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### HUNDREDS DROWN IN GREAT FLOODS

Parts of Europe and Asia Suffer From Disastrous Inundations—Heavy Toll of Human Lives Taken

### LOSS OF PROPERTY WILL BE IMMENSE

Torrential Rains Visit Nearly All Countries of Europe—Many People Drowned in Armenian City

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15.—Despatches received here say that terrible floods have swept over the province of Erzurum, Turkey. Half the town of Hasankaleh has been wrecked, hundreds of persons being drowned. The flood resulted from heavy rains.

MUNICH, Bavaria, June 15.—Oberammergau, the scene of the passion play, is today being ravaged by flood communication with outside points by the floods. Of the six hundred strangers in the place 200 are Armenians. It is believed that there are in no danger as the hotels are on high ground. The lower streets are filled with water. The meteorological observatory in the high Alps announces that the snow is melting rapidly and that greater floods are expected.

VIENNA, June 15.—Floods caused by the rain have become serious in many of the towns. The northern Tyrol railway has been wrecked, all traffic over this road is suspended. In the western part of Austria Hungary has been severely hit by the destruction of bridges and embankments. Many lives have been lost.

BELGRADE, Servia, June 15.—Floods following torrential rains have caused havoc in the valley of the Sava river. Thirty-five lives have been lost. The towns of Chapuria, Jagodina and Zemun have been inundated. Water to the depth of from seven to ten feet has filled the streets. Many houses, undermined, have collapsed. King Peter and the Minister of Public Works have gone to the scene today.

BRUSSELS, June 15.—Heavy rains throughout Belgium have followed in the lower lying districts by flood conditions, creating heavy losses. Bridges have been carried away and stocks drowned. A village of Moon has been devastated by the rampant waters.

BERNE, Switzerland, June 15.—Inundations in the eastern and central districts of Switzerland have caused great damage. A handmill at Acherfeld a factory, killing ten children, employees.

PRETORIA, June 15.—In declaring his policy General Louis Botha, premier of United South Africa, said that there was no way possible than to form a government from the governments already existing. Other steps would have been most fatal to South Africa, as investigation had clearly proved that the majority did not wish for a coalition ministry.

German Capital for Canada  
CALGARY, June 15.—J. J. Blacklee, manager of the Canadian house established in Berlin, Germany, to promote interest in Canada, in fact investments, interviewed here today said: "Financial interests now evince marked interest in Canada. In fact a large amount of German capital is now available for investment in the Canadian west mines, timber lands and agricultural lands being in demand. Syndicates desiring timber lands will introduce a new system of lumbering into Canada. They will follow the methods adopted in Germany whereby forests are preserved for all time. Great care will be taken to cut only trees that have reached their prime."

### Struck by Street Car

VANCOUVER, June 15.—A. B. Walters, an aged citizen, was probably fatally injured by being struck by a street car today.

### Good Roads Congress

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The third congress of the Good Roads Association was called to meet at Niagara Falls, N. Y., on July 28, 29 and 31, 1910, by the executive committee of the organization which met here today.

### Imperial Unity

LONDON, June 15.—Speaking at the Colonial Institute today, Lord Milner said the number of strenuous advocates of imperial unity among the younger men in political life gave the greatest hope for the future of the movement.

### Alberta Land

LONDON, June 15.—At a meeting today of the Southern Alberta Land Co., Sir R. B. Lane said that it was obvious that the longer they hold lands pending the completion of irrigation works, the better prices they would eventually obtain. During the year they hoped to start another town near Bow river, also that canals and reservoirs will be doing their full duty. Lake McGregor, he added, will be partly filled, and the future was full of promise.

### Accountable for Death

TORONTO, June 15.—After hearing all the evidence available in the inquest into the death of the late Thomas Horder, proprietor of the Queen and Sobers streets, who died on June 1 from injuries inflicted by a man he was ejecting from the hotel, an adjournment was made till the 24th instant to enable the police to look for a man named Charles Hardy, an Englishman, who is said to have inflicted the wound. Hardy is supposed to be in England now.

### RELATIVES GET HEAVY DAMAGES

Mrs. Robert S. Lyon and Her Children Awarded \$42,000 by Jury on Account of Mr. Lyon's Death

VANCOUVER, June 15.—A verdict for the plaintiff for \$13,000 and costs was returned by a jury today in the action brought by Mrs. Robert S. Lyon against the B. C. E. R. Co. Mrs. Lyon's husband was killed in the collision between the Vancouver and New Westminster line last October. According to the verdict, Mrs. Lyon will receive \$4,000, while each of her two children will receive \$3,000.

The defence was that Lyon was riding on an employee's pass, and that his relatives were not entitled to recover. Mrs. Lyon testified that the pass possessed by her husband was good in New Westminster at the time that he was killed. She testified that her husband had been residing in Vancouver. The night before the accident he had shown her a letter in which he had stated that the company without question and that there was a strong probability that this had been done in the case of Lyon. Mr. Phillips objected to such evidence, which, he said, was simply conjecture, and Mr. Justice Murphy ruled out the greater part of it. His Lordship said the jury would have to decide simply whether Lyon was traveling on a pass or as a passenger. If as the latter, his wife and children were entitled to compensation. If on a pass, they were not.

### CON JONES PAYS LARGE SALARIES

MONTREAL, June 15.—Jimmy Hogan and Alex O'Reilly of the Shamrocks leave for the coast tomorrow morning and will play for the Vancouver team the balance of the season. Hogan has a contract that is said to call for \$125 a game for seven games and a position at his trade at \$5 a day. O'Reilly's contract is said to be in the neighborhood of \$100 a game for seven games and a position at \$25 a week.

Papke and Monte Atell Winners  
MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 15.—Billy Papke tonight knocked out Al Goodell in the second round of what was to have been a ten round bout.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 15.—In a 15 round fight before the Eureka A. C. last night, Monte Atell of California defeated Young Britt of this city.

C. P. R. Vice-Presidents  
MONTREAL, June 15.—It was announced at headquarters of the Canadian Pacific railway today that the system of numbering the vice-presidents of the road had been abandoned, and henceforth they would all rank as vice-presidents in charge of specified duties. David McNeill is vice-president and director; Wm. Whyte, vice-president in charge of western lines; G. G. Denven, vice-president in charge of finances and accounting; and G. E. Bosworth, vice-president in charge of traffic and all eastern steamship lines.

### WARM WELCOME FOR MR. BORDEN

Great Meeting Held at Toronto Representative of City and Surrounding Ridings—Thousands in Attendance

### KEEN CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT

Opposition Leader Convincingly Shows How Resources of Country Are Squandered Under Laurier Regime

TORONTO, June 15.—The good old Conservative stronghold of Toronto, which will always cheer for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but never vote for him, gave R. L. Borden a royal welcome today. The opposition leader addressed a monster crowd at Long Branch, and the splendid reception he was accorded was convincing in its whole-hearted spontaneity.

Although today's meeting was held under the auspices of the Conservative Party, it was in the nature of a general way of the misdoings in the government. Concrete cases of the wanton manner in which the money of the people is being wasted by the "band of wasters and prodigals," as Mr. Borden put it, are given in a quiet logical way. The audience is estimated to have numbered 10,000 people.

### MR. BORDEN'S TOUR

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., June 15.—The opening meeting of the tour of R. L. Borden was held here this afternoon and the Conservative leader a hearty welcome. The speeches were delivered in Ferris Grove and over 1,000 people from all portions of the riding gathered to hear Mr. Borden, C. K. Doherty, Hon. Mr. G. H. Ross and Mr. Owen, the federal member for the constituency.

The main feature of Mr. Borden's address was his criticism of the government "which has shown itself unable to cope in an intelligent manner with the problems facing the country at the present time." Mr. Borden expressed confidence that the time was not far distant when the bulk of the Canadian people would again entrust the destinies of Canada to the Conservative party.

### Canada's Grain Export

OTTAWA, June 15.—During the nine months ending May 31, according to figures furnished to the Trade and Commerce Department, 7,250,000 bushels of grain from the western provinces were shipped out by water route and 13,254,000 by rail, a total of 20,504,000 bushels, the largest shipment on record for a similar period. The returns show \$5,026,065 bushels of wheat inspected, \$6,811,400 bushels of oats, 4,242,000 bushels of barley and 3,782,000 bushels of flaxseed, a total of 11,374,065 bushels for the nine months.

### President Cabrera's Son

NEW YORK, June 15.—Estrada Cabrera, son of President Cabrera of Guatemala, arrived here today on the steamer Kron Prinzessin Cecilia, accompanied by a nurse and two doctors and apparently little the worse for the wounds found him to be suffering on his arrival there on the steamer from Paris, and which were said to have been self-inflicted. Young Cabrera's wounds were broken bottles, and the wounds were not broken bottles.

Militia Camp at London  
LONDON, Ont., June 15.—Nearly 400 men are in camp at Carleton Place, according to the estimate of the Army Service Corps, who are taking bread. The 8th Regiment brought out by the Canadian Pacific accounts for the decrease of about 200 from last year. Lieut. Boardman, Toronto, and Capt. W. E. Linton, Hamilton, are among the staff officers from outside. One man was arrested last night for striking an officer. The sights of all Lee-Enfield rifles will be replaced during camp by Sutherland sights, the men using the Ross rifle at the camp.

### TAKES POSSESSION OF COAL PROPERTIES

The sale of the Dunsmuir coal properties on Vancouver Island to Mr. William Mackenzie of Newcastle, Mann, was completed yesterday. The final payment was made and Mr. Mackenzie formally takes possession today.

### THREE ARE ARRESTED BY P. O. INSPECTORS

Assets Worth \$400,000 Given Fictitious Value of \$100,000 by Manipulation of the Stock Prices on Market

NEW YORK, June 15.—United States post office inspectors raided the headquarters of the United Wireless Company, and caused the arrest of Christopher C. Wilson, president of the company, Samuel S. Bogart, first vice-president, and W. Tompkins, president of the New York office of the company, which officers of the wireless company say was formerly a fiscal agent, but has ceased to represent them. Chief Inspector Mayer later gave out a formal statement, in which he charges that although the company had been running at a loss, the price of its shares had been advanced by manipulation of fictitious values, and that the officers had conspired to sell the stock at a profit estimated in one instance at \$400,000 or more.

### PARENTS LOSING THEIR CHILDREN

Refinement of Cruelty Practiced by Russian Authorities in Connection With Expulsion of Jews

KIEV, June 15.—The Kiev authorities have been ordered by the central government to revise the extended system of the United States mail. The specific instructions are to grant those persons amenable to the decree of expulsion a period of shorter duration for the settlement of their affairs as may be needed in each particular case, and further that they make no attempt to clear the city of all such persons within any fixed date.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15.—The Russian government has ordered the expulsion of Jewish children at Moscow be suspended, until a decision has been reached as to whether the law with reference to children. An official statement by Premier Stolypin yesterday made special reference to the expulsion of school children from Moscow, explaining that professional women enjoying a right of residence outside the Pale may not confer the same privilege upon their children. As a consequence many children have been separated from their parents.

### Magdalena Aboard

CARTAGENA, Colombia, June 14.—The Royal Mail steamer Magdalena is ashore at the entrance to the harbor, and is apparently in no danger. The steamer left Southampton May 25, via St. Michaels, May 30th, for Barbadoes, Colon, Kingston and New York. She struck yesterday.

### GREAT FRAUDS IN STOCK SALES

Officers of the United Wireless Company Are Accused of Swindling the Public on an Enormous Scale

Officers of the United Wireless Company are accused of swindling the public on an enormous scale. The company has been running at a loss, but the price of its shares has been advanced by manipulation of fictitious values, and that the officers had conspired to sell the stock at a profit estimated in one instance at \$400,000 or more.

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WINNIPEG, June 14.—The C.P.R. has issued a crop report covering its extended system of the prairies, which shows that, generally speaking, the weather is favorable and growth is good. The report also shows that the crop is suffering on account of dry weather. Calgary also reported that the weather is favorable and growth is good.

### Water Power Deal

FREDICTON, N. B., June 15.—Negotiations for the transfer of the Grand Falls Company's interests in the water power of the Grand Falls syndicate headed by Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, are said to be likely to reach conclusion soon.

### Severe Blaze in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 15.—The Kennard Block, west third and Summit streets was completely destroyed by the Saturday night involving a loss of between \$150,000 and \$175,000. The building, a six story edifice, was occupied by a number of machine shops and a plating mill.

### With Smallop Aboard

HALIFAX, June 15.—The steamer Uranium, of the Uranium steamship company, put in today on her way from Rotterdam to New York, with 292 passengers. Among them was one passenger sick with smallpox. The victim was landed at the quarantine station, as were all the passengers, last night for water second class and the balance stowed. The second class passengers will be released tomorrow and the steamer will be allowed to proceed at once.

### World's Missionary Conference

EDINBURGH, June 15.—The world's missionary conference, a representative gathering of Protestant churches, opened today under the presidency of Lord Balfour of Burleigh. There are 1200 delegates and 2,000 other representatives of churches and missions present. All civilized races are represented. Today's session was held in the assembly hall of the United Free Church.

### Premier Sifton Proposed

EDMONTON, June 15.—Vermilion Conservatives have nominated John Clarke, a prosperous farmer of that district, to run against Premier Sifton in the by-election on June 29th. The convention was largely attended, and the campaign is being carried in the district with the assistance of Edmonton Conservatives, who were well represented at the convention last night. The Conservatives state they will put up a strong fight.

### Southern Pacific Bonds Sold

NEW YORK, June 15.—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. today announced the closing of negotiations for the sale of \$25,000,000 of the Southern Pacific Company's San Francisco terminal first mortgage four per cent bonds to an European syndicate made up of banks in London, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Basle and London. The bonds are to be issued to reimburse the Southern Pacific Company for money expended in acquiring terminal properties in San Francisco.

### CROP REPORTS ARE FAVORABLE

Nearly All Points on Prairies Give Good Accounts of Growing Grain—Railways Prepare for Traffic

WINNIPEG, June 14.—The C.P.R. has issued a crop report covering its extended system of the prairies, which shows that, generally speaking, the weather is favorable and growth is good. The report also shows that the crop is suffering on account of dry weather. Calgary also reported that the weather is favorable and growth is good.

### Progress of Work ON TRANSCONTINENTAL

OTTAWA, June 15.—Construction work on the National Transcontinental railway has made good progress in the last few days. The work on the intervening period 199 miles. Sixty-three per cent of the railway work is now completed and 4 per cent of the remaining 155 miles. A total of 385 miles is graded.

### Nearing Home

CAPE RACE, Nid., June 15.—The steamer Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, which includes among its passengers former President Roosevelt, was 1,165 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon today. She should be off the Hook about 4 per cent Saturday morning and dock about 11 o'clock.

### To Be Deported

QUEBEC, June 15.—A man named Macdonald, who was taken from the steamer Cassandra on the charge of forgery against him in Scotland, has been put in today on her way from Rotterdam to New York, with 292 passengers. Among them was one passenger sick with smallpox. The victim was landed at the quarantine station, as were all the passengers, last night for water second class and the balance stowed. The second class passengers will be released tomorrow and the steamer will be allowed to proceed at once.

### WILL ESTABLISH LUMBER YARDS

Owners of Coast Mills Preparing to Enter Retail Trade in Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan

### PRICES TOO HIGH AT PRESENT YARDS

Proposal to Organize Selling Company With Large Capital—Will Have Ample Resources for Work

VANCOUVER, June 14.—Lumber manufacturers on the coast of British Columbia are arranging to invade the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba with lumber retailing yards in order to get into direct touch with consumers in that territory. The millmen declare that the high prices ruling in the existing yards are killing consumption.

