

TELLS OF PROSPERITY OF PROSPERITY

Premier in Address at Annual Meeting of Board of Trade Summarizes Progress of British Columbia

ELECTS OFFICERS FOR ENSUING TERM

Report of President and Directors of Body is Received and Approved—Ottawa Members Present

The story of the progress of the province as exemplified by the development of railways and roads, mines and other of the lesser resources which contribute towards the advancement of British Columbia...

The election of officers of the Board of Trade for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mr. H. G. Wilson; Vice-president, Mr. E. J. McEwen; Secretary, Mr. F. Elworthy; Treasurer, Mr. J. A. Lamb;...

The financial statement for the year ended at the close of the last financial year at the end of 1909 was standing at the credit of the Board of Trade at the amount of \$1,000.00.

It is the outstanding feature of a most successful meeting, at which fifty members of the Board of Trade were present, and the address of Premier McBride, in which he acknowledged the kind invitation of the Board of Trade...

Counting, in a touching manner to the loss which the province had sustained in the death of Captain R. C. Taylor, the president of the Board of Trade, who had been a member of the Board of Trade since its formation...

Must Be in Advance In this western country, said the speaker, the duty of a government is not only to keep abreast of the times, but to be in advance of them.

The government's duty is to keep abreast of the times, and to be in advance of them. It is to provide for the future, and to secure the best possible conditions for the people of the province.

who is a most efficient minister of public works, as a result of his travels, favors, as far as the finances of the government will permit, the building of the trunk roads of the interior. This is nearly double the force a year ago.

The output of mines in 1909 was of a value of \$24,423,023, a satisfactory increase over 1908, when the total was \$23,851,277. In ten years the value of the mines has doubled in value.

The government at Ottawa has appropriated a sum of \$50,000 to meet the expenses of the survey of the fisheries licenses collected under an agreement made in 1901. In the matter of the survey, as well as in every other matter connected with the development of the province, the government is in harmony with the federal authorities.

The province in 1909 agricultural output of \$10,000,000, exceeding all previous records by a large margin. The increase in the value of the agricultural products is still much to be desired.

In addition to the foregoing projects, logging roads are being built or projected on both the island and the mainland. The development of the province is being extended to Comox.

The progress made during the past twelve months throughout British Columbia is very perceptible and the city of Victoria has shared in the general prosperity. The rate of increase in the value of the province's products is a clear indication of the progress being made.

Continuing, he said: "Now, while there is nothing further to be said, I feel it my duty to say a few words in regard to the progress of the province. The output of the mines is a very satisfactory indication of the progress being made."

The matter to which I allude is the action of the delegates of the board in the matter of the survey of the fisheries. The delegates have shown a very commendable spirit in their action.

The arrival of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company's palatial steamer, "Prince Rupert," on the tenth day of last month, the first of the company's fleet in these waters, marks a new era in the coast business at Victoria.

It is also gratifying to find the railway situation on Vancouver Island fast improving. The Equatorial and Nanaimo Railway Company's extension to Alberni is being vigorously proceeded with.

The balance of the line towards Comox and the North is already advanced by the completion of the mainline as far as Parksville, and the extension to Alberni is being vigorously proceeded with.

The freight cars of the Great Northern Railway Company, after ferrying across Victoria via Victoria and Sidney Railway, will therefore be seen that the delivery of freight in the Victoria, via this city in August, will be a very satisfactory indication of the progress being made.

ed, and votes included in the supplementary estimates to keep them open until they are closed. The first work to be done by the cruisers will be on the coast of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, which it is estimated will take two years to remove.

The new wharves and warehouses of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, one of the piers being 320 feet in length, are a substantial addition to the harbor, and show the faith of the company in the possibilities of the Pacific coast.

The Provincial Government was moved to prefer, before the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, a charter of incorporation for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

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ALBERTA CROP HAS FAIR CHANCE Conditions in Prairie Are Described by Mr. Manager of Alberta Elevator Company

RAIN IS NEEDED IN SOUTHERN PARTS OF ALBERTA Damage From Drought Serious So Far—Dakotas Caused by Weather Will Be Gre

VANCOUVER, July 8.—The crop is the critical period for the success of the season. There has been no actual damage to the grain by reason of lack of rain, and the growth of the wheat is good of color and the next thirty days will mine the yield.

FATAL COLLISION OF TRAINS OF TRAINLAND C. N. R. Train Strikes Locomotive—One Woman Killed Several People Injured

WINNIPEG, July 8.—The Canadian Northern passenger train No. 10 which left the depot at 4:45 this morning, was derailed by a freight train on the main line near the city.

Summer Hotel Burned BLUESMOUNT, Va., July 8.—A large hotel, the largest of its kind in the state, was totally destroyed by fire early today.

Noted Banker Dead NEW LONDON, Conn., July 8.—John D. Rockefeller, one of the nation's wealthiest men, died at his home in New York City.

It will also be reduced. The trackage in Victoria and present is 22 miles.

and Passenger Rates... freight and passenger rates in British Columbia... higher than would be the case...

ALBERTA CROP WAS FAIR CHANGE

Conditions in Prairie Province Are Described by Mr. Strong, Manager of Alberta Pacific Elevator Company

RAIN IS NEEDED IN SOUTHERN PART

Damage From Drought Not Serious So Far—Loss in Dakotas Caused by Hot Weather Will Be Great

VANCOUVER, July 8.—The present is the critical period for the grain crops of southern Alberta. To date there has been no actual damage to the grain by reason of lack of moisture...

There I found the grain crops all shot to pieces. The season in that part of the country is earlier than in Alberta, and that is why it was that the hot weather simply burned the grain up...

FATAL COLLISION OF TRAIN AND CAR

C. N. R. Train Strikes Loaded Trailer on Winnipeg Crossing—One Woman Killed, Several People Injured

WINNIPEG, July 8.—The Canadian Northern passenger train No. 45, which left the depot at 4:45 this afternoon for Oak Point, Lake Manitoba, ran into a crowded street railway car...

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SECOND DISASTER AT RHEIMS MEET

Baroness de la Roche, While Driving Biplane, Meets With Accident—Falls from Height of Fifty Metres

BETHANY PLAINS, Rheims, July 8.—The second disastrous accident of the aviation meet now in progress here occurred today when the Baroness de la Roche, driving a Voisin biplane, lost her nerve when at a height of 50 metres, shut off the power and fell to the ground...

FRIGHTENED BY SECOND AEROPLANE

Woman Severely Injured, but Expected to Recover—First Accident Was Fatal to Aviator Wachter

At a height of 80 metres the Baroness de la Roche, while driving a Voisin biplane, lost her nerve when at a height of 50 metres, shut off the power and fell to the ground...

RAID ON SALOON ENDS IN TRAGEDY

Proprietor of "Blind Tiger" in Ohio Town Is Shot, and Detective Who Killed Him Is Lynched

NEWARK, Ohio, July 8.—Carl Eberington, 22 years old, employed on Thurs day night by the state anti-saloon league as a "blind tiger" raider, was crushed here tonight at 12:35, following a day of almost continuous rioting...

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BAPTISTS TALK ABOUT FRANCHISE

Question Introduced in Conference by Mrs. Spofford of Victoria in Address on Citizenship of Women

VANCOUVER, July 8.—Tonight's session of the Baptist conference was one of exceptional interest, the feature being an address on the citizenship of women by Mrs. Spofford of Victoria...

RECEIVERS NAMED FOR GREAT PAPER

Boston Herald Falls Behind in Its Payments and Is Brought Into Court—Debts Over Two Millions

BOSTON, July 8.—On petition of the International Paper company, Judge Coll in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday appointed John Norris an official of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and Charles F. Wood, an attorney of this city, receivers of the Boston Herald company...

LAND REGISTRY ACT

In the matter of an application for Duplicates of Certificates of Title to Lots 12 and 13, Block 5 (Map 283), Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof to issue Duplicates of Certificates of Title to said lots...

WAR AGAINST PICTURES

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., July 8.—Acting on behalf of the 40,000 members of the New York Christian Endeavor Union, and with the approval of the officers, Dr. Bernard Clausen, of this city, the state secretary, today wired Governor Hughes urging that the Jeffrey-Johnson pictures be suppressed in New York state...

GENERAL FRENCH LEAVES

QUEBEC, July 8.—General Sir John French, accompanied by Brigadier General Henderson and Major Watt, left this afternoon by steamer Virginia for England...

WANTED TO SEE JOHNSON

CHICAGO, July 8.—Richard McQuick, a St. Louis machinist, was arrested today after he had attempted to force an entrance to the home of Number 3244 Wabasha avenue, McGill, who was armed with a rifle...

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CHAMBERLAIN'S BIRTHDAY

LONDON, July 8.—Joseph Chamberlain has received thousands of messages, many of them from Canada, on his 74th birthday. The press here of all parties pay tribute to the veteran statesman.

AN ABANDONED REPORT

LONDON, July 8.—A letter published from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Dean of Quebec on July 4th, in reference to a paragraph in a New York paper reporting that King Edward died a Roman Catholic, says the report is preposterous and baseless.

ANOTHER RACE FIGHT

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Determination to avenge the probably fatal injury to one of their fellow soldiers, Private Scott of Battery "D," third artillery, U. S. A., between 40 and 50 white troopers from Fort Myer early today made an attempt to storm the Alexandria county jail to lynch Robert Jackson, a negro. A clever subterfuge by the jailer in inducing the soldiers to believe that Jackson was spot within the jail was the only thing that saved the negro from lynching...

DOMINION STEEL BONDS

LONDON, July 8.—Another representative of the Speyers Br. & Co. well-known bankers, has been in Canada inspecting the properties of the Dominion Steel Corporation. The inspection was understood to have been highly satisfactory. As the Speyers recently purchased a large issue of Dominion Steel bonds among British investors, and before doing so made an exchange of views with Mr. Brice, it is presumed that the latest investigation means that he is house completely in the property, but nothing definitely is known.

WAR IN FIGHT PICTURES

CALCUTTA, July 8.—The demand for the prohibition of biograph pictures of the Jeffrey-Johnson fight is spreading in India. The papers suggest that the American authorities destroy the films and compensate the exhibitors.

The new mission boat Columbia has been launched at New Westminster.

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BACK FROM REUNION

Dr. G. L. Milne, immigration inspector, returned from his visit to Toronto and other eastern cities. He went to Toronto to attend the reunion of the Queen's Own Rifles, having been a member of that corps thirty years ago. He participated in a massed church parade. He also attended the elaborate festivities and pageants held in connection with the reunion. Dr. Milne went to Montreal after attending the ceremonies at the R.M.S. Empress of Ireland, and at Quebec he saw the Royal Edward, which was the last of the Canadian Northern line to be broken up. The Canadian Northern liner brought 3,000 passengers, and Dr. Milne was much interested in watching how the immigration work was handled at the eastern port. He visited Ottawa and London, where he visited his relatives. At the capital he visited Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

THE LAST FOUNDED

Today Charles Griffin who hails from the county of Oxford, England, and for whom his mother has been searching and has effected the aid of a letter from the Boston Herald, will learn that the fact for the first time in his life, he has been reunited with his mother. All that the mother had to do was to send a letter to the Boston Herald, and she would have been reunited with her mother. The reunion was effected by the Boston Herald, which has been searching for the mother of Charles Griffin for many years. The mother of Charles Griffin was a woman who had been separated from her son for many years. She had been searching for him for many years, and she had been told that he was in Boston. She had been told that he was in Boston, and she had been searching for him for many years. She had been told that he was in Boston, and she had been searching for him for many years. She had been told that he was in Boston, and she had been searching for him for many years.

WELCOME RAINS

ARDMORE, Okla., July 8.—Heavy rains in southern Oklahoma early today broke a drought that has prevailed for several weeks.

LONDON, July 8.—The third annual review of the Central board of missions has fifty pages devoted to a review of his long absence.

A BABY BORN

A baby girl has been born in the Stanley Park zoo, Vancouver.

Campbell's Nappa Gloves advertisement. 90¢ PER PAIR FOR GENUINE NAPPA GLOVES. BEARING THE STAMP ON THE KID ITSELF. Today At "Campbells"

Advertisement for clothing. Dainty coat and skirt suits for the juniors, ages seven to ten years. These cannot be beaten for school wear. Materials are the best. Colors—Navy, Green, Reseda, Rose, Mole and Copenhagen Blue. Skirts are plain or knitted. Regular values up to \$11.50. TODAY. Children's Pique and Muslin Coats—6 to 4 years—pretty trimmed and embroidered. Six only are brought down for Saturday to \$1.00. Regularly selling for \$1.25. Saturday. Eight only are brought down for Saturday to \$1.00. Superior qualities are brought down for Saturday to \$2.00 and \$2.00. White Lawn Gumps and Waists—very tastily tucked, trimmed and embroidered. Regular values 90c and \$1.25. Saturday. Children's White Drawers—with little hemstitched frills, for ages from 2 to 12 years. Saturday, 35c, 25c, and 20c. Children's White Petticoats—with bodice attached. These are really remarkable values for Saturday, 75c, 65c, and 50c. Night Dresses—splendid assortment to select from—in white. Marked down for Saturday to \$1.75 and 60c. Colored Print Dresses—in navy and white. Mother Hubbard and Buster Brown styles. Regular up to 90c. Saturday 50c. Children's Rompers—in blue check gingham, which have regularly been selling for 90c; have been brought down Saturday to 50c. Colored Dresses—in fancy stripes and checked zephyrs—ages 2 to 6 years. Regular up to \$1.25. Saturday. 75c.

