQUEFORT CHEESE, per lb. 50c
- NEW GORGONZOLA, per lb. 50c
- SWISS, genuine imported, per lb. 50c
- EDAM CHEESE, each 30c
- LIMBURGER—exquisite bouquet, per lb. 25c
- CANADIAN STILTON, prime, lb. 20c
- GOOD OLD CANADIAN CHEESE, per lb. 20c
- MILD FALL CREAM, Canadian cheese, per lb. 10c
- CANADA CREAM CHEESE, each 15c
- INGERSOLL CREAM CHEESE, each 15c
- SAP SAGO CHEESE, each 35c
- OREGON BRICK CHEESE, per lb. 35c
- CIRCLE CAMAMBERT, box 50c
- EIDELWEISS CAMAMBERT, per tin 50c

See Half Page Adv. Page 11

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. The House of Plenty

Tels. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Store Phone 1590

CONSERVATIVE GAIN GROUND

Mr. Borden's Tour in Quebec Meets with Much Success—Eastern Townships Promise Satisfactory Results

RICHMOND, Que., Aug. 31.—Mr. R. L. Borden arrived here this afternoon in the course of his tour of the Eastern Townships and spoke to a large audience in support of Mr. May's opposition to the redistribution bill. Mr. Borden was given a cordial reception, which he acknowledged in a short address in French.

Following in English, he took in review the entire record of the numerous scandals, the great danger to Canada's national life, which he considers the proposed reciprocity pact involves, was Mr. Borden's special message to the electorate of the county. "Does anyone imagine," he asked the leader, "that the United States would claim no power to dictate a fiscal policy of this country if they were once given the opportunity. One need only remember what happened last year when that nation threatened us with a discriminatory tariff to understand what the power of the republic is, even at the present time. If they had put the duty of seventy per cent. against us it would have forced us into a state of panic. If, when reciprocity has been in force four or five years, and that trade has grown to more than \$500,000,000, we could arbitrate the treaty only with the peril of such reprisals as already are threatened, what would it mean to us?"

Borden also referred to the Liberals who were raising the cry that reciprocity had been demanded for forty years as Rip Van Winkles who had slept through the changing conditions. SHEERBOOK, R. C. Borden was tendered a fine reception here tonight on his return from Richmond. A large procession, including the Mayor, Aldermen, and a large contingent of the militia, met him and escorted him to the meeting, where thousands were present to hear him outline the Conservative programme.

Stuffing Algoma Lists

SAULT STE MARIE, Ont., Aug. 31.—The tactics being employed to defeat C. A. Boyce, the Conservative candidate for West Algoma, were laid bare at Larchmont when Judges sat to decide on appeals against registration at Larchmont and Trout Lake of 294 names that appeared 109 were struck off, in some instances entire camps being wiped off, so far as election purposes are concerned. It was proven up on the evidence submitted by camp foremen that men were listed to come up from the 'Soo' and register and depart. Their whereabouts could not be obtained but they were permitted to remain on the list. It was proven that the men were dodging from camp to camp in order to avoid the serving of notices of appeal. A clerk of one camp swore that eight men certified to have never been in the territory of West Algoma. Camp foremen on the list, and the judges refused to strike them off because the lawyers for Mr. Boyce could not prove that the men were not somewhere in the unorganized territory of West Algoma, although owners of the camp swore they had never been in their employ, and the enumerators or anyone else could not swear who the men were or where they were.

Success in Quebec

OTTAWA, Aug. 31.—R. L. Borden's tour of Quebec is a repetition of the success which attended him in Ontario. He is now in the Eastern Townships, in the district hitherto controlled by the minister of agriculture, and is having big meetings everywhere. Many new candidates are running on both sides in the Eastern Townships, and a heavy turnover is looked for in favor of the Conservatives. The Conservative leader is standing the campaign well. He will enter the maritime provinces with a prestige of marked success in two great provinces—Ontario and Quebec.

Mr. Sifton's acute analysis of the reciprocity surrender and Mr. Foster's eloquent appeal to the electorate already are having a profound effect on the people of the lower provinces.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. M. Foster have been on the same platform in Nova Scotia. In Halifax they received plain evidence of the immense popularity of the Conservatives. Mr. Fielding's troubles in Nova Scotia may result in the abandonment of his proposed tour of Ontario. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is getting over the effects of a severe seasickness, experienced while crossing the Bay of Fundy in bad weather.

Bourassa Campaign

The Bourassa campaign in Quebec goes on despite the fact that the National leader is in ill health from overwork. Mr. Bourassa is confined to his room in Montreal with a severe throat affection. He has been forced to cancel all his engagements. Mr. Bourassa was viciously attacked on the platform at St. Scholastique, in the riding of Two Mountains, by C. A. Eshier and Oscar C. Gladiu, former members of Two Mountains and Yankaska. Mr. Bourassa, as usual, listened in silence, but the crowd howled Mr. Gladiu from the platform, and a riot almost resulted.

List of candidates in the Ottawa valley is completed, but for the Conservative nominations in Prescott and Carleton. Chief Conservative whip G. H. Peegay, was unanimously nominated at Laculna, today by Argenteuil Conservatives.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be back in Ontario next week, speaking at Alexandria, Cobourg, Sudbury, Collingwood and Stratford. He then flies back into Quebec, holding meetings at Rimouski, Drummond, Montserrat, Rimouski, Megantic and Champlain. In Quebec city he will make an appeal in English to the English electors. Sir Wilfrid realizes as none of his lieutenants seem

Confidence in Canadians, from which

partnership we stand to gain more, and are gaining more, than could be obtained under any other possible association." Handling of Wheat Crop. The peculiar advantage of the Canadian railroads in marketing the wheat crop is touched upon by the Canadian minister. He said that under conditions across the line the handling by our arrangement for the world's market was impossible, inasmuch as the traffic would not stand division of the receipts among three or four forwarding lines, with unassociated steamship lines which would be considered. Here in Canada, the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern, not only have to have their own lines, connect and to individual through to sea base, but their associates wait here at night. Enter the three Canadian lines could thus handle the wheat with no division of traffic earnings. And the cars carrying the wheat from the Atlantic would be returned to the West with a backlog of Eastern Canadian products required by the West—never having left the metals of the owning company, and earning revenue for both going and coming. In the United States, if the wheat crop is shipped by rail to the collection centers, the railroad companies would necessarily take the cars over an infinitely long line, and be unable to locate or get them back again for years. This position has the advantage in the marketing of the wheat of Canada to the Canadian railroads.