At a meeting of the representatives of some of the largest saw milling companies on the coast held last night in Vancouver it was virtually decided to immediately organize a company with ample capital to establish retailing yards in the provinces named. This meeting was attended by men at the head of companies whose capital, roughly speaking, is approximately forty million dollars.

It is planned to have at least fifty yards in operation by the end of the present year, and this number will be rapidly increased till about 600 are established. It is proposed that the yards owned by the big company shall be divided into sets of fifty, each set to be separate in organization and management.

The lumber manufacturers of the coast are prompted in their action by desire to get the "drop" on the big lumber yards combination with headquarters in Winnipeg. It is claimed by coast millmen that the companies owning the majority of the retailing yards in Saskatchewan and Manitoba have unduly advanced the price of lumber to the consumer, and that the result that consumption is lessened, and the decreasing demand is a matter directly affecting adversely the mills.

While the coast mills have at the present time all the orders they can conveniently handle, declared a lumberman today, "it is a fact that the time will come when the demand will fall off. The high price of lumber maintained by the big line yard companies in Saskatchewan and Manitoba is even now causing curtailment of consumption, and for their own protection they must take six months or so to get into the field, but we can do it as those behind the movement have ample capital at their command."

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STRATHCONA TRUST AND B.C. SCHOOLS

Amount in Which Province Is Likely to Be Benefitted—Scope and Purpose of Trust Explained

Having especially in mind the enthusiastic endorsement by Dr. Measey (of the Nova Scotia schools) of the advantageous working out of the Strathcona Trust appropriations as a means of improving the physique of the children of Canada attending the schools of the Dominion...

POLITICIANS ARE ASKED TO ATTEND

Efforts to Make Development League's Annual Meeting Thoroughly Representative of Island's Interests

It is estimated that over three hundred people will attend the annual meeting of the Vancouver Island Development League to be held in Alberni on the 15th prox. A meeting of the Victoria branch was held yesterday to discuss the arrangements for the trip to Alberni...

FOREST FIRES RAGE

Country Around Fort William and Port Arthur Ablaze—Farms in Danger

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., June 15.—Scores of fire rangers and many citizens of Fort William and Port Arthur left this morning to fight bush fires that are raging in townships of Paipouge, Neboing, McIntyre and Connor, that adjoin Twin Cities.

BRITISH AUTHOR VISITS VICTORIA

Mr. Frank F. Bullen, Author of Marine Stories Here in Course of Tour of Dominion

Frank F. Bullen, the noted British author, whose first book, "The Cruise of the Cachalot," was published in 1897, and who has since been followed by 27 others, arrived in the city yesterday by the Empress Hotel.

DELEGATION TO MEET MINISTER

Board of Trade Wants Prosecution Under the Companies Act Withheld—Spawning Grounds at Buttes Lake

Two matters of considerable importance, both of which were discussed at length at the recent meeting of the board of trade during the current week, are the Companies Act and the spawning grounds at Buttes Lake.

VENTURE TO START MONDAY

New Steamer of Boscowitz Steamship Company Will Run Every Ten Days

The steamer Venture, of the Boscowitz Steamship Company, which is completing an overhaul at the Victoria Machinery Depot, is to start service on Monday next and will run north every ten days to the usual ports of call on the northern British Columbia coast.

QUADRA RESUMES LIGHTHOUSE WORK

Is Loading at Hudsons Bay Wharf After Completing Overhauling and Will Sail on Saturday

The government steamer Quadra, after undergoing an extensive overhauling at the wharf of the Hudsons Bay Company to load for the west coast of Vancouver Island, is to resume work on Saturday.

IMMENSE BODY OF FREE GOLD ORE

Discovery in Portland Canal District Described As One of Most Remarkable Recorded in Annals of Mining

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POWDER WORKS BUILDING BURNS

Efforts of Bucket Brigade Are Fruitless to Quell Fire at Telegraph Bay Boasting House

Fire, believed to have been caused by a defective fuse, which broke out shortly after 2 p. m., yesterday, completely gutted a two-story building known as the works of the Giant Powder Company, Telegraph Bay. The value of the building is estimated at \$3,000.

RECORD IS BROKEN BY ROYAL EDWARD

Canadian Northern Steamship Makes Fast Voyage Across Atlantic—Beats Empress of Ireland's Time

QUEBEC, June 15.—What is believed to be a new Atlantic record has been made by the Royal Edward, which arrived in port at 3 p. m. today, after a voyage of 100 fathoms in 7 p. m. on Thursday last, and by reaching here at 3 p. m. today.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF H. B. COMPANY

Coming Changes in Directorate Supposed to Indicate General Stirring Up—Canadian Committee Possible

LONDON, June 15.—The forecasted changes in the Hudsons Bay Company's board will be officially announced this week.

REVENUE INCREASED

OTTAWA, June 15.—Inland revenue receipts for the month of May totalled \$1,482,796, an increase of \$211,753 over the collection for May, 1909.

MR. RITHET INJURED

Motor Car Overturned at Foot of Four Mile Hill When Brakes Rusted to Work

Mr. R. P. Rihet was slightly injured yesterday evening at 4.30, when the automobile which he was driving beyond his control, and dashing down the hill, turned over on its side at the bottom, throwing him out and inflicting a few bruises.

NUMBER OF DEAD NOW PLACED AT 32

Revised List of Fatalities in Montreal Herald Building Disaster Eighteen Bodies Recovered

MONTREAL, June 15.—Eight bodies were recovered from the ruins of the Herald building today, making the total number of bodies recovered eighteen.

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ONE EYE BLINDED IN LACROSSE GAME

Harry Griffiths, Point Player on Vancouver Team, Injured at Hospital for Treatment

VANCOUVER, June 14.—With the slight of the eye, which was caused by Harry Griffiths, the big point player of the Vancouver lacrosse team, who was injured in St. Paul's game with New Westminster at Recreation Park, was removed to St. Paul's Hospital yesterday.

SAVED FISHING SCHOONER FROM ROCKS

Stranded Fish No. 2, Prevented from Becoming a Wreck on Orcas Island During Recent Gale

Driven onto Parkers reef, north of Orcas Island, by the gale of last Friday, the schooner Fish No. 2, was prevented from becoming a wreck on Orcas Island during the recent gale.

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The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

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

AN ECONOMIC PROBLEM

We are favored by being permitted to reproduce a letter written by Mr. J. Hill of the Great Northern, to a distinguished and prominent British statesman. In so doing we have been asked not to mention the name of the gentleman to whom it was addressed. If we were able to do so, it would add to the interest of the letter. The question dealt with in the communication is one to which we have on several occasions directed the attention of Colonist readers, and this is why we have been allowed to make public the principal part of what is a private communication. Mr. Hill has given great attention to the question of exchange as it affects the trade of America with the Orient, and has on more than one occasion directed public attention to the causes that were operating to influence the course of the development of that commerce. There was a time and it was not so very long ago, when the people of Europe did not give economic conditions in Asia a serious thought, and those in America looked upon the Orient as a field to be exploited when and how their enterprise preferred. Even in recent years have been of a character to startle us all out of our complacency. We have begun to get hold of the idea that perhaps the question to be considered is not "What shall we do with Asia?" but "What will Asia do with us?" As Mr. Hill suggests, it is much easier to point out the danger than to devise the remedy. The enactment of prohibitive tariffs against China would so disrupt all commercial and financial relations that the world would be brought face to face with the most tremendous crisis it has ever been called upon to encounter. Mr. Hill contemplates the possibility of a reduction in the standard of living and consequently of the rate of wages until the white man and the yellow man are put upon an equality except so far as efficiency is concerned. But we pointed out in a recent reference to this question that in the iron mines and smelters of China the margin of efficiency between white and yellow labor is found to be only about ten per cent. in favor of the former. We can readily suppose that with the development of manufacturing interests the standard of living and the rate of wages in China will appreciate, but that they will ever get within ten per cent. of the European or American standard and rate is so remote a contingency that for all practical purposes we may dismiss the probability of its occurrence from discussion. The most that could be hoped from such an appreciation would be to reduce the depreciation in our standards that would be necessary to put our producers on an equal footing with those of China. There remains the possibility involved in a change in monetary standards, which stated in simple words means the restoration of silver to its former value as a money metal. Silver is the yellow man's money. He is paid for his work in silver without any regard whatever to its gold value. Consequently, when silver falls in comparison with gold, the wages of the Chinese operative becomes lower by comparison with those earned by the white operative, but he does not demand more. It is all the same to him whether silver in New York or London is worth 50 cents on \$1 an ounce, but it is not all the same to the highly-paid producer in the Occident. He may smile at the Chinaman, who will work for a month for what he gets a day; but when the Chinaman comes to pay for the white man's products and finds his money worth very much less in white man's money than it used to be, he is going to do one of two things, and most likely both. He is going to stop buying the white man's products, or he is going to make them for himself. If he only does the former he is going to ruin a great and profitable trade and thereby dislocate commerce and finance; if he does the latter, he is going in a short time to produce more than he requires for his own use, and the world will be his slaughter market. There is no use in shutting our eyes to these considerations. They are the most important economic considerations of the present day. China was content for ages to live behind her wall of isolation; but Europe first and afterwards America were not content that she should do so. But the men who opened China to the rest of the world did not understand the Chinese people. We are not quite sure that we nowadays understand them any better; but at least we know more about them. Without going into the subject further, we reproduce Mr. Hill's letter. It is as follows: "Your letter expresses forcibly and accurately the practical effect of the fall in exchange with the rest of the world, but upon domestic industrial conditions in those other countries as well. I have expressed very

briefly my opinion of the importance of the matter in an article on Oriental Trade, published in the January number of The Weekly Work, a copy of which I take pleasure in sending you herewith. In addition to my own views I have quoted a letter from Mr. Morston Brewster, who has covered the subject exhaustively in a number of articles published within the last few years. Whatever one may think of Mr. Brewster's general theory of monetary standards, his discussion of the fall in exchange and its economic consequences is quite valuable, being matter of fact and not all theory. "It seems to me that such facts as your Lordship cites, which are now becoming familiar in the experience of every country and are affecting profoundly industrial conditions throughout the world, call, as you say, for a good deal of scientific thinking. Nor will it be easy to discover and agree upon a remedy. The adjustment to each other of two civilizations differing not only in monetary standards and customs, but in wages, hours, standards of living, industrial methods and almost every physical and mental peculiarity that separates one race from another, is a slow and difficult process. It will not be accomplished without some cost to us. "It appears certain that, as long as the workers of the Orient are content to accept silver at par for their low wage, while the merchant and manufacturer can sell their products abroad for gold and turn it into silver at current rates of exchange, not only must exports to the Orient tend to decrease rather than increase, but, as I have said in the article referred to, it will presently become a question whether the markets of the world can be saved from a competition stimulated by exchange conditions that we are powerless to control. "Undoubtedly this subject needs as much attention as is being bestowed upon the general rise of prices, with which it is connected. It is not understood or even mentioned in the discussions of our time. But it will presently force itself unpleasantly upon the notice of other countries not only in their changing trade balances with the Orient, but in the appearance in their home markets of a competition with which they are unprepared to deal. The adoption of prohibitive tariffs against the Orient, which implies retaliation and the destruction of that trade, the reduction of standards of living and of wages in other countries until the difference between these and those of the Orient shall cover only the difference in efficiency of labor, and some form of agreement upon monetary standards and ratios that will equalize exchange once more, are the only remedial measures that suggest themselves. The matter is becoming sufficiently urgent to call for their earnest consideration. Faithfully yours, JAS. J. HILL. MR. S. D. SCOTT

British Columbia Journalism is fortunate in that it is to be strengthened by the entry of Mr. S. D. Scott, of St. John, formerly editor of the Standard, who is to assume the editorship of the News-Advertiser. Mr. Scott has had a long newspaper experience. For some years he had charge of the St. John Sun, and under his management that journal was one of the most active and aggressive newspapers in the country. When the Sun was purchased by the owners of the Daily Telegraph and amalgamated with it, Mr. Scott was placed in charge of the Standard, which was started to represent Conservative interests in the eastern city. He has filled the post with great credit to himself and advantage to the public. Mr. Scott has had the benefit of an experience in the gallery at Ottawa, and is very familiar with political affairs. He is a forceful writer, but is always fair, and his work is on a high plane. Personally he has always been very popular, and we can well believe that his departure from St. John will be much regretted by as many personal friends as political ones. We shall be glad to welcome him to this western province, to whose development he will be able to give valuable assistance by his able pen. MR. WILLIAM MACKENZIE

The people of Victoria are always glad to see Mr. William Mackenzie. This time special interest attaches to his visit because it is largely in connection with the taking over of the Danmuir colliery interests, which will lead to his very close identification with the progress of Vancouver Island. Mr. Mackenzie has a standing in the financial world such as is enjoyed by few men, and the fact that he and those associated with him are about to invest many millions in a great industrial enterprise here is an event of very great importance. Hitherto the properties which he and his associates are about to acquire have been in the hands of local people, and it is with mixed feelings that we think of the change; but there can be no doubt that the operations of the new group of capitalists may be regarded as in the nature of a new departure in the affairs of the island. Special moment attaches to the change because the President of the head of it is also a gentleman of the island. At present it would be premature to forecast what this combination of circumstances may imply, but it is not too soon to say that it identifies the Canadian North with island development in a manner that promises very much for the future. In speaking of Mr. Mann a few days ago, we said his career was that of a hero of modern romance. In days of old romance consisted chiefly in the exercise of the powers of destruction. The knight went armed cap-a-pie and usually contrived to leave a red trail behind him. Our modern heroes go out with full pockets, and mark their course with lines of steel. One thing is to be noted in connection with Mr. Mackenzie's career and that of his colleague. They are not content with the arena of transportation alone, but devote their great energies and their far-seeing sagacity to the development of business, which their transportation lines can handle. Mr. Roosevelt will take and will give the country a rest. Both surely see it. It is to be hoped that the retirement of the French chef from the royal kitchen will not disturb the entire cordial. The Seattle spirit is a fine thing, but when it magnifies a fire which does less than half a million dollars' worth of damage and destroys no one, into a holocaust, which hurts no one, thirty or fifty more or less valuable lives and anywhere from one to two millions' worth of property, enterprise seems to have got the better of discretion. But Seattle has managed to get the eyes of the world concentrated upon her for forty-eight hours, and that is worth something. The correspondents telegraph that the people of Germany are growing apprehensive of the personal extravagance of the Kaiser. He is personally a very rich man, but it is said has spent his means with so prodigal a hand that he has materially lessened his private fortune. Now he has asked for and obtained larger grants for his personal use, and perhaps for the first time in German history there seem to be complaints that the crown is becoming too expensive a proposition. Mr. Asquith has officially announced that he has invited Mr. Balfour to a conference of the Lords, etc. The invitation disproves the contention made by some of the British papers that the Prime Minister's proposals are "an irreducible minimum." It will be stated that this invitation has been extended by the wish of the King, but we fancy it would not be doing His Majesty an injustice to suggest that the idea originated with him. The destruction of the office of the Montreal Herald by fire was an exceedingly serious tragedy. Under ordinary circumstances we should feel like tendering an expression of regret to our contemporary, but the monetary loss is so insignificant in comparison with the terrible loss of life that we can only think of the latter and say how grieved the people of Canada will be to learn that so many industrious workers were lost in such a dreadful way. The news of the retirement of Lord Kitchener from the Mediterranean command comes as a surprise, and explanations will be looked for with great interest. His name had been connected with the vacant vice-royalty of India, but we are not informed if this was with any show of authority. It seems hardly likely that His Lordship would have resigned the command because he had not been named therefore we prefer not making any comment whatever upon the telegram received.