\$1 CASH A CONTRACTOR. One dollar cash on delivery purchases a fine Columbia Graphophone. PRICES \$17.50 to \$240.00. You should procure one of these splendid instruments. FOR THE CAMP. The best entertainer in the world. Add greatly to the fun of camp or summer cottage life. Call here and let us demonstrate the Columbia's unrivalled points of excellence—a Talking Machine of perfect interpretation. Raymond & Sons. 613 Pandora Street. Phone 272. Res. 376.

Fletcher Bros. 1231 Government St. Exclusive sale agents for Columbia Graphophones, Records and Supplies.

Dr. H. A. Brown VETERINARY SURGEON. Care of Bray's Stables. PHONES 182, 1178. STUMP PULLING. THIS DUCRET PATENT STUMP PULLING machine will develop 215 tons pressure with one horse. For sale or hire, this is the only machine that does not require a large amount of work. Our pleasure is to show you in a work. Also manufacture all kinds of up to date tools for land clearing. Write for particulars and terms apply 424 Burnside road, Victoria, B. C.

DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination Government was referred before the Board of Commissioners for Canada, a discrimination as against the Pacific Railway Company. The following results: A total of British Columbia in Pacific Railway, 2 and 3; Canada cases 348 at page 354.

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The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00
Six Months75
Three Months50
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

A SPLENDID ASSET

The first time you see a lot of our young boys together in any centre of population, take a good look at them. You will see, if they at all representative boys, as fine a collection of splendid youth as the world can show. If you think about them for a little while, you will realize what these fine fellows ought to be able to do in this magnificent country in which they have the good fortune to begin their lives. If we have the best country in the world, we also have the best-looking lot of boys in the world, and they are not only good to look at, for we have seen that, when brought into competition with the youth of other parts of Canada, they can do more than hold their own. Of all the assets of British Columbia there is none equal to its growing boys.

This reference is not merely local. In fact it was suggested by a group of young Vancouver lads seen on the streets of that city yesterday. They looked so full of splendid promise that they seemed to be at least as worthy of mention as the discovery of a gold mine, especially when we recalled the enheartening picture presented by the Boy Scouts of Victoria as they gathered last Sunday afternoon on church parade.

Just one other point in this connection. Are we seniors doing the best that in us lies to prepare the way for these lads who are to be our successors? Are we building provincial prosperity upon a solid basis? Are we encouraging the development of a sound public spirit? In short are we doing our duty to those to whom we must leave this land of promise as an heritage?

AN OBJECT LESSON

This is not an advertisement. It is the statement of an object lesson. Not so many years ago that very many of our citizens remember the time, a well known resident of Victoria was carrying on business in this city in a modest way, attending to it with care and enterprise. As time passed and his sons grew up they went into the business with him. In the course of time it occurred to him that in the prosperous city of Nanaimo there was an opening for a branch of his business, and when Vancouver began to grow great, he sought and found an opening there, so that today the firm of D. Spencer, Limited, is established in three cities, and is carrying on a business of great and rapidly increasing magnitude. As none of the firm knows that this article is being written, we are not in a position to give data as to the floor space of their several establishments, the number of the employees on the pay-roll, the value of the stock carried or any other of the details which we have no doubt very many people would find exceedingly interesting. Just now we are not concerned about these things, for what we wish to speak about is the lesson which the growth of this business has for the people of this city. That lesson is that we do not have to import men of enterprise and business ability, and that if our own people would seize the occasion, which bountiful nature and a rapidly growing population have placed and are continually placing within their reach, the country could be developed after a fashion of which some of us have ever dreamed. We hope the Messrs. Spencer will pardon the use we are making of their names and of their business success. They have furnished the public such a conspicuous example of what well-directed energy can accomplish in a short time from moderate beginnings, that their business career is in a sense public property. May we add that we hope it will be long continued?

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

In woman suffrage, as in everything else, "Britain leads the field." Several of the United States and the Kingdom of Norway have tried the experiment of giving votes to women, but this is only a sort of skirmish. When the British House of Commons sits down to consider seriously the extension of the franchise to women, we may take it for granted that a new era in the movement is at hand. It is true that the measure introduced does not contemplate universal woman suffrage, and is not likely to be passed through Parliament just now, but it is the first step that costs, and when once the vote is given to some women, there no valid reason can be given why it should not be granted to all women. If every adult man is competent to vote, because some adult men are, it follows logically that all women are if some of them are. Many persons think that adult male suffrage is a mistake, but no one in a position of prominence has had the courage to say so. There is not the least use in supposing that, for the present, the vote will be restricted in the case of men, and so we suppose we may as well make up our minds that it cannot long be restricted in the case of women, if it is granted to them

at all. There is, however, a possibility that if the vote is given to women, a very unexpected result may be brought about, and that there may be a restriction of the right of franchise in respect to both men and women. Women draw certain lines much more strictly than men do, and we are by no means sure that woman suffrage would not tend rather to conservatism than to radicalism.

The great objection taken by most men to the woman suffrage movement is that the very great majority of women do not want the ballot. If it is thought advisable to confer it upon them, it will be the duty of women to exercise their new political function, and we believe they will in a short time do so with at least as much interest as is exhibited by men. We never were of those who contend that women are not competent to decide questions of national importance. There is too much evidence to the contrary. In the several lines of activity into which women have entered they have displayed equal ability with men. If allowance is made for the limitations within which they have been compelled by custom to confine their efforts. As a matter of fact women have a natural aptitude for politics that is by no means confined to the relatively small number of them, who in one way or another manage to keep in the limelight.

The objections to woman suffrage are those which arise out of the physical nature of women and the place that they must of necessity continue to occupy in the social fabric. We do not say that those things which relate to this aspect of the case would not in time adjust themselves so that there would be no clash between the duties which a woman owes to society as a wife and mother, and those which she may assume as a voter. We are not arguing the case for either side, but only presenting a few thoughts upon it. The argument is often made that, as in the last analysis force lies at the basis of the national fabric, the right to control that fabric ought to rest with those who are prepared in emergency to contribute that force. There is a good deal in this argument, but we do not think it is conclusive. There are also certain lines of activity in citizenship for which it seems as if women were constitutionally unfitted, but we are not sure that this is a valid objection to giving women the ballot. The question has become a live one, and it will hereafter have to be discussed seriously.

SLEEPING CARS

The Pullman Car company objects to the reduced rates for service on the ground that it will cause great loss and is applying for an injunction to prevent them from coming into effect. This is a matter that concerns Canadians as well as the people of the United States. An Eastern railway president was once asked why Pullman cars were operated by an independent company, and he replied: "In the United States we have to make some allowance for public opinion, even if it is silly. If the railways put on cars like the Pullman every passenger would think that, in a land where we boast of equality, every passenger ought to ride in those cars; whereas if an independent company operates them, the railway companies can wash their hands of any responsibility in the matter." Just how much truth there is in that explanation we shall not undertake to say, but we think it correct to take the position that it is the duty of railway companies to provide passengers with clean, decent and comfortable accommodations, and that this branch of the service ought not to be in the hands of an independent company. For a railway company to say it will haul passengers for a certain distance for so much money, but let the passengers choose to ride in Pullman cars, that is their business and they must expect to pay what the Pullman company sees fit to demand, has a logical sound, but as in practice the application of the principle creates a burdensome monopoly, it cannot be allowed to govern the operation of the railways. Certain railways, notably Canadian lines, operate their own cars of the Pullman type. They take the position that they will carry a passenger for a certain sum and give him certain accommodations, and will carry him for a larger sum, when given better accommodations, and so we have on the Canadian Pacific, for example, the whole gamut of charges from the colonist car up through the first-class day coach, the tourist car, the ordinary sleeping car berth to drawing room. It is obvious that the person who wishes a compartment to

himself on a trans-continental journey, with all the modern conveniences, including attendance he must expect to pay for it, and no one objects. There is, however, a very general idea that the charges for berths in a first-class sleeping car are too high, and there can hardly be any doubt that the charges decrease travel. What we have now in mind is chiefly the charges for short journeys. If a person feels that he cannot afford the cost of a first-class berth on a trans-continental journey, there is always the tourist car in which he can make an exceedingly comfortable trip. We do not think that there is much objection to the charge for lower berths in sleeping cars on trans-continental journeys, but we do think it is unreasonable to charge as much for an upper berth as for a lower. If upper berths were cheaper than lower, very few people would take them in preference, and if the companies cannot give lowers they ought not to charge as much for inferior accommodation. Moreover, referring now to trans-continental "journeys," many persons would take both upper and lower berths, so as to have objection to themselves, if the price of the upper were reduced. On the other hand the railway companies might object that this would reduce the carrying capacity of their cars, and there may be something in that. But we do not think there is any doubt that to ask a person to pay as much for an upper berth as for a lower is somewhat of an imposition.

It is said that the charges of over-classification on the National Trans-continental Railway have been shown to be without any serious foundation. That is as it may be, but no one has ventured to say that the cost of the road is not very far in excess of what any supposed it would be.

Earl Grey knows a good thing when he sees it, and he also knows how to tell others about it. The brief extracts from his observations published in our telegraphic column yesterday, makes us all prouder than ever of being Canadians and more appreciative of the noble service which the Governor-General is doing for the Dominion.

The Rainbow is to be here in September. Now we would like to know how we are to describe this ship, the Niobe and the others that are to be built. Shall we say "H.M.S. Rainbow?" Possibly that would not be sufficiently identifying them with "Canada." Would it do to say "H.M.C.S. Rainbow?" for "His Majesty's Canadian Ship." There is really something in this matter, and we are quite serious in asking the above question.

The Peace Pipe is a dainty little magazine published in Seattle and thought up by Charles Eugene Banks. We do not know just how to describe this new candidate for popular favor, but its articles are bright and wholesome, and we have no doubt that they will be widely read. The editor aims to present a hopeful, cheerful view of what is best in life. There ought to be room for a publication of that kind.

There is nothing surprising in the disposition shown by certain South American republics to resent the attitude of the United States toward them. This is not the first occasion on which such a spirit has been shown. Some years ago Chile caused it to be understood in no unambiguous terms that she was mistress of her own foreign relations. The Argentine is sign inclined to resent any interference, and Brazil is so strengthening her position on the sea that there can be no doubt as to her intentions to take charge of her own international problems. Uncle Sam's services in the capacity of guardian to Latin America are not likely to be in demand.

A committee of ladies, who have been examining into the condition of the goal in Seattle, report that it is depressing. This is very sad. We do not understand what the people of the South City are thinking about that they have not arranged with some of the vaudeville concerns to put the goal on a circuit. It is certainly wrong that a man, whose only offence against society may be that he has killed some one whose presence on earth is objectionable to him, should be confined under depressing circumstances. In this benighted part of the world he would be very likely, after reasonable delay, to end his career under circumstances that might be called elevating, a rope being the instrument in such case made and provided. Faudrills and champagne flowers and luscious fruits are undoubtedly the things which ought to give color to the environment of prisoners.

YOU CAN GET A HAMMOCK FOR \$1.50—OR MORE



Snowy-White Table Linen

ANY HOMEKEEPER WOULD DELIGHT TO HAVE IN HER HOME

We take just as much pride in gathering fine linens as does the homekeeper—and that's saying a whole lot, for there isn't a homekeeper anywhere who doesn't delight in having a goodly supply of snowy white table linen always ready.

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ENGLISH

The story of the Parliament forms no in the study of the Constitution we are details as have had The strife lasted four ous for the valor s began with the battle 23rd, 1643, which th in some advantage. tines were shattered July 22, 1644, and at Naseby in June, 16 to the Scots on May over to the Parliament June, 1647. It was Cromwell to the fro very prominent durin liament. He enter young man, but sub estate, and was re-e time of the passage of the passage had not passed, I wo sess tomorrow and ever." In July, 164 that the issue before be settled by arms, he possessed at the ser moved a resolution, thoring himself to r soldiers at his own e genius for organizati conspicuous from the

Cromwell was a descended, it is said, from the royal hous considerable means. J ter of Sir Henry Bo property. Oliver's ow Henry Cromwell. He being a base upstart have represented. His was not attractive. H him by Sir Philip War Parliament in 1640: plain cloth suit, which made by an ill countr plain and not very cle speck or two of blood which was not much His hat was without a was of good size; his side; his countena reddish; his voice shar his eloquence full of fer my reverence unto that gentleman was very in this we must add that religious convictions, position, full of a com a devoted champion thought. The custom represent him as thoro simply grasping for po that he did not hims with which he inspiri ing it only for the pur their feelings; but whil ed the fervor of his men is no longer room for felt it even more than means a religious bigot said of him that he typ a degree of that stalw dependence, which had time of the Plantagen during the reigns of the itself in support of Eliz line, when the freedom threatened and when, as Catholics vied with the resolve to keep the land yoke.

