

SURVIVORS TELL OF SHIPWRECK

How Lady Passengers Lost Their Lives When Spokane Was Beached at Plummer Bay

INDIGNATION MEETING IS HELD AT SEATTLE

Rescued Brought to Port by Admiral Sampson Severely Censure Crew of Excursion Vessel

SEATTLE, July 1.—The survivors of the wreck of the Alaska excursion ship, Spokane, which struck the west shore of Seymour Narrows, and was beached in Plummer bay just north of the narrow, late on Thursday night, were brought to Seattle today on the steamship Admiral Sampson, which carried also the bodies of Mrs. Gardner F. Williams of Washington, D. C., and Oakland, Cal., and Mrs. J. Strauss of Philadelphia. Mrs. Williams was found drowned in the ladies' toilet room of the Spokane, after the other passengers had been taken to shore. Evidently she had fainted and was unconscious when the boat struck into the water. Mrs. Strauss leaped into the water, was picked up and taken to shore, and died from heart failure, following the shock and exposure.

RAPID FLIGHTS IN AIR CONTEST

American Aviator Wins International Cup in English Meet with Speed of Seventy-Seven Miles an Hour

LONDON, July 1.—The representative of the United States, today won the international aviation cup. He covered the course, approximately 84 miles, in 71 minutes, 48 3/5 seconds, an average of 77 miles an hour. Alfred Leblanc, of France, was second, with an average of 75 miles. Edward Nieuport, of France, was third, with an average of a trifle under 75 miles, while Alex Ostvick, of England, the only other aviator to complete the course, took 108 minutes, averaging about 71 1/3 miles.

SHOT PROVES FATAL

General in Vancouver Shocked in a Tragedy—Victim Died from Wound of Blood

VANCOUVER, July 1.—During a quarrel at a check at Hastings Beach, late Thursday night, a man named Taylor, who has made frequent appearances in the police court on charges of drunkenness, shot a companion named McQuibben in the leg. McQuibben died from a wound in the leg. Taylor, according to information from the police, became violent, and the half-breed woman and her companion ran off. The quarrel then started, with fatal result.

CHILDREN CRY FROM HUNGER

Shipping Strike Takes on Serious Aspect in Northern English Port—Food is Scarce in Hull

HULL, Eng., July 1.—Hunger is seriously aggravating the shipping strike situation, and the piteous appeals of women and children for food would have precipitated before now something akin to anarchy but for the masses of police that have been sent here from London and other cities.

MANY POLICE NEEDED TO KEEP ORDER

Threat of Sympathetic Strike on Part of Transport Workers Further Complicates the Situation

LONDON, July 1.—Hunger is seriously aggravating the shipping strike situation, and the piteous appeals of women and children for food would have precipitated before now something akin to anarchy but for the masses of police that have been sent here from London and other cities.

NEW SET OF PEERS MAY BE CREATED

Report That Government Will Hold to its Course Regardless of Circumstances—Home Rule in Prospect

LONDON, July 1.—Politicians have forged to the front again with surprising suddenness. After the truce during the coronation season, the case of the government versus the peerage seems about to reach an acute stage. The radical newspapers assert that the cabinet, after careful deliberation, has finally decided to take drastic and final action if the Lords persist in mutilating the veto bill with amendments.

GERMANY TAKES DIRECT ACTION

Gunboat Sent to Morocco Port and Detachment Landed—France Astonished at Violation of Algieras Pact

BERLIN, July 1.—Germany has finally taken direct action in Morocco and ordered the gunboat Panther to Agadir, the most southern point of Morocco, 23 miles southeast of Casablanca.

POSSES SEARCH FOR ROBBERS

Unsuccessful Hunt for Bandits Who Held up Pennsylvania Railroad Train in Outskirts of Erie

ERIE, Pa., July 1.—Posses that have been scouring the country in search of the robbers, who last night attempted to rob train No. 41 on the Philadelphia and Erie branch of the Pennsylvania line, began to return tonight, and all but the railroad detectives have practically given up the search.

ONE OF BAND SAID TO BE WOUNDED

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Rep. Humphreys, of Washington, has reintroduced his bill looking to the promotion of the American merchant marine in foreign trade.

