





AMERICAN FLEET GETS AN OVATION

People of New South Wales Turn Out in Vast Multitudes to Greet It

AN IMPOSING PROCESSION

London Papers Comment on Significance of Hearty Welcome

Information which they have received through the... Mr. Tallow, he con- sidered, after your... of Conserva- tion, which has done as... why should... Conservatives in... Mr. Borden... and cheer.)... I wish to refer... Mr. Wollo's very... local government... I have seen al- together in the... same time will... not have in them... (Applause.) And... testimony to the... which not only... always existed... and the local... a gentleman, who... always speaks his... for my own part... if he had any... subject he would... press with his... from the shoulder... Tallow... that if the govern- credit for the ex-... had succeeded... of their policy it... they had not only... in the province, but... with the people... And while the... are forced in con- siderable condition... depletion of the... had found ex-... and the military... to reduce the... (Applause.) The... the Am-... and... to manufac-... were taken from... within the pro-... as was possi-... other industry... to the re-... policy would... that the tax-... almost welcomed... years had elapsed... confidence that... of the nation-... mid secure such... from our vari-... fish and timber... ment would almost... on the business... at imposing any... (Cheers.) The... agricultural de-... past few years... the future, and... send during the... of 900 boxes... the Franco-British... Royal agricultur-... although recent... district in order... from the most... unpleasant it was... that some com-... of the interests... (Cheers.)... with these... tigers, the... tery, the Queen... the Hon. Mr. Mc-... Sheppard... est... was undoubt-... of the day's... most popular... went the crown... in contestants for... of Beauty, Mr... took the chief... of 681, closely fol-... Sheppard... Conservative can-... and Miss Victoria... All afternoon... the voting contin-... and, at 5... voting terminated... a score of admin-... south all anxiously... of the voting... were determi-... and should win the... for the first part... led, but towards... ling, Miss Jeffrey... in the ballot... closed the first... are escorted to the... Mrs. Jeffrey, as the... was crowned... vative party. The... was undertaken... in who, in a... of all the honors... that of crown-... experience... in the great... vative party, Jeffrey... upon the young... crown of flowers... of Queen of... two most winning... of honor, to the... and Price, were... the other contin-... but were ad-... The other con-... Rivers, Victoria... Miss Penketh... mmer, Lady... Mrs. Morgan, Is-... Contents... mums was a leng-... interrupted on... ch-making in the... est proved oppo-... and they were al-... tested. The results... ents were as fol-... For seven years-... 1st, 2nd, Laurie... 2nd, T. O. Mc-... 1st, T. O. Mc-... 1st, J. Clarke;... 1st, Jessie King;... 1st, 3rd, Mary... 1st, 2nd, F. E. ... 1st, F. E. ... 1st, 2nd, Sydney... 1st, 2nd, Daken... 1st, W. Fairhall... 1st, 2nd, E. B. ... on Page 3.)

of the reception accorded the visitors. The Chronicle says: "That the American sailors will take Australia by storm is certain. They have done it already, they conquered before they came. This cordial fraternalism is gratifying to this country, when the most friendly relations with the American people and government is of universal desire and an axiom of our policy." The Morning Post remarks that the visit will encourage Australian statesmen to promote the naval policy they have adopted, namely the creation of an Australian navy which, says the Post, "hitherto has met with great obstruction from the home government, which is anxious to see the colonies the duty of subsidizing the British navy." Then, referring to the feeling of enthusiasm shown by Australia on the ground of sympathy between the United States and Australia for the exclusion of Asiatics, the Post says: "The only danger of active enmity arising comes from the reckless assertion sometimes made in this country that the British policy is to insist upon the Open Door in the Pacific." In conclusion the Post says: "The thronging thousands who watched the entry of the American armada cannot fail to be dreaming of the day when the finest harbor in the Southern Hemisphere will again be the base and its shores the home of a British fleet dominant in the Pacific."

LUSITANIA BREAKS ATLANTIC RECORDS

Cuts Nearly Four Hours Off Time—Makes Best Run For Day

New York, Aug. 20.—The Cunard liner Lusitania finished a sensational run across the Atlantic at 8:50 o'clock tonight, having made the passage in three days and 15 hours. The best previous record, made by her on November 11th last, was four days, 18 hours and 40 minutes. On the whole trip of 2,781 miles the Lusitania had an average speed of 18.05 knots an hour.

AMERICAN INVASION STILL NOTICEABLE

Large Party of Land Buyers Reaches Winnipeg From Twin Cities

Winnipeg, Aug. 20.—That the American invasion of western Canada is still in full swing was indicated this morning by the arrival at the Canadian Pacific depot from the Twin cities of the largest individual party of American land buyers that has ever come to the city. The travellers were accommodated in five sleeping cars, with a diner, which constituted a special train.

CHILDREN BURNED

Fire on Eastern Washington Ranch Takes Lives of Six Babies—Two Others May Die of Injuries

Colfax, Wash., Aug. 20.—Six children are dead and two others are burned so seriously that their recovery is doubtful, at the H. W. Schultz ranch between Colfax and Palouse, resulting from a fire that destroyed the home last night.

ROSSLAND MINES

Operations on Property Owned by Giant-California Company—Le Roi Mine Development

WHEAT HARVEST WELL ADVANCED

Reports Indicate That Half of Prairie Crop Has Been Cut

SOME THRESHING IS DONE

Temperature at Freezing Point in Several Northern Districts

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—Crop reports continue to come in of a favorable character. In a number of the most important wheat cutting districts practically finished and threshing started. In fact, shipments have already begun to move forward and show a splendid prospect.

EXPLOSION AT WIGAN

KILLS SEVENTY-SIX

Directors Decide to Flood Mine in Order to Extinguish the Fire

Wigan, Eng., Aug. 20.—It is now known that 76 miners perished in the explosion which followed the fire in the Maypole mine. Finding that it would be impossible to recover the bodies still in the pit, the directors have decided to flood the mine.

ROYAL INTERVIEWS

HELP PEACE CAUSE

Statement in Semi-Official Paper Regarding Cronberg Meeting

London, Aug. 20.—The Daily Telegraph's Berlin correspondent attaches the highest importance to a communication which appeared in the Vossische Zeitung regarding what occurred at the meeting between Emperor William and King Edward at Cronberg. He deems it probable that the communication was inspired by the foreign office and that it emanated from Baron Von Jomach, who was present at the meeting as the representative of the German foreign office.

TENDERS OPENED

Thirteen Firms Bid for Contracts on Portion of Transcontinental Road Not Now in Hand

TARIFF EVILS

Judge Parker Insists on Necessity of Reform—Corporation Power Due to High Duties

EXQUISITE COSTUMES

SMART SKIRTS

FALL COSTUMES

All this week we shall exhibit a very choice selection of New Fall Costumes in new cloths and the very latest and most graceful fashions, but tailored with the same care and masterly skill that stamps all our ladies apparel, with that distinction in style which invariably distinguishes the well-dressed woman of today.

NEW COVERT COATS

At the same time we open our Covert Coat season with an excellent display in the very latest fall styles. These finely tailored coats are specially shaped to suit the new costumes. When you wear one you will exclaim "How beautiful they are and how suitable for cool autumn evenings!"

BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES

MODERATE PRICES

THE LADIES' STORE

1010 Govt St., Victoria



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BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES

MODERATE PRICES

THE LADIES' STORE

1010 Govt St., Victoria

GREAT GATHERING HELD AT SIDNEY

Steady and consistent pulling won the tug-of-war contest for the Nanaimo team, hitherto the unbeaten aggregate of the province. The Nanaimo team, hitherto the unbeaten aggregate of the province, won the tug-of-war contest for the Nanaimo team, hitherto the unbeaten aggregate of the province.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like Royal Household, Royal Standard, Calgary, Hungarian, Swifts, Drifted Snow, etc.

Your Skin in Summer

Facts for Our Women Folk! When you find your skin rough, red and puffy, or dry, scaly and coarse, with sore and inflamed spots here and there, remember there is a reason. There are 2,800 pores on one square inch of that same skin of yours, and these contain seventy feet of tubing all provided to clear away harmful and waste excretions, but which get out of order when the skin is unhealthy. The value of Zam-Buk lies in the fact that its healing essence and juices can be absorbed by these miniature "Skin Microbes."

Hints for Breakfast and High Tea

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like Morion's Breakfast Meats, Crosses & Breakfast's Potted Meats, Ox Tongue, etc.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months .50 Three months .25 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