After the battle of M recognized by all the that Cromwell was the hour and in the confus showed himself equal to King escaped from his taken and sent to the Isl escaped fire his adherents his cause was not who backed up by the Indepe by driving the Presbyter and when in 1648 they triguing with the King, h to drive them from the B. By this act 100 of the met of their seats. Thus th was gradually being we The first break in its ra sixty of its members left arms for the King; now i ed, but by the law of th ued to be a parliament. "The Rump." In the foll was put on trial, cond the next step was the ab of Lords. A Council of s by the Commons and of the most conspicuous mer lowed in Ireland. The S southward to avenge the Presbyterians and in the the Monarchy. The Wels Later the Scots opened Prince Charles, son of t landed in Scotland in June claimed king. Cromwell moment dismayed. He pu in Ireland and Wales with marched against the Scots at Dunbar, and by that tually dictator of Great Bri Parliament to continue in

AN HOUR with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

The story of the war between Charles and Parliament forms no part of this series, for in the study of the evolution of the British Constitution we are concerned only with such details as have had a direct political effect. The strife lasted four years and was conspicuous for the valor shown on both sides. It began with the battle of Edge Hill on October 23rd, 1643, which though indecisive resulted in some advantage to the King, whose fortunes were shattered at Marston Moor on July 22, 1644, and completely overwhelmed at Naseby in June, 1645. Charles surrendered to the Scots on May 5, 1646, and was handed over to the Parliamentary commanders in June, 1647. It was the war that brought Cromwell to the front. He had not been very prominent during the struggles in Parliament. He entered that body when a young man, but subsequently retired to his estate, and was re-elected in 1640. At the time of the passage of the Solemn Remonstrance he is quoted as having said: "If this had not passed, I would have sold all I possess tomorrow and have quitted England forever." In July, 1642, when it was evident that the issue before the country could only be settled by arms, he offered to place all he possessed at the service of Parliament, and moved a resolution, which was adopted authorizing himself to raise two companies of soldiers at his own expense. His wonderful genius for organization and leadership were conspicuous from the outset.

Cromwell was a man of good family, descended, it is said, on his mother's side from the royal house of Stuart. He was of considerable means. He married the daughter of Sir Henry Bouchier, a gentleman of property. Oliver's own grandfather was Sir Henry Cromwell. He was therefore far from being a base upstart that royalist writers have represented. Here is a description of him by Sir Philip Warwick as he appeared in Parliament in 1640: "He was dressed in a plain cloth suit, which seemed to have been made by an ill country tailor; his linen was plain and not very clean; and I remember a speck or two of blood upon his little band, which was not much larger than his collar. His hat was without a band; his stature was of good size; his sword stuck close to his side; his countenance was swollen and reddish; his voice sharp and untunable; and his eloquence full of fervor. It lessened much my reverence unto that great council for this gentleman was very much heartened by it." To this we must add that he was a man of strong religious convictions, not unkindly in disposition, full of a contagious enthusiasm and a devoted champion of the cause of the oppressed. The custom was at one time to represent him as thoroughly insincere, and as simply grasping for power. It has been said that he did not himself feel the religious spirit with which he inspired his followers, assuming it only for the purpose of working upon their feelings; but while he undoubtedly turned the fervor of his men to good account, there is no longer room for doubt that he himself felt it even more than they. He was by no means a religious bigot. Indeed it may be said of him that he typified in an extraordinary degree that stalwart spirit of English independence, which had asserted itself in the time of the Plantagenets, had lain dormant during the reigns of the Tudors only to assert itself in support of Elizabeth, the last of that line, when the freedom of the nation was threatened and when, as we have seen, Roman Catholics vied with the Protestants in their resolve to keep the land free from a foreign yoke.

After the battle of Marston Moor it was recognized by all the Parliamentary party that Cromwell was the guiding spirit of the hour and in the confusion that ensued he showed himself equal to the occasion. The King escaped from his confinement, was taken and sent to the Isle of Wight; but this escape fired his adherents with the belief that his cause was not wholly lost. Cromwell backed up by the Independents was gradually driving the Presbyterians out of power, and when in 1649 they were found to be intriguing with the King, he sent Colonel Pride to drive them from the House of Commons. By this act 100 of the members were deprived of their seats. Thus the Long Parliament was gradually being weakened numerically. The first break in its ranks was when some sixty of its members left London to take up arms for the King; now it was further reduced, but by the law of the land it yet continued to be a parliament. So reduced were its numbers that it afterwards became known as "The Rump." In the following year the King was put on trial, condemned and executed. The next step was the abolition of the House of Lords. A Council of State was appointed by the Commons and of this Cromwell was the most conspicuous member. Rebellion followed in Ireland. The Scots sent an army southward to avenge the slight put upon the Presbyterians and in the hope of restoring the Monarchy. The Welsh rose in rebellion. Later the Scots opened negotiations with Prince Charles, son of the late King, who landed in Scotland in June, 1650, and was proclaimed King. Cromwell was not for a moment dismayed. He put down the rebellion in Ireland and Wales with an iron hand, and marched against the Scots, whom he defeated at Dunbar, and by that victory became virtually dictator of Great Britain. He permitted Parliament to continue in existence for three

years, but it spent its time in useless discussions about formalities. Absolutely supreme in the kingdom, it did not know how to exercise its tremendous power, and when on April 20th Cromwell went to the House and bade the members to be gone, for they were "no longer a parliament," the whole nation experienced a feeling of relief. Cromwell at once summoned a new parliament, which consisted of 140 members. This body declared him Lord Protector of the kingdom, and invested him with absolute power. As soon as this had been done, he dissolved it and remained sole master of Great Britain, a position which he held for five years. These were glorious years for England for the able rule of the Protector made the nation honored and feared throughout Europe.

It would be a mistake to suppose, as some do, that the Commonwealth, as England under Cromwell is called, was a republic. It was in point of fact only a monarchy under another name and a sovereign who was called Protector instead of King. Cromwell ruled for a part of the time without a parliament; ordinances took place of statutes to some extent and the Protector was as absolute as things were the inevitable result of the confusion into which the country had been plunged by civil war. That Cromwell was a champion of freedom cannot be disputed, but with an army that clamored for a republic, a great mass of the nobility and gentry demanding a king, with all the lawyers of the opinion that the forms of British law would not lend themselves to any but a monarchical form of government, with a country distracted by religious controversy, it was impossible even for a man with his courage and force of character to do more than preserve orderly administration without paying much attention to the form in which things were done. It was with England at this time a case of "what is best administered is best." Cromwell gave the nation a strong government; he reformed the courts; when he saw that it was necessary he called in the nobility to share in the administration of the kingdom and later consented to the restoration of the House of Lords. It is thought that at one time he contemplated proclaiming himself king, and there is very little doubt that if he had done so, the whole royalist party would have stood by him; but the army was opposed to such a step, and possibly he himself was not satisfied that it would have been a wise one. He did, however, secure from Parliament the right to nominate his successor, and he named his son for the post. It can be said with truth that he died before his work was half done. He was only 59 when he passed away in 1658, and he was at that time easily the most conspicuous figure and most powerful personality in Europe. Had he lived for another decade, the history of the world might have been very different. His son Richard was weak and vacillating and unable to handle the contending elements within the nation, and after seven months of office passed into respectable retirement.

It is difficult to estimate Cromwell's place in English history; but perhaps if we say he was typical of the English people we shall do him and them full justice. He was energetic, courageous, imbued with a sense of freedom, autocratic, something of an opportunist, a staunch believer in popular sovereignty, devotedly patriotic, at times arrogant, a man who took no thought of the odds against him if he thought he was in the right, religious yet tolerant, a man of domestic tastes, yet at home on the battlefield or in the councils of state, by choice a country farmer but equal in statesmanship to the greatest diplomats of his day, without arrogance yet holding himself equal to the contemporary sovereigns of most ancient lineage. There is no doubt that he was the chief instrument in preserving their liberty for the people of England.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

What is known as the Slav race has had much to do with the determination of the character of a very large part of the population of Europe. The Slav peoples now number about 120,000,000, of whom the greater part live in Russia, but they are divided into many branches, between whom there is little unity. It is only necessary to say that the Poles and the majority of the Russians are of Slav origin to show how widely apart the branches of a race may grow in the progress of time. The Slavs also occupy parts of Austria and the Balkan peninsula. Their origin is absolutely unknown, although their language and general physical characteristics indicate that they belong to what is termed the Indo-European family. The name has no relation to the English word "slave," although it has been thought that the people were called Slavs or Serbs, from the Latin word *Servus*, a slave, because they lived at one time to a very large extent in a condition of serfdom. As a matter of fact, the term is a corruption of the Slav word "Swaba," which means speech, and was applied by the people to themselves as a distinction from other races whose language was unintelligible to them. They first appear in history about the First Century of our era, when they lived north of the Carpathian Mountains, across what is now central Russia to the headwaters of the Volga. They were kept from spreading northward by the races represented by the Fins and Magyars of today, and the great procession of peoples, known as the Teutonic invasion of Europe, kept them from finding their way southward.

When the last of these hordes had swept westward and the empire of the Huns had been broken, the Slavs began to move southward, probably under pressure from their northern neighbors. They seem to have been a peaceful race, living exclusively by farming and without any commerce with other nations. As far as is known, they were the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. While, as has been said, the various branches of the race differ widely in their characteristics, they have one feature in common, namely, an intense devotion to the land in which they live. Centuries of occupation have wedded them to the soil as no other people are.

The custom is to speak of the Teutonic race as though it were something that could easily be differentiated from all other peoples; but this view is not tenable. The Teutones are mentioned by Roman historians about 350 years before Christ, and are described as living in what is now Holland and southern Denmark, whence they moved southward during the next two centuries, and at one time threatened the safety of the Roman nation. In 102 B.C. they were defeated in a terrible battle by Caius Marius, and it is said that 200,000 of them were slain and an enormous number taken prisoners and carried to Rome. They therefore doubtless had considerable influence in determining the character of the people of Italy. They must have been a different race from the Goths, the Vandals, or the Franks. The Goths are supposed to have been of northern origin, but about the Third Century of our era they were living on the northern shore of the Black Sea, whence they migrated westward, one branch of them going, as we have already seen, as far as Spain. The Vandals seem to have been distinct from the Goths. They spread over western Europe during the Fifth Century. It is not certain that the Franks were a distinct race, the weight of evidence being rather to the contrary. The name was applied to a confederation of tribes that inhabited the country along the Rhine about the middle of the Christian Era. They may have been identical with the Teutones, but whatever relating to the history of western Europe at that time is so uncertain that the best opinions on this point are little more than guesswork. The qualities which differentiate the inhabitants of Germany from those of England are sufficiently marked to justify the opinion that there is a large element in the blood of the former that is lacking in the latter and vice versa. Menzel, the German historian, considers his inability to reduce the traditions of the Germans into anything like a connected or even probable story. He thinks he sees evidence suggesting the possibility of the German race having come originally from India, and he endeavors to identify the worship of Odin with that of Buddha. But he says: "Who first trod the sacred soil of the German time rested beneath the shade of the German oak?" The earliest account of the German people is very obscure. Civilized nations, distinguished by mighty deeds, had already dwelt on the shores of the Mediterranean, while our northern land was still unknown. History, though still in its infancy, already recorded the legends of the empires, while in our dark ages the legends of the East still held their sway. Already the sages of the East taught wisdom beneath the palm, the merchants of Phoenicia and Carthage weighed anchor and spread their purple sails on the distant ocean, the Greek beautified the earth with magic art, and the Roman founded his colossal and iron despotism, while the German, ignorant and naked, was still reigning undisturbed over the denizens of the wild." This writer strongly inclines to the view that the German stock was aboriginal, that is, from whatever quarter it may have come, it was the first to occupy the great primitive forests which extended over Europe from the Alps to the Baltic. These aboriginal people were chiefly hunters, if we may accept the reports of their condition which the Roman historians have handed down to us. It may be that the Saxons and some other races found their way from Eastern homes after these aboriginal peoples were already in occupation of the country. Of this there seems to be pretty good evidence. There can be no doubt that the Gothic and Vandalic invasions added new elements to the population of the country from the earliest times; that other tribes invaded the country from the east and the more aggressive of them crossed the sea and occupied England; that the Goths and Vandals settled to a very considerable extent in the western part of what is now Germany, although they, like the Saxons, pressed forward and remained in greater numbers in France and Spain. But, however this may be, it is impossible, speaking in canon the subject, to reach any very definite conclusion upon the subject. There is nothing in history more obscure than the origin and movements of the several races that occupied Central and Western Europe previous to and during the first five centuries after the beginning of the Christian Era.

GIANTS

Almost every race has its legends of a race of demi-gods. Of these the best known is Hercules, who is said to have been a son of Zeus, his mother being Alcmena, daughter of Alcaeus, who was son of Theseus. The Herbs had their legends of this kind, and the first of Genesis has perpetuated the fact. This is found in the sixth chapter of that book. The first four verses of which are not in any way dissimilar to the myths preserved in Greece, Rome, and even among the aboriginal races of the Western Continent. The Hebrew legend gives no details as to individuals, but it concludes that the giants "became mighty

men, which were of old, men of renown." This reference is one of the portions of the Bible, which is sometimes cited as casting discredit upon the remainder, whereas in point of fact it really adds to the value of the Book of Genesis, because it gives us a glimpse into the long past history of the human race. When we read that the sons of God fell in love with the daughters of men, we are only reading something similar to the tales of Grecian and other mythologies. We are not called upon to accept such statements as literally true, but we make a great mistake if we regard them as mere inventions; for nothing is more certain than that there were days long preceding historical times when there were "mighty men, men of renown," and there is good ground for believing that they were men of a stature much greater than the people of the present day. The story as told in Genesis is that this age of giants was terminated by a great catastrophe, herein described as a flood. There is good reason to believe that this is veritable history.