If the Comet Has Lost Its Tail Maybe it has got twisted round the sun. Old Sol has not smiled much of late, consequently people are a little bit out of sorts. BOWES' SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHATES the finest of all tonics—good for old or young—should be in every household. Per bottle \$1 Here only. CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST 1228 GOVERNMENT STREET, NEAR YATES

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You'll Never Find Better Styles in REED AND FIBRE CHAIRS

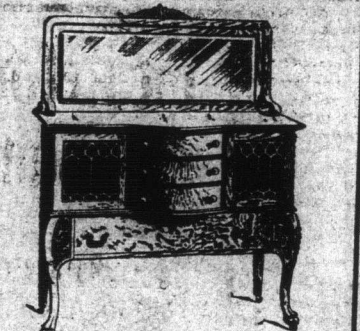
Look where you may you'll never find better styles in reed chairs than we are now showing on our fourth floor. These come from a big shipment just received direct from one of the largest makers, and they represent the very latest word in this class of furniture. It's a timely shipment—coming just at the season when such invitingly comfortable chair styles are much in demand. The pleasing styles seem to "fit in" with the charming Summer time. They are cool and comfortable—just the ideal chair for this time of year.

These chairs are superior in design, and they are also superior in workmanship and finish and materials. Made of selected reed or linen fiber. Workmanship the best and the finish specially good. These are shelled, and this preserves as well as adds to the beauty of the chair. Another feature of this display is the fairness of the pricings. Considering the superiority in quality and design, the prices are exceptionally interesting.

Right now is an opportune time to secure one of these chairs—opportune because the variety is best now and because rockers or arm chairs, with prices ranging from \$4.50. Reed Rockers at \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$7.50, \$8, \$9, \$12.50. Reed Arm Chairs at \$4.50, \$6.50, \$7, \$7.50 and up. Settes, Couches, Round and Square Tables—a great choice of styles.

NEW STYLES In Furniture Here

Last week a carload of furniture for the dining room and parlor was received, and if you have not been a visitor to this store during the past few days, you'll find much of interest if you visit us today. Here are a few new pieces—Buffet—Made of selected oak, finished a pretty golden. Has cupboard with 2 leaded glass doors, 1 full length linen drawer and 3 smaller drawers, 12 x 38 inch bevel plate mirror. Top measures 20 x 40 inches. Price, \$40.00 China Cabinet—A corner style made of solid oak, finished golden. Has 4 shelves and 2 mirrors. A most useful and decorative piece of dining-room furniture. Priced at \$30.00



China Cabinet—Regular style cabinet, with shelves. Made of golden oak with glass ends, front and door. Excellent value at \$20.00 Dinner Wagon—Early English oak finish. Has 1 drawer and shelf beneath. Top measures 18 x 32 inches. Priced at \$9.50 Sideboard—A magnificent piece of furniture. "Swell" front. Has 1 full length linen drawer and 3 smaller drawers, 2 cupboards. Mirror measures 24 x 48 inches. Top measures 24 x 48 inches. Made of selected oak, finished golden. Priced at \$100 Parlor Cabinet—Mahogany finish. Has 2 mirrors, china cabinet with plate glass shelf. Neat and attractive design. Priced at \$25.00

Dozens More

Many more interesting pieces are on display. You'll find our display of bedroom furniture one of the most complete to be found anywhere. You are welcome to come, and there's no obligation to purchase. Honeycomb Towels—White cotton. Per dozen, \$1.00, or, each, 10¢ Turkish Towels—White cotton. Per dozen, \$2.75, or, each, 25¢ Turkish Towels—Colored cotton. Per dozen, \$4.00, or, each, 35¢ Linen Towels—Rough style. Per dozen, \$8.00, or, each, 75¢ Linen Hemstitched Towels, 60¢ Embroidered Linen Towels, \$1.00 Linen Damask Towels, \$1.25 Roller Towels and Towellings



BETTER TOWELS and by "Better" Towels We Mean Towels That'll Stand Unusually Strenuous Service

In summertime the towel is used more than at any other season. There's so much more hard, strenuous use incident to morning "cold plunges", bathing at the sea shore and Summer camp, etc., that the towel must be a good one to withstand this extra "strain".

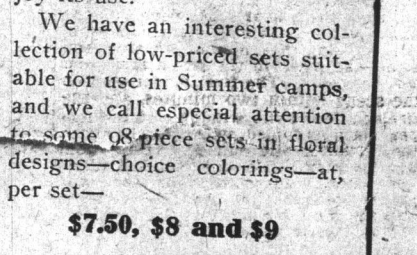
We have an excellent choice of towels, and you'll find that they'll stand more use than most sorts. And the prices will compare most favorably with any quoted on any towels anywhere. We import them direct, hence these fair pricings.

Come in and see the recent additions to this stock and choose a few just to test the Weiler brand.

Every member of the editorial staff escaped unharmed, their quarters being in the front of the building, and with the reporter's room extending to the rear. John C. Walsh, the editor of the Herald, was sitting at his desk when he heard the cracking sound which previously referred to. He looked up and from the opening into the local room saw the beams in the ceiling disappearing one after another. Mr. Walsh joined the other members of the staff on the window coping, from which he was rescued by firemen.

YOUR CAMP Should Have This Dinner Set

If there is any place where dinnerware is necessary it is the Summer camp. Camp "works up" an excellent appetite. Perhaps you may say the "appetite" is strong enough to make the eatables taste "good" from any sort of tableware. But we think not, and anyway the cost of a dinner service suitable for the Summer cottage or camp is so small that you might just as well enjoy its use. We have an interesting collection of low-priced sets suitable for use in Summer camps, and we call special attention to some of the pieces in floral designs—choice colorings—at per set— \$7.50, \$8 and \$9



"Open Stock" Dinnerware

The "open stock" idea in dinnerware appeals to the homemaker who appreciates the convenience of being able to instantly replace broken pieces and to add to the service as necessity may require or "finances" permit. 16 Different Patterns We have 16 different patterns in our "open stock" dinnerware. There's a choice that's broader than a great many stores offer in their entire line of dinnerware. Some real interesting patterns are offered, and we have these pieces in china or semi-porcelain. Choose just as many pieces as you wish—add to them as you like. Spend a few cents or a few dollars. Does that appeal to you?

NEW SHIPMENT OF "LIBBEY" CUT GLASS

A BIG shipment of that beautiful "Libbey" Cut Glass has just arrived, and will be ready for your inspection today. This consignment will show you an easy and efficient way to solve the problem of "What to give" that friend of yours who is about to become one of the Brides of June. Come in and see the rich and charming patterns, deep cuttings and pure, clear glass peculiar to the products of the Libbey factory. You cannot help but like them, and there isn't a bride anywhere who wouldn't be delighted to receive a piece as a wedding gift. Shown in a specially constructed room.

Just Try Shopping by Mail WEILER BROS Use the Ladies' Rest Room

TWENTY-NINE LIVES ARE LOST

Partial Destruction of Montreal Herald Building Involves Many Employees—Near All Bodies Still in Ruins

DISASTER CAUSED BY FALL OF TANK

Heavy Machinery Crash Through Floors and Fire Started—Many People Rescued by Firemen

MONTREAL, June 13.—Between twenty and thirty people are believed to have lost their lives in the disaster which at 10.30 the supports of the tank on the roof of the Herald building gave away and the great mass of metal arched crashing downward to the basement. In its fall it took with it men, women and machinery, and then when all lay in a jumbled mass at the bottom, fire broke out and added its horrors. No one knows how many lie dead in the pile of debris which fills the basement. All afternoon firemen were engaged in demolishing the tottering walls that had come down before the work of recovering the bodies could be safely attempted, and it was not until the middle of the night that the first remains, charred and mangled. All of those who escaped agreed that the first warnings of impending disaster passed almost unnoticed. There was a slight creaking then a little more, somewhat more pronounced. Then those who looked to the ceiling found that the plaster was falling. Some started for the stairway. Before they could reach them they heard a groan, and some of them felt the floor sinking beneath their feet. Two floors below the awful crash and some survivors told of falling on to the floor beneath and themselves able to crawl in the dense dust to a place of safety. The majority sought safety by rushing to the front of the building, facing to Victoria Square. Fortunately all the floors held for about thirty feet back from the front wall, and this is due to the fact that the death toll did not run up into the sky, for there were nearly 300 people in the building at the time. People passing by heard the first alarm from a nearby box. The first ladder was on the scene within two minutes and the firemen found the windows of the upper floors crowded with people, with the crowd on the outside. They were not to jump. No one arrived. Ladders after ladders as they were quickly placed in position and those in danger were brought to the ground. Little Girl's Bravery. There were some real examples of heroism. A ladder was raised reaching the fourth floor, the one on which the hindery was located. It came near one window and the girl, who was another. From the latter a little girl crept along the coping until she could reach the ladder. This she grasped with one hand and with the other held a helping hand to girls already on the ladder. When the girls had reached the ladder and had started down to safety she came back after her. By this time the fire had started, and smoke was pouring from the front window, through which she was compelled to group her way. When she reached the bottom of the fire, a dozen injured people were brought from the ruins by the firemen many with broken limbs. Of these rescues, that of Fred Vidal, a steward, was the most sensational. Half an hour after the fire began reached the building Vidal was heard groaning by the firemen, pinned under a girder which he could not dislodge. There was nothing to be done but to cut it away. Despite the fact that the flames were creeping perilously near, Firemen Godbout, Beaulieu and Desjar, dived into the building and rescued him. Outside was Rev. Father Martin, from which he was rescued by firemen.

Narrow Escape

Every member of the editorial staff escaped unharmed, their quarters being in the front of the building, and with the reporter's room extending to the rear. John C. Walsh, the editor of the Herald, was sitting at his desk when he heard the cracking sound which previously referred to. He looked up and from the opening into the local room saw the beams in the ceiling disappearing one after another. Mr. Walsh joined the other members of the staff on the window coping, from which he was rescued by firemen. Fred Maloney, a linotype, has the machine located farthest from the Victoria square windows of the room. He arose from the chair, and as he did so the machine on which he had been working disappeared from view. The break stopped just where his chair was placed. James Coady, a pressman working on the second floor, fell through to the first. He thinks the press fell with him. Landing, he found himself next to a sign. Landliteration separating the main job press room from the business office. Bringing his way through he escaped by the front door.

Where Fault Lay

Alfred Boldue was working in the engraving department on the second floor. When the crash came a girl named Stephenson was standing beside him. As the floor fell she gave a scream. They went down with the floor from which they were rescued. Boldue with a broken arm, the fire started from the stercoropling department, the coals from the furnaces evidently being distributed on the different floors through which the pots passed on their way to the basement, for the fire appeared to start almost simultaneously on all the floors. Later it broke out in the front of the building, presumably from the ignition of the gas supply of the linotype machines which went through the floors. Where Fault Lay. The cause of the disaster was plainly the fault of the supports of the tank of the sprinkler system. This



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### TWENTY-NINE MACHINES ARE LOST

#### Partial Destruction of Montreal Herald Building Involves Many Employees—Nearly All Bodies Still in Ruins

#### DISASTER CAUSED BY FALL OF TANK

#### Heavy Machinery Crashes Through Floors and Fire is Started—Many People Rescued by Firemen

MONTREAL, June 13.—Between twenty and thirty people are believed to have lost their lives this morning when at 10.30 the supports of a sprinkler system of the tank on the roof of the Herald building gave away and the great mass of metal and water, weighing thirty-five tons, went crashing downward to the basement. In its fall it took with it men, women and machinery, and then when all lay in a jumbled mass at the bottom fire broke out and added its horror.

No one knows how many lie dead in the pile of debris that fills the basement. All afternoon firemen were engaged in demolishing the tottering walls that had to come down before the work of recovering the bodies could be safely attempted, and it was not until after six o'clock that the first remains, charred and mangled beyond recognition, were brought out. All of those who escaped agree that the first warning of the impending disaster passed unnoticed. There was a slight creaking then a little more, somewhat more pronounced. Then those who looked to the ceiling found that the plaster was falling. Some started for the stairway, but before they could reach them they heard a great crash some of them felt the floor sinking beneath their feet and some survivors tell of falling on one or two floors before the awful crash died away and they found themselves able to crawl in the dense dust to a place of safety.

The majority sought safety by rushing to the front of the building, facing on Victoria Square. Fortunately all the floors held for about thirty feet back from the front wall, and this is due to the fact that the death does not run up into the hundreds of feet high as in the case of the building at the time. People passing the building heard the crash, and some turned back to see what was going on. The first ladder from the scene within two minutes, and the firemen found the windows of the upper floors crowded with people, with the crowd on the outside urging them not to jump. No one jumped, and after the ladder was in position, and danger was brought to the ground.

Little Girl's Bravery.

There were some real examples of heroism. A ladder was hoisted reaching to the fourth floor, the one on which the bindery was located. It came near one window and not far away from another. From the latter a little girl crept along the coping until she could reach the ladder. This she grasped with her hand and with the other lent a helping hand to the girl who reached the ladder and had been brought down to safety. She came down also. By this time fire had reached the front window through which she was compelled to group her way. When she reached the bottom of the ladder she fainted.

A dozen injured people were brought from the ruins by the firemen many with broken limbs. Of these recoveries, that of Fred Vidal, a stereotyper, was most sensational. Half an hour after the firemen reached the scene Vidal was heard groaning by the firemen pinned under a girder which he could not dislodge. There was nothing to be done but to cut it away. Despite the danger the flames were creeping perilously near. Firemen Godout, Beaulieu and Desjarret labored at the task. In the crowd outside was Rev. Father Martin. When the heart of the fight against death that he went into the building and administered the last rights of the church to the semi-conscious man. Finally, however, the beam was cut through and the man, less, not a moment too soon. Both his legs and several ribs were broken.

Narrow Escape.

Every member of the editorial staff escaped unharmed, their quarters being in the front of the building, and with the reporters' room extending to the rear. John C. Walsh, the editor of the Herald, was sitting at his desk when he heard the cracking sound and promptly referred to the local room saw the beams in the ceiling disappearing one after another. Mr. Walsh joined the other members of the staff on the window coping, from which he was rescued by firemen.

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James Coady, a pressman working on the second floor, fell through to the first. He thinks the reason he fell was that, being he found himself next to a glass railing separating the main job press room from the business office, he was thrown away through it escaped by the front door.

Alfred Bolduc was working in the engraving department on the second floor. When the crash came a girl named Stephenson was standing beside him. As the floor fell she gave a scream. They went down with the floor, from which they were rescued. Bolduc with a broken arm.

The fire started from the stereotyping department, the coals from the furnaces evidently being distributed on the different floors through which the pots passed on their way to the basement, for the fire appeared to start almost simultaneously on all the floors. Later it broke out in the front of the building, presumably from the ignition of the gas supply of the linotype machines which went through the floors.

Where Fault Lay.