The Toronto Star, which is one of the brightest supporters of the Laurier ministry, reminds those who criticize the enormous increase in the public expenditure of the Dominion, that the country is much larger in business and population than it was in 1886. Nevertheless it feels compelled to say "it does not follow that we should relax our efforts either to keep down expenses or to check the tendency to long sessions." We should be sorry to say that since it does not think they ought to be relaxed, we suppose they must have some existence. We may be pardoned for asking whether anything in the policy of our contemporary's political friends, which indicates a desire to limit the extravagant demands of their supporters. In the face of the monumental appropriations of the last session, it is hard to see any supporter of the administration to suggest that the idea of economy found a place in its program. We find no difficulty in conceding that the government would not have been too short to suit them. They would have liked to have pushed everything through in short months, and it certainly was not their fault as parliamentary managers, that so much time was occupied in extracting information and preventing outrageous legislation. They had their friends well in hand, and the majority would have voted that black was white, or anything else, if it had been asked to do so. Neither can it be successfully denied that the government had made a bona fide effort to practice economy, that their supporters would not have stood by them. Their supporters showed over and over again that they were prepared to vote as they believed the government's orders. Now we are not much inclined to blame the supporters of a government for getting all they can for their constituents. Their constituents expect it, and there is something in the contention, that while things are going, it is good policy to get your share. The responsibility for the vast increase of the public expenditure is chargeable wholly to the ministry. It is for that body to say what shall be the rule adopted in making appropriations. Granting that there is a growing country like ours, it is impossible to keep the annual outlay from increasing, a government, inspired by any appreciation of economy or of the necessity of keeping within reasonable bounds, ought to be able to prevent its supporters from demanding more than the country can afford to grant. We say "ought to afford," because we are not of those who think that the country can stand even the reckless extravagance of the Laurier ministry. We say "ought to afford," because it seems to us good statesmanship not to burden the country with debt and not to increase expenditures vastly on a rapidly falling revenue. Such a policy tends not only to the future embarrassment of the government, but need arises for exceptional expenditures, but has had a bad effect upon general business. The Star thinks that by and by, when less money is needed for the development of the West, the expenditures may be cut down, the sessions shortened and the tariff lowered. This is worse than a forlorn hope, for it is founded upon a myth. The great increase in expenditures is not called for by the development of the West, but by the general policy of extravagance. The case of Nova Scotia may be cited, where one might almost say the Minister of Finance has sent out a detective in order to discover places where the Dominion could build wharves. This is an illustration of the policy of vast needless outlay, not needless in the sense that it is of no use whatever, but needless, for a long time to come. Moreover, it has been demonstrated by evidence that cannot be disproved, that in making its expenditures, the administration has been careless as to whether value has been received for the money. High prices have been paid, grants have been numerous, unbusinesslike methods have prevailed both in estimating the cost of public enterprises and in carrying them out. No more conspicuous illustration of this can be cited than that of the government section of the National Transcontinental Railway and the Quebec bridge. It is ingenious on the part of the Star to try to make it appear that the vast increase of expenditures, which it cannot pretend to deny, is due to the development of the West, but it will mislead not even itself. The increase in expenditures is due to the Liberal party lost its head after the election of 1904, and has gone plunging on regardless of where it was dragging the country. This is why it is time for a change. Clothe these people with power for another parliamentary term, and no one can tell what may happen. It is time to call a halt.

VENEZUELA

Venezuela means little Venice, and was so called because its early explorers found a race of Indians living in huts built on piles in Lake Maracaibo. It lies between British Guiana on the east, Colombia on the west, Brazil on the south and the Caribbean Sea on the north. Its area is little under 600,000 square miles. Its population is about 2,500,000, of whom 20,000 are foreigners, chiefly Spaniards, 250,000 are Indians, some of whom maintain their independence and are yet in savagery, the remaining 1,800,000 being a nondescript race, due to an admixture of Spanish, Indian and Negro elements. It is said that there is hardly a pure white or black among the native inhabitants. The country is divided by nature into three parts, the mountainous region in the north and northwest, where most of the population lives, the Orinoco basin, and the Guiana Highlands in the southeast. It has a varying climate dependent upon the altitude, in the lowest level the temperature is between equatorial and the mountain tops being clothed with perennial snow. The perpetual snow line begins at 10,000 feet, that is, at a considerably higher altitude than the summit of Mount Baker, and at the same altitude as the

summit of Mount Ranier. A very large portion of the country is wholly unexplored, and in the event of hostilities with Holland, President Castro should choose to retreat into the interior, he would be absolutely safe from interference. At the same time he would by so doing abandon the developed part of the country. A notable feature of the settled part of Venezuela is its Lake Maracaibo, which is situated in the northwest. This is a sheet of water having a superficial area of more than 900 square miles and is connected with the sea by a shallow strait, nine miles in length, which opens into the Gulf of Venezuela. The city of Maracaibo stands at the outlet of this lake, and around it are several other towns, the port of Caracas, Barcelona, Porto Cabello and one or two other towns are on the sea coast. There are a number of small towns throughout the lower Orinoco valley. Caracas, the capital of the republic, and principal city, stands about six miles from the sea and is elevated 3000 feet above sea level. It has a population of 75,000. Its delightful situation, the temperature being moderated by its altitude, has always secured for it a reputation as the "Paris of the Tropics." The London Times commenting on the recent Free Trade Congress, mentioned the often forgotten fact that the people of the Colonies who call themselves by that title are really not very unlike the English at home. In other words, what we understand by free trade is not a tariff for revenue purposes, and what is regulated by a tariff is not a tariff for revenue purposes, but a tariff for revenue purposes, and what is regulated by a tariff is not a tariff for revenue purposes, but a tariff for revenue purposes.

do not say that, having done so, they should become hide-bound partisans, standing by their political friends, unwilling to change their minds, and a citizen ought to retain an open mind, even though his best judgment may lead him to change his allegiance to a particular party. Therefore gatherings like that of yesterday have an influence in the right direction. They differ from campaign meetings, when as a rule partisanship runs wild. They are the meetings of the coming together of a number of people, who feel that the political party, under whose auspices they are met, represents what is best in the public life of the country. This is why we look upon the Sidney group as a very valuable demonstration. The thousands of people did not meet to work for the triumph of any candidate, but solely to show their sympathy with what the Conservative party in Canada stands for. That it was so great a success is an excellent thing for the country, for it shows the existence of an active, independent organization and a sense in the issues of the day.

FREE TRADERS.

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Another thing may be noted in the discourses of our foreign visitors. They are not free traders in the English sense. They do not venture to discard fiscal burdens upon trade. They all contemplate a tariff for revenue purposes, and what is regulated by a tariff is not a tariff for revenue purposes, but a tariff for revenue purposes, and what is regulated by a tariff is not a tariff for revenue purposes, but a tariff for revenue purposes.

inch in diameter and weighed a ton to the ton. It was seven years before an attempt was made to lay another cable, and the success of this effort was largely due to the like Cyrus H. Bowes of New York, who had been associated with the first cable project. This cable was laid by the Great Eastern, the largest ship that had ever been built. (She was 800 feet long.) This cable broke while being laid. The Great Eastern returned to port and took on another cable, and sufficient additional to complete the broken one. She laid a line from shore to shore, reaching Heart's Content, Newfoundland, on July 27th, 1866, starting for pick up the broken cable, which was spliced and duly laid. There were thus two working cables, and deep-sea telegraphy became an established fact. More than twenty cables now cross the Atlantic, and the total mileage of submarine cables is in excess of 100,000 miles. The anniversary, which nearly every one forgot, was therefore one of no little interest.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

It is announced that Belgium will formally take over the Congo Free State from King Leopold. This region has for some years been an independent state under the sovereignty of King Leopold, who exercised practically absolute authority over it, and in a very many instances it contains nearly a million square miles, fronting on the Atlantic Ocean and extending as far as Lake Tanganyika and the Albert Nyanza, the latter being the source of the Nile. It abuts upon British Central Africa on the southeast, British East Africa upon the northeast, and German East Africa upon the east, although Tanganyika, which is about 600 miles long, separates it from the greater part of the latter. Its area of about 250 miles, and it is this little strip of territory which has been the cause of the dispute between the Congo river, one of the most navigable waterways in the world, draining an area of 1,400,000 square miles. The Congo Free State is naturally a remarkably rich country. It produces all kinds of tropical vegetation, including rubber, ivory, tin, copper, iron, and other minerals. It is thought to be very rich in minerals, wealth almost unknown in the world where tobacco and coffee grow wild. It is thought to be very rich in minerals, wealth almost unknown in the world where tobacco and coffee grow wild. It is thought to be very rich in minerals, wealth almost unknown in the world where tobacco and coffee grow wild.

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Fine English China. Nowhere else on the American continent can you find such a large and representative collection of the finest English and continental china, both for decorative and domestic purposes. Just step in.



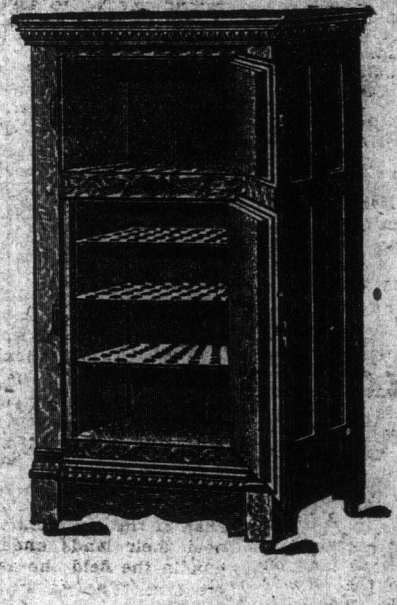
Oriental Art Fabrics. Few showrooms will disclose such a magnificent assortment of Oriental Rugs and Fabrics, in addition we carry a splendid stock of English Art Fabrics.



TO FURNITURE BUYERS. We can supply you more expeditiously, more economically and more completely than any other furnishing house in Canada. Put us to the test when you buy furniture, we welcome competition—remember—no order is too small or too large for our equipment.



Why Buy an Imitation When We Can Sell You a Real Refrigerator for \$12. The Winnipeg Tribune is a sort of political free lance, and it says that if the facts about the Saskatchewan elections were made known the surprise would not be that Mr. Haultain gave the government such a close shave but that he carried away seats at all. This is an observation which being general in its nature and in different tones by our foreign visitors. It is therefore impossible that they can effect the reinforcement of free trade opinion in this country which we presume to have been expected from their visit.



Why Buy Ice Cream When We Can Sell You a Shepard Lightning Freezer for \$2.75. In their ultimate, the planet Saturn, the most beautiful of the planets, is not as big as ten times that of our dense a body as the planet Saturn. Saturn presents a solid body at least eight moor according to the angle to the line of vision, but when the position of the enclaving mass is found to consist of the Saturn, the planet is not as big as ten times that of our dense a body as the planet Saturn.

If You Live Out-of-Town You Should Try Our Mail-Order-Way It Works Smoothly. The smartest creations ever brought into British Columbia. Fine Crocodile, Alligator, Seal and other Leather Satchels, some with Handkerchiefs, Pocket Squares, Handkerchiefs, and Purses, Bags, Squaw Bags, "Merry Widow," etc., Velvet and Beaded Bags, Purse, etc. All at popular prices. Every charming model bears the seal of Dame Fashion's approval. A Satchel to harmonize with every smart woman's costume.