Premier at New Glasgow

NEW GLASGOW, N. S., Aug. 31.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived at St. John's on special train from Halifax this afternoon. The premier was met at the station by the mayor. Before his arrival here he spoke at Shubenacadie and Truro. The meeting tonight was one of the largest ever held in New Glasgow. The premier addressed it at length on the reciprocity question and the navy bill.

MOTHER LAND'S FOR CANADA

Sir Donald Mann Points to Great Advantage Which Dominion Now Enjoys in British Connection

The ideal situation of Canada under present conditions, with regard to its substantial development on the best, largest and surest lines, with the cooperation of the money power of the Mother Country, was the inspiring theme upon which Sir Donald Mann, Vice-president of the Canadian Northern and its related interests, waxed enthusiastically eloquent in a chatting with a member of the Colonist staff in the Empress rotunda yesterday evening. Sir Donald is an Imperialist in a large way. He believes through and through that there is no alliance so important as a factor in the making of Canadian greatness as that at present obtaining, with the people of this Dominion as the working partners and the kinship of Great Britain as the capital funds, for the systematic exploitation of the potentialities of the vast virgin areas of the northern portion of the American continent.

Meas Development

"The situation under existing conditions is that Sir Donald said. 'We have a great new country, a country in the raw' as yet, but immensely rich in possibilities. It needs for its comprehensive and adequate development a wise, this world's population. Great Britain, on the other hand, has excess population, and it is the money power of the world. In the development of our vast virgin areas the people of the Old Land are the ones we want to augment our working forces here. Some of them when they come to us may lack adaptability; they may find it difficult to fully play their part as makers of a new nation, but children will be all right. They will be of the country and capable of doing their share in its upbuilding. And they are people of the blood and stamina we want as citizens—men of the fighting strain. As to the money, Great Britain has it ready for us. The people at home look with especial friendliness upon Canada as a field for unlimited investment. They have confidence in our resources and in our methods of government and of business. They are ready to co-operate with us to the limit in the making of our country. In the future the hearty co-operation being based on the strongest and truest sentiment."

"And what is the result? Canada is now prosperous and in better shape for expansion than ever before. It is on the eve of the greatest era of development that it has ever known. British money is available for Canada in an unlimited way. The British people are ready and anxious to join with us as family partners in the development of our land. In the first place because they have confidence in our methods of government, in our institutions, in our ability and bona fides; and in the second because of sentiment—they feel because our partners in the making of a great Canada they are strengthening the Empire of which Canada is a part. The capitalists of Britain trust us now. They have lost confidence in the United States and in its future, and besides, the United States methods and attitude toward the south is out of the family, and sentiment plays no part with the British capitalist to its advantage."

Cause of Good Times

"We see the result in the good times Canada now enjoys—largely through the readiness of British capital to come in with us. Why, we had \$250,000,000 of British money invested with us in a single year. We see the result in the United States in falling stocks, in general depression and hard times. In the inability, for the first time, of the United States to obtain capital while it is placed at Canada's disposal in unlimited volume. We see it in the fact that thousands of workers are being discharged by the American railroads, while we on this side are taking on more and more men every day. Look at it from every standpoint, the situation under present conditions is ideal. Fanned by high winds, it has jumped the partnership existing between Canada and a great virgin country to be developed and populated, and the Home Land with the money necessary for the work left here in the hands of the British from a partnership with Canada as the working and Britishers as the moneyed partners—a partnership based upon a sterling sentiment of kinship with and

Corrig College

Select High-Class BOARDING COLLEGE FOR BOYS OF 7 to 16 years. Residential well-appointed. Good play, tennis, etc. in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Out-door sports. Free. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Free. Desirable lands strictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria 748. Autumn term, Sept. 1st. Feb. 1st, 7 years south.

LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range 2. TAKE notice that Harold Anderson, of Toronto, Ont., occupation student, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 150 chains south of the centre of the north side of the N. boundary of Lot 11, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range 3. TAKE notice that George Arthur, of Toronto, Ont., occupation student, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 80 chains south of the centre of the north side of the N. boundary of Lot 11, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range 3. TAKE notice that Walter Harold, of Waterloo, Ont., occupation actuary, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 80 chains south of the centre of the north side of the N. boundary of Lot 11, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range 3. TAKE notice that Florence Hamilton, of Toronto, Ont., occupation spinster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 80 chains south of the centre of the north side of the N. boundary of Lot 11, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range 3. TAKE notice that Maude Amelia Alexander, of London, Ont., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 150 chains south of the centre of the north side of the N. boundary of Lot 11, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range 3. TAKE notice that Mary Amelia Somerville, of London, Ont., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 80 chains south of the centre of the north side of the N. boundary of Lot 11, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

ENCOURAGES IMMIGRATION

Rapid Survey Work Being Carried Out by E. C. Government.

Notices indicative of the Government's policy to complete surveys, as rapidly as possible throughout the province in order to provide for the influx of desirable colonists which may be taken as having no fairly recent appearance in this week's issue of the official Gazette, the series being in the nature of a "clean up" of such recent surveys. Among the lands surveyed and now available for pre-emption are Lots 92, 112, 122, 132, 142, 152, 162, 172, 182, 192, 202, 212, 222, 232, 242, 252, 262, 272, 282, 292, 302, 312, 322, 332, 342, 352, 362, 372, 382, 392, 402, 412, 422, 432, 442, 452, 462, 472, 482, 492, 502, 512, 522, 532, 542, 552, 562, 572, 582, 592, 602, 612, 622, 632, 642, 652, 662, 672, 682, 692, 702, 712, 722, 732, 742, 752, 762, 772, 782, 792, 802, 812, 822, 832, 842, 852, 862, 872, 882, 892, 902, 912, 922, 932, 942, 952, 962, 972, 982, 992, 1002.