The cause of the disaster was plainly the fault of the supports of the tank of the sprinkler system. This

tank was located about the centre of the building a little to the rear. The building has a frontage of about sixty feet and was an old structure, remodelled for the purposes of the newspaper and its job department. Originally two-stories, a heavy stone wall ran through the centre from front to rear. From this dividing wall to the side wall a steel girder had been placed and on this the tank rested. As the tank was found on the other side of the wall from that on which it was placed, the supposition is that this centre wall gave way.

Chief Tremblay of the fire department was most outspoken. "To put water tank on the roof of an old building like that," he declared "was nothing short of criminal."

Building Inspector Chausse on the other hand stated he had examined the building when some changes were made a year ago, and found everything all right, the architects certifying that it was safe.

The building was valued at \$150,000 and was owned by the Herald company, while the valuation of the plant is placed at \$300,000. About half the damage being from water, and it is believed that the newspaper press and two machines which were located in the basement near the Victoria Square frontage, were not seriously damaged. The remainder of the plant is hopelessly damaged. The insurance on the building and plant totalled \$177,000. It is estimated that the insurance liability will reach about sixty per cent of this amount.

The Herald appeared this evening as an eight page paper, arrangements having been made with the Gazette to continue its publication until quarters can be secured. This is the sixth time in the last thirty-two years in which the Herald has been burnt out. At a late hour this evening a list of 22 persons missing has been compiled, as follows:

Bodies recovered and identified: Man, supposed to be Campbell Morrison, proofreader; Leon Amesse, foreman, bindery.

Missing: Isaac Johns, Frank Thierren, Duncan J. Miller, president Typographical Union No. 176; Joseph Jansen, printer; John Wade, printer; Gustave Lippe, printer; Rene Littlejohn, printer; Clement Borsmans, printer; William Murphy, printer; R. H. Harris, printer; Miss Merriman, bindery; Miss Florence Pither, Miss Jennie White, Miss Robinson, time clerk in the office; F. Quintal, printer; Beatrice Campbell, bindery; Rose Stephenson, bindery; May Butler, bindery; Dorothy Ward, Miss Beaudry, Frank Conwell, printer; Edward Scauder, M. Aronson, boy; John Cunningham, Isabella Phillips, of Vancouver, B.C., bindery; Mary Anne Murray, Olive Hart, bindery employees.

It is not expected that any of the injured, of whom about twenty were treated at the hospital, will die.

### CONFERENCES WILL BE HELD

#### Premier Asquith and Leader Balfour Arrange to Talk Over Constitutional Question Concerning the Lords

#### DISCUSSION ON MR. ROOSEVELT

#### Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Balfour Speak Favorably of Former President's Address on Egyptian Affairs

LONDON, June 13.—In the common this afternoon Premier Asquith announced that a bill will be introduced for a modification of the King's declaration.

The conferences between the two predominant parties over the constitutional clash between the House of Lords and the House of Commons have now entered upon an official stage. Heretofore the ministers have avoided committing themselves to the matter, but the premier announced in the House of Commons today that communications on the subject had been engaged in by A. J. Balfour, former premier and now leader of the opposition, and himself—"communications which," the premier added, "I hope may lead to an early meeting between us."

Theodore Roosevelt's speech led to a lengthy discussion of Egyptian affairs in the House of Commons tonight, the insurgents demanding to know what course the ministers proposed to pursue and some of the Liberal members denouncing what they termed Mr. Roosevelt's interference.

Arthur J. Balfour expressed warm appreciation of Mr. Roosevelt's sympathy and kindly treatment of the subject. "There was nothing in the speech to which the most sensitive Britisher could take exception. The situation in Egypt, he declared, called for prompt action, and he hoped that the government would take haste to give support to the British representative there, without which they will be helpless."

Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, replying to the criticism in behalf of the government, announced that Mr. Roosevelt's speech had been communicated to him before it was delivered. He had seldom listened to anything with greater pleasure. His friendly intention, he said, was obvious, and taken as a whole, it was the greatest compliment to the work of one country ever paid by a citizen of another. "There was nothing in the present situation in Egypt, the foreign secretary declared, to cause disquietude or justify a sudden resort to unusual methods, but if the symptoms already in evidence of anti-British agitation continued the government would take measures to assert its authority and protect the Egyptian interests who followed the government's advice."

Questions were submitted in the house during the course of the day bearing on the same subject, to which the secretary for foreign affairs made a brief reply.

Caught in Machinery.

VANCOUVER, June 13.—Death in sudden form overtook H. Casford, a resident of Grandview, this afternoon. While engaged at work at the Vancouver Engineering Works at 1 o'clock, he was caught in some belting and snatched up among the machinery, being instantly killed.

At London Horse Show.

LONDON, June 13.—Judge Moore, of New York, continued his winnings at the International Horse show today. His horse Flouish captured first, and his Whitewall Ariel third prize in the class for single horses over 14 and not exceeding 15 hands, shown in a two-wheeled carriage. Judge Moore also scored second and third honors in the judging of pairs of harness horses over 15 and not exceeding 15.1 hands.

Friar Lands Case.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—As a result of information sent to the house last Saturday by the War Department, disclosing the alleged fact that Frank W. Carpenter, executive secretary of the Philippine government, and E. L. Worcester had bought and leased "Friar Lands" in the Philippines, Representative Martin, (Dem.), Iowa, today introduced a resolution to demand an investigation and charging malfeasance in office.

Ore Shipments.

NELSON, B. C., June 13.—Ore shipments for the past week and for the year to date are as follows: Boundary mines, week 25,626 tons, year to date 1,981,183 tons; Rossland mines, week 3,722, year to date 260,069; South Kootenay mines, week 6,172, year to date 158,776. Total shipments, week 35,520, year to date 1,973,928 tons. Smelter receipts for the week aggregated 30,285, for the year to date 941,055 tons.

Will Sail for Arctic.

BOSTON, June 13.—The sealing steamer Boethic, which will take Harry Whitney, of New Haven, to their next summer, arrived Saturday from Sydney, C.E., to take on her supplies for the north. Mr. Whitney, together with Paul J. Rainey, of Philadelphia, and H. C. Inman, of New York, came up on the Boethic and left for New York late Saturday afternoon. Mr. Whitney said that he expected to return in a few days, with the expectation of sailing for Etah on June 29.

### C.P.R. DIVISION CHANGES NAME

#### General Manager Bury Speaks of Recent Re-Organization of Western Lines—Now British Columbia Division

VANCOUVER, June 13.—G. J. Bury, general manager of western lines of the C.P.R., reached Vancouver on Saturday night, on his private car Champlain, on a tour of inspection of the Pacific Division of the railway. He will remain on the Coast for several days, and will return to Winnipeg via the Crow's Nest Pass branch, he having come west over the main line.

In speaking of the reorganization of the divisions of the C. P. R. west of the Great Lakes, involving the creation of another division on the prairies, Mr. Bury stated today that there would be no change in the present boundaries of the Pacific Division. The only change would be in its name; after July 1st it will be known as the British Columbia Division.

On his eastward trip Mr. Bury will visit the Okanagan Valley en route to the Kootenays. It is possible that he may drive across the country from the Okanagan to Midway, this trip depending on the amount of time he may have at his disposal.

#### British Manufacturers Suffer

LONDON, June 13.—Referring to a long list of Canadian commercial arguments which sprang from the Franco-Canadian treaty, the Standard says that from this viewpoint the effect unquestionably will be serious to the British manufacturers, who can only regard the outlook as sombre and unpromising.

#### Hudson Bay Railway

OTTAWA, June 13.—The government has decided to go ahead with the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway. At the recent session an appropriation for construction purposes went through, and the plans and specifications have been in preparation for the section of the line on which surveys were completed. Tenders are to be called for at once.

#### Honored by Roosevelt Club

ST. PAUL, June 13.—Following an informal reception to Gifford Pinchot and James R. Garfield, this evening St. Paul Roosevelt Club filled the banquet room of the Ryan Hotel, thus fulfilling a long-deferred tribute to Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Garfield in recognition of the work in assisting former President Roosevelt in his efforts for the conservation of the public domain. Mr. Garfield talked on the "Ultimate Rules of Conservation," and Mr. Pinchot spoke on "Our National Resources and How to Conserve Them."

### DISASTER IN GERMANY

COLOGNE, June 13.—Great loss of life has occurred in the Ahr valley of the Eifel region as the result of a cloudburst which swept over the district on Sunday night. Late estimates place the total number of dead at 139.

### SHAWNIGAN LAKE DANCE

#### On Saturday evening next a flannel dance will be given by the Shawnigan Lake Athletic Association in their new club house at Koenigs. The dance tickets on sale here are limited to seventy-five couples. No special table service will be provided, but special rates at the hotel will be extended to those purchasing dance tickets.

#### The association's opening dance was a most successful affair and the present promise to eclipse it. Tickets are on sale at A. Peden's, Port Street.

# Bewitching Summer Muslins

Our Prices Are Marvellously Low and We Have the Right Goods

Spend half an hour looking over our Muslin Department and it will be time well spent. You will feast your eyes on the handsomest range of Summer Fabrics we have ever shown. They will suggest not only pretty and dainty, but economical Summer Dresses for yourself and the elder girls and sweet little Frocks for the kiddies.

Irish Dimity Muslins, per yard . . . . .	35c, 25c and 20c
French Organdie Muslins, per yard . . . . .	35c and 25c
Fancy Colored Dress Muslins, per yard . . . . .	12 1-2c
White Waistings, Self Striped, per yard . . . . .	25c

Dress Goods and Dress-making a Specialty. A large and expert staff. Thom's and's Glove Fitting Consets.

## Henry Young & Co.

1123, 1125 and 1127 Government Street

Latest Ideas in High-class exclusive Millinery. Dent's Goggles. Morley's Hosiery. Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear.

## Fit-Reform "In-Between" Suits \$15 and \$18

A man always feels the need of at least ONE INEXPENSIVE SUIT—an "in-between" suit that will serve nicely for all occasions during the holiday season, for travelling, on rainy days, and other times when it is a real economy to spare "the good suit."

We have these excellent suits in Tweeds, Serges and Homespuns, in all the styles that Fit-Reform made popular this season.

**\$15 and \$18—and Worth at Least \$5 More**

### ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM WARDROBE

1201 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

## Sauces and Salad Dressings

Les & Perrin's Sauce, per bottle, 4 1/2, 65c and . . . . .	35c
Holbrook's Sauce, per bottle, 35c and . . . . .	25c
Mellor's Sauce, per bottle, 75c, 35c and . . . . .	25c
Gillard's Sauce, per bottle . . . . .	25c
Tabasco Sauce, per bottle . . . . .	60c
Indian Sauce, per bottle . . . . .	50c
Manchovy Sauce, per bottle . . . . .	35c
Punch Sauce, per bottle . . . . .	50c
Anchovy Sauce, per bottle . . . . .	25c
Yorkshire Relish, per bottle, 50c and . . . . .	35c
Harvey's Sauce, per bottle . . . . .	35c
Heinz Chili Sauce, per bottle . . . . .	35c
Green (or Red) Pepper Sauce, per bottle . . . . .	45c
C. E. B. Salad Dressing, per bottle . . . . .	35c
Durkee's Salad Dressing, per bottle, 75c and . . . . .	50c
Snider's Salad Dressing, per bottle, 50c and . . . . .	25c

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

6 lbs. PRUNES for . . . . . 25c

EVAPORATED APPLES, per lb. . . . . 10c

### DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers 1217 Government Street  
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SEE OUR SPECIAL AD ON PAGE TWO

## Reliable News!

If you want to get it on Grocery prices, etc., during the week, Read

### Copas & Young's Ads

They will tell you the LOWEST price on a wide range of stock, in fact, SAVE YOU MONEY. Read and KEEP POSTED

FINEST LOCAL STRAWBERRIES—per box, 10c. Per crate, 24 boxes . . . . .	\$2.25
CHIVER'S PATENT BLANC MANGES—per package . . . . .	15c
CHIVER'S CUSTARD POWDERS—one package makes 3 large custards. Per package . . . . .	15c
CHIVER'S LEMONADE POWDER—Per package . . . . .	15c
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR—20-lb. sack . . . . .	\$1.15
ST. CHARLES or CANADA FIRST CREAM—large 20-oz. can. Per can . . . . .	10c
ROWAT'S ENGLISH VINEGAR—quart bottle . . . . .	15c
ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER—4 packets for . . . . .	25c
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SARDINES—2 tins for . . . . .	25c
MONSERAT LIME JUICE—per bottle, 65c and . . . . .	35c

IT PAYS YOU TO TRADE WITH

## Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS THE ONLY INDEPENDENT STORE Corner Post and Broad Streets  
Phones 94 and 95 Quick Delivery

## Our Hobby Again

Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rug; a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs.

Call or write for prices.

### B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD

506 YATES STREET.









DUTY

Regard To

an unsolicited statement taking 'Fruit-a-tive' with for years. My gen- and I became depressed the slightest permanent nothing did me any

the world made of fruit alers, or sent, postpaid.

Marriages, Deaths

On June 11th, at St. E. Brunswick Inat, a daughter.

On June 8th, at Victoria, B. C. Toronto, a daughter.

On June 1st, in St. Kereone, B. C., by the

On June 11th, at St. E. Brunswick Inat, a daughter.

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LIST OF VICTIMS IS NOW INCREASED

Thirty-Four Supposed to Have Been Killed by Collapse of Montreal Herald Building—Ten Bodies Found

MONTREAL, June 14.—The addition of five names to the list of missing of those who were in the Herald building yesterday morning when the sprinkler tank collapsed, now makes it practically certain that the death list will run to 34.

So far only ten bodies have been recovered. The nature of the wreckage, with machinery embedded in a mass of bricks, stone, partially burned wood, and twisted girders, makes progress painfully slow to the heartbroken relatives who surrounded the building or wait patiently for the morgue for the worst to be realized.

The coroner's investigation is fixed for tomorrow, and an effort is being made to learn how it was that the collapse occurred and if possible to fix the responsibility. A building inspector reported today that an examination of his book failed to reveal the issuance of a permit to erect the tank.

MR. BARNARD ON NAVAL QUESTION

(Continued from Page Three)

to the amount of money expended for wharf purposes in British Columbia as compared with the maritime provinces. The return showed that in Nova Scotia the sum was \$1,086,738.08; in New Brunswick, \$287,345.92, and in British Columbia, \$1,087.84.

Mr. Barnard expressed his delight at being home again, and hoped for the continued support of his constituents, promising to do all in his power to advance the interests of Victoria, British Columbia and the Dominion in general.

Among the other speakers of the evening were Premier McBride, the Hon. W. J. Bowser, the Hon. Dr. Young, Mr. G. Cowan, Mr. E. C. Prior, Mr. Thomson, M.P.P., Mayor Les of New Westminster, Mr. Robinson of Kamloops, A. E. McPhillips, K.C., and W. Blakemore.

The Premier's speech was of a brief and pithy character, and was accorded to him by the large and attentive audience. He spoke of the high place which the people of this city occupy in the eyes of the people of the Dominion.

Mr. Barnard, in his speech, referred to the fact that the people of this city are the best of the Dominion, and that they are the most progressive and the most enterprising.

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WANT TO WEST IN FAVORING LAND

Development League Receives Many Inquiries from Old Country People Possessed of Small Capital

From present prospects a large number of Old Country immigrants will find their way to Vancouver Island before the present summer is over. A flood of inquiry from parties in the United Kingdom is at present being received by the local office of the Development League.