STAMFORD BRIDGE COMPETITIONS

Amateur Athletes from Various Countries Meet in Contests for British Association Championships

LONDON, July 1.—The best athletes in the United Kingdom, strong delegations from Canada and Australia, and a few Americans and continental competitors in the amateur athletic association championships at Stamford Bridge today. Weather conditions were excellent, but results were disappointing.

CANADIANS WIN IN SOME EVENTS

LONDON, July 1.—The best athletes in the United Kingdom, strong delegations from Canada and Australia, and a few Americans and continental competitors in the amateur athletic association championships at Stamford Bridge today.

WELL RECEIVED IN SASKATCHEWAN

Mr. Borden Meets Farmers of Central Prairie Province and Speaks to them with Directness

SASKATCHEWAN, July 1.—Breakfast was proceeding today when R. L. Borden's special reached here. He was given a hearty reception, and was immediately escorted to the fire hall, where a public meeting took place.

LIBERAL WAR AGAINST LORDS

Political Battle Renewed With Remarkable Suddenness After Truce Arising From Coronation Celebration

LONDON, July 1.—Politicians have forged to the front again with surprising suddenness. After the truce during the coronation season, the case of the government versus the peerage seems about to reach an acute stage.

NEW YORK APACHES

Five Young Men Jump from Flatbed, Carry Off Young Woman and Shoot Her Companion

NEW YORK, July 1.—Five young men believed to have been members of a notorious West End gang, jumped from a flatbed in Central park late last night, ran through the shrubbery to a bench, shot a young man there, and carried off the young woman who was with him.

EARTH SHAKEN IN CALIFORNIA

Sharpest Shock Since Fatality of 1906—Sends Inhabitants of Bay City Panic-Stricken into Streets

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

DIRECTION DIFFERENT FROM USUAL TREMORS

Follows Line Crossing that of Portola Fault—Cities Outside of San Francisco Suffer Little Damage

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

SHARP SHOCK

San Francisco, July 1.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today.

GALA EVENT AT COWICHAN BAY

Annual Regatta Attracts Many Entries, Large Concourse of Spectators and is Thoroughly Enjoyed

Not even rain can mar the beauty of the annual regatta in Cowichan Bay. Yesterday's racing was admirable, despite the damp and depression. It opened in weather that was dull, but warm, despite a fairly strong breeze that was splendid for sailing. Cowichan Bay was "en fête" the harbor wharf being alive with flags. Apart from the rain, which did not start to come down till after luncheon about 2 o'clock, the scene was as gay as it was beautiful. All the Duncan and Cowichan four hundred was there, and the Chamber brought another four hundred from Victoria. Craft of all kinds dotted the bay.

Sailing dinghies and motor launches matched their respective grace and speed, while an aristocracy of private yachts and motor boats from all parts of the Pacific Coast were special objects of admiration. The race course was an equilateral triangle, the points of which were marked by buoys off Cowichan Wharf, Rock Dries at the mouth of Genoa Bay, and off the earth cliffs near Parry's. The big sailing race of the day took a larger triangular course extending past Parry's to Jones Bay, opposite Sansum Narrows. The starting point and winning post alike were between the wharf and H.M.S. Albatross.

A record crowd watched an excellent day's racing with the keenest enjoyment, the management reflecting the greatest credit on all concerned. Special praise, however, must be given to the indefatigable and popular secretary, Mr. Arthur Laffin. In addition to his ordinary duties, seemed to combine the duties of treasurer, clerk of the course, starter, and peripatetic guide, counselor and friend to all with a grievance or without a programme.

Troquois Heroes
A novel and pleasing feature of the regatta was the presentation of a wharf of an honorarium of fifty dollars each to the three Indians whose courage was the means of saving lives during the wreck of the Iroquois. The three Indians honored by the Government in this way are known as "Cowichan Bob," "Doughnut Charlie," and "William Jack," all of Cowichan. The presentation was made on behalf of the Provincial Government by Mr. F. H. Maitland-Douglass, Agent at Duncan, who is president of the regatta. In making the presentation, Mr. Maitland-Douglass, interpreted by Chief Louis Underwood, made a telling speech, expressing the thanks and pride felt by the Government and people of British Columbia at the heroism displayed by these Indians in saving lives at the imminent risk of their own lives on the occasion of the wreck of the Iroquois in April, 1907, off Sidney. He (Mr. Maitland-Douglass) had known them for twenty-five years, and was especially proud to think they came forward as they did with a courage and heroism which would be a noble example for generations to come. His remarks were punctuated by loud applause, and three ringing cheers were given for the three brave Indians.