LAND ACT

District of Coast Range III. TAKE notice that Wm. McNair, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation student, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of the N. boundary of Lot 53, thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

District of Coast Range III. TAKE notice that Jessie E. McNair, of Vancouver, B.C., intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of the N. boundary of Lot 53, thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

District of Coast Range III. TAKE notice that Samuel Roberts, of Vancouver, B.C., intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of the N. boundary of Lot 53, thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

District of Coast Range III. TAKE notice that Samuel Roberts, of Vancouver, B.C., intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of the N. boundary of Lot 53, thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE DUCREST PATENT STUMP PULLER, made in four sizes. Our smallest machine will develop 240 tons pressure with one horse. For sale or hire. This is the only machine that does not break down when you are in a hurry. Our machines are made in Canada and we have a full stock of spare parts. Write for particulars and terms apply 444 Burrard Road, Victoria, B.C.

COLLEGE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

The Laurels, Rockland, B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Muskett, Esq., assisted by J. L. Meiller, Esq., B.A., School of Arts and Sciences, extensive recreational grounds, gymnasium, Gaiety, etc. Term commences September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range No. 3. TAKE notice that J. W. MacFarlane, of Bella Cooles, civil engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the S.E. corner of the N. boundary of Lot 22, thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

District of Coast Range III. TAKE notice that Wm. D. McDougald, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation laborer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of the N. boundary of Lot 44, thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Alberni Land District—District of Clayoquot. TAKE notice that Mary Dunsmuir, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of Lot 555, marked M.D.'s N.E. Corner, thence west thirty (30) chains, thence east thirty (30) chains, thence north thirty (30) chains, thence south thirty (30) chains to point of commencement, containing 144 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Alberni Land District—District of Clayoquot. TAKE notice that Henry Lee Radermacher, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation gentleman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Lot 873, marked H. L. R. N.W. Corner, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 480 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Alberni Land District—District of Clayoquot. TAKE notice that Robert Ralph, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation gentleman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of the N. boundary of Lot 553, marked R.R.'s N.W. Corner, thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

District of Coast Range III. TAKE notice that Wm. D. McDougald, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation laborer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of the N. boundary of Lot 44, thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

District of Coast Range III. TAKE notice that Charles Henry Ryder, of Vancouver, B.C., dairyman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the E. corner of Section 23, Township 21, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

District of Coast Range III. TAKE notice that Norman McDonald, of Vancouver, B.C., salesman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S.W. corner of Section 1, Township 21, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

District of Coast Range III. TAKE notice that Norman McDonald, of Vancouver, B.C., salesman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S.W. corner of Section 1, Township 21, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

District of Coast Range III. TAKE notice that John Beilfield, of Vancouver, B.C., dairyman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S.W. corner of Section 2, Township 21, thence east 20 chains, more or less, thence north 80 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that George Peter Kerley, of Vancouver, B.C., clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 25, Township 20, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Robert Charles James, of Vancouver, B.C., salesman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 23, Township 20, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Hugh Leslie Hutchinson, of Victoria, B.C., broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 34, Township 21, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Oscar Scheel, of Victoria, B.C., miner, intends to apply for admission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N.E. corner of Section 15, Township 20, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Thomas Milton Clark, of Vancouver, B.C., surveyor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N.E. corner of Section 15, Township 20, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Charles Thomas Hartwick, of Vancouver, B.C., clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted one-half mile west of the N.E. corner of Section 24, Township 21, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Samuel Garvin, of Vancouver, B.C., dairyman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted one-half mile west of the S.E. corner of Section 24, Township 21, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Bernard James Gillis, of Vancouver, B.C., teamster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted one-half mile west of the N.E. corner of Section 24, Township 21, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Charles Henry Ryder, of Vancouver, B.C., dairyman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the E. corner of Section 23, Township 21, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Archie McDonald, of Vancouver, B.C., tobaccoist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted one mile east of the S.W. corner of Section 15, Township 21, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Norman McDonald, of Vancouver, B.C., salesman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S.W. corner of Section 1, Township 21, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Thomas William Goode, of Vancouver, B.C., laborer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 24, Township 20, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Frank Lever, of Vancouver, B.C., barber, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 3, Township 21, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Charles Beaton, of Vancouver, B.C., dairyman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 23, Township 20, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that William Roberts, of Vancouver, B.C., logger, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 34, Township 21, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Thomas Milton Clark, of Vancouver, B.C., surveyor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N.E. corner of Section 15, Township 20, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Oscar Scheel, of Victoria, B.C., miner, intends to apply for admission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N.E. corner of Section 15, Township 20, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Charles Thomas Hartwick, of Vancouver, B.C., clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted one-half mile west of the N.E. corner of Section 24, Township 21, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Samuel Garvin, of Vancouver, B.C., dairyman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted one-half mile west of the S.E. corner of Section 24, Township 21, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Bernard James Gillis, of Vancouver, B.C., teamster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted one-half mile west of the N.E. corner of Section 24, Township 21, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Charles Henry Ryder, of Vancouver, B.C., dairyman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the E. corner of Section 23, Township 21, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Archie McDonald, of Vancouver, B.C., tobaccoist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted one mile east of the S.W. corner of Section 15, Township 21, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Norman McDonald, of Vancouver, B.C., salesman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S.W. corner of Section 1, Township 21, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. TAKE notice that Thomas William Goode, of Vancouver, B.C., laborer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 24, Township 20, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence

Field Sports at Home and Abroad



Sportsman's Calendar

SEPTEMBER

Trout-fishing at its best this month. Bass in certain lakes. Spring Salmon and Cohoes all over the Coast. September 1st, shooting season opens on the Mainland for grouse, duck, snipe and deer. September 15th, shooting season opens on Vancouver Island for grouse, duck, snipe and deer, except for grouse in North and South Saanich Municipalities. Wild Pigeons plentiful and in season in many localities.