In the British Museum are two statues brought there from Easter Island. This island lies in an unfrequented part of the South Pacific Ocean. It is used by Chili as a penal settlement. The area is small, and the shape triangular. It is notable for the remarkable statues found there in great numbers, and in various stages of preservation and completion. These statues are of the upper part of the human body, and the features are almost identical. The countenances depicted in stone have powerful chins and mouths, the noses are somewhat longer proportionately than what we would regard as normal; the foreheads are not high, but that may be due to the fact that the heads are in all cases flat upon the top, as though the sculptors had not intended to make them complete. The brows are very intellectual. In short, the men represented by these statues have been of no ordinary kind. The profiles are unlike those of any race with which we are familiar today, and seem to represent a vanished type. An observer, who reported upon them for the United States National Museum, says, "The aspect is lightly upwards and the expression is firm and profoundly solemn." Of these statues there are 555. The largest is 70 feet high, the smallest about 3 feet. They are as nearly alike, except in point of size, as they can well be. Evidently the sculptors had some definite countenance in mind that they were trained to reproduce. They are carved out of trachyte, a very hard stone, and some of them are so ancient that the work of time has defaced them so as to render them nearly unrecognizable. As there is no tradition among any of the tribes of the Pacific Ocean of a race that made these statues, the best preserved among them must be very ancient. Hence it seems as if we must assign exceedingly great antiquity to those that have become defaced by weathering. These statues rest upon great platforms. Some of these are 500 feet high and 10 feet wide and high. They are built of great stones, but without cement, smaller stones being used to bind the larger ones together. In every case the statues face the sea. Many of the stones weigh 5 tons, and one of the statues is estimated to weigh 250 tons. The platforms, and indeed the whole island, form a great burial place. "Look where you may, dig where you like, human remains are sure to be found," says Capt. Barclay, R.N. The quarry from which these stones and statues were taken is open to inspection today just as the ancient artists and workers left it uncounted years ago. Here are found partly completed figures and partly quarried stones. The appearance of the place suggests that the workmen left their work in haste, as though driven away or destroyed by some terrible catastrophe. There is nothing on the island to cast any light upon its history further than that it was a sepulchre. We have no light upon the source whence the human remains were brought. There is, however, upon the back of some of the statues a hieroglyphic very common in prehistoric remains, namely, a circle with a smaller circle within it. This is supposed to be the primeval representation of the Deity, being a representation in a simple way of that which has neither beginning nor end.

We may follow this subject a little further in another article.

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master-Pieces

(By Dr. Bertrand Lupton)

EURIPIDES

Euripides has been termed the lesser of the three great tragic poets of the fifth century B. C. In one particular, however, he ranks first and that is in his beautiful delineation of the characters of noble women. The quality of sympathy was one of the most highly developed in his sympathetic nature, and this fact led him the better to understand the tender, unreasoning subtleties of the sex that must always remain more or less of a mystery to man. Therefore in giving Euripides a place peculiar to himself and distinctive from that of his great contemporaries, Aeschylus and Sophocles, we shall consider this capacity which he possessed and some of the examples of it which have led writers to say of him, "that in romantic lyric, in connected picturesque description, in pathos, in sympathy with elemental human feeling, Euripides has not a rival whatever."

He was born in 480 B.C., as an old story tells us on the Island of Salamis, where his

mother was in exile while the war was going on between the Athenians and the hosts of Xerxes. His parents were people of rank and Euripides was given the best of teachers, proving himself in every way worthy of his masters.

Like Sophocles and Aeschylus, he too competed with other poets in the public trials of artistic ability for the favor of the Athenian, and though at first he didn't meet with widely spread popular approval, the people were not slow to recognize his genius, and later he was accorded many honors. It is a significant fact, moreover, that while only seven dramas of Sophocles and seven of Aeschylus have been preserved to us, we have no less than nineteen of the plays of Euripides.

This poet lived to see the downfall of his country, preceded by the death of the idolized Pericles, and the terrible visitation of the plague. Whether or not the terrible condition of affairs thus brought about is what made him appear to doubt the justice of Divine wisdom or not, the fact remains that we can readily read between the lines of his poems of the constant strife which he felt, and "which his art could not reconcile between man and Providence." Indeed some critics go so far as to say that Euripides made it the primal object of his work to undermine the established belief in the recognized Athenian divinities.

One of his most beautiful characters is that of "Alcestis," that noble and virtuous woman of old tradition who offered herself as a sacrifice to save her husband's life, and dying in his stead, was eventually restored to the land of the living through the power of Hercules.

The following lovely translation is from Robert Browning's "Balaustra":

"What kind of creature should the woman prove
That has surpassed Alcestis?—surelier shown
Preference for her husband to herself
Than by determining to die for him?
But so much all our city knows indeed:
Hear what she did indoors and wonder then.
She washed with river waters her white skin,
And taking from the cedar closets forth
Vesture and ornament bedecked herself
Nobly and stood before the hearth and prayed:
'Mistress, because I now depart this world,
Falling before thee the last time I ask—
Be mother to my orphans. Wed the one
To a kind wife, and make the other's mate
Some princely person; nor, as I who bore
My children perish, suffer that they too
Die all untimely, but live happy pair,
Their full glad life out in the Fatherland.
And ever altar through Admetos's house
Vesture and ornament bedecked before,
Stripping the myrtle foliage from the boughs
Without a tear, without a groan—no change
At all to that skin's nature fair to see,
Caused by the imminent evil.

But when of many tears she had her fill,
She flings from off the couch, goes headlong
forth,
Yet—forth the chamber—still keeps turning
back
And casts her on the couch again once more.
Her children clinging to their mother's robe
Wept meanwhile; but she took them in her
arms,
And as a dying woman might, embraced
Now one and now the other. . . .

Helen and Hecuba are magnificent creations, especially the latter, the noble, dethroned haughty Trojan queen, wife of the murdered Priam and mother of his nineteen sons. It is her daughter "Polyxene" who perishes that Troy may be saved, though her sacrifice is all in vain. Iphigenia is another lovely example of the poet's power of delineation of female character. Hecuba hears the story of her daughter's death:

"The whole vast concourse of the Achaean
host
Stood round the tomb to see your daughter
die.
Achilleus's son, taking her by the hand,
Placed her upon the mound and I stayed near;
And youths, the flower of Greece, a chosen
few,
With hands to check the heifer should she
bound
Attended." But she—

Knowing her hour was come spake thus and
said:
'O men of Argos, who have sacked my town,
Lo, of free will I die. Let no man touch
My body: boldly will I stretch my throat.
Nay but I pray you set me free, they slay;
That free I thus may perish, among the dead,
Being a queen, I blush to be called slave.'
The people shouted and King Agamemnon
Bade the youths loose the maid and set her
free.

Here is a little fragment that shows the poet's tenderest side:

Children's Blessing
Lady, the sun's light to our eyes is dear,
And fair and tranquil reaches of the sea,
And flowery earth in May, and bounding
waters;
And so right many fair things I might praise;
Yet nothing is so radiant and so fair
As for souls childless with desire sore smitten,
To see the light of babes about the house.

MR. ROOSEVELT AIDS INSURGENT

Ex-President Promises to Make One Speech in Support of Senator Beveridge's Re-Election in Indiana

INCIDENT TAKEN AS SIGNIFICANT

Senator Seeking Return As An Insurgent—Directly Opposed to President Taft's Policy on Tariff

OSTLER BAY, N.Y., July 7.—Albert J. Beveridge, United States senator from Indiana, and one of the most prominent and consistent of the progressive Republicans, came down from Sagamore Hill today with a promise from Theodore Roosevelt to deliver a campaign speech in his fight for re-election to the senate.

Those who have followed the political conferences at Oyster Bay since Theodore Roosevelt's return share the belief that he has cautiously been feeling his way in his attitude toward the administration and the insurgents, but today's incidents are considered the most important yet developed. Senator Beveridge is making his fight for re-election as an insurgent. He is opposed by John W. Kern who ran with Mr. Bryan in the last campaign.

President Taft, insofar as the tariff law figures. The law which the president has defended as the best measure is denounced without equivocation by the senator. The Republican state convention which endorsed Mr. Beveridge for another term virtually repudiated the law. In the senate Mr. Beveridge fought the bill to the last, and then voted against it. He has not yet spoken, however, but with this exception, President Taft and the senator from Indiana have been pulling together as far as administration policies are concerned. There has been no break between them. The president instructed the senator to conduct of two sessions of congress as the last of the Alaska government bill, and although the senator worked faithfully with the insurance bill in the senate and had a hand in the alteration of President Taft's bill he supported the administration regularly in the last session, when the votes were taken.

WIRES CUT OUT

Western Union Stops its Service to Seward, Brooks Offices in New York State.

ROME, N. Y., July 7.—On orders from headquarters today a local stock brokers' office was deprived of Western Union wire service.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 7.—A local brokerage office was without wire service here today owing to the cutting off of the Western Union.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 7.—Wire service to a local brokerage office was severed by the Western Union Company.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 7.—The local Western Union manager today cut off service to one broker here. In Cortland one broker was deprived of wire service.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Without warning and without explanation the Western Union Telegraph Company discontinued its service today to brokers in ten cities of this state and Pennsylvania. The cities are Pittsburg and Johnston, Pa.; Syracuse, Ithaca, Rome, Gloversville, Auburn, Watertown and Cortland.

There were many rumors that the company was acting on the advice of some one in Washington supposed to be very close to the Attorney-General's office, but this could not be confirmed.

Hitherto the Western Union has always taken the stand that as a common carrier it had no right to refuse any business offered it providing such business was couched in decent language. In fact the company argued that any attempt to investigate the private affairs of its customers would be invidious and intolerable.

Noted Toronto Lady Dead

TORONTO, July 7.—In the death of Eliza Ann Gwynn in this city last night, a most picturesque character is lost. Miss Gwynn's father settled in the southwestern tract of this city many years ago and owned a great portion of what is now known as Parkdale, south of King street. She left this property to Miss Gwynn, who has within the last ten years sold most of it at so much per foot, and made a fortune from the proceeds. Within three hundred yards of the industrial exhibition grounds is a huge oak tree that has been felled in her honor. It was under this tree that Miss Gwynn held good-bye to her fiancée, who was a British officer. He was killed shortly after, and Miss Gwynn remained a spinster. She leaves a large fortune although in secret she gave away large sums.

WILL VISIT CANADA

Bishop of London and Lord Brassey to Come Here During Next Few Weeks.

LONDON, July 7.—Hon. Sydney Arthur Fisher, Canadian minister of agriculture, and Archbishop Langvin sailed for home today on the steamer Royal Edward.

Right Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, Bishop of London, will sail for Canada in August to inspect the missions there.

Lord Brassey will sail on Saturday for Quebec in his yacht Sunbeam. He goes to Canada to study the question of emigration of children and a scheme for the colonization of families. He will spend a month in northern Canada, and will go west to the Pacific coast.

Passenger Airship Business

FRANKFURT, July 7.—The directors of the Passenger Airship Company has decided that the Zeppelin VI, now at Friedrichshafen, will be transferred to Baden-Baden to carry out the programme for passenger trips during the summer. A substitute for the destroyed Deutschland will be constructed as quickly as possible.

Cameron Wins Again

AMHERST, N. S., July 7.—Fred S. Cameron, winner of the Boston marathon, added another wreath to his crown of laurels by winning the Canadian 10-mile championship race on the Ramblers grounds at Amherst this evening. The race was held under the auspices of the C. C. A. Four entries had been received for the race, James George, of Beaverdale, Ont.; Edward Cote, of C. C. A. Toronto; Edward White, Brockville, and Fred Cameron, of Amherst. George and Cote failed to put in an appearance, and hence only Cameron and White took the scratch. The race proved uneventful.

CROWNING TRIUMPH FOR THE PERSECUTED

Picquart Attains Height of His Ambition—The Command of An Army Corps Is His at Last

PARIS, July 7.—General Picquart, who was the hero of the Dreyfus case, and who for the part he took in exposing the famous scandal was for a time banished from the French army, today scored the crowning triumph of his military career. After his reinstatement in the army Colonel Picquart, as he then was, procurator general, and became Minister of War. Recently, however, he was appointed to the command of the northern army corps, which has its headquarters at Amiens and today he officially took over that command. The command of an army corps is the highest ambition of every French officer.

SCHOOL SHIP'S VOYAGE

CHERBOURG, July 7.—The school ship France, arrived here today and exchanged salutes with the arsenal.

FIGHT PICTURES IN BRITAIN

LONDON, July 8.—The movement in favor of government action looking to the suppression of the picture fight is extending to a considerable section of the House of Commons. Both parties support the movement. Some of the morning newspapers advocate a general suppression of all leading to prevent the picture fight, which they say are promoted merely for the sake of the profits from the pictures. The question was discussed by the Glasgow corporation yesterday.

Russo-Japanese Convention

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—The Novoe-Vremya, in a leading article, expresses great expectations from the Russo-Japanese convention. The Novoe-Vremya considers it a foundation for stable peace in the Far East, and a barrier against the encroachments of outsiders in that region. Relations between Russia and Japan are relieved of the burden of heavy armaments, enabling Russia to complete the Amur railroad and commence colonization on a vast scale.

Aviation Records

BETHANY PLAINS, July 7.—At the aviation meet in the preliminary contest for a warm record, Hubert Latham reached an altitude of 13,822 metres (45,350 feet) in a 200 kilometer aeroplanes flight was broken today by Hubert Latham, who had the distance in two hours and 30 minutes. Oleslaeyer, of Belgium, endeavored to break Farman's record of four hours, 4 minutes and 30 seconds, but he failed. He travelled 150 miles, which is in itself a new world's record.

New York's Fire Chief

NEW YORK, July 7.—Mayor Gaynor announced today that he will look personally into the findings of the committee which has been investigating the conduct of Edward F. Croker, chief of the New York fire department, in a recent fire in which two firemen lost their lives. The report of a majority of the committee is to be hostile to the chief, but the mayor will rule on the evidence in the report and not on the findings of the committee members. Chief Croker, himself a member of the committee, will file a minority report. The chief has done in the department, but he has also strong backing with the chamber of commerce, the New York board of fire underwriters and the Manufacturers' association.