After the Government presentation of \$50 to each man, Mr. J. Critchley, J.P., supported by a delegation consisting of Councillors Alec Macdonald and Chris Moses, presented the three Cowichan heroes with \$75.50 subscribed voluntarily from citizens of North Saanich, in recognition of the heroism displayed on the memorable occasion of the recent disaster. In the course of his speech, Councillor Critchley, J.P., read the following letter from the President of the Executive Council of the Government of British Columbia, Hon. A. E. McPhillips, K.C.:
Dear Mr. Critchley:—

Following my personal thanks to the Indians, who so nobly and bravely saved life at the time of the Iroquois disaster, and on that occasion Barney worked over her a full week "making medicine" before he could convince himself that his dispensary was not quite powerful enough to bring her back. He then convened a convocation of the lesser Medicine Men from all the villages of the Upper Skeena. The wife was so dead, however, for even their united influence to do her good or evil. She had died true to the superstitious beliefs of her people and fully confident in the unlimited power of her spouse. Barney himself was eighty years of age at the time of his death, which is attributed to consumption. He died at the home of John Muldoon, his brother-in-law, and professed conversion to the Christian faith just prior to his death. He was a devoted Christian, and under the auspices of the Church of England, after the usual native mourning ceremonies at the council house. The body, after the church services, was conveyed to the native cemetery, the cortege being preceded by the Indian band, playing the funeral march, and all followed from twenty miles off following their dead leader to his last resting place.

Murdered by Moros
MANILA, June 23.—Four Americans have been murdered by Moros in Mindanao, one of the largest of the Philippine Islands. Prospector named Oyer and Verzeboos were murdered near Carr Overton. A plantation owner named McGill was killed by robbers in Panamat, while Private Michaels of the Twenty-first Infantry was killed at Parang. He was stabbed seven times while in sight of his comrades.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Duncan and daughter have returned to Merritt, after a pleasant visit here.

STEAMER SUNK IN ST. LAWRENCE

Vessel of Quebec Coasting Line Sent to Bottom in Few Minutes by Collision with Sister Boat

QUEBEC, June 23.—The steamer Aranmore, a few miles below Murray Bay, in a dense fog early this morning, ran down and sank the steamer Genoa. Both boats were owned by the same firm, Messrs. Brothe, of this city. Those on board the Genoa report that they saw nothing, even from the deck, of the other ship until the shock occurred. The Aranmore struck the Genoa on the starboard side, causing her to swing around, and then, after the shock, struck her again on the port side. The General Wolfe sank in 35 minutes, and lies in 30 fathoms of water. She carried down a valuable cargo, part of it two or three hundred cases of salmon destined for the United States, especially bought for the Fourth of July market. Both the ship and her cargo are insured. Immediately after the shock, both vessels launched their lifeboats, and all the passengers and crew were rescued and brought up to town this morning by the Aranmore, which was on her way down the coast. Among them were seven nuns. Some of these were rescued with difficulty.

Results
10:30—Columbia River sail boats: 1, Theodora; 2, Saanich.
10:45—Men's double sculls (day coxswain) for challenge cup (holders, Brenton and Douglas): 1, Messrs. Kingston and Wood; 2, Messrs. Brenton and Douglas.
11:00—Men's race in 10 ft. dinghies, for prizes presented by Mr. Turfner: 1, Sheddon; 2, Saanich.
11:15—Dinghy sailing race, A, for challenge cup: 1, Mr. J. E. Stillwell's Hyack.
11:45—Sailing Dinghy race, B, the Arthur Lane Challenge Plate: 1, Mr. C. E. Stillwell's Hyack.
1:15—Indian boy single paddle canoe: 1, Bert Underwood.
1:45—Long distance sailing race, R.V.Y.C. rules: 1, Mr. McAdam, Everett; 2, Mr. Govey; 3, Messrs. Kale Bros. Royal Vancouver Y.C. Spirit.