GAME REGULATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1911

Vancouver Island

MOOSE may be shot throughout Vancouver Island, the Islands Electoral District, and the islands adjacent thereto, except the municipalities of the Districts of North and South Saanich, between the 15th day of September and the 31st day of December, 1911, both days inclusive.

COCK PHEASANTS AND QUAIL may be shot in the Esquimalt, Cowichan, Saanich and Islands Electoral Districts from the 1st day of October to the 31st day of December, 1911, both days inclusive.

COCK PHEASANTS may be shot on Hornby and Denman Islands from the 1st day of October to the 31st day of October, 1911, both days inclusive.

DUCKS AND SNIPE may be shot throughout Vancouver Island, the islands adjacent thereto, and the Islands Electoral District between the 15th day of September, 1911, and the 28th day of February, 1912, both days inclusive.

DEER may be shot throughout Vancouver Island, the islands adjacent thereto, and the Islands Electoral District between the 15th day of September and the 15th day of December, 1911, both days inclusive.

Mainland

BLUE AND WILLOW GROUSE AND PTARMIGAN may be shot throughout that portion of the Mainland not included in the Fernie, Cranbrook, Richmond, Dewdney, Delta and Chilliwack Electoral Districts, and that portion of the Kent Municipality situated in the Yale Electoral District, between the 1st day of September, 1911, and the 31st day of December, 1911, both days inclusive.

Blue and Willow Grouse and Ptarmigan may be shot in the Fernie and Cranbrook Electoral Districts between the 1st and 31st days of October, 1911, both days inclusive, and in the Richmond, Dewdney, Delta and Chilliwack Electoral Districts, and in that portion of the Kent Municipality situated in the Yale Electoral District, between the 15th day of October and the 31st day of December, 1911, both days inclusive.

DUCKS, SNIPE AND GESESE may be shot throughout the Mainland and islands adjacent to the Mainland between the 1st day of September, 1911, and the 28th day of February, 1912, both days inclusive.

COAST DEER may be shot throughout the Mainland and islands adjacent thereto, with the exception of the Queen Charlotte Islands, between the 1st day of September and the 15th day of December, 1911, both days inclusive.

COLUMBIA OR COAST DEER may be sold throughout the Mainland and islands adjacent thereto, only between the 1st day of September and the 15th day of November, 1911, both days inclusive.

COCK PHEASANTS may be shot in the Richmond, Dewdney, Delta, Chilliwack and Yale Electoral Districts between the 15th day of October and the 15th day of December, 1911, both days inclusive.

PRAIRIE CHICKEN may be shot in the Lillooet, Cariboo, Kamloops, Okanagan, Cranbrook and Columbia Electoral Districts between the 15th day of September and the 15th day of October, 1911, both days inclusive.

DUCKS, SNIPE AND GESESE may be sold throughout the Province between the 1st day of October and the 30th day of November, 1911, both days inclusive.

AN IDYL OF STONE LAKE

(By Ernest McGaffey.)

Stone lake was so designated because of its marshy shores, and for the further reason that a man named Wood was the first settler there. It is situated in Illinois, close to the edge of Wisconsin, and was cut on the bias by nature, with numerous points and bays in its conformation, and three creeks running into it at about equal distances from one another. It is a pretty fair lake for big mouth black bass, croppie, pickerel, and perch, and some fairly decent duck shooting can be had there in the season. The Stone Lake Rod and Gun Club, of which I was once a member, had its boathouse at the western end of the lake.

On various hills and swales adjacent to the lake were the summer homes of "cottagers," who resorted there in force during the months. "Cottagers" are of two kinds, male and female. A male "cottager" fluctuates between 14 and 55 years of age, and wears a white shirt, smokes cigarettes, plays bridge and devotes himself to the female coterie. The female cottager is from 13 to 38 years of age, and she lounges in hammocks, reads "Lady Eastwynde's Secret," and novels of the "Gibbs" brand, and leans on the shoulder of the male cottager in the evenings, afloat in a bathtub, and sings "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean," and "Jingle Bells, Jingle Bells, Jingle All the Way." Sleigh bells in August? Fancy that! Wouldn't that send you to the sanitarium?

The particular event which I am about to chronicle happened to me one blistering

August week. There were bass in the lake all right, but where were they? At our "hotel," a two story sun pealed shack on a side hill next the water, there had been no bass served for a long while. Occasional catches of croppie, called silver bass, had been duly brought to the table, but the real article was not to be had. Everybody excepting myself had practically given it up. It was too early for ducks, and too late for bass. I was simply "going through the motions," and kept at it from sheer stubbornness.

Bass Disdain Every Lure

"Any luck today?" said the amateur photography degenerate at the supper table.

"Nope," said I.

"What have you tried for bait?" asked the degenerate.

"Everything but whisky," was my reply.

"You'll get there," was his response.

"I'm not discouraged yet," was my answer.

But the fact was I was pretty nearly discouraged in spite of my proud boast. I had fished deep off of the point with live minnows, when I could get them, and small live perch. I had fished deep with angleworms. I had cast at the edges of the lily pads and bullrush beds with big and little "spoons," pork rind, minnows, and especially meadow frogs. I had gone out in the early morning and late in the evening, tried all sorts of bass flies, including the famous "bucktail," and had fished at night with "flies," live bait and "spoons." I had caught just one two pound bass, and maybe I wasn't sore.

To the inhabitants of the hotel I gave no inkling of my campaign, but still avowed that I would come back with a string. But for five days I worked early and late, and all I could show for it was a gaudily tinted frontpiece and that one demented two-pound bass. I caught him on a frog close to one of the bridges. I had previously explored the creeks thoroughly, but they were low in water, and I had met with no success whatever in them. But a change was about to come over the spirit of my dreams. By a mere accident a "great white light" was shunted in over my gloomy calculation.

Mink Leads Him to "School"

My custom in passing under bridges, where the water was not more than two and a half feet deep, was to raise up in the boat, grab the timbers underneath, give a "heave-yo" and get past without taking to the oars. But the sixth morning, as I was approaching one of the bridges, I sighted a mink sneaking around the side close to the water. I drew a revolver which I happened to be carrying and sculled cautiously up to the edge of the bridge. The mink was gone, but under the bridge, waving their fins abstractedly in the shady but shallow water, was a school of about fifteen black bass. They were not over a pound and a half in weight, the biggest of them, but they looked toothsome.