It is a number of those anxious to go to the West who are possessed of capital ranging from \$1,000 to \$20,000. In the majority of instances the applicants want to engage in farming, although some come from commercial and professional men.

High tributes were also paid to the central figure of the evening by Mr. H. B. Thomson, M.P.P., Mr. A. E. McPhillips, M.P.P., Colonel E. G. Prior, Mayor Les of New Westminster, and Mr. Robinson of Kamloops.

STRIVES TO STOP EXODUS TO CANADA

Representative of Louisiana Anxious to Turn Stream of Homeseekers Southward—Quotes Significant Figures

WASHINGTON, June 14.—With "Go South, young man, and not emigrate" as his motto, Representative Ransohoff of Louisiana, today addressed the southern in general and Louisiana in particular. His based his remarks on the exodus of many of our best citizens into the United States, and the rapid concentration of our best citizens in the growing popularity of life on the farm, and the large influx of immigrants, many of whom settle in cities.

Dr. W. Bapty Back from Tour Taken in the Interests of the Province

Dr. W. Bapty of Douglas street, who was accompanied by the British Columbia government, returned to the province yesterday afternoon as a passenger by the Prince Rupert, having come from the north by the Canadian. He has not yet returned to his home in Douglas street, but it is understood he found conditions favorable at the head of the Portland Canal.

BERLIN IS VISITED BY GREAT FLOOD

Cloudburst Causes Water to Flow Three Feet Deep in the Principal Street—Large Amount of Damage

BERLIN, June 14.—The worst cloudburst in many years caused hundreds of feet of water to flow down the streets of Berlin, tonight. The water was so deep that it was necessary to wade through it to reach the principal street.

AMUR BRINGS PELTS FROM TWO SEALERS

Landed Spring Catch Put Ashore at Jedway by the Victoria Schooners Umbria and Pascewka

Sancho Owners Want Line Property Owners Throughout the Sancho district who the B. C. Electric Company contemplates running one of its suburban lines, are taking an interest in the project, and are ready to assist towards the undertaking.

SWEDISH CHAMP TRIMS CROWLEY

BALTIMORE, June 13.—In a 15-mile open air foot race announced for the world's championship for the distance, the Swedish champion, Eric Swenson, Saturday night, easily defeated James Crowley of New York, being one-seventh of a minute in the lead at the finish. The winner's time was 53:23.

BEAM COLLAPSES KILLING WORKMAN

George McGuire Almost Instantly Killed While Engaged in Lowering Heavy Boiler at New Pemberton Block

Through the collapse of a beam to which the block and tackle being used to lower two boilers weighing 3,300 pounds each, attached, George McGuire, an employe at work in the new Pemberton Block, Port Street, was almost instantly killed.

McGuire was engaged in lowering a beam to the floor above striking through to the side of the body of McGuire. He was knocked unconscious, and though immediately rushed to St. Joseph's Hospital where he was attended by Drs. Frank Hall and Whilland, he never regained consciousness, but died within three-quarters of an hour.

Messages in Regard to Provision for Royal Family and to Possibly Regency Submitted to Commons

KING GEORGE ASKS FOR CIVIL LIST

Messages in Regard to Provision for Royal Family and to Possibly Regency Submitted to Commons

LONDON, June 14.—Messages from King George in regard to his civil list, and also in regard to the regency, which Premier Asquith referred yesterday, were read in the Commons this afternoon.

A PESSIMISTIC EARL

LONDON, June 13.—The Earl of Pembroke, owner of 60,000 broad acres, has a remarkable speech at Salisbury a few days ago regarding the state of the country, and the future of the monarchy.

OUR HOME

Will Be Held This Year in Consolation Valley Near Laggan—Its Programme for Year—An Ambitious One

The annual camp of the Alpine club of Canada will be held this year in Consolation Valley, near Laggan, from July 19 to July 30, and accommodation is being arranged for more than two hundred persons.

MUSIC EXAMINATIONS

Results of Tests Held Under Auspices of Associated Boards of Royal Academy and Royal College

1.—School Examinations—Elementary Pianoforte—Ruth A. Gallop (distinction), Paul Clyde (distinction), Lena Miller, Mildred MacEachern.

2.—Local Certificate Examinations—Intermediate Pianoforte—Edith C. Austen, Mary L. Shildes.

ST. PETERSBURG SCANDAL

Feudations of Director of Museum Results in Loss of Artistic Gems

STRAWBERRIES

are now at their best, but will not last for many more days. Do not delay ordering your requirements for preserving. There is nothing more delicious after the fresh berries are over.

Economy Fruit Jars, per doz.: pts \$1.25, qts \$1.50, 1/2-gal. \$2.00 Seal Fast ditto, per doz.: pts \$1.25, qts \$1.50, 1/2-gal. \$2.00 Mason or Crown ditto, per doz.: pts 85c, qts \$1.00, 1/2-gal. \$1.35 Rubber Rings, per doz.: 15c and 10c Economy Taps, per doz.: 25c Economy Clamps, per doz.: 15c

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Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Phone 312

D.J. Collis Browne's Colman's Mustard

Acts like a charm in RHEUMATISM and is the only Specific in CHOLERA. The only PREVENTIVE of CHOLERA.

Federal Wire-Tightener and Splicer

Will Accomplish in Thirty Seconds What Under the Present Methods Takes Five Men Thirty Minutes For Use on Farms, Ranches, Railroads, and Wherever Wire Fences Are In Service

The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co.

Phone 59 VICTORIA, B.C., Agents 544-546 Yates St.

ALPINE CLUB'S SUMMER MEET

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ST. PETERSBURG SCANDAL



# THE LURE OF THE SAWDUST

(By Elmer C. Adams, in Boston Transcript)

The public compounds its opinion of circuses and circus people from two sources, one of which is wholly impertinent and the other partial. To the tired, soda-soaked crowd on the Huntington avenue viaduct, waiting since three o'clock in the morning, arrives the "flying section," first train of three about noon. Their cargoes are tents, poles and horses; and, perched on top, with less apparent design than the smallest stick of wood in the stable wagon, swarms of men, out at seat and toe, wearing khaki shirts and slouch hats, smoking, chewing and occasionally indulging in unministerial English: "It's a wild, bloody life," says one of them. "Yuh get no rest at all. And in them bunks, if you've got any money or vallybles, you've got to tie it around your neck or arm or leg, and then maybe it's switched before mornin'. The pay ain't nothin'. Twenty bucks a month. You get good chewings, that's the best thing about it." And after this the gazers go home, fixed in the belief that circus life in every department is wild and bloody, and presents no attractions but twenty bucks a month and good "chewings." Whereas, the aristocrats of the profession are yet beauty-napping in their Pullman coaches, in the town where they stood the night before.

## The Personal Side of a Circus

The second opinion is unlike in import to this, but like it in falsity. It is held uniformly by the youthful, and sometimes by the elderly, who are so well cared for in reserved grandstand seats that they never join the early mob to view the show in undress. The tents are up, the electric lights flashing, the band clashing, and the "grand entrance" stamping at the door when they spread their programmes and focus their opera glasses. Hence in their recollections the circus is an aggregation of half-human, half-spider (or half angel) creatures, in tights, spangles and motley. But, in truth, the bareback riders are men, and the sons of men; who, behind the scenes, and amongst the initiate, make no bones of confessing to all the commonplaces of mortality.

In fact only habits of conduct far removed from "wildness and bloodiness" on the one hand, and from spangled spirituality on the other, could pass safely under the stiff regimen of circus management. All is order in the big top, and in all the tents adjacent thereto. For at the stage entrance stands an erect soldierly man, uniformed in yellow for the afternoon performance, in white for the evening; and he carries a little whip which is never used, but an eye which never rests. No star of whatever degree is permitted in the three-ring tent until the instant when the red flap is raised and the signal sounds for his stunt to come on. And then, if he creeps tardily forth, in poor fettle and make-up, he is docked at the estimate of the manager. And for drunkenness or misconduct, interfering with a performance or not, your poor, sad-mouthed, goose-footed clown is liable to instant discharge, or a fine from \$5 to \$20.

## How the "Artists" Got Their Start

Wherefore, from the stage entrance, order extends into the daily life of this strange stage folk. That you find them possessing properties of their own, and assigned places in the dressing tents, is all on the ticket. But even to the imaginative it is something of a conversion to meet the stars in company with their families and friends, to learn their anxiety to get on, to be heard from, to get a raise, to lay up enough money to marry on, or to break away over Sunday in order to visit one's girl in a near-by city. The indistinct personage, for example, who lays aside his own character to carry the head end of the bull in the Spanish bull fight, and who, after the fatal blow of Toreador, still walks out under the head and fore quarters with amazing equilibrium, confesses as follows: "I feel like a stick today. Didn't sleep hardly any last night or the night before, stopped off in Worcester. My girl lives there. I wish we'd stand in Boston all summer. But as it is, we don't get far away and I can go back there every week for a month."

But who is Desperado, what is he that all the boys commend him? A muscular athlete, he appears after the last standing bareback race, springs up a swinging ladder, and balances on a little platform at the topmost peak of the tent. The crowds are tumbling from their seats to surge into the menagerie, and the climber, inconspicuous after the gasping excitement of the race, is mistaken for a mere trapeze man, or perhaps a workman. But not so. This is display No. 19. "And here's the climax of the show. The culminating and amazing acme of transcendent and terrific thrilldom. The original and only Desperado." He is seen carefully setting his feet; he wriggles and gesticulates; and after due suspense he dives, headlong to the ground, alighting on his chest on an inclined plane.

## A Quiet German Daredevil

Ernest Desperado, shorn of his costume and stunt, is a German, twenty-eight years old, born in Koenigsburg, Prussia, who wears a derby, speaks broken English, and imports his cigarettes. He has lived in circuses since his tenth year, as tumbler, acrobat and trapeze artist. But this is his third year in America, and with Barnum. He is married since six months to Martha Desperado of Hamburg, twenty-two years old, whom he knew as a girl. And she revolves with only slightly less jeopardy on the flying trapeze near the place

of her husband's "exclusive novelty." Desperado caught the suggestion for his act from the familiar loop-the-loop act. His leap in Madison square is eighty feet, and preferable at that, for in a tent the wind puts his judgment at fault, and the rain dampens his slide, multiplying the chances of injury. He is a square-headed, rather pleasant-looking person, not at all bloodthirsty. Yet he takes considerable professional pride in the fact that in an attempt to crib his act before he could put it on (during six weeks of secret practice), a man was killed in Paris and one in Berlin. He believes, however, that these mishaps are to thank for his still remaining the "original and only."

## The Modest Master of Elephants

In the central ring, one of the most thrilling acts is that of the elephant master, a slim figure in blue uniform and helmet; he drills his "latest and most wonderful herd of performing elephants" in "displays of scarcely believable animal intelligence." They play upon horns, lift him in their trunks, and build a pyramid of incalculable tons' weight above his prostrate body. This is Harry J. Mooney. After the act he retires to the animal tent. In plain civilian's clothes, with a derby hung low over his eyes, he sits on the tongue of the giraffe wagon all unknown and unnoticed, while the crowds that an hour before paid equal applause to him and his pets, now gaze familiar with the latter, filling—or rather, tickling—their mouths with peanuts. This man is an English subject, Australian by birth. His professional career covers only eighteen years, the first half of his life having been spent as a plasterer. He does not remember how or why he switched to the more romantic business—since his family were and always had been tradesmen and stay-at-homes

—except that he discovered a knack for it, and coveted the compensation and the fame. He is not afraid of being hurt, because his "Babe," (a "great girl," mother of the first elephant born in America) and all her partners are so mortally afraid of hurting him. If one feels its foot descending on him, it eases off the weight, and the result is less disastrous than that from a man's footfall. He treats his colossal children like human babies in a kindergarten—with the same mixture of leading kindness, suggestion and force. Mr. Mooney would not exchange his profession for any other, for although the hours are long and hard, the openness and exhilaration of the life has no counterpart outside the circus. His wife, not being a show woman and inured to the hardship of the road, lives at Bridgeport, Conn., the winter quarters.

## A Tight-Rope Dancer's Lineage

Later on, this centre ring is honored by a feat of a different kind. A smallish woman, in skirts that flutter and sparkle, mounts a slack wire without pole, parasol, or other balancing aid, and swings and dances more comely than the commoner would in a lawn chair. This is La Belle Victoria Cardona, Premier Alhambrista Mexicana. She was born in Mexico eighteen years ago. She is a real circus princess, of a royal line. Her grandfather's great-grandfather owned a circus, and so have all the lineage between, even to her father. His show is now touring Mexico. The man himself, however, prefers the personal prestige that comes of attachment to Barnum's so he "manages" his gifted daughter, and also his son, sixteen years old, who does a clever heel & toe act on the single trapeze. La Belle Victoria rehearsed her aerial marvel five years under her father's eye, before she

favoured the public with it. She refused a year's offer in St. Petersburg and London in order to see America; which country, however, she describes rather succinctly than vividly as "big." The reason of her vagueness is patent. When asked what she did for recreation she said she practised. For love affairs she never had any time. In New York she saw the Hippodrome, the Aquarium, and the Eden Musee. La Belle Victoria is a pretty blonde, with girlish actions that validate the statement of her age. She rides the second elephant in the grand entry. Evidence points to the suspicion that she is a victim of spear-mint.

## Performers Who Own Circuses of Their Own

Mr. Shipp, the equestrian manager aforementioned, has been in the circus work since 1880, when he came out of school in Springfield, Ill. He started riding, but broke a leg, and has been managing ever since. He owns a one-ring circus, with which in winter seasons he travels along the Panama Canal route. His wife, one of the bareback riders, comes of a family famous in that art for three generations. Her father was Alexander Lewand, the "Barnum of Brazil," and a personal friend of the emperor, Dom Pedro. The couple while proud of their daily exhibition are especially inclined to boast of the time when in Mexico they showed without interruption through an epidemic of smallpox, laying off one day for their own illness. They have a fourteen-year-old daughter at home in Illinois. But unless heredity proves stronger than training, she is to be schooled according to the customs, and stay out of shows.

## Those Distinguished Gentlemen the Clowns

Every boy knows in his heart that he is cut out and intended by nature for a clown.

## SOME FAMOUS CONSERVATORIES

The name conservatory is derived from the Latin word, conservare, which means "to preserve," and was used to denote the idea of preserving music from corruption. The idea of a school of music for this purpose emanated from Italy, the four most ancient being the four Neapolitan schools, Santa Maria di Loreto, San Onofrio, De' Poveri di Gesu Cristo, and Della Pietà de' Turchini, which all sprang from the first school of music founded at Naples before 1490 by Jean Tinctor. The conservatory of Venice arose out of the school founded by another Fleming, Willaert, at the same date with that of Naples and were also four in number. Probably the first music school of all, however, was that founded by Gregory the Great in Rome, during the sixth century, in order to improve and maintain an adequate body of singers for St. Peter's.

Coming to modern times, the Paris Conservatory was founded as a free school of music by the Convention Nationale, August 3, 1795. Its first suggestion was due to a horn player named Rodolphe, and a plan which he submitted to the minister Amelot in 1775 was carried into effect in 1784. Another school was founded shortly after, and finally the two were merged into the present Conservatory, which has grown to be one of the foremost musical educational schools in the world.

The Hochschule of Berlin was established in its present form in 1875, on the reorganization of the Royal Academy of Arts. Like the Paris Conservatory, it was formed by the amalgamation of two distinct bodies. It consists of two entirely separate parts, one devoted to composition, and the other to instrumental study. Since 1872 the pupils of the Hochschule have given three or four public concerts every year, and since 1876 operatic productions have been added.