Extortion From Aliens

NEW YORK, July 7.—That extortionate fees were demanded of would-be citizens by so-called lawyers and even by organizations, supposedly formed to assist aliens in becoming citizens of the United States, was the purpose of testimony given today before the congressional committee headed by Representative Win. S. Bennett, appointed to investigate the conditions surrounding the issue of naturalization and state authorities. One of the witnesses called today was E. Z. Ellinger, secretary of the naturalization league. There is extortion practiced on the aliens, he declared, by lawyers or those who call themselves lawyers. He knew of many where organizations have extorted money from would-be citizens.

Coal Lands Withdrawn

BEVERLY, Mass., July 7.—Continuing his policy of practical conservation, President Taft signed orders tonight withdrawing 55,072.64 acres of coal lands from the public domain in North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Colorado and Arizona.

U. S. Postal Savings Banks

CHICAGO, July 7.—Postmaster General Hitchcock, who in this city today, expressed the opinion that no postal bank in the United States has been established before January 1, 1911. He made this statement during a conversation with Postmaster Campbell, who requested that one of the first banks be placed in operation here.

The new C. P. R. hotel at Summitland is about completed.

MAPS OF CANADA FOR EXHIBITION

Two of Large Size Completed by Geographic Branch Show Railways and Location of Economic Minerals

OTTAWA, July 7.—The geographic branch of the Department of the Interior has just completed two large maps of Canada which will be used in the exhibition at the World's Fair in 1912. One is a map of 9 feet 5 inches, and the other is a map of 12 feet 6 inches. The maps show the location of the mineral resources of the Dominion and the working mines, differentiation being obtained by means of various colors. The scale is 20 miles to the inch. The railway map shows the railway systems in different colors and the proposed government routes to Hudson Bay.

MINT SENDS OUT MANY NEW COINS

Captain Bernier's Expedition to Arctic Ready to Set Out—Peculiar Feature of His Previous Voyage.

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The mint has sent to the railway a whole truckload of new gold and silver coins. They were in \$1,000, \$2,000 and up to \$5,000 packages. The money was brought down from the royal mint carefully guarded all the way. On the train several men will watch it through its journey.

The technical education commission met in camera in the room of the Northwest Liberal members in the House of Commons this morning and started to map out their itinerary of the Maritime provinces. The itinerary is not completed. They will first go to the principal points in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and are expected to be able to go to Europe early in the winter.

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YOUNG'S SUMMER SALE



- MUSLINS, values up to 35c per yard, TODAY 10c
- LADIES' KID GLOVES, genuine Nappa, per pair TODAY 75c
- CHILDREN'S DRESSES, white and colored, beautiful frocks, wide choice, AT JULY SALE PRICES.
- GIRLS' CASHMERE HOSE, plain, excellent, TODAY per pair 15c
- BOYS' CASHMERE HOSE, ribbed goods, double knees, TODAY, per pair 20c
- BOYS' BLACK CAT COTTON STOCKINGS, TODAY per pair 20c

Saturday "Specials"

- LADIES' AND MISSES' MULL DRESSES, white and pretty light shades, pink, blue, tussore, helio, etc., suitable for afternoon or evening wear, JULY SALE PRICES, \$17.50, \$15, \$12, \$10, \$7.25 AND \$6.50
- LADIES' AND MISSES' LINEN SUITS, pink, sky, white and old rose color, just a few left, MARKED AT JULY SALE PRICES.
- LADIES' CORSETS, CORSET WAISTS AND TAPE GIRDLES, goods worth as high as \$1.75 per pair, FOR JULY SALE PRICE 50c

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123, 1125 and 1127 Government St.

CLOTHES FOR YOUNG MEN



We're showing some smart and snappy clothes for Young Men. Clothes that are fairly bristling with new style kinks.

The Summer Models are styled in an inimitable way—and are made from many fascinating fabrics. Clothes that are distinctly Young for Young Fellows that fully appreciate clothes cleverness.

\$12, \$15, \$18, \$20 to \$25.

We'll take the greatest pleasure in showing these swell clothes to any Young Man, regardless of whether he wishes to buy or not.

ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM WARDROBE

1201 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

Ripe Olives and Olive Oil

Large shipment just arrived, proclaimed by experts to be the finest packed. We are glad to be in position to control these goods because it enables us to offer our patrons the same advantages obtained by Californians.

FAMOUS BOHEMIAN CLUB BRAND Ripe Olives, per tin, 75c and 40c; per gallon, \$4.00. Ripe Olives, in glass, \$1.00, 85c and 50c. Olive Oil, in glass, quart, \$1.00; pint, 60c; 1/2-pint, 30c. 64-oz. fancy glass bottle 2.50

FRIDAY BARGAIN FRASER RIVER RED SOCKEYE SALMON, special pack. Today, 2 tins 25c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers, 1117 Government Street—Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590

Some Say Flour Will Advance Shortly

Copas & Young Say

That as far as they are concerned Calgary Rising Sun Flour will NOT advance for at least a month. Patronize the firm that gives you quality and a square deal in price.

- NICE SMALL JUICY ORANGES Per dozen 10c
- CALGARY RISING SUN BRAND FLOUR, Per sack \$1.65
- ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER Four packets for 25c
- FRESH MADE INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER Three pounds for \$1.00
- ANTI-COMBINE LAUNDRY SOAP Seven full-weight bars 25c
- CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S RASPBERRY OR STRAWBERRY JAM Four-pound tin 60c
- CHIVER'S LEMONADE POWDER Per packet 15c

Patronize the store that keeps the price of your living necessities down.

Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner Fort and Broad Streets

Phones 94 and 95. Quick Delivery. Phones 94 and 95

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.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD

808 YARRO STREET.

ISLAND FRUIT IN GREAT DEMAND

Despite Heavy Yield Growers Are This Year Receiving Good Prices for All Line Fruit.

Despite the increase in the crop of strawberries this year as compared with a year ago, the demand for local and outside, is so great that it is impossible to fill all orders. The supply is not equal to the demand. The day passes but orders from the growers are received here, but the supply is not equal to the demand. The consequence, the grower this year has received a much better price for his strawberries than in previous years. It is estimated that the island yield of strawberries will be about 30,000 cases, of which about 20,000 have been ready handled by the Exchange. The average price received by the grower this year has been from seventy cents to a dollar a crate higher than last year. The local growers have been particularly fortunate in that the prices received for their fruit are better than would have been even better.

Many growers failed to pick their strawberries in the early part of the season, with the result that a large deal of the fruit could not be so early shipped. But for the fact that the local growers have been particularly fortunate in that the prices received for their fruit are better than would have been even better.

Loganberries and raspberries are also a large crop this year and fruit is coming in in quantities. The crop of plums and prunes is heavy. Mr. Drummond, manager of the Victoria Fruit Exchange, says that despite the heavy yield of various fruits this year the demand for them is not less. The prices received for the growers bring in a profit of \$32,000, after making allowances for sinking fund, depreciation, etc.

TUBERCULAR TREATMENT

Paris Doctor Announces That Use of Mycolysine Has Resulted Beneficially.

PARIS, July 6.—Dr. Doyen announces that he is treating tubercular disease successfully in its first stage by a new method. He has treated all consumptives in the initial stage of the disease with his treatment. Thirty-eight out of fifty-four marked cases and seven out of twenty-four grave cases. The seven in the latter stages, who were given up as hopeless, are now in good health and resume their work.

"Mycolysine" plays a large part in the treatment. The liquid was discovered by Dr. Doyen. The method quite simple. A subcutaneous injection of Mycolysine is made. The first day of commencing the treatment, the patient is given a 10-centimetre injection of Mycolysine. A further delay of three days is made, with the addition of a 10-centimetre injection of Mycolysine. The total amount of Mycolysine injected is 100 centimetres, also injected.

The dose may be taken a half centimetre, while the added tuberculin should not exceed the twentieth of a milligram. By means of 10 injections a week, the extraordinary results quoted above have been obtained.

Since November, 1908, Dr. Doyen has treated more than a hundred patients with Mycolysine. By means of it he has cured many who were given up as hopeless. The food and rest necessary for persons in the initial stage of the disease is measured indicated attend his efforts.

"In patients seriously affected," says the doctor, "a sensible improvement manifested itself at the end of eight or ten weeks of treatment. The treatment is absolutely innocuous. Its efficiency depends on the care with which it is applied."

Jasper Kaeger, who fell 1,500 feet over a precipice and down a glacier at Bitter Creek, Portland Canal district, last week, is fast recovering, and will soon be "as good as new." This is the third almost fatal accident Kaeger has come through little worse for wear.

The Salvation Army contemplates the erection of a People's Palace at Vancouver to cost, with other departments, \$150,000. It is also intended to start a "Salvage department" on the lines of this branch at Toronto, Montreal, and other large Canadian centres. In connection with the people's palace there will be a dispensary, poor man's legal bureau, reading room, smoking rooms, etc.

Fort George on Dominion Day has its first big celebration, but on account of the seizure of a substantial quantity of liquor, the enthusiasm displayed was altogether natural. The seizure was made by Constable Anderson, under instructions from headquarters to keep a close lookout for any violation of the liquor laws. The 10-mile House proprietor sold a bill of goods in liquid form, spirituously distilled, which was "far too large" for private consumption, upon a retail liquor license. Upon calling before the magistrate, C. W. Griffin, who had entered and the party fined \$50 and costs. The liquor was at present in the Court House at Fort George under doubt as to the proper disposal of same.

SALE

10c To 75c Beautiful DAY 15c 20c DAY 20c

and suit- SALE 1.50 sky. AT

CAPE FOR 50c

CO.

Advance

Young Say Calgary Rising Sun last month. Paternity and a square

10c

1.65

25c

1.00

25c

60c

15c

is the price of your

Young Grocers

Streets Phones 94 and 95

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Despite Heavy Yield Growers Are This Year Receiving Good Prices for All Lines of Fruit.

Despite the increase in the crop of strawberries this year as compared with a year ago, the demand, both local and outside, is so great that the Victoria Fruit Exchange is finding it impossible to fill all orders.

Many growers failed to pick the proper shipping berries at the right time with the result that a great deal of the fruit could not be satisfactorily shipped.

Local berries and raspberries will also be a large crop in this year and the fruit is coming in fine condition.

Calgary's Successful Fair. CALGARY, July 7.—The most successful provincial fair in the history of Alberta closed today.

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PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Prominent men are working to organize a vigorous protest today against permitting moving pictures of the Jeffrey-Johnson fight to be publicly exhibited in Philadelphia.

LONDON, July 7.—Notwithstanding the congested condition of the market for stocks and bonds, Canada continues to add to the indignation from which John Bull is suffering.

LONDON, July 7.—The steel company of Canada, limited, the Hamilton merger, which is offering \$1,500,000 for steel bonds and a 12 1/2 per cent coupon.

Port George on Dominion Day had its first big celebration, but on account of the celebration of a substantial part of the day.

SENT TO DARCY ISLAND

Hindu Thought to Be Afflicted With Leprosy Found at Kamloops and Sent to Darcy Island.

VANCOUVER, July 7.—The Dominion government steamer arrived this morning from William Head quarantine station to take away Buddam Singh, a Hindu, who was found to show traces of leprosy.

The man has been working in a saw mill at Kamloops and when medical men examined him for another complaint they were alarmed to find that the Indian showed signs of leprosy.

Formerly the island contained a number of Chinese suffering from the disease, but these have been shipped out to China and the unfortunate Buddam Singh will be the solitary inhabitant of the island.

Plans for the bridge are now in preparation by direction of the Minister and it is expected that the construction will involve an expenditure of approximately \$30,000.

Manitoba Elevators. WINNIPEG, July 7.—The Manitoba elevator commission this morning completed its first purchase of an elevator which is to be taken over and operated by the government.

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WAS MURDERED BY RUSSIAN POLICE

Sinister Light Thrown on the Mysterious Trunk Murder—Traced by Finger Prints of Dead Man

MANILA, July 7.—A sinister light has been thrown on the mysterious Russian trunk murder perpetrated at a lodging house in Rome last March.

Before setting out he resolved to experiment with the finger-print system. To that end he had the body of the victim examined and the prints photographed. The result was that on his arrival in Russia the prints were found to correspond exactly with those of a vanished youth named Tarantovsky.

Mr. Puzosky, minister of public instruction, arrived in the city today on a limited over the L. C. R. from Montreal.

Mr. Puzosky will also take part in the opening ceremony of the Canadian Club here on tomorrow afternoon for Ottawa, and from there will proceed to Winnipeg.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Arrives in Victoria on August 17 and Remains a Day—Sails for Prince Rupert

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will reach Victoria on the evening of August 17. He remains here the day following. The itinerary in British Columbia is as follows:

Leave Banff 9.30 a. m., Monday, August 16, by C. P. R. special. Arrive Revelstoke 11.30 a. m., Monday, August 16.

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CHARLTON'S CASE

Postponement of Hearing to be Asked for by Counsel for Prisoner.

NEW YORK, July 7.—When Porter Charlton, who was arrested in Hoboken two weeks ago, and confessed to killing his wife and throwing her body into the Hudson river, Italy is assigned tomorrow in Jersey City before Common Pleas, Mr. Smith, one of the counsel for the young prisoner, will ask a further postponement of the hearing on the ground that the matter of Charlton's extradition to Italy is still unsettled.

Important Papers Stolen. HAMILTON, July 7.—George Lynch, Hamilton solicitor for the twenty-five million dollar steel merger, was robbed of some valuable papers in connection with the merger.

TRANSPORTATION ON SASKATCHEWAN

Minister of Public Works Says Connection Between Lake and River Will Be Made—St. Andrew's Locks

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JAPANESE WORK GREAT COAL MINE

Property Acquired by Ports-mouth Treaty Expected to Produce Seven Thousand Tons of Coal Per Day

BERLIN, July 7.—Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German Ambassador to Japan, who returned from a tour of investigation in Korea and South Manchuria, records among other remarkable evidences of Japanese activity that 2,500 tons of coal are being taken daily from the Fushun mines, which Japan acquired by the Portsmouth treaty.