At end of first leg, the Genevieve led the Spirit by 3 minutes, crossing the line at the end some 12 1/2 minutes ahead. Distance, 7.9 nautical miles. The second leg started.
1:50—Ten-oar cutter race: 1, H.M.S. Albatross; 2, H.M.S. Shearwater.
2:00—Indian single paddle canoe: 1, Felix Jack; 2, Sammy.
2:15—Motor boat race, amateurs only: 1, Mr. A. W. Parry.
Motor dinghy tender race, for cup: 1, Mr. Langley, Vancouver.
2:30—Grand war canoe race, for Indian canoes of 12 men: 1, South Saanich; 2, North Saanich; 3, Clemens. The latter two were Quamichan and Quamichan also competed.
3:30—Indian double paddle canoe: 1, Peter Tom and partner; 2, Isaac Bill and partner, both of Saanich. Close and exciting finish.
The results of the log rolling, greasy pole and mop fight are not available.

SURVIVORS TELL OF SHIPWRECK

(Continued from Page 1.)
Yale, was chosen to preside and George H. Kink, paying teller of the Denver National Bank, was made secretary. For more than an hour the passengers related their experiences, some censuring the crew of the Spokane in severe language.

"Bungled Business"
"The management of the crew and the method of handling the passengers ashore from the Spokane at Plummer Bay was the most bungled piece of business I have ever seen," said C. E. Pear-sall, of Eureka, Cal.
"I was standing on deck when I saw we were making for the rocks and I had time to tell my wife in her state-ment to go. A number of other crew members were going to hit. I saw two sailors trying to launch a lifeboat and leave it hanging from one davit. 'As far as I was able to ascertain there were no seamen to help the women passengers into the boats. Boats were lowered from their davits, and the male passengers did the work, including the women. The plugs in two of the lifeboats were nowhere to be found, and they put out with water rising."

Otto Ining Wise offered a resolution commending the management of the Spokane by Captain J. E. Guptill. The resolution met with vigorous protest and was not put to a vote.

BARNEY SHAWNAUS

Big Medicine Chief of the Kootenai Indians is No More
There is mourning along the Upper Skeena, and in Hazelton and the country thereabouts grief and desolation fill the souls of the native inhabitants.

For Barney Shawnaus is dead! Barney Shawnaus was not of Irish M. Butler, of St. Louis, springing to his feet. "The conduct of the crew after the smash was execrable. There was no sign of order, no one gave any orders and the officers were responsible for the actions of the men."

The crew gave us no notice to get up and leave our staterooms after the accident," added David He. "I cannot subscribe to the resolution."

Mr. Wise withdrew his motion and Miss Georgina Dow, of New York, took the chair.
"There were two life preservers in our cabin," she said, "and it was with the utmost difficulty that one was found for my mother. There were no members of the crew to tell us what to do. A number of women and myables were thrown into a lifeboat with no one to row it ashore."

Capital Boat
"Another woman and I started alone to propel the boat when several stokers jumped from the deck into the water and seized it. You cannot imagine the confusion in the boat. I was troubled water. All the women wore heavy coats and it was with difficulty that we were pulled aboard another lifeboat."

Professor Farnum yielded the chair to tell what he knew of the alleged incompetency of the crew. "The situation was somewhat mixed to say the least. There was no leadership by officers or crew with the exception of several waters and the steward."

"It was criminal blundering," said Harry Manhelm, of Oakland, Cal., in telling his version of the actions of the crew at the crisis when the Spokane ran aground on the shelf of rock at Plummer Bay. "The lifeboats were crowded to capacity with no one to man them. In one case there were two lifeboats with a Spokane seaman in each and no passengers. I shouted to them to come closer and take the women aboard. A sailor at my elbow answered by commanding: 'Don't anyone give orders.' Yet the passengers themselves are forced to look to their own salvation."