The Leipzig Conservatory was founded by Mendelssohn, under whose direction it was opened April 3, 1843. It has played an exceedingly important part in the musical history of the last half of the 19th century, many of the world's greatest composers having been trained there.

It is said upon one occasion while Franz Liszt was playing before the Emperor Nicholas the Russian monarch started to converse with another guest. Liszt stopped playing immediately. The emperor turned in surprise and asked why the great pianist had ceased. Liszt with his ever-ready wit replied: "When his majesty speaks all must be silent."

Few musicians have not confronted the insulting nuisance of the ill-bred individual who persists in talking as soon as the first sounds of a musical composition are heard. When playing in the home of friends, the musician is placed in a very awkward position. He must either endure the affront or undergo the humiliation of stopping and being accused of boorishness. To play effectively without the attention of those to whom you are playing is impossible. No matter how beautiful the music may be, conversation always distracts. The most wonderful collection of paintings in the world would hold the attention a very short while if some one had the presumption to start a fireworks exhibit in the art gallery. Our readers should educate the public to a realization of the majesty of music. When music speaks let all be silent.

Don't breed from any hen, duck, turkey or goose, which has ever been seriously sick, even though it may seem to have recovered.

## THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ROMANCE IN MUSICAL HISTORY

Continued from Page Three

enthusiasm, and asks me to play your pieces. The other day he gave a large party (at which the leading poets in Vienna were present) solely to have them hear me play the "Carnival"; and in February he wants me to play your "Toccata" and the "Etudes Symphoniques."

For a time, indeed, Wieck was in a conciliatory mood. He was willing to let Robert marry Clara provided they promised not to make their home in Leipzig, where their humble circumstances would contrast too much with the affluence of Mendelssohn and David. "One thing is certain," he wrote in his diary; "Clara must never live in poverty and seclusion, but must have an income of over 2000 thalers a year." On this point Clara agreed with her father. She had previously written her lover that while she did not desire horses and diamonds, she did wish to feel that her wants would be provided for and that she need not give up her artistic career.

She was able to support herself, but on that point Schumann had views of his own. The career of a loving wife and mother seemed to him above that of a concert giver; and as regards teaching, he once wrote to her: "That you give lessons is well, but when you come to be my own you must not do that any more; it will then be my duty."

Apparently, however, his income, in 1838, was only \$750 a year (of which some \$75 came from the sale of his compositions). To this, she wrote to him, she could add the same amount (\$750), if they lived in Vienna, by giving an annual concert, and another similar sum by giving one lesson daily.

In one respect Schumann did not share the opinions of his time regarding woman's sphere and powers. He did not discourage Clara's efforts to compose, but assisted her, the result being that she wrote some of the best songs ever penned by a woman, songs which, oddly, reflect Mendelssohn's spirit rather than Schumann's. In 1839, however, she wrote modestly: "There was a time when I thought I had talent for composing, but I have changed my mind. A woman ought not to want to compose; none has ever succeeded in it—should I be destined for it? To think that would be an exhibition of conceit to which no one but my father formerly could have prompted me."

Wieck had asked for a delay of two years and his daughter had consented; so Robert fixed the marriage date for Easter, 1840; but many things happened in the meantime.

The lovers found opportunity for many more or less clandestine meetings, and when they could not see each other they sought solace in art. "How love does make one appreciative of all that is beautiful!" wrote Clara; "music is now to me quite a different thing from what it used to be. . . oh, how beautiful is music; how often my consolation when I feel like weeping!"

The court to which Wieck had applied dismissed, after a year's delay, his charges as trivial and insufficient. As he did not appeal the case, there was no further impediment to the marriage, which was quietly celebrated on September 12, 1840. What Schumann had called their "superhuman patience" was rewarded by a happy union, both conjugal and artistic. Without neglecting her domestic duties, she continued to play, making the world acquainted with her husband's masterworks, which she still inspired by her sympathy, as during their days of courtship. Wieck was conciliated and happiness hovered over the household.

"If that is the case," Robert answered, "if he will never consent, why wait two years—why not take the law in our hands and get married at once?" He had transferred his home and his weekly paper, the Neue Zeitschrift fur Music, to Vienna, because Wieck had promised to consent to his marriage anywhere except in Leipzig; but that, he found, had been a mere ruse, to gain time. Wieck became more and more agitated. He threatened that if his daughter refused to give up Schumann he would disinheritor her and begin a suit which would last four or five years.

For a time Clara was intimidated. She wrote Robert that the marriage would have to be postponed unless he could bring legal proof that his income approximated \$1,500 a year. He figured out what he got from several sources, and it barely exceeded \$1,000, which, however, seemed to him quite sufficient for a loving couple. A second letter from Clara on this subject displeased him so that he destroyed it. However, peace was soon restored, and Robert now proceeded to write a note to Wieck in which he once more formally demanded his daughter's hand. "We are in need of rest after these terrible struggles; you owe it to yourself, to Clara, and to me."

Wieck now gave his consent, subject to six conditions regarding residence and Clara's property and inheritance, conditions which made it impossible to regard it as a real compromise. "There is nothing left but to invoke the courts," Robert wrote to Clara. "The breach is beyond repair. . . . Yet depend on it, that friendly relations will again be established later on." He is, after all, the father of my dear, good, hearty Clara, and I promise you that when once we are united, I shall do all I can do to conciliate him."

When Clara refused to accept her father's conditions, he became more furious than ever. He wrote her a letter which, as she informed her lover, was "so extremely insulting that I asked myself in dismay if it could have been handed over to her the money she had earned at recitals, on the ground that she owed it to him in payment for the thousand lessons he had given her."

His conduct for a time resembled that of a madman rather than a parent. Clara's chief rival was the popular pianist Kamilla Pleyel. To her Wieck paid great homage, accompanying her to her concerts, turning her leaves, and indulging in other acts calculated to hurt his own daughter. When the court took up the pending suit, he talked so vehemently that he had to be called to order. He accused Schumann of being a heavy drinker—a false charge which caused the lovers inexpressible agony.

The mania for persecution reached its climax in an anonymous letter Wieck wrote to Clara, containing violent denunciations of Schumann. He expected her to get this letter just before her great recital in Berlin, which he hoped it would turn into failure by bringing her to the verge of nervous prostration. Fortunately, the recital had to be postponed because of a slight injury to her hand.

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## PASSING COME

(Richard L. P.)

Summer Shooting of Innocence to shoot the w visit our coast in the summe possible to get them. They siderable numbers in man the present time, and quite shot lately. Most men have impression that they do not that, as they were migrator quite justified in shooting the shot any myself, but certain til quite recently if I had ha the last few days, however, men, who are readers of this my attention to the fact that these birds do breed her fore they consider, and right should not be shot until after ished breeding. There is a of which I have been unable to is a standing offer of a thousa for any nest of these birds (th is, I believe, their proper nam coast; so that there seems a man who is a good hand w irons to make a little eas m no desire to condemn or cr have shot them in the sum past, as they seem to be birds a little is known here, and ent men, who have been in the h them, have done so without a in the firm belief that they we The two sportsmen mention both accustomed to shoot the they, one by chance and the o ate investigation, proved to t fact that they are regular country, several of the last lot by them being found on disse eggs; since when being the g that most of our coast gunners given up pigeon shooting unt sure that the birds have finishe are desirous of having the atte called to the matter in order the low suit. No sportsman will f if he thinks he may have kille young ones are crying for p therefore it is certain that, the pigeons do breed here being p disputable, we shall all call pige until August at least; when I t they should be fair game for those who know their habits be claim to do.

## Cowichan Hatchery

Fishermen have every reason at the establishing of the game by the Dominion Government at Cowichan lake. Men who know can realize what a splendid stream what an attraction it will always from this and other lands; if its n of game fish is cherished and im class game fishing is as great a dra good big game shooting, and eas tain. The establishing of this hat making of the fish ladders at Sh two excellent steps in the directio ing the fishing in nearby waters. of the Shownigan fish ladders has to have had good results. What v is proper enforcing of the laws, tection of game fish in places wh notoriously and openly set at naug good hatching fish if the "irresp allowed to catch and kill the fish before they are of lawful size.

## A Bag Limit

It has been suggested by a well-sportsman that in framing the new it would be well to impose a day apply on all sorts of game. This h been suggested before, and the ob erally brought against it is that it practically impossible to enforce s imposed by law. In answer to gentleman very aptly points out practically impossible to enforce an entirety. There will always be la who are not detected, especially against the game law, which is very enforce properly in a country such Columbia, where there are such tracts of wild country, even within tance of the settled districts. But all a moral effect, and all laws are re the majority of good citizens, even t might see no harm in doing what is by such laws did they not exist. If a bag limit imposed, no good sports exceed it, while a large proportion who would exceed it if they could, deterred from doing so by fear of det necessarily by a game warden wh bring them to justice, but by other men in whose eyes they would be sh is certainly a suggestion which sho lightly set aside as impracticable, jus of the difficulty of rigidly enforcing sonally I have never in my life s than ten grouse or pheasants in one or in any other country, and do not Two or three brace of these birds me to be a fair bag for anyone, but I a man stagger on to the E. & N. tra load of grouse as heavy as a good bu many years ago, and heard him boast killed over sixty in one day's shooti is not my idea of good sportsmansh game country, and I think that it s made impossible for the future, and ha

## Why They All Stay in Business

This is the lure of the sawdust; 1280 people travel with Barnum's and most of them have ridden or tumbled, or clowned from the first, and will continue to till the last. One likes the freedom, one the novelty, one the excitement; one, like a true artist, likes the chance for expansion and growth which for him is realized nowhere but under the canvas. Even the ushers who are paid an infinitesimal wage, and pass the winter as they may, return in the spring, year after year, to the caravan of wonders. And James Stowe, formerly a rider of wide repute, but retired on account of age, admits, under quip, that his "intellect is so befuddled and shrivelled by the 'lure of the sawdust' that rather than abandon it altogether he has joined the business staff as twenty-four-hour-man."

## AVIATION FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AGO

The proposed Scottish aviation meeting will not be quite the first gathering of the kind in that country. At least one of the French favorites of James IV, the luckless hero of Flodden, summoned the Scottish court to an exhibition at Stirling, where he proposed to fly by means of a pair of mechanical wings from the wall of the castle. This was exactly 400 years ago. The rash inventor sprang boldly forth from the wall with his two great wings upon his back. But they proved quite insufficient for the contest with the force of gravity, and the inventor was lucky to get off with no worse hurt than a broken thigh. He ascribed his failure to the unwary use of the feathers of domestic poultry in the construction of his pinions rather than the feathers of some of the nobler birds. History does not record, however, that he made any second attempt—Glasgow News.

It was at the railway station, and she was trying to buy half-tickets for her two children.

"How old are they?" asked the ticket seller.  
"Only eleven."  
"Both of them?"  
"Yes; they're twins."  
"Ah!" said the man. He eyed them for a moment, and then said—"Pretty children; where were they born?"  
"This one in Liverpool," answered the proud mother, "and the other one in Sheffield."



# Field Sports at Home and Abroad

## PASSING COMMENTS

(Richard L. Pocock)

### Summer Shooting of Wild Pigeons

It has been the practice of sportsmen in all innocence to shoot the wild pigeons which visit our coast in the summer whenever it was possible to get them. They are found in considerable numbers in many places right at the present time, and quite a few have been shot lately. Most men have been under the impression that they do not breed here and that, as they were migratory birds, and also fond of the farmers' young oats, they were quite justified in shooting them. I have never shot any myself, but certainly should have until quite recently if I had had the chance. In the last few days, however, two good sportsmen, who are readers of this page, have called my attention to the fact that there is no doubt that these birds do breed here, and that therefore they consider, and rightly so, that they should not be shot until after they have finished breeding. There is a story, the origin of which I have been unable to trace, that there is a standing offer of a thousand dollars reward for any nest of these birds (the banded pigeon is, I believe, their proper name), found on this coast; so that there seems a good chance for a man who is a good hand with the climbing irons to make a little easy money. There is no desire to condemn or to criticize those who have shot them in the summer time in the past, as they seem to be birds about which very little is known here, and enthusiastic sportsmen, who have been in the habit of shooting them, have done so without any doubt at all in the firm belief that they were not breeding. The two sportsmen mentioned above were both accustomed to shoot these pigeons until they, one by chance and the other by deliberate investigation, proved to their own satisfaction that they are regular breeders in the country, several of the last lot of pigeons shot by them being found on dissection to contain eggs; since when, being the good sportsmen that most of our coast gunners are, they have given up pigeon shooting until they can be sure that the birds have finished breeding, and are desirous of having the attention of others called to the matter in order that they may follow suit. No sportsman will feel comfortable if he thinks he may have killed a bird whose young ones are crying for food in its nest; therefore it is certain that the proof that these pigeons do breed here being positive and indisputable, we shall all call pigeon-shooting off until August at least, when I understand that they should be fair game for the gun from those who know their habits better than I can claim to do.

### Cowichan Hatchery

Fishermen have every reason to be pleased at the establishing of the game fish hatchery by the Dominion Government at the lower end of Cowichan lake. Men who know the Cowichan realize what a splendid stream it is, and what an attraction it will always be to anglers from this and other lands; if its natural wealth of game fish is cherished and improved. First-class game fishing is as great a drawing card as good big game shooting, and easier to maintain. The establishing of this hatchery and the making of the fish ladders at Shawigan are two excellent steps in the direction of improving the fishing in nearby waters. The making of the Shawigan fish ladders has been proved to have had good results. What we want now is proper enforcing of the laws for the protection of game fish in places where they are notoriously and openly set at naught. It is no good hatching fish if the "irresponsibles" are allowed to catch and kill the fish turned out before they are of lawful size.

### A Bag Limit

It has been suggested by a well-known local sportsman that in framing the new Game Act, it would be well to impose a day bag limit to apply on all sorts of game. This has of course been suggested before, and the objection generally brought against it is that it would be practically impossible to enforce such a limit, if imposed by law. In answer to this, this gentleman very aptly points out that it is practically impossible to enforce any law in its entirety. There will always be law-breakers who are not detected, especially offenders against the game law, which is very difficult to enforce properly in a country such as British Columbia, where there are such enormous tracts of wild country, even within close distance of the settled districts. But all laws have a moral effect, and all laws are respected by the majority of good citizens, even though they might see no harm in doing what is prohibited by such laws did they not exist. If there were a bag limit imposed, no good sportsman would exceed it, while a large proportion of those who would exceed it if they could, would be deterred from doing so by fear of detection, not necessarily by a game warden who would bring them to justice, but by other shooting men in whose eyes they would be shamed. It is certainly a suggestion which should not be lightly set aside as impracticable, just because of the difficulty of rigidly enforcing it. Personally I have never in my life shot more than ten grouse or pheasants in one day, here or in any other country, and do not want to. Two or three brace of these birds seems to me to be a fair bag for anyone, but I have seen a man stagger on to the E. & N. train with a load of grouse as heavy as a good buck not so many years ago, and heard him boast of having killed over sixty in one day's shooting. That is not my idea of good sportsmanship in a free game country, and I think that it should be made impossible for the future, and have there-

fore much pleasure in publishing this sportsman's suggestion for the consideration of others who are interested in good sport and a fair field for both game and hunter.