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Succeeds Goldwin Smith

TORONTO, July 7.—Reuben Leonard of St. Catharines, has been appointed a governor of the University of Toronto in place of Goldwin Smith.

British Trade Figures. LONDON, July 7.—The June statement of the Board of Trade shows an increase in exports of 31.3 per cent, and a decrease in imports of 25.4 per cent.

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FIRE BREAKS OUT AGAIN ON ALASKAN

Third Week of Fire on Board Big Hawaiian Steamer, Lined at San Diego—Held Will Be Flooded.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 7.—Four hours after the hatches on the after-forehold of the American Hawaiian freighter Alaskan were removed today flames began with renewed violence, driving stevedores and firemen to the decks.

Manitoba Teachers' Tour. MONTRÉAL, July 7.—The party of 165 Manitoba school teachers arrived here tonight by the C. P. R. special on time and boarded the Allan line steamer Virginia, which will sail tomorrow morning. It is the largest individual party that has ever sailed from this port.

FALL TO DEATH FROM WINDOWS

Two New York Women Killed and a Third Fatally Injured—Causes of Tragedies Not Yet Determined

NEW YORK, July 7.—Two women met death by sheer drops from tenement windows in New York today, and a third was fatally injured in a similar manner.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Arrives in Victoria on August 17 and Remains a Day—Sails for Prince Rupert

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will reach Victoria on the evening of August 17. He remains here the day following. The itinerary in British Columbia is as follows:

LONDON, July 7.—Notwithstanding the congested condition of the market for stocks and bonds, Canada continues to add to the indignation from which John Bull is suffering.

LONDON, July 7.—The steel company of Canada, limited, the Hamilton merger, which is offering \$1,500,000 for steel bonds and a 12 1/2 per cent coupon.

Port George on Dominion Day had its first big celebration, but on account of the celebration of a substantial part of the day.

Manitoba Elevators. WINNIPEG, July 7.—The Manitoba elevator commission this morning completed its first purchase of an elevator which is to be taken over and operated by the government.

HOUSING PROBLEM ACUTE IN ROME

Strenuous Effort Being Made to Solve Question—Municipal Elections Are Approaching and It is a Factor

ROME, July 7.—The municipal elections next month and the approaching exhibition of next year are concentrating the attention of all residents in Rome upon the housing question—an everlasting problem, which has become more and more acute during the last few years.

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SOCIALIST PARTY IN DIFFICULTIES

Abtest Italian Leader Gives Up Editorship of Party's Organ—Not in Touch With Working Classes

ROME, July 7.—The Italian Socialist party is passing through a severe crisis, of which the outward sign is the resignation by Signor Bissolati, the ablest man in the party, of the editorship of its organ, "Avanti!"

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ONTARIO FORBIDS FIGHT PICTURES

Action Taken by Provincial Cabinet at Yesterday's Meeting—Applies to Pictures of All Prize Fights

TORONTO, July 7.—Moving pictures of the Jeffrey-Johnson fight will not be seen in the province of Ontario. An order-in-council has been passed at a meeting of the provincial cabinet this afternoon prohibiting the exhibition of prize fight moving pictures in Ontario.

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Additional text on the right edge of the page, including a small illustration of a horse and rider at the bottom.

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMS

List of Successful Candidates at Annual Tests Announced by Provincial Department of Education

The rural high school entrance examination results for the Province were announced yesterday by the department of education. Of a total of 321 candidates in the six inspectorial divisions in the Province 156 were successful. Margaret Gladys Wilson, of Belmont school, obtained 778 marks out of a possible 1,100 and ranked first in the Province. The urban high school entrance examination results will be made known later. The complete list of those who passed is as follows:

INSPECTORATE NO. 1.

Municipality of North Cowichan. Duncan Centre. Chomatius Landing—Number of candidates 6, passed 2—Robert S. Robinson, 985; Beattie E. Porter, 560.

Municipality of Saanich. Sidney Centre. Cedar Hill. Number of candidates 4, passed 4—Roy M. Irvine, 692; John F. Holmes, 619; Annie W. Bradshaw, 581; Robert Edwards, 557.

Municipality of Esquimalt. Esquimalt Centre. Esquimalt. Number of candidates 4, passed 4—Roy M. Irvine, 692; John F. Holmes, 619; Annie W. Bradshaw, 581; Robert Edwards, 557.

Municipality of Victoria. Victoria Centre. Victoria. Number of candidates 4, passed 4—Roy M. Irvine, 692; John F. Holmes, 619; Annie W. Bradshaw, 581; Robert Edwards, 557.

Municipality of Nanaimo. Nanaimo Centre. Nanaimo. Number of candidates 4, passed 4—Roy M. Irvine, 692; John F. Holmes, 619; Annie W. Bradshaw, 581; Robert Edwards, 557.

Municipality of Courtenay. Courtenay Centre. Courtenay. Number of candidates 4, passed 4—Roy M. Irvine, 692; John F. Holmes, 619; Annie W. Bradshaw, 581; Robert Edwards, 557.

Municipality of Port Alberni. Port Alberni Centre. Port Alberni. Number of candidates 4, passed 4—Roy M. Irvine, 692; John F. Holmes, 619; Annie W. Bradshaw, 581; Robert Edwards, 557.

Municipality of Tofino. Tofino Centre. Tofino. Number of candidates 4, passed 4—Roy M. Irvine, 692; John F. Holmes, 619; Annie W. Bradshaw, 581; Robert Edwards, 557.

Municipality of Qualicum. Qualicum Centre. Qualicum. Number of candidates 4, passed 4—Roy M. Irvine, 692; John F. Holmes, 619; Annie W. Bradshaw, 581; Robert Edwards, 557.

Municipality of Ladysmith. Ladysmith Centre. Ladysmith. Number of candidates 4, passed 4—Roy M. Irvine, 692; John F. Holmes, 619; Annie W. Bradshaw, 581; Robert Edwards, 557.

Municipality of Port Hardy. Port Hardy Centre. Port Hardy. Number of candidates 4, passed 4—Roy M. Irvine, 692; John F. Holmes, 619; Annie W. Bradshaw, 581; Robert Edwards, 557.

Municipality of Prince Rupert. Prince Rupert Centre. Prince Rupert. Number of candidates 4, passed 4—Roy M. Irvine, 692; John F. Holmes, 619; Annie W. Bradshaw, 581; Robert Edwards, 557.

Municipality of Terrace. Terrace Centre. Terrace. Number of candidates 4, passed 4—Roy M. Irvine, 692; John F. Holmes, 619; Annie W. Bradshaw, 581; Robert Edwards, 557.

Non-Municipal Schools. Frisco Rupert Centre. Frisco Rupert. Number of candidates 4, passed 4—Roy M. Irvine, 692; John F. Holmes, 619; Annie W. Bradshaw, 581; Robert Edwards, 557.

Greenwood Centre. Greenwood. Number of candidates 4, passed 4—Roy M. Irvine, 692; John F. Holmes, 619; Annie W. Bradshaw, 581; Robert Edwards, 557.

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The board's delegates to Ottawa, in February last, interviewed members of the cabinet and advocated action along these lines and when their report was made, on 10th March, the subject of Naval Defence from a broader point of view and resolved:

AND WHEREAS the Government of the Dominion of Canada has undertaken the organization of a Canadian navy whose ships shall be stationed on both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

AND WHEREAS the importance of the Pacific Ocean has increased enormously in later years.

AND WHEREAS both the naval and mercantile marine interests demand suitable graving dock facilities on the Pacific coast of Canada;

AND WHEREAS by reason of the rapid increase in size of vessels employed in both the naval and mercantile marine there are at present no adequate facilities for docking on the Canadian Pacific Coast; and the Board of Trade and Fisheries, in view of the fact that the Government has already appropriated a sum of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of constructing a graving dock on the Pacific coast of Canada;

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FRESH FRUITS

Table listing various fresh fruits and their prices per box or basket. Includes strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, pineapples, peaches, plums, and apples.

PHONE 312

The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Phone 312

Advertisement for The Family Cash Grocery featuring a large '0%' symbol and the text 'EXPANSION'. It describes the store's expansion and the quality of its products.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO. LTD.

Phone 50 Victoria Agents 544-9 Yates St.

USEFUL HINTS FOR

The class of flower called the 'Bell' belongs to a variety of the genus. They are the blossoms, and character, whether they are known as Campanulas, Scotch blue bell, and they are the most beautiful of all flowers. They are the most beautiful of all flowers. They are the most beautiful of all flowers.

Clean Water

Fowls are great drinkers and great care should be given to the water they drink. The water should be clean and pure. The water should be clean and pure. The water should be clean and pure.

Thinning

Onions will grow in thin soil. They will grow in thin soil. They will grow in thin soil. They will grow in thin soil. They will grow in thin soil.

Carrots

Carrots are a crop that is useful if grown in clusters. They are a crop that is useful if grown in clusters. They are a crop that is useful if grown in clusters.

Trenches

These are often formed for the purpose of drainage. They are often formed for the purpose of drainage. They are often formed for the purpose of drainage.

Fixing Climbing Plants

The most favorite climbing plants are self-climbing and adhere to the wall. They are the most favorite climbing plants. They are the most favorite climbing plants.

EXPANSION

'DODS SKOOKUM' is positively the best packing on the market. It is the only one in which the quality of Cross Expansion has been fully developed without building up the usual 'packing' which is so common. It is the only one in which the quality of Cross Expansion has been fully developed without building up the usual 'packing' which is so common.

AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION

The Board is indebted to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture for the following remarks in regard to agriculture and immigration. The Board is indebted to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture for the following remarks in regard to agriculture and immigration.

LAND CLEARING

The inauguration of the policy of land clearing by the Equimault and Nanaimo Railway Company, together with the extension of that railway towards the north end of the Island, has resulted in more activity in clearing land generally by old settlers, as well as by many new ones, than has existed for many years. Several farms have been cleared by the Equimault and Nanaimo Railway Company in the vicinity of Qualicum Beach have been sold, and the contractors have just completed clearing twelve farms for the Salvation Army on the Alberni line, at French Creek. In preparing these farms for settlers, more has been done than merely clearing a part of the land, as the contractors have erected fences, put up, and small crop grown ready for the first settlers, who are due to arrive this month, and it will be interesting to watch the result of the experiment.

TRADE OUTLOOK

The condition of business in Victoria during the period under review may be judged from the following figures: Imports to 30th 1910 1909. Exports to 30th 1910 1909. Customs collections to 30th 1910 1909. Post Office to 30th 1910 1909. June 30, 1910, 90,000 86,500. June 30, 1909, 90,000 86,500. Bank clearings, per cent. over 1909, 25%.

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CANNOT MAKE GRANT. Provincial Government Will Not Comply With Request for Strip of Vancouver Property.

Notification has been sent to the authorities of Vancouver city by the Provincial Government that it will be impossible for the Government to grant to the city a strip of land four corners wide extending from the street in connection with the plan for the widening of Camille street. In making the application, it is said, the city did not expect that it would be successful, as the result of the reduction of frontage of the court house would have greatly depreciated its value as a building site.

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Probable Appointment. Mr. R. F. Lawrence, of Esquimalt, to be Provincial Architect—New Fire Warden.

At this week's meeting of the Provincial Executive there was a recommendation of the Minister of Public Works, Hon. Thomas Taylor, that Mr. R. F. Lawrence be appointed as Provincial Architect.

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RURAL AND SUBURBAN

USEFUL HINTS FOR THE AMATEUR

The class of flowers to which the Canterbury Bell belongs is a very extensive one—indeed, one of the greatest in ornamental flowers. Their habits are most varied, and so are the blossoms, and all are of a decorative character, whether required as stately flowers or dwarf subjects. Botanically they are known as Campanulas. Rotundifolia is the Scotch blue bell, and Pyramidalis is the chimney bell flower—a capital pot plant. The variety Medium, however, is the one I am writing of. This is the true Canterbury Bell—a plant that attains a height of two or three feet, with numerous upstanding stems and abundance of large bell-shaped blooms of various colors. It is biennial, and only lives for two years. It is a most attractive border flower, and when grown in pots is a charming window of greenhouse subject.

Clean Water for Fowls

Fowls are great drinkers in hot weather, and great care should now be exercised in allowing them none but pure water. The importance of this cannot be over-estimated. Nothing is so injurious to fowls of all ages than allowing them to drink dirty water. This soon brings on diarrhoea and other ailments. It puts them off their food and stops their progress, while insisting on their having none but pure water is really a stimulant to health. The supply should be drawn from the same source as the water for the table. It should not only be absolutely free of dirt, but kept cool. When they drink sun-heated water it acts like poison. It does not relieve their thirst, and is invariably upsetting. Every drinking dish should, therefore, be washed out every morning filled with cool, clean water, and placed in a shady spot. There is no greater assistant to success.

Thinning Onions

Onions will grow in the most dense clusters, but little thumb-like roots or bulbs are not thought much of on the table. They are hardly worth keeping for winter, and one well-grown bulb is worth half a score of tiny ones. If the soil is dry and the plants break in pulling out, soak the roots the previous evening, and they will be easily extracted. This is good plan. Thin all regularly to three inches apart; then choose, sound, long-keeping bulbs will result everywhere. Onions delight in sunshine. Only thick necks and small, soft bulbs are produced in crowds or where shaded. The thinnings may be tied up in bundles and sold. There are plenty of buyers. If many green onions are wanted for home use, thin out to one inch and a half, and draw out every other one as required. Regulating crops by thinning is a delightful work and exceedingly profitable.