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The Three. The most beautiful of the planets, Saturn, is not as big as ten times that of our dense a body as the planet Saturn. Saturn presents a solid body at least eight moor according to the angle to the line of vision, but when the position of the enclaving mass is found to consist of the Saturn, the planet is not as big as ten times that of our dense a body as the planet Saturn.

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Black Watch Chewing Tobacco The big black plug.

COMPANIES ACT, 1897. CANADA, Province of British Columbia, No. 447.

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Many Distinguished Engineers Will Take In Excursion To This Province

SCHOOL BOARD HAS NO CLAIM ON COUNCIL

That the city council is not under any obligation to the school board...

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The case of Capt. J. F. Noel is an extremely good instance of the game of politics...

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Miners and prospectors going into Telkwa, Omineca or Ingham Camps...

NO GRINDING NO HONING

No Smarting After Shaving. Buy a "CARBO-MAGNETIC" Razor...

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NOTICE RAYMOND & SONS 613 PANDORA STREET

Oxford Down Sheep

SEVERAL FOREST FIRES Alarms Continue to Come, But No Serious Damage Done

WESTMINSTER WILL ACCEPT CHALLENGES

RECKLESS SHOOTING

WILL PROCEED WITH STREET PAVING WORK

High Pressure Mains Will Be Laid at Once to Facilitate the Work

LOCKED UP PASSENGER HELD FOR DEPORTATION

Immigration Officer Appointed For Princess Victoria Ports Australian

WEDDED A HINDU

White Woman in Vancouver Takes an East Indian for Her Second Husband

SALMON RUNNING

Several Catches Made in Straits Yesterday by Local Sportmen

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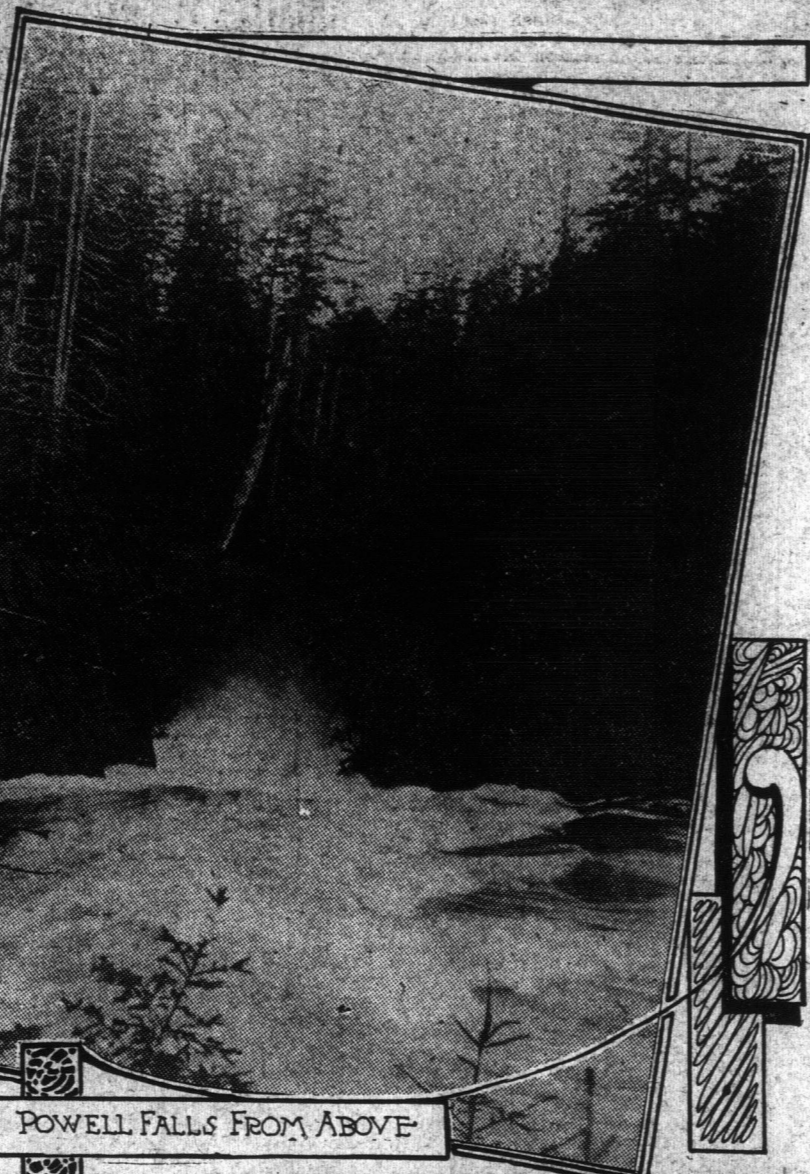




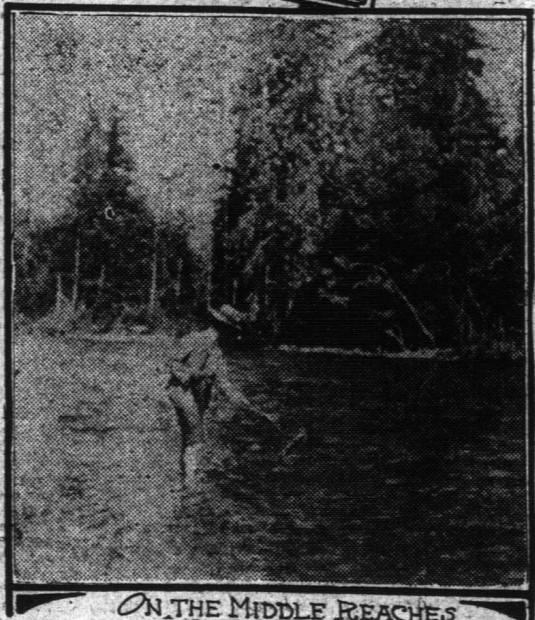
# HALF A DAY'S SPORT ON POWELL LAKE



POWELL RIVER FALLS



POWELL FALLS FROM ABOVE



ON THE MIDDLE REACHES

(By Richard L. Pocock.)

JUST opposite the Northern end of Texada island, in the gulf of Georgia, Powell river enters the sea, the outlet of a lake of about thirty miles in length, which, by a caprice of Nature, has just missed being one of the numerous arms of the sea which cut into the coast line of this province.

From the sea to the lake is a bare half-mile, while, in the last few hundred yards of its short course, the river falls some hundred and twenty feet, thus forming a barrier to any fish and effectually preventing their run from salt to fresh water and vice versa.

Some years ago it fell to my lot to make an exploration of this lake which, save to a few prospectors and timber cruisers, was known to very few white men, and the greater part of which was represented on the official map of the province by a dotted line signifying that it was unsurveyed and its limits undefined.

I was not out on a hunting trip, but was there for business purposes, but accompanied as usual by the weapons of the chase, so that when I did get a chance to use them, it was an even greater satisfaction to find what excellent sport was to be had in a short time.

Landing on the beach from the old S.S. Comox, the good friend of many an old-timer on the coast (and I believe still doing excellent service,) we were forced to stay a day or so to get a canoe, which we purchased from the Indian village of Sliammon and packed on our shoulders above the falls and the log-jamb to the lower end of the lake. In the river and the lake were, and doubtless still are, countless fine trout, easy to capture and delicate of flavor, and we took full advantage of this fact.

As I said, we were hot on a hunting expedition and had little time to spare, but the account of one afternoon's hunt in the country of the lower half of the lake will suffice to give some idea of the wealth of game that was to be had for the trouble of hunting it.

It was the first day on the lake; an early start had been made in calm weather, but, as the sun climbed the heavens, the wind freshened, until by a little before noon we were shipping small seas in our heavily loaded dug-out, and were glad enough to turn into a little bay for shelter, and make camp until the wind should moderate sufficiently for us to proceed on our voyage of exploration up the lake.

After the pork and beans, I seized the opportunity for a little hunting, and taking a rifle, left the camp at about one o'clock, thinking there might be an off chance of bagging a deer. The going was rather bad for a while, as there had been a fire through the country which had caused a tangle of small fallen timber and a thick second growth of scrub which was rather trying to the patience. Getting to the altitude which took me out of this into a steep rocky country occupied quite a large slice of the afternoon, but, once events began to happen, they happened rather rapidly. The first game I saw was a fine fat blue grouse sitting on a rock regarding me with a mixture of indifference and curiosity.

Being somewhat out of breath after the climb, I took my time before pulling the trigger of the rifle and scored a bull's eye on his neck at a range of about ten yards. After bestowing him in my pocket, I proceeded on my way, to see a small army of his relatives also regarding me with the same expression of mingled indifference and mild curiosity, but I contented myself with returning the compliment and refrained from further rifle practice on this kind of target, as I wanted to get some venison and had not yet got rid of my old fallacy of thinking that the noise of the rifle would spoil my chances. I wandered round the hill a bit without seeing anything except some

more blue grouse, and had just made up my mind to shoot the head off the next grouse that gave me an easy chance and go back to the camp content, when I heard a slight noise below me, and looking down, saw a big buck leisurely climbing a game trail and coming straight for me. Almost as I spotted him, he must have spotted me, as he stopped and looked up to where I was standing, and as he did so, received a bullet from the Winchester full in the chest, which reached his heart, and with one last leap into the air he was my meat.

This sounds like a good climax, but the Powell lake country had to go one better than that. As I reached the deer and was about to gralloch him, my attention was once more attracted by a rattle of stones, and as I looked up, I perceived a mountain goat doing his best to put distance between himself and myself in a short space of time. He was just about to disappear over the top of a ridge when I got a snap shot at him with the Winchester; with but little hope in my mind of having hit him, I hurried to the ridge on the chance of getting a second shot, when, much to my astonishment and no less to my satisfaction, I found him stone dead in a little hollow within a few yards of where he had disappeared from view.