I figured about half an hour and determined my plan of attack. Returning to the boathouse, after measuring the distance of the bridge between timber and timber, I unearthed a coil of wire and some staples. Cutting the wire in three lengths, I attached stout snook hooks to it with about twenty inches of stout fishline from the end of the hook to the top of the wire. With fine wire from a broom I anchored these hooks, thus making a serviceable "trot line." I had allowed ample length from shore to shore, or from side to side of the bridges, so as to allow for difference in width.

These "trot lines" I hid in the boathouse and went to the hotel for dinner. Early the next morning, after getting the "trot lines," I went to the east shore, where I knew I could catch small perch, and with miniature hooks and lively angleworms laid in a good supply of these. With a pair of heavy shears I trimmed their dorsal fins down a little, and they looked what they were, elegant bait for any fish that cares for live lures. I then went to each bridge and with hammer, staples, and industry stretched my "trot lines" under the bridges, baiting each hook with a live perch, running the hook under the dorsal fin, high up, thus giving the perch plenty of room to swim and not impairing his vitality. I worked in hip boots and made as little noise as possible. Meanwhile the "cottagers" and pleasure seekers roared in various spots around the lake.

After fishing at the last bridge I went up a creek and lay down in the shade for about three hours, and then returned to the bridge. On this "trot line" four bass were hooked, and I had little trouble in boating them safely. None of them scaled over a pound and a half. I rebaited from my minnow bucket and rowed down to bridge No. 2. Here I got five bass, all small ones but one, and he was nearly three pounds in weight. At the last bridge I got five more, all about the same size, from a pound and a quarter to a pound and three-quarters. I rebaited all the hooks as fast as I took off the fish, and after another wait of several hours I made the round of the lines again and got seven medium sized bass, and found where some big fish had broken away from a hook near the centre of the stream.

Catch Sets Other Anglers Wild

Then I cut the hooks off of the wires, bent the wires in a circle, fastened them together, and sunk them in from sixty to eighty feet of water. I then got out my rod, extracted a small "thumbnail spinner," or miniature bass "spoon," wet "spoon," and reel in the lake, and rowed for shore. Here I landed and stowed

away the minnow bucket in the clubhouse, and then started for the hotel. My arrival created a sensation. I was the hero of the occasion, the veritable man of the hour. Late as it was, the amateur photography degenerate insisted on taking a picture of me and my catch. I unblushingly told the story of my success, merely attributing my good fortune to the "thumbnail spinner," and laying the scene in the three creeks that emptied their sluggish waters into the bosom of Stone lake. But of course not a word about "trot lines."

The campers and cottagers heard of the event, and various skiffloads and launch parties bore down on our hotel. I recounted the thrilling event to several interested parties, and we had fried black bass for supper at our shanty. I gave all the folks at our hotel minute and explicit directions just how to get results, and went to bed with a perfectly clear conscience and a feeling of having done all I could to promote the welfare of my fellow-beings, as well as the gaiety of nations.

The next morning, to use a showpunch phrase, "all was bustle and confusion." Messengers from the camps and cottages hurried to the nearest town for "thumbnail spinners." The market on them rose eight points. The second morning, at about half-past 7, skiffs might be seen racing in every direction for the entrances to the three creeks, intent on landing the wily bass.

At 9.30 many wild-eked, perspiring, and revengeful anglers might have been discovered thrashing the waters of the aforesaid creeks without the slightest result so far as the capture of any member of the finny tribe was concerned.

At 10 o'clock and 7 minutes and before the return of the anglers, I took the next train to Chicago.

RULE OF SAFETY FOR THE WOODS

"The time is near at hand when the woods will be full of hunting parties," said an old-time hunter, in the New York Sun, "men and boys with rifles and shotguns, and it won't be long after the invasion begins before the newspapers will be giving up their usual amount of space to announcing the killing of this, that and the other guide, hunter or innocent outsider by eager and inexperienced gunners."

"The amateur hunter has become such a menace in the woods that to the real sportsman the pleasure of the chase is greatly marred. He doesn't know as he breasts the ridges or steals along among the swail growths or threads the mazes of the laurel swamps what moment he will be bored through by a rifle bullet or lacerated with shot."

"It has got so that guides are reluctant to go out in the woods with parties on account of the uncertainty of life in them during the hunting season, in such universal evidence is the amateur hunter and his fool methods nowadays. There was facetiousness, but at the same time a suggestion of seriousness in the reply an Adirondack guide made last season to an inquiry as to what luck the party he had been induced to take out one day had had."

"Not very good," said he, "but I had fine luck. None of 'em shot me." Twenty-three persons shot, five of them fatally, is the record, I believe, of the fool hunters that turned themselves loose in the Adirondacks alone last year, a small percentage of winging perhaps, when we consider the big army of the wingers that invaded those woods, but quite enough. The small area of Sullivan county itself yielded five to the gunners who shoot whenever they see anything move. As near as can be estimated from the returns collected for last season the amateur hunters throughout the country bagged 201 persons, counting as persons those from the ranks of those hunters who were themselves winged. And yet, for they learn nothing by experience and example, these bangers-away-at-every-leaf-that-stirs will be on hand this season as free handed as ever.

"In no instance is the killing or wounding of a person in the woods while hunting excusable or in any way to be condoned unless it is by accidental discharge of a gun. And if men who go into the woods would but observe a very simple rule the newspapers would never be called upon to record the killing or injury of a person by these 'accidental' mistakings of him for game. That rule is: 'Never fire at anything presumably game until you can see enough of it to assure you beyond all question that it is the object you suppose it to be and not a human being, although the probability of a human being other than yourself being anywhere within gunshot range is of the remotest kind.'"