Thinning Carrots

Carrots are a crop that wholly fail to be useful if grown in clusters, and they are very often found growing in this fashion. As a rule, fifty times more seed is sown than is required, and the plants come up in clusters. This is the state of many carrot crops now, and they could be in no worse position. Thin carrots are unwelcome on all tables. They are rubbish, but secure thick, clean roots and they are eagerly sought after by all. Growing sufficiently wide apart to allow of development to their fullest form is the only means to secure typical carrots. Every other facility may be first-rate, but omit thinning and all will be a failure. Do not be too long in thinning, and prevent the roots from impeding each other. Soak the rows well the previous night; then they will be easily extracted next day. Take time, and thin methodically. Scheme to let all the strongest remain. Try hard to regulate the early tops to three inches apart and the larger ones, of the intermediate class, to four inches. Every root will then become perfect, and a bushel or two of such will be more valued than a hundredweight of the unthinned rasky ones. After thinning soak again with soot water. Be sure and give to a penetrating extent. Hoe between them weekly and keep free from weeds.

Trenches for Celery

These are often formed before the celery is ready to plant. It is looked on as work well out of hand, and the trenches are ready whenever needed. If the land is vacant it is all right, but if some crop has to be cleared off to make room for the celery, the making of the trenches must be delayed. Any part will do for celery so long as it is not in any way shady. All soils, too, can be adapted to it. They may be light, heavy, or medium. In growing celery for the market, wide trenches are made to hold half-a-dozen rows or so. This is a wholesale style of growing, but for home use and convenient form I prefer two rows only in a trench. These are easily handled and earthed up, and the produce is first-rate. The trench may be eighteen inches wide and one foot deep. Mark off and cut out neatly. Many take a special pride in making their celery trenches. Show the soil that comes out of the trench well in between each, or if only one trench is made pack it on each side. Celery is partial to plenty of manure. It is extra greedy, and must have it. Cow, horse, or pig manure must be given freely. Before digging in give a sprinkling of soot and salt over the dung, and cover it well under. Do this as soon as the trench is made. As a crop to grow on the celery ridges, lettuce do splendidly, but any dwarf vegetable may be grown.

Fixing Climbing Plants on Houses

The most favorite climbers are those that are self-clinging and adhere to the walls as

they grow, but varieties with this power are not very plentiful. The well-known and very much liked small-leaved Virginia creeper, Ampelopsis veitchii, is a perfect object-lesson in self-clinging. It sticks to every kind of material, rough or smooth. Ampelopsis hederacea muralis is also a good self-sticker. Many of the ivies, too, are self-clinging. Bignonia radicans is also possessed of this virtue. It has large, bunches of more attention than it gets. Self-clinging plants have more than one quality to recommend them. There are many plaster walls which cannot be nailed into without damage; others have such hard surfaces that nails can hardly be driven in, and in all such cases the self-clinging climbers are absolutely at home and creep up with enjoyment; indeed, they help to strengthen many a shaky wall surface and conceal defects agreeably. The most common way of training climbing plants is by nailing. Where the walls are of brick or stone with frequent joints all can be trained nicely. Both nails and staples are used. The latter are best for staying strong branches. Both cord and strips of cloth are used in tying. Soft tar twine is the best kind of string. It is strong, durable, and does not harbor insects. Never use rubbishy material to tie. Have it dependable and not needing frequent renewal. Do not use over-strong twine to tie little branches. Plants overburdened with such are very unsightly. The strips of cloth used for keeping up climbing plants are called shreds. Good strong material is cut up into strips from one to one inch and a half, and sufficiently long to go round the shoots and have a lap to insert the nail. Cloth cannot be too tough for the purpose. Do not have rosy-colored material. I have seen trees dotted all over with blue, yellow, and scarlet shreds, and all were extremely inappropriate—indeed, vastly unsightly. Such artificial displays of color are never agreeable in association with the grace and beauty of nature. Unconspicuous colors only should be used. Where there are objections to putting nails in the walls the plants may be supported in two other ways—one by wiring and the other by trellis work. Both are efficient and quite appropriate. If wire is used, do not put heavy material. Have neat uprights as supports and slim, ungalvanized wires six, eight, or ten inches apart and two or three inches out from the wall. Wiring, if done neatly, is most unobjectionable, as it is in no way unsightly, and it is all so handy to train and tie, too, at all times. Wood lattice work is the most expensive and the more clumsy, although it is very becoming on some old-fashioned and other houses. Post-like uprights are fixed in the ground and very thin lathes nailed on, in ornamental fashion. Here, again, neatness is most desirable, and in painting adhere to green or slate colors.

THE ADVANCE OF THE BREEDS

The progress of the pedigree breeds in England is ably presented in The London Live Stock Journal, as follows:

There is now general agreement that great progress has been made with respect to all the breeds of British live stock, and that the improvements have been in the direction of practical utility. Not so long ago a few were to be met who were sceptical on these points. They were mostly those who glorified the past and to whom all kinds of change were objectionable. They would not admit that there had been any advance in horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs, but that, on the contrary, they could remember when all were better. The draft horses had lost their massiveness, and "sourness"; the light horses had not the endurance and pace of the earlier celebrities; the cattle were smaller and yielded fewer pounds of beef, while the milk had been "pedigreed away." The very same detraction as this was extended to all varieties, and the work of the live stock improver was soon demolished by the critics who clung tenaciously to everything that was old. They spoke professedly on behalf of the practical farmer, and they were so far backed up by a section of the class who could not see the use of anything but pedigree, who could not be eaten and which were meaningless in their view. Like a famous breeder of old, they held that if an animal were bred by Mr. So-and-So, that fact should be pedigree enough to satisfy any one. They never saw much good come of pedigree breeding and showing stock, and the old ways were good enough for them. They objected strongly to good animals being allowed to leave the country, and they would certainly have made it prohibitory to export stock which—if they had any effect at all, only furnished the foreigner with the materials for beating us in our own markets. It is not improbable that some of these sentiments still survive, but they were not now proclaimed so vehemently as was the case a quarter of a century ago.

The reasons for the change are several. The foreign and colonial testimony was indisputable, and the derogatory remarks about the improved breeds looked a little foolish when practical and go-ahead agriculturists from abroad were content to travel thousands of miles and spend hundreds of pounds in selecting specimens of our herds, studs, and flocks, that they knew furnished the only means by which their own stock could be graded up to a profitable marketing condition. First it was horses they came for, then cattle, then sheep, and pigs, so that the breeds had a share of this external demand. Here was a fact that could not be disputed; and another

which had to be weighed and accepted was that the exporter would have nothing to do with non-registered stock. The animals "outside the Book" might be all that the fancy of their owners painted them but the colonist and foreigner would not look at them unless they could furnish an authenticated record of breeding. They had plenty of chance-bred specimens at home; what they came for was a good animal with a public record of breeding that gave a guarantee of purity and the possession of those hereditary influences that could be relied upon as likely to be perpetuated in the offspring. In view of these very decided preferences the ranks of pedigree stock now includes a large number who acknowledged the advantages which formerly were recognized more exclusively by the student and enthusiast—the few pioneers who, by per-

HOW WE RAISE 30,000 DUCKS ANNUALLY AT A PROFIT

(By W. R. Curtis, Ransomville, N. Y.)

In growing ducks there are a good many things that we do not do the same as we do with chickens, and there are some things that we do the same. It is harder manual work to grow ducks than chickens, and you have got to use a lot of judgment. In the first place, I will explain how to get the stock. If you get weak stock it will show up for a number of years, and we have to be very particular about this. Therefore, I will go back to the ducks that lay the eggs that the ducks are hatched from, and we can go back farther than that with good results. You cannot go back too far. We will suppose that the ducks that lay these eggs are good, strong, healthy ducks. We set the eggs



The above reproduction of a basket of strawberries shows probably the finest Vancouver Island fruit ever photographed. The fruit was grown by Mr. John Brown at his fruit ranch, Craigmillier, Cloverdale. Fifteen berries filled the box, weighing one pound and a half.

sistent adherence to the choice old blood and the principles of breeding, preserved and improved the races of live stock that are now famous throughout the world.

Some eminent agricultural authorities who were the vanguard of scientific progress in other branches, were also disposed to challenge the claims of stock breeders, or at any rate to demand proofs of the achievements which they had carried out. One recalls an instance when a great investigator in the scientific world was asked to deal with the improvements in breeds of live stock. His reply was that he had no data—he knew such improvements, were said to have been made, but there was nothing to prove the assertions, and he wanted figures to establish them; comparative statistics of greater speed and endurance on horses, of increased size and weight in other farm stock, and statistics as to increase of produce in the case of beef, milk, butter, mutton and pork. There is not as much of this kind of information as there might be, but after all, mere size and weight are not everything. Breeds have been vastly improved, though they may not have been increased in bulk. The effort, indeed, has rather been to reduce size and to promote early maturity in cattle and sheep, while the grossness and clumsiness of the old-fashioned draft horses has been superseded by more compact frames and better quality of bone.

The whole purpose of stock-breeding has been revolutionized and the advances that have been made are to be tested more by adaptability to present uses and requirements than by contrasts with discarded types that were in favor in the early days of breed development. Except in a few cases, portraits are of little value in acquiring us with ancient forms, as these mostly gave the artists' idea of what were considered to be perfect animals. Some of the portraits, however, are unquestionably not only splendid works of art, but also faithful delineations of the animals represented. Old agricultural works throw more light on the subject, and in a forthcoming book from the pen of Sir Walter Gilbey, entitled "Live Stock 100 Years Ago," there will be found a remarkably complete account of the breeds as they existed at that remote period, and readers will be enabled to gain an accurate view of the enormous changes that have occurred in the interval. It is in effecting these alterations that breeders have displayed their skill in the work of live stock improvement, and the widespread interest in the fascinating pursuit, which is also of the highest value, is the best guarantee that progress will be maintained, and that other developments will be made to satisfy the ever-varying requirements in regard to the domesticated live stock of the world.

them. It is only the ducks who have strength enough to walk this distance, being urged all the time that are put in the pen. Then we go back and clean up the ones that are left, and they are put into the marketing pen. It does not matter how nice a duck they are, because it is strength we are after.

We put from 100 to 200 ducks in a pen, and there is no sled or anything for them to run under. It is just simply a woodlot. It would be just as well to have them run in a field provided they had some artificial shade, but decidedly you have got to have some shade for ducks. If you put ducks in a hot field in the summer time there is danger. I have seen full-grown ducks get sunstroke and lie down and die.

We feed them there for five months on light food. We do not want to fatten them. If any ducks get off their feed, they are taken right off; they are not kept. We keep a lantern burning in the trees on dark nights to keep them from getting scared.

A peculiar thing about ducks is that they will run and trample on each other and jump in the corner of the pens if they get scared on a dark night. If it is a bright moonlight night we do not light the lanterns. We wish we had electricity, so that we could have electric lights in each pen.

The feed for these ducks is four parts bran to one part of flour and one part cornmeal, and 1-20 beef scrap. For green feed we use four parts clover. The clover should be about one-third or a little more than one-third of the entire feed. You can feed them all the green feed they will eat. A good indication is to watch their troughs, and after they have eaten their feed, if they leave a little clover in the trough, you know they are getting all they want, and may be a little more; and if they clean this trough up they haven't quite enough to eat. If they have too much to eat, they pick the green feed out and leave nothing but the mash, and then you know they haven't enough green feed. We feed them wet mash—mix it a little more moist than you do for chickens. These ducks must not be fed all they will eat, because if you do they will get in good condition. You must only feed them what they will clean up, and if you do, you must go through and clean it up. They are not to be starved, but you must keep them just a little hungry, and they will go out in this one or two acres of land and eat more or less green feed, and they will run up and down the pen and it will give them muscle.

If you taken one of these ducks and one of the market ducks, you will notice all the difference in the world between them. The market duck is like a chunk of lead, and the breeding duck will flap and flutter and hit you on the arm with its wings, and sometimes hurt you.

The reason why we feed them in this manner is to get strength. We keep oyster shell before them all the time. We do not use any sharp grit for ducks, because it does not give us good results. We would rather have the smooth grit, and we go to the lake and to the sand pit and get the gravel; about the size of wheat is the right size. We keep plenty of it before them and there is no necessity to give them oyster shell at this time that I know of.

We keep them in this manner until they are five months old and then we change and put them in permanent quarters. Most any kind of a building will do for a duck house. It does not require very much light, but if you want eggs all the winter you must have it warm enough so that the eggs won't get chilled. If you go through pretty often and take up the eggs they will not get chilled. You must not let them out, because they will lay on the snowbank if you do.

We do not have any nests in our duck houses; we simply bed them with shavings. We did try nests, but we could not see any great benefit from them. They will dig a hole in the corner and lay the egg and cover it up, and when you go through in the morning you have to be careful that you do not walk on the eggs. We have a short stick and dig in these little holes and get the eggs out. Sometimes you will find a dozen eggs in one hole, six inches below the top of the ground. A good house for this climate would be such a house as I spoke of for hens, except that you would not want to have so much light. In our country we do not have very much snow, and we do not have any shed; they simply run out the year round. If it thaws a little they enjoy it, just a smuch as they do the rainstorm; but I would judge that in this country you need a shed, as you have so much snow. I would not keep them from going out of doors if they wanted to. If you let a hen have liberty the fertility of the eggs will be much higher, and if you keep ducks confined you will find that the fertility of the eggs won't compare with the fertility of the eggs let out. The laying houses should be about five square feet to each duck. There is no particular arrangement; just simply, if you have more than one pen in the yard the fences should be about two feet or two and a half feet high.