Not such a bad bag for one afternoon—a grouse, a deer, and a mountain goat—left camp at one o'clock and was back at five with the skins and heads; and no fluke either, as I have proved by subsequent visits to the same country.

I think the trip round Powell lake was one of the most fascinating that I have ever undertaken on this coast and I have made a good many. The country is unique in the variety it affords. At the low end of the lake the slopes are gentle and the hills not very high. Paddling along the shore, I have seen deer so tame that they have even lain down while I was watching them from the canoe, and calmly chewed the cud as they watched me paddle by within a distance of fifty yards. The blue grouse there were plentiful and the country an easy one to shoot them in; as you proceed up the lake the hills that skirt its shores become higher and larger, until you reach the large island in the middle, itself a curious freak of Nature, being formed of a mountain which I have seen snow-capped in June and surrounded on all sides by deep water. Even on this island the goats are to be found and are common on all the mountains of the mainland which surround the lake. Half way up the lake are some good specimens of the curious paintings of an older generation of Indians, high up on the flat surface of a rocky bluff.

The upper half of the lake is entirely different in the character of the country from the lower, as you turn a corner you seem to take a plunge into the heart of the mighty mountains of the coast range, their sides, sometimes sheer down in solid walls of rock to the water's edge, with scarce a landing place for even a canoe, and towering for hundreds of feet before they split into peaks enclosing fields of ice and snow, truly an awesome country for many miles before you reach the head and gaze in admiration and astonishment at a wonderful cascade tumbling for more than one thousand feet down a sheer precipice into a green and flat stretch of land, until after one more sudden fall of sixty feet or so its waters are lost in the mighty lake.

The almost level valley at the lake's head comes as a welcome relief after the sheer walls of rock, a relief to mind and eye as well. Here are beaver still, black bear are numerous, and marten fairly so. In the lake are lustrous trout; but the solitude is vast and oppressive and it was with a sense of relief that we left behind the dizzy walls of rock which seemed to hold us in a vast prison and returned to the lower half of the lake with its green hillsides and less awesome scenery.

The point that it was intended to emphasize was just this fact, and the suggestion in Mr. McDonald's letter seems the only reasonable one to cope with the question, viz., "that the Government should equip and operate a fast boat from a central point to run down a few of these marauders and bring them to account."

I have heard on undoubted authority that the same thing is going on right now, and I hope to hear soon that the Government have deemed the matter of sufficient importance to make them accede to the request for a good motor boat for the use of the game warden. The recent convictions obtained for the offences against the game laws are evidence that the authorities are on the alert, but as I pointed out in last week's page Government cannot give adequate protection to the game of such a big country without relying largely on the co-operation of all good sportsmen.

#### Campbell River Salmon.

The salmon fishing at Campbell river is reported to be better this year than it has been for some years past, and the presumption is that it is due to the successful representations made to induce the authorities to prohibit the use of seines at the mouth a couple of years ago. This is a matter for congratulation, as the fame of this river for big salmon has spread far and wide, and sportsmen travel long distances to attempt to beat the record made by Sir Richard Musgrave. At least one salmon of seventy pounds has been killed there this season, with rod and line, and several of over fifty pounds.

#### Cowichan Bay.

Salmon trolling is good at Cowichan Bay now. It is getting late for trout there, and there are very few except little ones about. The big ones are up the river spawning, the few large trout landed at the bay lately being full of roe.

#### The Hungry Farmer.

It is a poor advertisement for the farming industry of the Island when a farmer living a short walk of the E. & N. line finds it necessary to shoot a brace of pheasants before breakfast in August for the sake of getting fresh meat. Said farmer must be making a poor living out of his land if this excuse is a genuine one.

#### Convictions Under the Game Act.

Shooting grouse out of season seems to have become an expensive form of recreation in the New Westminster district, at any rate. The reports in the daily press of the recent convictions should help to deter offenders. One man has been fined \$100 and costs, and another \$50 and costs after being in jail for four days. The game warden of that district seems determined to make the way of the transgressor as hard as possible, and, doubtless, his activity in the discharge of his duties will have a salutary effect in other districts also, where the wardens are apt to get busy at any time to try and emulate his example.

#### THE FESTIVAL OF "ST. GROUSE"

"The Twelfth" is one of the great time marks in the lives of the leisured classes of England and their guests. Ever since the Christmas holidays came to a close in the old country houses, folks have been flocking to London for "the season," and the past season has been the gayest that London has ever seen. The houses of Parliament have been in constant session ever since February, and this necessitated the presence in town of the members of the House of Commons. The court, too, has been in residence while the King and his consort have revived much of the attractive ceremonial and state pageantry that was in vogue before the widowhood of the late Queen Victoria.

To those in London society the months from February to the end of July are arduous and trying; and it is a case of going, almost day and night, if one is to keep pace with one's engagements. Besides one's private entertainments, there are many public functions, such as "The Derby," Ascot, Henley, the Eton and Harrow cricket match at Lords, and a hundred and one other fashionable events, at which one must be seen if one wishes to be considered anybody.

Towards the end of July the whirl begins to slacken; hostesses have lunched and dined and given their garden parties almost en masse; and the fervid rays of the July sun begin to warn the legislators of the nation that it is time to cease from their labors for a season and seek relaxation.

Hence the popular "Feast of St. Grouse," to the coming of which all eyes are now turned.

Nature has provided on the upland moorlands of the north of England and Wales, but more especially on the highland moors of Scotland, the heather—a plant that seems to have been designed solely for the purpose of providing food and cover for the little brown bird, the grouse. And the laws of England, long years ago, elevated the grouse into the list of "game" birds, and decreed, under heavy penalties, that, under no circumstances, should gun be leveled at him until the sun rose on the morning of August 12 in each year.

Now, after the trials and hustle of the London season, it is essential that those who took part therein should seek, if not rest, at least a change from the smoke of the town to the pure and bracing air of the countryside. In the pre-railway days of the regency, when old King George III had sunk into a dotage and the prerogative of the crown was vested in the person of his son the prince regent, afterwards George IV, Brighton-by-the-Sea, Bath, an old inland "cure" station of the Romans, and Leamington Spa in Shakespeare's country, were the chief centres of this relaxation (not to forget Tunbridge Wells) by the pure accident of the fact that the Romans had made military roads to these places, and they were fairly accessible. Then when roads and

railways began to spread all over the land, bringing the grouse moors within easy reach of London, grouse shooting became a fashionable sport, and, hey presto, the "Feast of St. Grouse" a firmly established festival in the realm of society and wealth.

It is a remarkable sight to be present at when the height of the exodus to the north is reached at one of the great London termini, say Euston, the terminus of the London and Northwestern Railway. The movement north begins to be heavy about the third week in July. The day trains, likewise the night trains, are crowded with prospective grouse shooters, their families, their servants, their gamekeepers, and often their dogs—pointers and setters. Tons upon tons of personal luggage are rushed to the station and have to be handled in right smart time by the porters and dust-begrimed porters; whilst from the vast number of gun cases are evidence—often three or four, or even more, the property of one individual—the uninitiated might be pardoned for fancying that the brave defenders of the country were on their way to repel an invader somewhere on the north or west coast.

But this is really only the beginning. Take the last few days. There be those, and always will be those, who leave all to the last moment; there are also others whom affairs of state or vast business interests have detained in town much against their wills. The crowd is beyond comprehension; the railway men, however, are equal to the occasion. The 10 a. m. train for Perth, for instance, right in the heart of the grouse country, is filled and sent on its way; then a second, a third, a fourth, and a fifth if required, is backed up to the platform, filled and sent off at intervals of a quarter of an hour, until the vast assemblage has melted, as it were, into the summer atmosphere.

Next morning the daily papers will gravely state that "London is empty"; but to the mere man in the street, there does not appear to be any appreciable diminution in the ordinary traffic. Go, however, to Mayfair, or visit Belgrave, where are the town seats of the high and mighty, and one will soon find that this is literally true of the West End of the town. Doors that erstwhile yawned a hearty welcome and promised hospitable treatment inside are now fast shut and barred; windows are closed in with heavy blinds, and an odd peep into interiors here and there reveals the fact that the furniture fittings are all swathed up in winding sheets of canvas to sleep the sleep of oblivion until society shall return to its own again next February, when the king and queen go forth in state to reopen the business of the country at the houses of Parliament.—The Argonaut.

#### TAKING CARE OF GAME

There is one feature of the outing of sportsmen that is seldom touched upon in the literature of the field and stream, but which is becoming very important, and should have attention. This is getting the game home, where it can be made useful, and a source of delight to the hunter and his friends. This branch of the outing business is becoming more and more important, as the sportsman is yearly being compelled to go further and further from home to find the game.

With a little care and labor, at the right time, game can be taken long distances and in perfect condition when the hunter has arrived home and sits down at his own table to a game dinner, with a few good old friends, who have been denied the pleasure of the outing, but who enjoy a double pleasure in eating the game, and hearing the doughty sportsman tell of his delightful experiences in the faraway fields, where he alone had the pleasure of finding and bringing the game to bag.

The grouse and prairie chicken of the Western plains and sandhills are generally killed in the fall months, and when the weather is warm, and to keep them and get them home in fine condition is quite a task, and the result quite uncertain, unless the proper care and labor are bestowed at the right time.

The first step is to pull your grouse as soon as you can get to it. If pulled as soon as shot and given a good shake, all of the blood will have left it; then as soon as you get to the house, hang it up by the head. If you throw your grouse into the wagon and depend upon drawing it at night when you get to the house or camp, the game has become thoroughly cool and will not bleed when drawn, and if the weather is hot, you need not try to take it home, it will not be good. Allowing the bird to cool with the entrails in it detracts very much from its quality when you come to eat it, no matter how soon afterward. This is especially true of the sandhill grouse, which gets no grain to eat, but lives upon the weed seed, and bugs, grasshoppers, etc., that they pick up.

When ready to pack for the home trip, do your packing in the early morning. Wrap each grouse in newspaper, and pack not less than twenty-five grouse in a telescope or grip which can be roped tightly.—Forest and Stream.