### A TROUT FISHING EXPERIENCE

To every fisherman who has plied rod and line for a number of years there arrive from time to time unusual experiences. It may be the capture of that gold salmon, which to most of us comes only in our dreams. Forty pounds, be it said, will not be the limit of weight assigned to the monster in the event of its escape. But, apart from the silvery salmon, the most remarkable that ever came under the writer's observation occurred in India. He was staying at Hangrote, at the junction of the Poonch and Jhelum rivers. One of the party ran and lost—through the tackle breaking—a heavy mahseer. A prodigious fish it was, according to its would-be captor; it must, he said, have weighed at least 50 lb. A day or two later another of the party hooked and landed a mahseer which turned the scales at 28 lb. It took a spoon bait, and on examination it was seen that the treble hooks of the spoon had not touched the fish. A spoon bait was already fixed in its mouth. To it was attached a yard or so of treble gut trace. One of the hooks of the second spoon had caught the eye of a swivel on the trace hanging from the mahseer's mouth, and in this strange fashion the fish was landed. Fisherman No. 1 was forced to acknowledge the spoon found in the mahseer's mouth as his property, but failed to give a satisfactory explanation of the difference between the actual weight of the fish and his estimate. But we all know that it is invariably the biggest fish which escape. On the banks of a Welsh stream, with the trout rising freely, I was once placed in an unpleasant predicament. As though by the weird spell of some demon of the river, rod, reel, and line mysteriously and completely disappeared.

My first sight of the water was not encouraging, nor did the appearance of the sky augur well. It had rained heavily all night. Large masses of dark cloud still hung sullenly overhead, menacing further downpours, their motion before a cold northerly breeze scarcely perceptible. And what of the famous trout stream which only on this particular day I was privileged to exploit? Its swollen, muddy current broiled noisily or swept smoothly between the trees and bushes, which in this part of its course grew thickly upon either bank. Obviously the fly was useless in this raging water. Unless in the summer time, when rivers run fine and clear, worm fishing for trout is beneath the notice of true disciples of old Isaak. There remained only the minnow. With the natural article I was not provided; but a search resulted in the discovery of a solitary specimen of the Devon pattern, and this was duly attached to the trace. The affinity that flights of treble hooks display for trees, bushes, stones—anything but the legitimate quarry—is really remarkable. It is needless to particularize regarding the number of trees that were climbed in order to recover that precious Devon minnow, or to record exactly the remarks that were addressed to it. Sufficient to say, that at length it found a permanent home near the top of a gaunt, bare tree, which would have defied the efforts of anything but a squirrel to ascend it.

Early in the afternoon the weather cleared up. The wind changed, the heavy clouds began to disperse, and fitful glimpses of sunshine lit up the colored water. Three not particularly well-conditioned trout were contained in the basket when at length I put up a cast of flies. For the tail I selected a February red, which I have always found a useful pattern in colored water early in the season; the inevitable March brown came next, and a dun hackle was attached as third dropper. The river hereabouts presented an attractive and "trouty" appearance, but it was heavily wooded on either bank, rendering casting a matter of some difficulty. Wading as far out as possible, I hooked, after a cast or two, a nice trout close to the opposite bank, and presently the little steelyard fixed its weight a trifle over 1 lb. A golden beauty it was, in prime condition. At the next cast I rose another, evidently a larger fish, and, becoming incautions in my enthusiasm, the trees behind escaped my recollection. Swish! I reeled up, waded ashore, and inspected the offending tree. It could easily be climbed. The line was caught in a branch that overhung the pool. The rod was laid down carefully, with the butt resting on the bank, and the point on a large stone, round which the current whirled sharply. After ten minutes of hacking and sawing with a rather blunt knife, the branch in which the flies were caught fell with a big splash into the river. I descended leisurely. To my astonishment, no vestige of rod, branch, or line was to be seen. They had vanished, apparently, into space. The water was still too much colored for the bottom to be distinguished; the depth was about 2 ft., and the current fairly strong. It was obvious that the branch had floated down stream, pulling the rod into the water. But a careful and prolonged search proved wholly unavailing, and, seating myself on the bank, I proceeded to light a pipe and consider the situation. It was certainly a curious one. The trout were beginning to take, the best of the day was before me, and here was I minus the means of fishing. An angler who had served his novitiate more years ago than he cared to remember had lost his rod like any heedless boy, and was left lamenting eight miles from home with a landing net, fly book, and basket containing four trout! I resolved to make a final effort to recover my missing property.

Landing net in hand, I waded slowly down stream, searching out each nook and eddy, but still without success. I was now more than thirty yards below the spot where the rod had been, and could go no further as the water was already lapping to the top of the waders. In despair, I made for the bank, intending to resign myself to the inevitable and make tracks for home, when I felt something gently pressing against my leg. Reaching down my hand, I was rejoiced to lay hold of the reel line. Following it up, I came presently to the rod, lying in nearly 3 ft. of water, and with most of the line pulled off the reel. Had the progress of the line not been arrested in some weeds, low's special creations—might have travelled. All is well that ends well. The flies were intact. I was quickly at work again, and warned by past misfortunes, paid due heed to the trees. The further proceedings were chiefly interesting to the fisherman. The trout were taking in great style, and by the time the lengthening shadows warned me to make for home and dinner a weighty load of fish was in the basket. But to such burdens the angler submits with surprising equanimity.

It is commonly maintained that with the wet fly it is advisable always to work up stream. In bright weather, when rivers are low, this is unquestionably the best course to pursue; so shall you most readily avoid the sharp eyes of the trout and needless disturbance of the water. But when streams are clear after a flood the case is different. As a result of personal experience, I believe that, in such circumstances, the man who fishes down stream will kill two trout for one caught by an angler who adopts the other plan. In practice, however, it is not desirable to direct each cast downwards. It all depends on the pool or likely reach the angler should form a plan of campaign, commencing at the top or bottom, wading from one side to another if need be, searching out the far backwaters and the quiet glides among the trees, where the best trout often have their home. And always he should have an eye for rising trout, and cast over them, whenever practicable, from a point opposite to or below the rise. But the fact remains that in fairly strong, slightly colored water the bulk of the trout will be caught as the flies swing round with the current or are worked gently against it. Even when trout are taking the artificial fly freely it sometimes happens on northern waters that none are to be seen rising in themselves, a fact which emphasizes in a peculiar degree the difference between the uses of the dry fly and the wet. It is undoubtedly the case that to mark down your fish, stalk it adroitly, and kill it with a clever imitation of the insects upon which it is feeding represents the highest form of science in angling. Yet more often than not perhaps the fish is gulped with some other pattern than the fly on the water; moreover, when many winged insects are about, it is not always easy to decide upon which the trout are feeding. Long prior to the modern cult of the dry fly expert fishermen on northern streams were accustomed when opportunity offered to stalk and cover rising trout. They would even dry their flies and get the range by two or three casts through the air, knowing that the moment of the fly's alighting on the water was the most deadly. And in such cases they relied on the tail fly, and endeavored to place it accordingly. The truth is, first-rate exponents of either system have little to learn about the catching of trout. The master of the wet fly would quickly acquire the knack of using the dry fly, and, under suitable conditions, would often find it serviceable on northern streams. After all, the object is to kill fish, and, apart from habit and inclination, there would not seem to be any good reason for invariably adhering either to one plan or the other.—R.C.D. in The Field.

### A FISHY STORY

The following is an absolutely true story. I have related it a number of times to friends of mine, and I regret to say never yet have found a single person that believed it. You, my kind reader, may believe it or not—I don't care whether you do or not, but it is true just the same.

"Elija! Elija! If you want that pickered baked for dinner, you will have to chop some wood, and right off, too."

"What's that?" asked Elija, and there was astonishment, doubt and fear, all expressed in his voice. "What have you done with that wood I cut yesterday?"

"Ei you think," returned Mrs. Elija, "that an armful of wood is going to do the cooking for this family for a month you are very much mistaken." And the screen door closed with a bang that gave the necessary emphasis to her words to cause Elija to lay aside his pipe and the fish pole he had been trying to mend, and walk towards the woodpile, saying as he went, "Wish to goodness I had brought along the cussed stove and a barrel of gasoline; these Durn that old farmer anyhow, for saying they was a good cook stove and plenty of wood here. Durn him, but I'll know better next time!" He chopped diligently for a few moments and then aimed a vicious blow at a particularly tough piece, he reached a little too far, missed it entirely and broke the axe handle a long splitting break that left nothing curable in the way of a break or axe handle either.

This does not seem much of an accident, but when you consider that we were five long country miles from the store, and that shattering axe was all that stood between us and starva-

tion, it becomes more than a mere accident; it became a monumental disaster. "Nothin' left fer me to do 'cept straddle that hoss and go and get an axe handle," said Elija. "You better finish mendin' that pole and dig some bait and when I get back we'll go and get some blue gills."

This was the last I heard from Elija for several hours (a hundred he said), but at last he returned, and I heard him out in front scraping off the mud from his legs and shedding profusely like autumn leaves. "What do you think?" he shouted, "that fool store-keeper didn't have an axe handle—said he would have 'em in a couple of days or so. Couple of days! think of that; might just as well have said two hundred years—and here we are down to crackers. Get that pole fixed?"

The pole was fixed, the worms ready, and we went silently down to the boat, pushed off and rowed to the blue gill ground without saying a word. There are times when silence is truly golden; this was one of them. We anchored and began fishing; almost immediately Elija had a bite; I saw his bobber go down, rise for a moment, and then go down again; this time to stay, but although he seemed to be looking straight at it he did not apparently see. He was dreaming of axe handles, poor man, and did not miss the bobber.

"Haven't you got a bite?" I asked.

"Min-min," he said with tight closed lips, and I knew he was holding up a mouthful of tobacco juice as a man hordes his gold. But just at that moment he struck, and struck hard; there was an explosion of wrath, a cataract of tobacco juice, and "Snagged," by "I wouldn't that frost you? Last good hook I got!" he wailed. "Wish I could fall in the cussed lake and drown; this is certainly my Jonah day! Couldn't even drown, only get wet and my belly full of dirty water, then he pulled out and rolled on a barrel and have to go on from side to side, trying to disengage it from the root or stump, of whatever it was. It suddenly became loosened and he raised it slowly to the surface.

"Look! Look!" he whispered, as with eyes resembling a pair of door knobs he pointed with trembling finger at the object with which his line had become entangled. "Does that look like an axe handle to you, or have I gone clean daffy?" And there, as sure as I hope that Teddy R. will be our next president, I saw the turn grip of a fine axe handle, and, furthermore, there was a good sharp axe on the other end of it, too.

With a sob of relief I pulled towards home with Elija sitting in the stern clasp that heaven-sent axe to his breast like a sleeping child.

Later as we were sitting down to a bountiful supper, he said, "Tell you what it is, I ain't goin' to do any more kickin' after this. I'm goin' to be patient and resigned. The Bible is true, every word of it; there is an unseen power that guides us and shapes our ends and that notes every a sparrow's fall, but," and he squirmed a little on his chair, "I wonder why in thunder I couldn't have found that axe before I rode that hoss to town and blistered myself."

"Elija Murray," interrupted his wife, "air you going to ask the blessing?"

He looked across the table at me, gave me the American eye wink and said, "You ask it, Bill; I'm all fussed."—Outer's Book.

### A SPORTSMAN'S PLATFORM

#### Fifteen Cardinal Principles Affecting Wild Game and Its Pursuit

1. The wild animal life of today is not ours to do with as we please. The original stock is given to us in trust, for the benefit both of the present and the future. We must render an accounting of this trust to those who come after us.

2. Judging from the rate at which the wild creatures of North America are now being destroyed, fifty years hence there will be no large game left in the United States nor in Canada outside of rigidly protected game preserves. It is therefore the duty of every good citizen to promote the protection of forests and wild life, and the creation of game preserves, while a supply of game remains. Every man who finds pleasure in hunting or fishing should be willing to spend both time and money in active work for the protection of forests, fish and game.

3. The sale of game is incompatible with the perpetual preservation of a proper stock of game; therefore it should be prohibited, by law and by public sentiment.

4. In the settled and civilized regions of North America, there is no real necessity for the consumption of wild game as human food; nor is there any good excuse for the sale of game for food purposes. The maintenance of hired laborers on wild game should be prohibited, everywhere, under severe penalties.

5. An Indian has no more right to kill wild game, or to subsist upon it all the year round, than any white man in the same locality. The Indian has no inherent or God-given ownership of the game of North America, any more than of its mineral resources; and he should be governed by the same game laws as white men.

6. No man can be a good citizen and also be a slaughterer of game or fishes beyond the narrow limits compatible with high-class sportsmanship.

7. The game-butcher or a market-hunter is an undesirable citizen, and should be treated as such.

8. The highest purpose which the killing of wild game and game fishes can hereafter be made to serve is in furnishing objects to



## Sportsman's Calendar

JUNE

Trout, salmon, grilse.

The best month for Sea-trout fishing.

overworked men for tramping and camping trips in the wilds; and the value of wild game as human food should no longer be regarded as an important factor in its pursuit.

9. If rightly conserved, wild game constitutes a valuable asset to any country which possesses it; and it is good statesmanship to protect it.

10. An ideal hunting trip consists of a good comrade, fine country, and a very few trophies per hunter.

11. In an ideal hunting trip, the death of the game is only an incident; and by no means is it really necessary to a successful outing.

12. The best hunter is the man who finds the most game, kills the least, and leaves behind him no wounded animals.

13. The killing of an animal means the end of its most interesting period. When the country is fine, pursuit is more interesting than possession.

14. The killing of a female hoofed animal, save for special preservation, is to be regarded as incompatible with the highest sportsmanship; and it should everywhere be prohibited by stringent laws.

15. A particularly fine photograph of a large wild animal in its haunts is entitled to more credit than the dead trophy of a similar animal. An animal that has been photographed never should be killed, unless previously wounded in the chase.

### TRAVELING BY THE COMPASS

Nine out of ten men finding themselves lost in the woods get into a panic and quarrel with the compass. They doubt the instrument, when, as a matter of fact, it is always right or nearly so. Otherwise how would the ocean traveler keep his pathway? Many an abled-bodied man with otherwise splendid nerves and well found for a week in the woods has lost his way and took fright, as might be expected. What ought to have been only an interesting adventure, taken calmly and with coolness, has ended in a tragedy. He tore through the thicket and swamps in his senseless panic until he dropped and died in fright, hunger and exhaustion. Wherefore, take heed of what I am about to tell you.

Should you be tramping through a pathless forest on a cloudy day, and should the sun suddenly break from under a cloud in the north-west about noon, don't be scared. The last day is not at hand and the planets have not become mixed, only you are turned. You have gradually turned round until you are facing the northwest when you meant to travel south. It has, I confess, a muddling effect on the mind, but it has occurred to me on the Subway in New York on one occasion to get on the wrong side of the road and ride to South Ferry instead of Harlem, simply because I had turned completely round on a foggy day, and until I arrived at the stopping place I did not discover which way I had been traveling. That seems to be an absurd blunder, but it is not more so than the man who turns inadvertently round on his axis in the North woods.

In the woods if you suppress all panicky feelings the difficulty is easy to get along with. It is morally certain that you commenced swinging to southwest, then west to northwest. Had you continued on till you were heading a direct north, you could rectify your course by simply turning and following a due south course. But as you have now varied three-eighths of the circle, set the compass and travel by it to the southeast until you have by your judgment about made up the deviation, then go straight south and you will not go far wrong. Carry the compass in your hand and "line" your course carefully by landmarks, for the tendency to swerve from a straight course when one is once lost—and nearly always to the right—is a thing past understanding.—Recreation.