"This is a very simple rule and easy to follow, and the wise and experienced hunter will never fail to observe it strictly, although he may have every reason to believe that not another soul is in the woods within miles of him. Forty years ago I got my lesson under that rule. I was hunting in Maine. My companion was Nat Moore, one of the most famous of the St. John's river guides. We were after moose. We had stopped on the edge of a thick spruce swamp and as we sat there we heard the sound of something coming tearing through the bushes.

"We listened to the sound. The guide whispered that it was being made by either a moose, a bear or a caribou, he wasn't sure which, and we awaited its approach, our rifles ready and I so eager that my heart thumped so I could hear it. Presently we saw the bushes moving with the approach of the creature and

heard the dead sticks breaking under its feet. We couldn't get even a glimpse of it, and as it passed a moment in the brush within easy gunshot I became afraid that it had winded us and would be tearing away back into the swamp and we would lose the prize, so I raised my rifle to fire at the spot where the expected game had stopped, but Nat Moore restrained me.

"It's a bear," he whispered, "but don't ever shoot till you see the nose or the ears or the feet or something or other of an animal. Then you won't ever kill a man in the woods."

"But there isn't a man within ten miles of here!" I whispered back.

"No," said Nat, "but it's always best to—"
That was as far as he got, for that instant out of the bushes half sprang, half tumbled, a man, a man that I would have bored with a rifle bullet as sure as fate if Nat Moore had not lived up to the rule himself had made years before and restrained me. When I realized the full horror of what my eagerness would have brought upon me I dropped to the ground as limp as a rag.

"The man was a tannery employe, who had lost his way in the wilderness, and was rushing aimlessly about seeking possible aid. We didn't tell him how near to being past all aid he had come, and I guess he never knew it. But never again, and I have hunted almost everywhere where there are woods since then, have failed to follow the rule never to fire at anything in the woods, no matter how positive I might be of its identity, until I had seen something tangible that would put that identity beyond all doubt.

"It was a startling instance of how isolation and distance in the woods and absence of all human habitation are not a guarantee that one is the only person abroad that led Nat Moore to make the vow. He was out hunting moose in January. The snow was what moose hunters call shoal and light, a condition so unfavorable that Nat believed no one else would have ventured out to run down a moose in it.

"He started a moose and followed it eight miles straight into the very depth of a wilderness that was deep enough for all purposes at the start. As the moose came out of a thicket Nat saw it go up a little rise of ground about 20 rods ahead of him. He tried to pull the case of his rifle off, but it was frozen on, and by the time he got it off the moose was going over the knoll. Nat hurried to the top of the knoll.

"At the foot of it, on the opposite side and about 30 rods away, was a narrow spruce thicket, into which the moose had gone not more than a minute ahead of the hunter, who hurried to the thicket. In a clump of high bushes he caught a glimpse of the moose, to him as plain as day. It was as black as a bear, he said, and he put his rifle to his face and took good aim.

"I could hit a quarter every time a good deal further away than that patch of moose was," Nat Moore said, relating the incident, "and so there wasn't any doubt but that I'd hit the mark. I pulled on the trigger two-thirds hard enough to drop the hammer, when I thought of a resolve I had made never to shoot until I knew beyond a doubt what I was shooting at, although in this case I thought there was about as much probability of another man being anywhere in that wilderness just then as there was of the United States army marching through it. But I stepped three steps to one side, which would anyhow give me a better and surer shot than from where I stood, and there in place of the moose stood a man!"

"Fifteen feet on the other side of the man was a tote road, and this man happened to be as courageous a woodsman as Nat himself was, and he was out looking after moose. He had come along there in the road just after Nat's moose had passed through and on and had stepped out of the road to look at the tracks the moose had made in the snow. Anyone but Nat Moore, I guess, would instantly have dropped in his tracks, overcome by the narrow escape from killing a fellow being he had had, but Nat kept right on after the moose and killed it on the ridge 100 yards further on. Then the relapse came, and so near to collapse did it bring the hunter, nervy as he was, that the man he had just missed killing for a moose had to help him back to his cabin.

"Then Nat Moore took a vow never to break the rule that would insure the life and safety of others in the woods against his gun, and he never did, although he lost the chance of bagging many a moose, caribou, deer and bear by adhering to it. Every hunter who lives up to that rule has had many similar and aggravating losses of game, but he has never killed or wounded any person on the presumption that because he saw a movement or heard a noise in the woods it was made by a deer or a bear or a rabbit or a bird."

NEWFOUNDLAND SALMON FISHERIES

The first annual report of the Newfoundland Game and Inland Fisheries Board, dealing with the year 1910, opens with an account of the inception and initial work of the board, and describes the steps which it has taken to ensure the better preservation of inland fisheries in Newfoundland. One of its first reforms was the imposition of a license duty of ten dollars for salmon and trout fishing on all anglers "not having a fixed place of domicile within this colony." This license, we are glad to see, has been "cheerfully assented to by foreign sportsmen, who freely expressed their satisfaction at being able to contribute to a fund which would be applied to the more

effectual protection of our magnificent fisheries." It seems, however, that it fell short of expectation in the matter of revenue. Calculations, based on the fact that about 400 tourists, chiefly anglers, visited the west coast rivers in 1909 (when no license was in force), were that 1910 would produce about 3500 dollars. But only 2310 dollars were forthcoming from this source, and there was also a falling off in the amount received for caribou licenses, the board in all receiving over 3,000 dollars less than was expected.

The protective work for the fisheries is in the hands of a staff of over 90 wardens who furnish reports and give statistics of the fish caught. The table of catches for the different rivers shows a total of 3,369 salmon weighing 20,415 pounds. To this total the Salmonier river contributes 499 and Robinson's 305, the Humber, with Sandy River, Junction Brook, and River Steady, yielding 422. The average weight on most of the rivers seems to have been from 5 lb. to 7 lb. but the Little River, Burgeo, gave 36 fish weighing 515 lb., an average of over 14 lb., which is high for Newfoundland. There are big fish to be caught occasionally, however. The biggest of 1910 was 41½ lb., taken on the Little Codroy by an American angler. On the whole, though no trustworthy records of previous seasons are available, the board considers that last season has given better results both as to size and number than its forerunners, despite the fact that there were fewer anglers. "Visiting and resident anglers who have resorted to these waters agree that fish were never before found there in such abundance and of such superior weight." This is commonly attributed to the efficient protection the rivers are receiving.