#### SLIPPERY, BUT HARD TO SWALLOW

According to Mr. Vandersnickt, eels always go tail first when endeavoring to pass through any small opening or to escape through the meshes of a net. Not long ago the water in a pond was found to have risen about 20 inches above its usual level. An inspection of the grating at the overflow—which was about 30 inches square and consisted of a series of iron cross-bars and about one-third of an inch apart—revealed the fact that it was almost completely blocked by the heads of a number of small eels which, in endeavoring to pass through tail first, had stuck fast and had been drowned. In order to clear the grating, it was necessary to cut off the heads of the eels and draw their bodies out one by one.—Sports Afield.

# CAPTAIN VANCOUVER'S LAST VOYAGE

IN the celebration of the deeds of great voyagers, Captain George Vancouver need not be forgotten. The painstaking and rather pious mariner who first explored the Gulf of Georgia and gave Vancouver Island its name did as much for the western coast of America as Champlain and La Salle did for the southern interior of Canada, as Mackenzie and Franklin for the far north, or Simon Fraser for the interior of British Columbia.

Three quaint old leather-bound volumes printed with the old-style letter "s" and illustrated by curious archaic wood cuts, tell the story of the long round-the-world trip that took four years of the last seven of Captain Vancouver's life. These volumes were a substantial part of the evidence at the Alaska Tribunal when the boundaries of Canada were under scrutiny. The Captain died before he had finished the work, leaving it to his brother John.

Vancouver made his memorable voyage between the first of April, 1791, and the early part of 1795. Somewhat less than half this time was spent on the western coast of America; the rest at the Sandwich and other Pacific islands, and Australia and New Zealand, and on the way over the high seas. Vancouver went by way of the Cape of Good Hope; he returned via Cape Horn; so that in this trip he went clear round the globe as far as a mariner was able to go—a thing which twice before he had almost done when accompanying Captain Cook.

Captain Vancouver was commissioned by His Majesty George III, who had lately lost his subjects in the eastern part of America, to see what sort of land might be the west coast, of which no one as yet knew anything in particular—the southern part of the continent belonging to Spain, whose missionaries had done some traveling along the north-western coast. Besides, it was thought by Vancouver that he might find an eastward passage to the interior great lakes. He had heard of the journeys of Champlain and of La Salle, the former of whom thought he might follow the great lake system to China, and the latter of whom did as much of the journey as any man could do when he traversed the upper lakes, beginning at Lake Erie, where just above Niagara Falls he built the first vessel ever floated on the lakes.

Vancouver seems to have trusted a good deal in God and his imagination; at the same time he had a scientific mind and he carried with him on this trip with the Chatham and the Discovery everything a mariner could use in those days for making surveys. The only loss by death on the voyage occurred before the party got well away from Falmouth, when one John Brown, the carpenter's mate, described as "an excellent gentleman," fell overboard.

They set out, as the Captain himself says, "with minds, it may be conjectured, not entirely free from serious and contemplative reflection." In fact the whole crew seems to have been shadowed by pious notions. There was never even a mutiny. One thing the Captain insisted upon—clean ship. While the bill of fare more than once got down to sauerkraut and potato broth, the store-rooms were washed with vinegar and the decks fumigated with a burning mixture of gunpowder and vinegar, and he himself confesses that the smell of this compound was very bad—but never a whimper from his crew.

It was the spring of 1792, just about a year after the beginning of the voyage, that Vancouver's two wooden ships crawled up through Puget Sound—named after one of the crew—and past Mount Baker, christened after the third lieutenant. The Indians in these regions he describes very intelligently. None of them were able to speak the Nootka language, however, so that the Captain was at a loss to know what sort of savages they might be. Here a village and there a canoe, the natives offered to trade skins and meat for knick-knacks; and in one case they offered a good-looking child for a chunk of copper, of which the Captain had plenty; but he indignantly refused and gave the pagans some very pious advice about citizenship.

His description of how the crew got to work as soon as they landed is a marvel of industry. Apparently the crews were so glad to get on shore that they fairly devoured the work. They went making and mending sails, inspecting calks, cutting wood, brewing spruce beer—a delightful concoction—repairing the rigging, stocking up the commissariat, cleaning out holds and loading in gravel ballast and stopping leaks—every man as busy as a beaver and a model of eternal industry to the indolent savages that watched them.

The Indians seem to have been but little civilized; they wore bear and deer skins, some of them home-made garments; they lived in huts made of poles and mats and skins; sometimes whole villages made of planks leaned against trees—though where they got the planks is not stated, for there were not likely any modern saw-mills around Vancouver in those days.

One of these villages was deserted. The crew came upon a whole jumble of fude wig-an unexpected enemy, whose legions made so a smoke or a soul or a hair of any human being to be found. They poked about in the sort of pious awe that always seemed to pervade them; inspecting with minute and scientific care this remarkable phenomenon of a community without people, one of the crew busy making a sketch of it while the rest rummaged about, quite oblivious of danger or the probability of attack from any quarter, when all at once, as the Captain naively remarks:

"Our gentlemen were suddenly assailed by wams crawling up the side of a rock; but not furious an attack upon each of their persons that, unable to vanquish their foes, they rushed up to their necks in water."

A fine hectic picture of the jack-tars who had sailed the seven seas coming down the rock chased by the enemy—but the wily Captain naively concludes by saying that it took his men a long while to wash their clothes and hair free from the swarms of fleas which had probably driven out the Indians, and were lying in wait to convince the white voyagers that civilization had preceded them.

The more southerly part of the Captain's explorations were a series of delightful discoveries amid landscapes most charming; but the further north he got in the Gulf of Georgia, the more rocky the way and the more melancholy the Captain, who seems to have had a great fancy for English landscapes and was astonished to find so many park-like spots on that journey. He named the places just the way he felt; and when he had satisfied himself that the Spanish explorers were a lot of humbugs, and that there was no eastern extension of the Pacific to the great lakes—which were a good deal more than a thousand miles from where he landed—he sailed back down the gulf and along the great island where today they are charging three cents a mile to sail from the city bearing his name to Victoria, back down the southern coast, and off again to the Sandwich Islands.

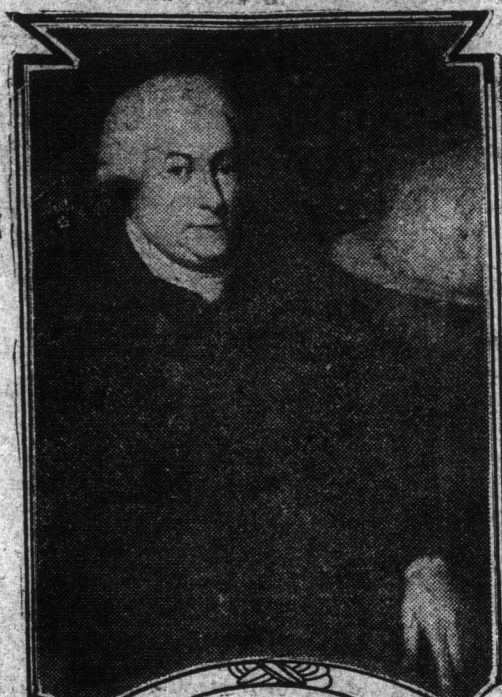


THE JURREY CHURCHYARD WHERE VANCOUVER IS BURIED.

Having done what he was sent to do in the name of God and the King, he was able to report to His Majesty that, though it was certain that in future there would be a yearly celebration known as the Fourth of July, yet there was enough land left to the Crown of England to make a fairly respectable Dominion where the people might not care much about the Fourth but a good deal more about the First; where they might be able to bring the head of the great lakes near to the Gulf of Georgia by a railway or two—and one of these days when they got pretty well ahead and got the date fixed they might celebrate at Quebec the discoveries of Champlain and the victories of Wolfe.

While he was writing his books the good Captain died at Petersham, Surrey, where in the old churchyard he was buried; a very simple gravestone and a modest mural tablet are all that remain to commemorate the career of the sturdy seafaring man who passed away in the year of the Treaty of Ryswick.

Applying for a divorce, an old Georgia negro said to a judge: "Hit only cost me a string er fish ter git married, jedge, but please God, I'd give a whale ter git rid er her."



CAPTAIN VANCOUVER

IN THE CEMETERY ADJOINING THIS CHURCH WERE INTERRED IN THE YEAR 1795 THE MORTAL REMAINS OF CAPTAIN GEORGE VANCOUVER, R.N. WHOSE VALUABLE AND ENTERPRISING VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY TO THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN AND ROUND THE WORLD DURING FIVE YEARS OF LABORIOUS SURVEY ADDED GREATLY TO THE GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE OF HIS COUNTRYMEN TO THE MEMORY OF THAT CELEBRATED NAVIGATOR THIS MONUMENTAL TABLET IS ERECTED BY THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

MEMORIAL TABLET IN PETERSHAM CHURCH

GRAVE AT PETERSHAM, SURREY

## THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES



THE operations of the manoeuvring fleet came to an end a few hours before the glided period had elapsed as has happened on some previous occasions, says the London Times. They were employed in working out a strategical scheme in the North Sea, which presented tactical possibilities, and being upon a larger scale than any earlier exercises of the same kind, opportunities were given to the commanders on the opposing sides such as few admirals in manoeuvres have enjoyed. Some 250 ships and vessels of various classes have been engaged, and a very considerable sum of money has been expended. Manoeuvres are the image of war, and money so out-laid can scarcely be misapplied. In the mobilization of reserve forces and the execution of schemes of operations, they are designed to throw light on the main problems of strategy, or, rather, on strategical methods, as also of tactics as affected by modern conditions of warfare. For reasons which have not been clearly explained, the Admiralty elected to cast a veil of secrecy over the operations, and they have been more than usually successful in concealing

their character, though it would be foolish to assume that the principal lessons will not be divulged sooner or later to those who are interested to learn them, both at home and abroad. We have already expressed our opinion upon this subject, and shall not recur to it, except to remark that such secrecy is not observed in regard to Army manoeuvres, and that the long series of operations which began, as it were by accident, during the strained international relations which arose out of the "Penjheh incident" in 1885, have been supremely useful in keeping the navy in evidence before the nation, and incidentally in creating a school of naval thinkers and writers, some of whom with their pens have rendered invaluable service to the State. Perhaps the most instructive feature of the recent manoeuvres will prove to be the mobilization of the Home Fleet, which by its rapidity and smoothness has placed the system of nucleus crews beyond cavil. Those who know the history of naval manoeuvres are aware how, before its introduction, the mobilized "lame ducks" of the Fleet often marred its operations, and revealed a condition of affairs that was far removed from one of preparedness of war.