A colonel, on his tour of inspection, unexpectedly entered the drill room, where he came across a couple of soldiers, one of them reading a letter aloud, while the other was listening, and, at the same time, stopping up the ears of the reader.

"What are you doing there?" the puzzled officer inquired of the former.

"You see, colonel, I'm reading to Atkins, who can't read himself, a letter which has arrived by the afternoon's post from his sweetheart."

"And you, Atkins, what in the world are you doing?"

"Please, colonel, I am stopping up Murphy's ears with both hands, because I don't I don't want him to hear of what she has written."



Our Chocolates Are Made Fresh Daily. Pure and Wholesome.

# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

Tea Daintily Served in Our Tea Rooms, Third Floor.

## Friday Will Be An Important Day for All Ladies Wishing to Make a Substantial Saving on Skirts

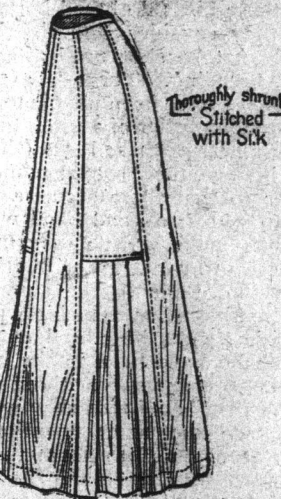
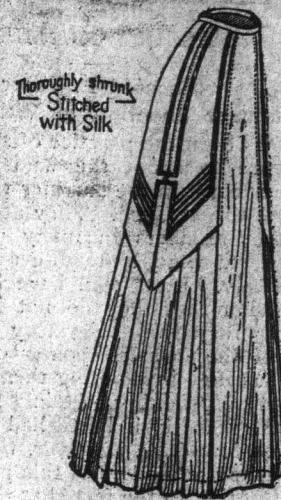
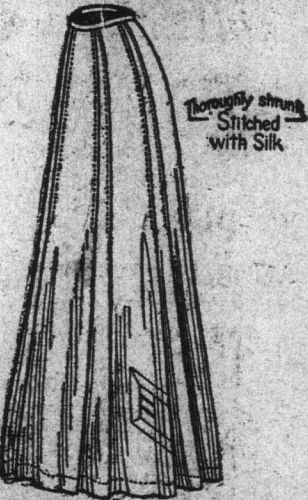
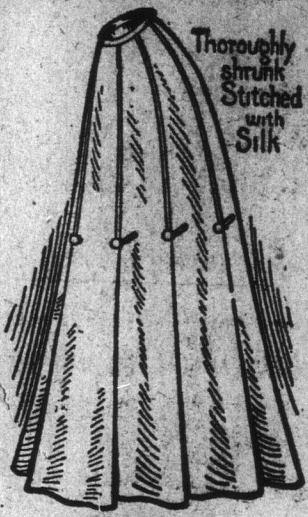
This is the first important sale of skirts this season. In order to make a clean-up, we have marked them all at most unusual saving prices. They are the season's very latest styles, the materials being exceptionally good quality. It will be well worth while making a trip down tomorrow.

### Women's Stylish Skirts, Regular \$7.50, Friday, for \$2.90

These are made of all-wool Panamas, English lustre, French vicuna and serges, in colors of blue, black, taupe, green, brown and tweed effects. Every one is sponged, thoroughly shrunk and stitched with silk, in all styles, including plain circular cut also the new side pleat with and without yoke effect, also the nine-gore panel front with cluster pleats in scallop design. Trimmings are of self covered buttons, taffeta silk or silk military braid. Regular \$7.50, Friday, \$2.90.

### Women's High Grade \$12.50 Skirts for \$4.90

This assortment includes a great number of high class models in tunic effect and smart tailored designs. They are made of very fine French voiles, serges, Panamas and English tweeds in all the new shades trimmed with silk and pipings of satin. Reg. \$12.50, Friday, \$4.90



### Friday and Sat. Sale of Small Wares

- The Perfect Waist and Hose Supporter for growing boys and girls, braces and supports the child's figure—all weight comes from the shoulders. Sizes from 2 to 12 years. Each. 35¢
- Side Hose Supporters, in black and white and colored lisle elastic. Small size, 10¢ for medium and large. 15¢
- C. M. C. Side Hose Supporters, in black and white. 25¢
- C. M. C. Hose Supporters, with moiré pad, heavy elastic, all colors. Price. 25¢
- Gan's "Perfection" Shirt-Waist Retainer and Skirt Supporter, adjusted in a second. Each. 25¢
- Stephenson's Shirtwaist Holder and Skirt Supporter, is always ready for use. Each. 25¢
- Ajax Nainsook Covered Dress Shields, Pair. 10¢
- The Perfection Darner, will attach to any machine. Each. 10¢
- Mending Cotton on Spools, black, white and tan. 3 spools for. 10¢
- Mending Wool on Cards, Baldwin A.X., all colors, 2 for. 10¢
- Half-ounce Skeins and Balls Baldwin's Mending Wool. Each. 10¢
- B. B. Andalusian Mending Wool, 1 oz. Skein. 10¢
- D. S. Best India Tape, in assorted packages of 12. Prices, 10¢, 15¢ and 25¢
- Safety Pins, cards of 12, assorted sizes. Card. 25¢
- Ironing Wax for polishing irons. Each. 25¢
- Hat Pins, on cards of six pins, 8, 10, 11 inch. Card. 10¢
- Hooks and Eyes, best quality, black and white. 3 cards. 10¢
- Self-Threading Needles, 3-7 and 4-8. Package. 5¢
- Pearl Buttons for underwear. Cards of 3 dozen. Card. 5¢
- Pearl Buttons for Blouses, on cards of one dozen. 5¢
- J. & P. Coat's 6 Card, 200 Yard Spools, all sizes, black and white. Per dozen. 50¢
- Hairlike Hair Nets, pure silk, invisible and untearable, all shades. Each. 15¢, 20¢ and 25¢
- Nets of Real Hair. Each, 15¢, 20¢ and 25¢

### Today's Leader in Wall Paper at 7 1-2c per Roll

Thursday morning we are placing on sale a number of odd lots of Wall Paper. In some there are four, seven, nine and eleven rolls, comprising wall, border and ceiling to match. There is a large quantity where we have only the wall paper. The regular prices range from 12 1/2c to 40c per single roll. They come in a splendid assortment of designs and colorings, and as we are not having the same printed again we are reducing these to effect a complete clearance. Per single roll. 7 1/2c

### Writing Tablets, Reg. 50c, Special at 25c

A very fine quality Linen Lawn Writing Tablet is being placed on sale Friday at extra special prices. These have Victoria, B.C., embossed in blue on them, folds twice. Regular price, 50c. Special Friday at 25¢

### Fancy Muslins and Organdies, Regular 25c, Friday, 15c

A broken assortment of fine Wash Dress Fabric consisting of figured Organdies, Fancy Muslins, Colored Cotton Foulards, and White and Colored Crossbar effects, go on sale Friday at extra special prices. These we are showing in our Broad Street windows. They are splendid values indeed, just the thing for making up a nice wash dress. Usual selling price was 25c per yard. Friday 15¢

### Special for Today—Sewing Baskets, Reg. \$1.70 for 75c

Ladies' Sewing Baskets, neatly made of cretonne on wood frames. Visit third floor. Regular \$1.70. Special price 75¢

### Men's Outing Shirts Special at \$1.00

Men's New Outing or Tennis Shirts, very pretty patterns, cream cotton, with colored stripes, blue and white stripes, plain white mesh or open work, plain blue canvas cloth, and also plain tan or khaki, well cut and finished with reversible turn-in collar. All sizes, 14 to 18.

### Special Val. for Friday in White-wear Section. Ladies' White Underskirts, Reg. 75c, 85c, Fri., 50c

50c for a regular 75c and 85c certainly is a saving well worth while taking advantage of. They are made of fine quality cambric, with deep flounces of tucked lawn, finished with two inches of tulle lace. On sale Friday at 50¢



### Men's Shoes, Friday, at \$2.65

A most up-to-date line, just the kind of Shoe you have been looking for, every pair of which is fully guaranteed. Made of fine box calf, velour calf, glazed kid and tan Russia, in Blucher cut and Oxford styles. These are excellent value, indeed. Special Friday at \$2.65



### Emphatic Savings Can Be Made on Books Here, Friday. Reg. \$1.50 Special at 60c

A specially strong and interesting line of Fiction is being placed on sale Friday at less than half their usual price. This lot includes such titles as "The Weavers," by Gilbert Parker; "The Right of Way," by Parker; "Battle of the Strong," by Parker; "Seats of the Mighty," by Parker. These are sold regularly at \$1.50. Friday 60¢

### Net Lace and Dress Robes on Sale, Friday, at Very Low Prices

We have a few very attractive Net and Lace Dress Robes, which we intend placing on special sale Friday at very much reduced prices.

Net and Lace Robes. Regular \$60, for	\$35.00	Net and Lace Robes. Regular \$50, for	\$25.00
Net and Lace Robes. Regular \$45, for	\$25.00	Black Sequin Dresses. Regular \$50, for	\$25.00
Cream and Black Chiffon Dresses. Regular \$75, for	\$25.00	White Muslin Embroidered Dresses, \$6.50 to	\$20.00

### A Clean-Up Sale of Dress and Silk Remnants

In order to make a speedy clearance of all our Silk and Dress Goods Remnants, we are placing them on sale Friday at

### Less Than Half Price

These consist of every known weave, in lengths of 1 to 7 yards. An early attendance gets first pick.

### A Week-End Sale of Men's Suits at Manufacturers' Prices

Reg. \$18.00 to \$22.50 for \$13.75



A late shipment of Men's Fine Suits have just come to hand. These we are placing on sale Friday at an exceptional saving. The prices are practically manufacturers'. They consist of

**Fit-Rite and Proper Clothes Makes**  
In two and three-piece effects, all new and up-to-date patterns, well tailored and finished. Regular prices \$18.00 to \$22.50. Friday, \$13.75

### Nelson's Library Copyright Novels, Cloth, 15c

- The Primrose Path, by Mrs. Oliphant.
- The Recipe for Diamonds, by C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne.
- Thompson's Progress, by C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne.
- The Man from America, by Mrs. De La Pasture.
- The Lonely Lady of Grosvenor Square, by Mrs. De La Pasture.
- Cynthia's Way, by Mrs. Sidgwick Raffles, by E. W. Hornung.
- Kippis, by H. G. Wells.
- The Food of the Gods, by H. G. Wells.
- Love and Mr. Lewisham, by H. G. Wells.
- Springtime, by H. C. Bailey.
- Moonfleet, by J. Meade Falkner.
- The Gateless Barrier, by Lucas Malet.
- The Wages of Sin, by Lucas Malet.
- Major Vigoureux, by "Q."
- Sir John Constantine, by "Q."
- Mrs. Galer's Business, by W. Pett Ridge.
- Old Gordon Graham, by G. H. Lorimer.
- House With the Green Shutters, by George Douglas.
- Selah Harrison, by S. Macnaughton.
- A Lane Dog's Diary, by S. Macnaughton.
- Fortune of Christina McNab, by S. Macnaughton.
- His Honor and a Lady, by Sara Jeannette Duncan.
- The Duenna of a Genius, by M. E. Francis.
- Owd Bob, by Alfred Ollivant.
- Eight Days, by R. E. Forrest.
- Lady Audley's Secret, by Miss Braddon.
- White Fang, by Jack London.
- The Octopus, by Frank Norris.
- The Pit, by Frank Norris.
- The Lady of the Barge, by W. W. Jacobs.
- Monsieur Beaucaire and the Beautiful Lady, by Booth Tarkington.
- Woodside Farm, by Mrs. W. K. Clifford.
- An Adventurer of the North, by Sir Gilbert Parker.
- The Translation of a Savage, by Sir Gilbert Parker.
- The Battle of the Strong, by Sir Gilbert Parker.
- The Intrusions of Peggy, by Anthony Hope.
- Quisante, by Anthony Hope.
- The King's Mirror, by Anthony Hope.

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### WATER POWER ON HUGE SCALE

British Columbia Electric Railway Company Planning Develop 100,000 Horsepower Near Chilliwack

### TO HARNESS STREAMS FLOWING TO FRASER

Storage Ground at Chilliwack and Jones' Lakes—Ten Million Dollars in All—May Expended on Work

VANCOUVER, June 13—Plans have been announced by the Vancouver Power Company, a subsidiary organization of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, which contemplates the development of 100,000 horse power of electrical energy. The source of the power is located in Chilliwack, the Chilliwack district some distance east of Chilliwack, and connected with the Vedder river and other streams flowing from that storage reservoir with rapid descents to the Fraser river.

To fully develop the two sources of power the B. C. Electric Railway Company will expend ten million dollars. Taken in connection with the present generation of power at the Arm of the inlet, the officials of the company believe that they have solved the problem of securing the electrical power necessary for the development of Vancouver and its suburbs for many years to come.

The company has several engineering companies now in the field near the new sources of water power, and state that it is possible operations of the new plants will be started during the present season. Once inaugurated they will be rushed to completion. The full plant will probably not be installed at once, but a start has been made today. The equipment will be installed as needed to meet the demand.

### ANOTHER AVIATOR FALLS TO DEATH

Former Bicycle Champion in Germany Tries Aeroplane With Fatal Results—Falls 250 Feet With Machine

STETTIN, Germany, June 13—Robi of Munich, who in June, 1903, won the hundred kilometre bicycle championship of the world, and who had many other championships to his record, was killed today while making an aeroplane flight.

Robi was driving a Farman bi-plane in a competition at the Passau walk track when the machine fell from a height of 250 feet.

### HAIL AGED EMPEROR

VIENNA, June 13.—Messages from Sarajevo, Bosnia, say that Emperor Franz Josef is meeting with a fine reception in his tour of Bosnia. His Majesty is far from showing any signs of fatigue. He is remarkably fresh and manifests vivid interest in everything concerning his new subjects. Despite the dismay of the court officials, the emperor in the most democratic fashion writes among the jubilant crowd and speaks with the people without the least ceremony. As may be imagined, their enthusiasm has been doubled thereby.

A touching incident is related of the emperor's visit to the monument at Visoko, erected to the memory of the soldiers who fell in the Bosnian war of 1878. He spent some minutes before the monument with uncovered head in silent prayer. Then he stooped and plucked a single wild flower and laid it on the stone which covers the last resting-place of so many brave soldiers.

The heads of each creed were invited to a state banquet at the Konak. The equities of all creeds has made an excellent impression.

### HIGHWAYMAN'S VICTIM

MILAN, June 13.—Two highwaymen held up a carrier named Carlini with load of pistols at Rossiglioni, near Genoa, uttering the hackneyed formula, "Your money or your life." Carlini, a young man of 26, overcame with dread, was in the act of handing over \$100 he happened to have on his person, when one of the ruffians drew a long attiletto and plunged it deep in his back.

Carlini expired in a few minutes, and the two brigands fled to take refuge in the Apennines. They had been, however, closely scanned by the murdered man's companion, a boy of 13, who was crouching under the hay on the two-horse wagon, and had eluded the assassin's notice.

A military detachment has been sent to scour the mountains fastnesses, with orders to bring in the miscreants alive or dead.