In an appendix to the report are to be found detailed statements as to the fishing in the different rivers with the names and catches of the various anglers.

IDLEWOOD

Grey Idlewood, my beauty
You take your royal due,
Reward of faithful duty,
In fields made fair for you!
Tall elms that bid you rest,
A sky just flecked with cloud,
A warm wind from the west
Too shy to whisper loud,
That will bring to you no hoof-beat of the
tearing, trampling crowd!
Your season's toil is over;
With grass above your knees,
You search for cool, wet clover
In friendship with the bees!
Your mouth forgets the bit,
Your flank the frequent spur:
Each ox-rail that you hit,
Each stone you set a-stir,
Has gone out into the silence with the things
that never were!

A field mouse in the grasses
That plays about your feet,
A shadow shape that passes
Across the early wheat,
Shall these disturb the heart
That never harbored fear
In the rapture of the start
When the horn was sounding clear
And the rasping doubles faced you and the
rolling brook was near?

No Whip's triumphant holla,
No horn's entrancing tune,
Has power to bid you follow,
From out the depth of June,
That chase you better love
Than any steed I know!
Enough, calm skies above;
Enough, cool grass below;
And the humming in the elm trees that
forbids your feet to go!
—Will H. Ogilvie.

The Newest Creations in Ready-To-Wear Apparel for Men, Women and Children in a Pleasing Variety

Useful Cloth Coats for Young Girls

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

A Showing of Strictly Man Tailored Costumes

These are precisely what you would expect to receive from a good lady's tailor if made to your special order. They are strictly man tailored and are made of high-grade serge, in black and navy blue only.

The cut of the coat cannot be excelled, its simplicity is its strong feature. It is semi-fitting, has four button fastening, strictly plain cuffs and is lined with good skinner satin.

The skirt is very plain, has panel back and front and short inverted pleat at the side.

Come in and see this lot before you go to the tailor. Price **\$37.50**.

Children's and Misses Dresses in New and Useful Styles

This is a new shipment of European Dresses suitable for children and misses, including many very smart styles in the latest shades and colors. The materials are Poplins, Twills, Serges, Heather Mixtures, Cashmeres, Scotch Plaids and Shepherd's Checks. Full-pleated skirts. Bodice trimmed in a variety of styles, some finished with smart embroidered collars, long or three-quarter sleeves, finished with silk trimmings, lace, beadings or buttons. All sizes, from 2 to 18 years, at prices ranging from \$14.50 down to **\$2.50**.

Misses House Dresses at \$2.25

They are made of good washing prints, chiefly in stripes, in colors pink and blue. The skirts are full and plain, while the bodice is fastened down the right side with large pearl buttons, have round neck, three-quarter sleeves, turnback cuffs and neat trimmings of chambray, giving a very smart appearance and are a bargain at **\$2.25** each.

Flannelette Underskirts and Night Gowns

Flannelette Underskirts, finished with a 6in. flounce and deep hem. This is a specially good value at, per garment **50¢**

Night Gowns, in a variety of neat styles, in colors light blue, pink and white. Have tucked and embroidered yokes finished with frills, also tucked cuffs. Price, per garment, \$1.25 and **\$1.75**

Night Gowns, in good flannelette. Made with round yokes of embroidered insertion and fancy braid, neck, yoke and cuffs finished with frills of embroidery with scalloped edges and bands of fancy braid. Per garment **\$2.00**

The Newest in Fancy Muslins for Fall Draperies

In the Broad Street windows we are showing a choice collection of Madras and Fancy Muslins that have just arrived from the Scottish mills, and include a splendid range of neat designs. The quality of these muslins will compare with any that we have yet seen, even at a much higher price, and should please the most exacting purchaser.

White Muslins, in spots, etc., per yard 35c, 25c and **20¢**

Madras Muslins, in many attractive styles, per yard, \$1.25 down to **20¢**

Smart Suits for Young Men

Young Men's Suits are cut a little longer and straighter in front than last season. In close three-button, long-lapel effect. The middle-aged and older men's suits are not so long as the young men's, and the lapels are made shorter. With three and four buttons. We have some very choice things to offer in blues, greys, green mixtures and nut browns, at very reasonable prices, from \$22.50 down to **\$15.00**.

A Large Consignment of Glassware at Very Low Prices

Footed Bowls, in three neat styles, heavy quality. Price, each, 75c and **20¢**

Berry Bowls, in a variety of neat patterns. Price each **35¢**

Lemon Squeezers. Price each **10¢**

Salt and Pepper Shakers, with non-corrosive metal tops, made of good clear glass, neatly ornamented. Price each, 10c and **5¢**

Berry Sets, of seven pieces, consisting of one large bowl and six small bowls, heavy quality, neat design. Per set **50¢**

Berry Sets, of seven pieces, very good quality, closely resembles cut glass, neat design. Price, per set **\$1.25**

Butter Dishes, in handsomely decorated glass, large size, complete with cover. Price each **20¢**

Flower Vases, in a variety of neat shapes, from 7in. up to 13in. high. Price each, 15c and **10¢**

Cracker Jars—A splendid line, neat in appearance, closely resembles cut glass, useful size and shape. Price each **75¢**

Water Jugs, in plain glass, neat shapes and three sizes, half gallon, 55c, 1 quart 45c, and 1 pint, each **35¢**

Dressy Footwear at Modest Prices

Tan Willow Calfskin Blucher Boots, made with a full double sole of solid oak bark tanned leather of superior quality. Is a neat calf lined boot with lots of style and full of good wearing qualities. Per pair **\$5.00**

Men's Patent Colt Blucher, with double soles and strong calf uppers. These are an exceptionally neat and durable shoe. Per pair **\$5.00**

Box Calf Blucher Boots, with strong double soles and Goodyear welts, are strong, comfortable and reliable. ePr pair **\$3.50**

THE AERO, QUEEN QUALITY AND "BOSTON FAVORITE" BOOTS FOR WOMEN

The Aero Boot is a buttoned model with high tops, in patent leather, with a fancy collar of patent leather, giving the shoe a very dressy appearance. Per pair **\$6.00**

Blucher Boots, with strong waterproof soles and neat tan Russia. These shoes are strong, neat and durable, representing splendid value at, per pair **\$3.50**

David Shencer, Limited



David Spencer Limited's Fall Exposition For Millinery Wednesday

We take special pleasure in announcing our Fall Style show of millinery. Our Mr. C. Spencer, who has charge of this season's importations, and is still in London sending us all the newest things, must have spent considerable time in making the selection as the models are so widely different. Our own experts are very enthusiastic over the array which includes models to suit all ages and classes. In this department you will find all the best productions of the Parisian, London, Vienna, Chicago and New York artists, and our staff of experienced milliners will render you practical assistance in making an agreeable choice. Your inspection is invited on Wednesday and following days.