What has been the value of the manoeuvres themselves the Admiralty will determine. In the strategic operations of war two meth-

was that foolishly described as the "capture of Wick." As a matter of fact, it was no more than the landing of a small party to buy newspapers and produce scattered information. Whether this incident can represent an actual episode of war we will not attempt to determine, but we will hazard the surmise that, with any adequate censorship of Press intelligence, it would prove altogether ineffective. The game of bluff and the spreading of false information can be practiced by both sides and a foreign admiral who relied on news procured in this way would be likely to find himself deceived. It would appear that Sir Francis Bridgeman, commanding the Red or Home Fleet, adopted what may be described as an offensive-defensive attitude, ready to take advantage of developments and that Lord Charles Beresford, on the Blue side, did much the same thing, but without attempting to strike at his adversary's base, or to bring him to action before he had assembled all his reserves. If it be true that the fleet which menaced our coasts never saw its enemy, nor came within a hundred miles of him, the question is likely to be asked if it was attempting in these conditions to gain command of the sea, and, if so, whether success was admitted to be impossible; or, otherwise, what it was hoped to accomplish.

Certainly it could not have been to cover the landing of an invading force.

The inclusive character of naval manoeuvres must certainly, to the taxpayer at least, be their most unsatisfactory feature—

Great Chatham standing with his sword drawn, Was waiting for Sir Richard Strachan, Sir Richard longing to be at 'em Was waiting for the Earl of Chatham.

It is, of course, true that the lessons of naval manoeuvres do not shine on their surface. They are discovered by close analysis and study. But, if the fleet whose function is to defend may legitimately remain on the defensive while ready to attack, that whose business it is to assume the offensive should surely attack. Otherwise the great lessons of manoeuvres will be lost, and a still water will result. Periodic manoeuvres upon a large scale with tactical developments are necessary for the final efficiency of fleets, and great assemblies of ships of war should give officers large experience in the strategic dispositions and tactical handling of fleets. The recent operations will certainly not be without high value, since they will throw light upon the conditions of offensive operations across the North Sea. They will also make known the views of admirals in this connection, the means they must employ, and, in a measure, their qualities for command—all matters of singular importance to the country.

## BROUGHAM AND WELLINGTON

That Lord Brougham did not take long to think is illustrated by an anecdote in a new book of memoirs—"You, my lord," said Wellington, angry with him, "will be remembered, not for having been a great lawyer nor for having given your name to a peculiar style of carriage."

"And your grace," answered Brougham, "will be remembered, not for having gained the battles of Vittoria and Waterloo, but for having given your name to a fashionable kind of boots."

"Oh!" said Wellington, "damn the boots, I forgot 'em."—M. A. P.

William Volen Williams, consulting engineer for the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Powder Co., recently inspected the development on the Independence group of claims, situate on Bear Creek, near the Tulameen. The proposition is a copper-gold one, and has been under bond for two years to individuals prominently connected with the Granby corporation. Mr. Williams, who is conservative in his views, stated that the Independence promises to be a steady shipper as soon as the V. V. & E. railway, now at Hedley, enroute to Vancouver, reaches Bear Creek. The tracks will cross the property. A large tonnage of shipping ore of good grade has been blocked out.

## THE H GARDEN CA

Order Bulbs now Fruits, etc.  
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Delphiniums, Gallia  
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## ROSES UNDER

Great Importa



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## A Guide

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# Bryan Prepares to Put Up Vigorous Fight

At San Francisco the other day Judge Alton B. Parker and ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll, of New York, were the recipients of a Democratic welcome at Walton's Pavilion on Golden Gate avenue. The house was well filled with an audience that displayed its friendly feelings toward the defeated Democratic candidate of 1904 and his friend, who made a reputation for himself by his prosecution of "Jake" Sharp and the band of hoodlums who were detected in their efforts to steal the so-called Broadway railroad franchise.

The hall had been decorated with the national colors for the occasion, and a band of music was in attendance to render enlivening airs throughout the evening between the bursts of oratory. On the platform were many of the veterans of the local Democracy, who were enthusiastic in joining in the applause which was bestowed upon the speakers, and which broke loose when the name of the Democratic standard bearer, William J. Bryan, was mentioned. Parker and Nicoll made the main speakers of the evening, and they devoted the greater part of their talking time to eulogizing the beauties of the State of California as to scenery and climate as they had enjoyed it in an automobile trip from Los Angeles to this city, and to denouncing the principles of the Republican party and the methods of the Roosevelt administration.

Only once was the name of Bryan mentioned in the speech of each, and at the name the audience broke into wild cheers. Judge Parker, who spoke for an hour and a half, did not arrive at Bryan's name until near the end of his remarks, and then, while the audience cheered and the band played "Rally Round the Flag," the banner of the California delegation to the Denver convention, which had been held in reserve, was carried down the aisle and placed in a conspicuous position on the platform.

Judge Parker was introduced by Mayor Taylor, the chairman of the evening, as the man who had, as the Democratic standard-bearer, gone down to dignified defeat in 1904 uncomplainingly, but who was now to the fore as a private in the ranks to do his best in behalf of the Democratic party and to place its nominee in the Presidential chair.

After the cheers had subsided Judge Parker said that it had been the pleasure of his life to see the beauties of the great State of California, of which he had read so much, and to meet her hospitable people. He referred to both Taft and Bryan as men of integrity and honor and as scholars and gentlemen. There were other considerations however, he said, which were to be taken into consideration in the coming election by every citizen. The main one was the condition of the country, owing to the suffering of the people, from which the advantages that had been gained by corporate interests and the men of wealth, the millionaires from Pittsburgh, New York and other places.

They were conditions that had been fostered and which had grown under Republican rule. The administration of the affairs of the country was, under that rule, drifting farther and farther away from the ideals that had been set out and the rules laid down by the fathers of the Republic.

Judge Parker denounced the protective tariff that had been fathered by the growth of present conditions. While the people of the country had been robbed for the protection of the millionaires, the speaker contended that more real damage had been done the country by the loss of principle and the destruction of character. Sharp, shrewd men had seized the opportunities offered to get control of the public utilities of the land, and others had made the statutes so that it was possible for them to do so.

The speaker took occasion to score the Republican party for the manner in which it had always accepted campaign contributions from the corporations. The law fixing a fine of \$5,000 upon offenders was inadequate. There was only one way to punish offenders and that was to put them in jail.

"This will not happen if Taft is elected," said the speaker. "The Republican Congress will not allow it. But if Mr. Bryan is elected—and then the cheering commenced and the banner appeared at the belated mention of Bryan's name.

"If Bryan is elected," continued Parker, "we also hope to have a Democratic Congress." (Cheers.) He prophesied that with such a combination the evils of the country would soon end.

De Lancey Nicoll was well received. He spoke in humorous strain of his travels through the State, compared San Francisco with New York, and eulogized the climate and scenery of the State. He denounced the present Administration for being responsible for the bad condition of the country, and ridiculed Roosevelt's policies as embracing everything that the imagination of man could conjure up. In conclusion Nicoll said that while the Democrats of the East had not always been in accord with those of the West as to platforms and candidates, they were now standing shoulder to shoulder, with all differences buried. He then mentioned Bryan's name, at which there was more cheering.

Ex-Mayor James D. Phelan spoke for about ten minutes, and the meeting adjourned.

On William J. Bryan's attention being called to the latest statement of James W. Van Cleave, president of the Manufacturers' Association, in which Van Cleave for the sec-

ond time within a month sets forth reasons why the business men of the country should not vote for the Democratic candidates, he would not enter into any lengthy statement regarding the matter, but he charged Van Cleave with shifting the discussion to other channels instead of defending what he before said.

"Van Cleave issued a statement appealing to business men to defeat the Democratic ticket on account of the labor planks," said Bryan. "I replied to his appeal. Instead of defending what he said before, he now attempts to shift the discussion to other questions. It will not be necessary to answer now what he says. I

that there is not a vestige of truth in the pretense that any act of Congress or any ruling of any federal court ever forbade a labor union to organize, to ask such wages from employers as the union saw fit to ask, or to make any terms of employment which would be agreeable to both parties."

Van Cleave then asks: "Does not Bryan, as a lawyer and a public man, know that his platform charges are false?"

Van Cleave tells Bryan that the National Association of Manufacturers, like the Courts, has always recognized the rights of the unions to get any terms from employers by amicable agreement, but that the association has always

ful banker for the benefit of the banker who is 'dishonest' and 'reckless?' Can he not see that this scheme would remove all the safeguards which our present laws have raised up against plungers and grafters who have worked their way into the control of many of our banks; that it would immediately and immensely increase the number of such bankers and that it would wreck our whole financial system? Is not Bryan aware that his wildcat banking scheme of 1908 would bring chaos and ruin to the country even quicker and in larger measure than his silver debasement of the currency of 1896 and 1900 would have brought it?"

the committee on credentials and the delegates, as they were the ones who decided the Pennsylvania contest."

A few days ago at Chicago conferences looking to the perfection of detailed plans for the campaign in the Middle West were held by Chairman Norman E. Mack and prominent Democrats.