We clean out our duck houses only twice a year. As the bedding gets wet, we keep adding to it, put on enough to cover up the moist bedding, and we think this thickness underneath has a tendency to keep them warm. We cannot see any injurious effects from it, and it saves us a lot of work.

If the ducks are hatched out in May they are put in here about the first of October, and they should be sorted again at this time, and if there are any that are defective, especially

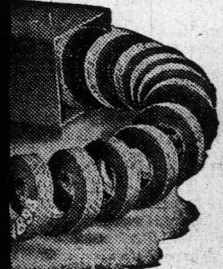
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Nothing Better Than a Good Cup of Tea to Refresh You. Take Elevator to Tea Room on the Third Floor.

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When Tired After a Hard Day's Shopping, Visit Our Tea Rooms on the Third Floor

JULY SALE OF SILKS, MONDAY

Values Extraordinary in Silks of All Kinds--At Half Price and Less

This is the most important silk announcement of the season; every yard has been substantially reduced to such an extent as to make a speedy clearance.

Tamalaine Silks, Reg. 50c, for 35c

A sale of 700 yards of Tamalaine and Geisha Silks will be held Monday. These include every shade, also black. The regular price was 50c. Monday **35c**

200 Yds. Moriette for 25c

200 yards of fine Moriette go on sale at just half-price. Splendid material for undershirts, in red, brown, myrtle, navy, pale blue, Nile. Regular 50c. Monday **25c**

Heavy Taffeta Silk, Reg. Value \$1, for 50c

500 yards of very heavy Taffeta Silk go on sale Monday at just half-price. This is just the kind for undershirts, in browns, electric blue, gold, navy, grey, cardinal. Usual value \$1.00. Monday **50c**

\$2.00 Shot Taffeta for 90c

A sale of Shot Taffeta at less than half-price for Monday. These are in small checks and stripes, suitable for making up suits. Regular \$2.00. Monday **90c**

Cheney's Waterproof Silks, Reg. \$1, for 45c; Reg. \$1.75, for \$1

Nothing better in the world than Cheney's Waterproof Silks. These are in foulards, in scroll, floral and shot effects. The \$1.75 quality is in suit lengths of 8 yards. Extra special value Monday.

200 yards Shot Silk Merv. Regular value \$1.00, Monday 45c

195 yards Brocade Lousienne. Regular 75c, Monday 45c

A full assortment of Black Silk will also be on sale Monday.

A special Black Cream Ivory at **75c**

\$1.25 and \$1.50 Natural Pongee for 85c

Very Heavy Pongee, suitable for suitings, 34 in. wide. Monday **85c**

75c and \$1 Shot Silk for 45c

Foulards, Shot Silks, Brocade, Lousienne, in all the new shades. Reg. 75c and \$1.00, for **45c**

65c and 75c Natural Pongee for 45c

Fine Pongee Silks, all 34 inches wide. Regular 65c and 75c. Monday **45c**

Bonnet Black Peau-de-Soie

250 yards of which is guaranteed to give satisfaction go on sale.

\$1.25 quality, Monday **90c**

\$2.50 quality, Monday **\$2.15**

Black Satin Duchesse. Regular \$1.00. Monday at **75c**

Black Taffeta Silk

60c quality, Monday **45c**

75c quality, Monday **60c**

90c quality, Monday **70c**

\$1.00 quality, Monday **85c**

\$1.50 quality, Monday **\$1.00**

Natural Pongee, Reg. 50c, Monday, 25c

190 yards of Natural Pongee, exceptional quality, 26 inches wide. Exceptional value. Monday, per yard **25c**

50c and 75c Color'd Pongee for 35c

Colored Pongee, in all shades, 26 inches wide, fine quality. Monday **35c**

85c and \$1 Natural Pongee for 65c

34 inches wide. Extra quality go on sale Monday **65c**

50c Natural Pongee Silks, 25c

Natural Pongee, 26 inches wide, excellent quality. Regular price 50c. Monday **25c**

\$1 and \$1.50 Paillette Silk for 75c

Paillette, Taffeta, Lousienne, Chiffon Taffeta and Foulards. Extra fine. Monday. **75c**

\$1.75 Colored Chiffon Silk for \$1.00

Colored Chiffon Taffeta, 45 inches, made in grey, cardinal, slate and mauve. Monday at **\$1.00**

Cream and White Lace Dresses. Values \$5.00 to \$75.00. Monday \$17.50

Two only Black Sequin Dresses. Regular \$50. Monday **\$17.50**

Extra Heavy Pongee, Reg. \$1 and \$1.25, Monday, 75c

500 yards of Very Heavy Pongee in natural shade, go on sale Monday at tremendous saving prices. This is just the right weight for coats, etc. Regular values \$1.00 and \$1.25. Sale, Monday **75c**

Slightly Soiled White Blankets, Reg. Val. to \$9, on Sale, Monday, at \$4.90

For Monday's clearance we are placing on sale a splendid line of Blankets. These have got a little soiled through being handled, but, nevertheless, they are as good as ever. Regularly sold at \$9.00. Monday for **\$4.90**

Children's Dresses, Values \$1.75 to \$2.50, for \$1.00

Children's Dresses, in empire effect, square neck and kimona sleeves. Has bands of material piped with white and trimmed with large pearl buttons. All colors. Regular \$2.50, for **\$1.00**
 Children's French Dresses, with sailor collar and tie, trimmed with white braid. All colors. Regular \$2.50, for **\$1.00**
 Children's French Dresses, of checked gingham, square neck and bands of holland in contrasting color. Reg. \$1.75 for **\$1.00**
 Children's Sailor Suits in all colors, with collar and tie, in blue and white checks. Sizes from 2 to 6. Reg. \$2.00, for **\$1.00**

Japanese Matting, 12 1/2 c yd

Japanese Matting--an ideal floor covering for bedrooms, 36 inches wide. These come in blues, reds and greens and various designs. Watch our windows in Broad Street for the many bargains we show. It will save you money to do so. Special, per yard **12 1/2 c**

Novelty Curtains, Monday

Novelty Curtain Muslin, in new designs, finished with lace edge and insertion. These muslins make very effective long and short curtains. Large range of designs. Special per yard, 40c, 35c and 25c



Here's a Chance to Get a Silk Dress at a Very Low Figure at Spencer's, the Noted Silk Store

500 yards assorted. These are odd lines and makes. Regularly sold at 50c and 60c. Very special for Monday **25c**
 36 inch Washing Foulard. Regular \$2.00. Monday **\$1.00**
 8 Muslin Dresses, going half-price Monday. Quite new.

Monday, We Offer Tremendous Values in Silks. Silk Satin, Worth 50c, for 15c

But you will certainly have to be here when the doors open. At such a remarkable price as this there will be many after it. It is in shades of red, brown, blue, grey, green, etc., very fine quality, regularly being sold at 50c. Monday **15c**

Ladies' Muslin Blouses, Reg. \$1.75 for \$1

A specially attractive line of Blouses is now being shown in our Broad Street windows. These are being placed on sale Monday at extra special prices. All the season's leading styles are shown, very prettily embroidered down front, with eyelet embroidered sleeves, edged with lace. Regular \$1.75. Monday **\$1.00**

Battenburg Lace Curtains, Special, Monday at \$3.50 and \$3.75

We are placing on sale for Monday some very effective Battenburg Lace Curtains in white and art shades. These furnish in a dainty manner drawing room and bed room windows and are exclusive value. Special, \$3.50 and **\$3.75**

Lace Curtains Special for Monday at \$1.90

Owing to the phenomenal success of our July Sale, we are placing another big parcel of Nottingham Lace Curtains, comprising 200 pairs, on special sale for Monday. This collection is the best for value we have ever offered. They are in white only in a large variety of designs, suitable for every room in the house. See our Broad Street windows. Special **\$1.90**

Camp Stools, 20c, Monday

Camp Stools, frames made of hard wood, fitted with canvas seat. Very useful for camping, boating or the lawn. Special Price **20c**

BARGAINS IN CHANTECLER AND PAISLEY SILKS

Reg. \$1 Values for 65c; Reg. \$1.50 Values for 90c; Reg. \$5 Val. for \$3.50

Special Bargains in White Canvas Shoes

Men's White Canvas Shoes, Goodyear welted soles. Reg. \$3.00. **\$1.90**
 Women's Canvas Shoes, in white, black and brown. July Sale. **\$1.25**
 Girl's Canvas Shoes, in white and brown, all sizes. Regular up to \$1.50. Special **90c**

Waste Paper Baskets, at \$2.75

Waste Paper Baskets--made of solid oak, finished Early English, mission style. Special at **\$2.75**

Motto Plaques at \$1.90

Motto Plaques. These make a very suitable wall decoration for den and dining room. Frame of solid oak, Early English finish. Special **\$1.90**



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HIGH SCORING IN KING'S PRIZE

Twenty-Three Canadians Are Likely to Be Found Among Three Hundred Who Will Qualify for Second Stage

BRONZE MEDAL WON BY SCORE OF 104

Canadian Marksmen Get Prizes in Other Competitions--Toronto Man Taken to Hospital With Fever

BISLEY, July 13.--With the completion today of the first stage of the King's prize competition there are 101 competitors with scores of 96 who will have shot out for five places among the 200 who will be eligible to shoot in the second stage on Friday. Sergt. Boyle of Toronto is the only one who should he win a place being them, and Boyle of Toronto is a second.

The scores of the Canadian at the six hundred yard range today were: Boyle 33; Bowwood 22; Mortimer 32; Richardson 31; Stuart 32; Blythe 30; Crowe 30; Clifford 30; Drysdale 29; Eastwood 29; Forbes 31; Freeborn 31; Hutchison 33; Latimer 30; McInnes 31; McHarg 31; McKie 29; Mitchell 28; Mitchell 23; Russell 35; Rowe 23; Steele 34; Steek 31; Sharpe 21; Whitehorn 32.

The aggregate scores of the Canadians for the three ranges were: Crowe 102; McInnes 100; Morris 102; McKie 99; Mitchell 99; Steele 103; Mortimer 101; Richardson 99; Drysdale 99; Blythe 98; Freeborn 98; Sharpe 98; Forrest 98; Stuart 98; Russell 102; Steek 100; Hutchison 99; Whitehorn 98; Latimer 98; Eastwood 97; Mitchell 96; Boyle 96; Clifford 98; Bowen 96.

Capt. Campbell of the 3th Argyles captured the bronze medal with a record score of 104. He is the only one who scored 104. There are three others, sixteen 102's, twenty-four 101's, twenty-seven 100's, seventy-two 99's, eighty-three 98's and sixty-seven 97's.

Lieut. Rowe, Sgt. Russell, Sgt. Baylis and Lieut. Mortimer, in 14th, 27th, 32nd and 42nd places respectively, each won 23.

Color-Sergt. Great of Toronto has been in Aldershot hospital for four days. The doctor is unable to say whether he has enteric or typhoid fever, and today his condition was worse. Major Hutchison, adjutant of the team, has taken his place in all the competitions since his illness.

The Duke of Cambridge match at 500 yards was drawn. This competition is open to all comers, and each competitor has ten shots. The first prize is twenty pounds. The Canadian scores were: Bibby 36; Crowe 43; Clifford 40; Drysdale 38; Eastwood 41; Freeborn 45; Mitchell 41; Greet 34; Latimer 38; McInnes 44; McHarg 44; McKie 38; Morris 40; Mitchell 41; Russell 41; Steele 44; Steek 44; Sharpe 42; Whitehorn 43; Baylis 45; Bowen 40; King 39; Mortimer 45; Stuart 41.

In the all-comers aggregate, Private Steele, Guelph, Sgt. Richardson, Victoria, Sergt. Crowe, Guelph, Lieut. Mortimer, Ottawa, Sgt. Freeborn, Hamilton, Sgt. Mitchell, Hamilton, Sgt. Baylis, Toronto, in 6th, 8th, 11th, 23rd, 28th and 36th places respectively, each won a bronze medal, while Pte. Latimer, Toronto, Sgt. Steek, Toronto, and Gunner Sharpe, Montreal, in 51st, 51st and 58th places respectively, each won two pounds.

LANDS ON HIS NOSE

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 13.--Alderman H. Gilley struck Auditor Moses B. Cotworth a blow in the face and then followed him up Columbia street, but could not catch him, so gave up the pursuit. Alderman Bryson was a witness.

According to Aid. Bryson, Aid. Gilley asked Mr. Cotworth at city hall if he could get a copy of his report on civic affairs. He stated that one should have been on file for the use of members of the council. The auditor himself was unable to procure a copy for himself. Auditor Cotworth then told Aid. Gilley, as he was leaving the office that he could get anything at the city hall if he did it on the sly. Mr. Cotworth then left the room. Some time later in the morning Aid. Gilley was talking with Aid. Bryson in front of Curtis' drug store on Columbia street, when the altercation occurred. It appears from the statements of Aid. Bryson, who was present that Mr. Cotworth stated to the auditor that he did not insinuate that he, Gilley, was not square.

The force of the auditor's blow was not so much as the auditor stepped back as he saw it coming. He was knocked into the air and he was sent into the road. The auditor was thought to raise a jump on the bridge of Mr. Cotworth's nose. Mr. Cotworth then informed the auditor that he would have him arrested and turned away without picking up his hat. Subsequently a charge of common assault was laid against the auditor, who is to appear in court tomorrow morning.

TORONTO, July 11.--The city council tonight voted \$6,000 yearly for the maintenance of the Grange art gallery and museum, and the sum of \$10,000 to purchase more lands for the Grange grounds. The Grange was left to the city by Goldwin Smith.