A Showing of the Newest Silk Waists

See the View street window display for these Waists. All the newest and most attractive styles are represented in this lot, and should make an interesting showing to all who are interested in the latest ideas in wearing apparel. Some are trimmed with rich Bulgarian embroidery, beaded embroidery or bands of contrasting silks and colored pipings. Prices start at **\$5.75**.

Women's and Children's Underwear

Women's Vests, in cream and natural color. Have high neck, long or short sleeves. Drawers to match, in knee or ankle length. Price **90¢**

Women's Vests and Drawers—Vests have low neck, short sleeves and open fronts. Drawers to match. Per garment, 60¢ and **50¢**

WOMEN'S COMBINATIONS
Combinations with long sleeves, drawers ankle length. Price, per garment, \$2.25 and **90¢**

CHILDREN'S ZENITH UNDERWEAR
Vests and Drawers, in cream and natural. The vests have long sleeves and are buttoned down the front. Price, per garment, 85c down to **45c**

Dainty Shawls at Tempting Prices

All White Shawls, made of a good mixture of wool and cotton, in the honeycomb style, have neat borders and plain fringe. Made in Scotland and are excellent value at, each, \$3.50 down to **\$1.00**

All Wool Shawls, of German manufacture, in very handsome designs, beautiful borders and plain fringe, at prices ranging from \$3.50 down to, each **\$1.25**

Red, Black and Grey Shawls, made of a mixture of wool and cotton, and finished with border and plain fringe, at prices ranging from \$1.75 down to **45¢**

Art Needlework Department

A special showing of Cushion Tops to be embroidered. Extra good value **35¢**

These come on the dark or light linen grounds, with floral or conventional designs **35¢**

Tapestry Cushion Tops, in landscape or figure designs. Excellent for hall or den cushions **35¢**

Men's and Boy's Sweaters in the Latest Styles

Imported Sweaters for Boys, in the pull over the head style, in medium weight and made in two qualities. The first quality at prices ranging from \$1.75 down to **\$1.00**

The second quality ranging from \$1.35 down to **70¢**

Cashmere Sweaters for Boys—These sweaters come in medium weight and represent excellent values, and are made in three styles, to button at shoulder with 2 buttons, to button at the neck and the pull over the shoulder styles. Prices ranging from \$1.75 to **\$1.00**

Men's Coat Sweaters, made with or without collars attached, in all dark shades, with fancy trimmed fronts and buttons. Sizes from 34 to 42, at the following prices: \$5, \$3.50, \$2.75, \$2.25, \$1.75, \$1.50 and **\$1.25**

Men's Heavy Wool Sweaters, with high storm collars attached, in grey only. Price, each **\$2.75**

Navy Blue Sweaters for Men, have roll collars, and come in all sizes, in a medium weight. Price per garment **\$1.00**

Welcome to Mr. Maritime Province Indication of Success There

HARD STRUGGLES FOR

Opposition Certain Kingston Seat—forts to Disconcert rassa End in Fall

OTTAWA, Sept. 6.—Two weeks distant, the prospects are growing R. L. Borden's reception which has rivalled the Ontario and Quebec. In the stronghold of the works, the crowd of the Conservative leader that two meetings were

Mr. Borden is crossing Edward Island for a ser before going to Nova Scotia received in Ottawa a great Conservative welcome. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's ministers are put on the are no longer campaign sense, but using every arresting the tide of now conceded to be re against Laurier and re

The brunt of the shov ing has fallen on the prime minister. Sir Wil way to Sudbury and Nipissing, where there He will be joined at Hon. Charles Murphy, w courage for the first time immediate vicinity of Mr. Murphy replaces Mr. own troubles necessitate out of the Laurier proce

It is stated here today Ham Harty is definitely in Kingston, which insu the seat by the Conserv Wease, a storekeeper o scribing himself as a s Laurier government sin with a public appeal to reciprocity.

Mr. Bourassa ST. ROSE, Quebec, heading which marked meeting at Hull and B tinned today, when he address the electors of interests of J. E. Leonard candidate, but, as in fo witty remarks. Address soon silenced his inter greater portion of his tened to with interest a

Mr. Bourassa rose t gathering in the midst jeers from some who d to be heard. Addressing posed him he declared followers had always of Laurier a fair hearing, the same measure of r minded them that the r return into Quebec and be a sorry day for Car Wilfrid's opponents a tude of his followers o position speakers and h On reciprocity he said:

"I am accused of not but I am practical anou in dealing with Ameri method is to get all yo tie as it is necessary to ly believe that within markets of the United have been open to can procity and without ou duce duties a single ce

The speaker then att emment on the score of said that many hithert would break with their ground.

"It is not necessary, should be like a flock of blue and red and led b the slaughter."

IMPERIAL W Daughter of Russian G led to Prince Who Horse Gra

ST. PETERSBURG, other Imperial wedding day when the Princes staninava, daughter of Constantine, Constant married to Prince Con tion-Mukhransky, a H Horse Guards. The b the bridal pair.

There is a bill pend to appropriate \$50,000 of Prince Bagrat whose ancestors la claims against the R for surrendering the th Caucasian principality.

An imperial ukase cently granting to all members of the impe privilege of contractin side the reigning hou