Former Governor Alexander Dockey and Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri brought to Chairman Mack hopeful predictions of Democratic success in their state. Congressman Clark said:

"Since the Denver convention I have been traveling continuously in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois, and find that the drift is undoubtedly toward William J. Bryan. Missouri will give Bryan 40,000 plurality and the Democrats will elect fifteen out of sixteen congressmen and a Democratic legislature, which will select a successor to Senator William J. Stone, and also the state ticket from governor down."

A fight to swing the Northwestern states into the Democratic column is being outlined by the Democratic national committee, and Chairman Mack is contemplating a trip to the West to rally the leaders of the party along the Pacific Coast to vigorous action. Reports received at Democratic headquarters indicate, the leaders say, that Montana and other states in the mountain region are forming a promising battleground for the Democrats.

John H. Atwood, head of the speakers' bureau, said that he would be prepared to send many well-known speakers into the western territory to wage a lively campaign in every debatable district.

Chairman Mack expects to make his western trip late in September.

## COLONIAL FRUIT SHOW

The Royal Horticultural Society's autumn show of colonial-grown fruit and vegetables will be held on November 26th and 27th next, in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent square, Westminster, London, where the president and council hope for a large show of fruits worthy and representative of those British colonies whose fruits are in season at that time of year, and more especially from the West Indies, Canada, British Columbia and Nova Scotia. During the past few years the November colonial show has been highly successful, and a complete justification of the encouragement so long extended by the society to our colonial fruit industry.

Ever since its foundation in 1804 the society has endeavored to assist the fruit growing resources of British colonies, and to foster their interests in every way. It was the R.H.S. which first sent out the original cuttings and grafts from which the majority of the trees now growing in our Empire all over the world are descended. In the early part of the middle of last century the society propagated wine grapes and other fruits, such as apples, pears and plums, by tens of thousands for gratuitous distribution in the then young colonies, and having thus laid the foundation of the material, it now endeavors, by means of exhibitions to bring the fruits themselves before the public at home, and to indicate the Empire's resourcefulness in fruit and vegetable products, as well as their good qualities, and so to demonstrate the feasibility of the different parts of the Empire mutually to supply not only the home, but their own various markets with an ample supply of fruit and vegetables without the assistance of the foreigner.

The council, who award the medals of the society, after the recommendations of competent and disinterested judges, are particularly anxious to encourage fruit growers. Exhibits may be shown either through the agency of the agents-general in London, or by the shippers, or by the growers themselves. If desired, produce may be sent direct to the society, and it will be stored in the cellars at Vincent square (not cold storage) and staged by the society's officials, but the society cannot undertake to re-pack and return any exhibits. No entrance fee or charge for space is made.

The London Press always display a very favorable interest in these shows, and their reports are details, enumerating the successes gained.

May I ask for your support at the forthcoming show in November next. I shall be happy to send you a schedule, and any further information you may wish for.

Mr. W. Wilks, Vincent square, Westminster, S. W., is secretary of the R.H.S.

A man having extensive mining claims in the gold-field region tells of a "strike" that proved to be of such promise that a goodly sized camp immediately sprang up around it.

The two principal mine owners were, respectively, an Irishman and a Jew; and as a compliment to these leading citizens the camp decided to leave to them the bestowal of a suitable name upon the new community.

There followed many conferences between the two, none of which resulted in an agreement. The Irishman stood out for a name that should suggest his native isle, while the Jew was just as insistent, on his part, for a name that should be suggestive of the chosen people. This deadlock continued so long that the rest of the camp grew restless, and finally insisted that there should be a compromise. So the new camp was called "Tipperusalem."



THEIR MASTER'S VOICE

"Old Dr. Bryan has inaugurated a campaign of phonograph records of his speeches. He is now testing them at his Nebraska farm."—Daily Paper

shall during the present month discuss the questions which he lays special emphasis upon—the tariff question at Des Moines, and the guaranty of bank deposits at Topeka."

Van Cleave's latest statement, which was issued at St. Louis, follows:

"The falsity of the insinuation in the Denver platform that labor unions are outlawed is shown by the fact that their members continue in their regular employments on every working day in the year in every town in the United States. Every member of the Lincoln Typographical Union, at whose banquet he was a guest, on the evening of his formal notification of nomination, could have told Bryan

opposed intimidation and violence which, he says, have sometimes been practiced by some unions.

"Does he personally favor the legalization of the boycott?" Van Cleave asks, and he adds that the country is interested in getting a plain, direct answer from Bryan on this point and in getting it just as quickly as he can give it.

"Speaking of the guaranty fund which the Denver platform urges for the payment of depositors of insolvent national banks, Van Cleave asks:

"Does not Bryan know that this vicious provision would penalize the honest and care-

## Rev. Dr. Horton on Church and War

THE REV. DR. HORTON presided at an afternoon sitting of the Universal Peace Congress, when the first subject for discussion was "The Practical Work of the Churches." The Chairman, in opening, said that every intelligent person who had thought about it would encourage arbitration, but at present, and unfortunately for many centuries, the Christian Church had been only too well content to be on a level with the thought of the world, and had not been eager to be in advance of the general public morality on the subject of peace. They remembered that the Church had often used war to promote her objects. Today it was quite certain that no Church would ever dream of repeating the absurdities of the Crusades, or the greater absurdities of the Albigensian crusade against heresy. But the Church still allowed war; the Church still, in a sense, blessed war, and adopted an attitude on the subject which did not discourage her members from taking part in war or from serving in the Army or in the Navy. The practical question, therefore, which conferences like that had to face was, "What is the duty of the Church in leading the world on the subject of war?"

The Church would, perhaps, do well at the outset of a conference like that to confess that she had not for many centuries attempted in any definite way to lead, but had only been too content to follow. Did Christianity forbid war absolutely? Did the doctrine of non-resistance, which was taught in the Sermon on the Mount, apply to international relations? Should the Christian refuse to serve in the Army and in the Navy? The question they had to face was whether the Church consciously or unconsciously had made a fatal compromise, whether she had allowed the spirit of the world to conquer her upon that most important political question. Was it really her function to bring in the reign of peace by standing aloof from war? When he looked at the Christian

Church in its purity, he said that it should speak out with no uncertain sound on this subject. She had built upon the charter of the Sermon on the Mount. She was committed to ideals which were not immediately to be realized, but which she was perpetually to hold. It was her duty to declare these ideals in no unflattering accents, and, above all, it was her duty never to compromise with the spirit of the world, however plausible that spirit might be. And if that were the function of the Church, he could not help feeling that it was her duty in her corporate capacity, and through the mouthpieces which she chose to express her thought, to declare fully and frankly that war was unchristian, a survival merely of the natural man and of the older order, and that she should entirely withdraw her sanction from war and in making provision for war. She should have the courage to say that as a Church she disapproved of great armaments as much as she disapproved of fighting, and that she believed it was the function of a Christian State, whenever it became really Christian, to act on the mighty principle of peace and love which could conciliate the world, not by being prepared for war, but by frankly not being prepared, and by making it plain that as a country she had decided to suffer rather than to fight or even to contemplate fighting. The Church should have the courage to forbid what was going on in Europe today—the useless, stupid contest in the preparations for war, the piling up of war material, and the preparation of the manhood of the world for fighting. They did not expect Governments to take that action, but they did expect the Church to do it. They could not ask the German Emperor to make that declaration to Europe. But they could ask any one who dared to speak in the name of Jesus Christ to make that declaration, and in His strength and for His sake leave the consequences to Him. As a Church and as Christians it seemed to him that they should

insist on the principle of peace with the same certainty and on the same grounds that they insisted on the principle of not resisting injury. They might be charged with cowardice and with a want of patriotism. It might be that he would be denounced for what he was then saying. But for his part he did not shrink from that denunciation. Let all the world denounce, but let the principle stand—that Jesus really was against war. Let them raise their voices in confidence in the name of Him whom they called the Prince of Peace, but whose high authority they had sometimes used to justify and glorify the profession of the soldier and the preparation for fighting. (Cheers.)

## DRESSING A PRIVATE PRINCESS

Paris recently discovered how much it costs to provide sartorial adornment for a Russian princess when Vincent Florio, one of the most noted of Italian milliners, was called before a civil court by a well-known dressmaker in the Place Vendôme and presented with a bill for \$87,000 for clothes the princess had worn during three seasons. Florio admitted that he owed the dressmaker money, but declined to pay such an exorbitant bill, the details of which were made public in the court room.

There were several ball gowns, the cheapest of which was down for \$400, the prices of the others ranging as high as \$1,000. Stockings were set down at \$50 a pair, a parasol at \$100, and even some buttons of the time of Marie Antoinette were charged at \$400.

The princess during three years was given carte blanche to buy as she chose at this shop, but Florio confessed himself amazed at the size of the bill when it was sent to him. The judge decided that the claim of the dressmaker was exorbitant and knocked off one fifth of the bill or \$18,000.





# A Great Special Sale of Household Necessities Starts Monday

This sale is made possible by a special cash purchase that we made of a big lot of staple goods comprising Sheetings, Cottons, Flannelettes, Pillow Slips, Towels, Blankets and other household necessities from a wholesale house that wanted the money more than they wanted the stock. We will give our customers the benefit of this special buy on Monday and for a few days before showing our Fall stock. Savings on articles of this class are always most welcome, and at the prices at which these goods are marked the savings are exceptionally large on lines that it is always difficult to buy underpriced. On account of these goods being so much below the regular prices, no goods will be charged from this department during this great sale.

## EXTRA SPECIAL

\$1.00 Bleached Tablecloths for 50c  
We have only two hundred of these to sell, two hundred of the best bargains any person ever had a chance to buy. Reg. price \$1.00. Special Sale Price **50c**

## Save Money on Table Damasks

These savings are real and genuine. When you see the goods you will realize that this is no ordinary sale, that the values are exceptional, if not phenomenal.

- TABLE DAMASK, three pieces in the lot, 54 inches wide, unbleached, regular value 40c. Special Sale Price **25c**
- TABLE DAMASK, six pieces in the lot, 63 inches wide, half bleached, regular value 50c. Special Sale Price **35c**
- TABLE DAMASK, seven pieces in the lot, 70 inches wide, unbleached, regular value 75c. Special Sale Price **45c**
- TABLE DAMASK, three pieces in lot, heavy unbleached, 70 inches wide, regular value \$1.00. Special Sale Price **75c**

## Sheetings at Bargain Prices

It is impossible to have too many sheets in the house, especially when you can buy at such prices as these:

- ENGLISH 8-4 SHEETING, 72 inches wide, regular value 45c. Special Sale Price **25c**
- ENGLISH 10-4 SHEETING, 90 inches wide, regular value 50c. Special Sale Price **35c**
- BEST CANADIAN SHEETING, 63 inches wide, suitable for 3-4 beds, regular value 40c. Special Sale Price **25c**
- BEST CANADIAN SHEETING, 72 inches wide, regular value 50c. Special Sale Price **35c**
- BEST CANADIAN SHEETING, 90 inches wide, regular value 50c. Special Sale Price **35c**

## Pillow Cases at Savings

- PILLOW CASES, 40 and 42 inch sizes, hemstitched, regular selling price \$3.00. Special Sale Price, per dozen **\$1.50**
- PILLOW CASES, hemstitched, regular selling price \$4.20. Special Sale Price, per doz. **\$2.00**
- PILLOW CASES, hemstitched, regular selling price \$6.00. Special Sale Price, per doz. **\$3.00**

## Apron Linens Specially Priced

- APRON LINEN, 36 inches wide, special sale price **25c**
- APRON LINEN, 46 inches wide, heavy double warp. Regular value 50c. Special Sale Price **35c**
- APRON LINEN, extra heavy, cable brand, 36 inches wide, regular price 50c. Special Sale Price **35c**

## Linen Huck Towels

- LINEN HUCK TOWELS, excellent quality, hemstitched, regular price \$4.50. Special Sale Price **\$2.40**

## Sheets at Special Prices

- SHEETS, made of an extra good quality plain cotton, full size, extra good value, at the special sale price of, per pair **\$2.00**
- SHEETS, this lot is made of a splendid quality twilled cotton, full size, a fine bargain, at the special price of, per pair **\$2.25**

Cold Lunches at Our Tea Rooms—splendid service, home cooking, pleasant surroundings.

## Flannelettes That Are Aways Below the Regular Price

No news could be more welcome to the thrifty mother than the announcement that she can buy Flannelettes so much below the regular prices. Figure out for yourself what a saving it will be in buying material enough for undergarments and night dresses for the entire family and buying at these prices now. Later on, if you wait until they are needed, and they are sure to be needed, you will have to pay much more.

1,420 YARDS OF FLANNELETTE. This lot is both in plain and fancy stripes, a very nice soft quality, good weight and good width. This lot will not last long, so promptness will be necessary if you desire any of this lot flannelette at the special sale price of **63c**

### White Flannelettes

- 600 YARDS WHITE FLANNELETTE, that would sell regularly at 12 1/2c. Special sale price **8c**
- 1,500 YARDS WHITE FLANNELETTE, that would sell regularly at 15c. Special Sale Price **10c**
- 3,180 YARDS WHITE FLANNELETTE, that would sell regularly at 20c. Special Sale Price **12 1/2c**

### Striped Flannelettes

- 600 YARDS STRIPED FLANNELETTE, that would sell regularly at 15c. Special Sale Price **10c**
- 900 YARDS STRIPED FLANNELETTE, that would sell regularly at 20c. Special Sale Price **12 1/2c**
- 400 YARDS FANCY FLANNELETTE, fine English make, regular price 20c. Special Sale Price **15c**

## These Are Not the Only Bargains

Don't make the mistake of thinking that all the bargains we have are mentioned here, we can only crowd a small portion of them into this advertisement, but these give a small idea of the magnificent economies that this sale makes possible.

## Some of the Blanket Bargains Offered

These Blanket Bargains are most timely. Only a few days or a few weeks at the outside, and blankets will be a necessity on the bed. For genuine comfort what can beat a fine soft all-wool blanket, and for the people who do not like the wool ones, we have the flannelette ones, soft and warm, much more comfortable for cool weather than sheets and all at great savings during this sale, which will no doubt be taken full advantage of by all having blankets to buy for the coming cool weather.

### White Wool Blankets

- WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, the kind that would sell at \$3.50. Special Sale Price **\$2.25**
- WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, that would sell regularly at \$4.75. Special Sale Price **\$3.50**
- WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, size 60 x 80, sell regularly at \$5.50. Special Sale Price **\$4.90**
- WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, size 64 x 84, sell regularly at \$6.75. Special Sale Price **\$5.45**
- WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, size 68 x 86, sell regularly at \$7.00. Special Sale Price **\$5.90**

### Canadian Grey Blankets

- GREY BLANKETS, that would sell regularly at \$2.75. Special Sale Price **\$1.90**
- GREY BLANKETS, that would sell regularly at \$3.25. Special Sale Price **\$2.25**
- GREY BLANKETS, that would sell regularly at \$4.50. Special Sale Price **\$3.00**

### Fine English Blankets

- WHITE ENGLISH BLANKETS, size 60 x 80, sell regularly at \$7.50. Special Sale Price **\$5.75**
- WHITE ENGLISH BLANKETS, size 62 x 82, sell regularly at \$9.75. Special Sale Price **\$7.50**
- WHITE ENGLISH BLANKETS, size 64 x 84, sell regularly at \$11.50. Special Sale Price **\$8.50**
- WHITE ENGLISH BLANKETS, size 64 x 84, sell regularly at \$13.50. Special Sale Price **\$10.50**
- WHITE ENGLISH BLANKETS, size 68 x 90, sell regularly at \$15.00. Special Sale Price **\$11.50**

### White Flannelette Blankets

- WHITE FLANNELETTE BLANKETS, 10-4 size, 60 inches wide, regular price \$1.25. Special Sale Price **75c**
- WHITE FLANNELETTE BLANKETS, 11-4 size, 68 inches wide, regular \$1.50. Special Sale Price **\$1.20**
- WHITE FLANNELETTE BLANKETS, 12-4 size, 74 inches wide, regular \$1.75. Special Sale Price **\$1.45**

## EXTRA SPECIAL

\$6.75 Eiderdown Quilts for \$3.50  
This is a wonderful bargain, only sixteen in the lot, but what they lack in quantity they make up in quality. Regular price \$6.75. Special sale price **\$3.50**

## Quilts at Big Reductions

These reductions embrace many different makes of quilts, and the savings are very substantial, making it well worth your while to buy now.

### White Marcella Quilts

- WHITE MARCELLA QUILTS, 10-4 size, regular selling price \$2.25. Special Sale Price **\$1.50**
- WHITE MARCELLA QUILTS, 11-4 size, regular selling price \$2.50. Special Sale Price **\$1.75**
- WHITE MARCELLA QUILTS, 11-4 size, regular selling price \$3.75. Special Sale Price **\$2.50**

### Satin Finished Quilts

- SATIN FINISHED QUILTS, 10-4 size, sell regularly at \$3.75. Special Sale Price **\$2.75**
- SATIN FINISHED QUILTS, 11-4 size, sell regularly at \$4.00. Special Sale Price **\$3.00**
- SATIN FINISHED QUILTS, 12-4 size, sell regularly at \$4.75. Special Sale Price **\$3.75**
- SATIN FINISHED QUILTS, 12-4 size, sell regularly at \$6.75. Special Sale Price **\$5.00**

### Honeycomb Quilts

- HONEYCOMB QUILTS, 10-4 size, that would sell regularly at \$2.25. Special Sale Price **\$1.75**
- HONEYCOMB QUILTS, 11-4 size, would sell regularly at \$3.00. Special Sale Price **\$2.00**
- HONEYCOMB QUILTS, 11-4 size, would sell regularly at \$3.25. Special Sale Price **\$2.25**
- HONEYCOMB QUILTS, 11-4 size, would sell regularly at \$4.50. Special Sale Price **\$3.00**
- HONEYCOMB QUILTS, 12-4 size, would sell regularly at \$4.00. Special Sale Price **\$2.75**

- CANADIAN QUILTS, large size, regular value \$1.75. Special Sale Price **\$1.45**
- BLUE AND WHITE AND RED AND WHITE QUILTS for hospital use. Special Sale Price **\$1.00**
- HONEYCOMB QUILTS, 12-4 size, would sell regularly at \$6.00. Special Sale Price **\$4.00**

## These Are Two Extra Good Specials

- 25c White Madapolane for 12 1/2c
- WHITE MADAPOLAM, a beautifully fine soft quality that we sell regularly at 25c. Special Sale Price **12 1/2c**
- 20c White Checked Muslin for 12 1/2c
- WHITE CHECKED MUSLIN. This is an extra good bargain on a very staple article. Regular price 20c. Special Sale Price **12 1/2c**

## It Would be Well to Remember

That every day sees additions to our assortment of Women's Costumes and Coats for Fall. We have already sold quite a quantity of fall suits, and every express brings us a new lot. The attractiveness of the styles, combined with the moderation of prices, tends to make this season's costume very popular. We also have a nice showing of coats, both for early fall and winter wear.

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Afternoon Tea and Delicious Ice Cream at Our New Tea and Rest Rooms

VOL. L. NO. 176

## WHEAT HARVEST ESTIMATE

Conservative Judges Total at Under Millions

GRADE IS GENERAL

Prairies Have New in Overplus of Laborers

Winnipeg, Aug. 26.—Wheat harvest estimates are being made in the United States, some of the figures as low as 100 million bushels, and others as high as 150 million. It is the point of view and not the extent of the crop that is the important factor. The local areas only have to be considered, but the total harvest is a different story.

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