BUSH FIRES ACT

Minor Judges Have Not Power to suspend Sentence Without Concurrence of Attorney-General
A recent case in one of the smaller towns of Kootenay wherein a person convicted of a violation of the Bush Fires Act—in having utilized fire in land clearing without first securing the necessary permit in this behalf—pleaded ignorance of the law and escaped, upon conviction, with a warning from the bench, may be taken as an object

B. C. DIAMONDS

Discoverer of Gems at Ollivine Mountain is Again Visiting Vancouver

Charles Cassell, Dominion Geologist, is again visiting the Tulumee diamond field. It was he who discovered the diamonds in the chromite which he had taken from Ollivine Mountain to be analyzed at the Government laboratory, Ottawa. Mr. Cassell, accompanied by Professor J. A. G. Reade, of the Kingston mining school, will spend about ten days in the section making further investigation into the existence of diamonds.
It is believed that diamonds will be found, if at all, in commercial quantities in the Tulumee places, for diamond mining in rock is practically impossible, owing to the expensive process and the liability to breakage of the gem when released from its compressed home.

The conditions at Ollivine Mountain are similar to those of Arkansas, where diamond mining on a small scale has been carried on. There is also a likelihood of diamonds in the Blue clay of South Africa, in that the blue clay of that section is the time-evolved production of the original blue serpentine rock so common in the Tulumee section. When the Tulumee serpentine has aged sufficiently it will be a blue clay; then diamond mining will be profitable there as in South Africa.

Mr. Cassell has submitted his report on the Tulumee diamond field to the Minister of Mines and sooner or later a decision will be printed for distribution. It will be anticipated with much interest by many claim owners and prospectors.

DEMAND FOR STRAWBERRIES IS GOOD—B. C. SHIPMENTS LIGHT WITH QUALITY ONLY FAIR

Telegraphing yesterday from Regina, the market commissioner for British Columbia now investigating fruit conditions in the prairie provinces—probably later will be printed.
"Demand good during the past week for strawberries. A carload of Hood River cleaned up at \$4.50. Receipts of British Columbia strawberries light, and quality and condition only fair, some shipments show shrinkage. Sold at \$3.00 to \$4.50. Berries will be greatly demanded this week for preserving, Washington cherries now arriving. Sellings at fair prices; demand good."

The Carman of the Cunard line, and the American liner St. Louis, manned by crews composed of scratch men sailed from Liverpool today. The Empress of Britain, of the C. P. R., which carries Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Canadian coronation troops, expected to get away tonight from Liverpool, with the Allan liner Cathagenian, with the Newfoundland naval coronation contingent, sailed with a full crew.

The Lusitania was unable to get out of the St. Lawrence dock, because of the strike of tugboat men, who say they were intimidated by other strikers. The Lusitania must get into the river tomorrow or adverse tides will lay her to bed for a week. The strike has affected shipping, which the country depends largely for provisions. The price of corn, flour and other products has advanced at many seaports, though although London has not suffered severely. Apprehensions are being expressed of a shortage to bring distress.

Today the strike spread to several of the smaller ports. Several of the large ships which managed to pull out from England carried cargoes brought here which they were unable to unload.

WILLOUGHBY CREEK

Government Receives No Information of Reported Rich Placer Strike
The widely heralded placer strike on Willoughby Creek, in the Upper Naas country, appears from latest and most reliable reports to be very much of the flimsy and undependable stuff that dreams are made of. No work has been received at the Provincial Department of Mines in the least corroborative of the gleaming accounts of big pans and gold nuggets to be won for the walking off them.

On the contrary, investigations instituted by the citizens of Stewart have resulted in the application of a license to Stewart in the winter of 1907. The editor in the seventies used to write a thrilling, boiling, thunder-decided cold douche to the new mining fields. Jack Divine, an experienced placer miner whom the business men of Stewart are in to the Willoughby Creek country to investigate and report the exact facts as to the reported rich strike, has just returned

INCREASED COST OF ELECTRICAL POWER

Manager of Granby Company Files Protest and Asks Provincial Government to Intervene

Material increases in the charges made for electrical power to the smelters of the Kootenay and Boundary districts by the West Kootenay Light & Power Co. and other electrical enterprises not subsidiary to that company or all events, contrary to the terms of a contract entered into by Lorne A. Campbell, the manager of that corporation, he has announced, to come into effect from the 15th proximo.

The increases are so great that the smelter operators declare that the reduction costs will be swelled to such an extent that the conduct of the smelting business at a fair profit will be rendered extremely problematical, while the smelters are characterized as beyond reason.

Manager Sylvester, of the Granby Company, who is now in Victoria, has in consequence led the way in filing yesterday morning, with the Provincial Secretary a petition of protest, the intervention of the Executive being implored. Precisely what powers of control are enjoyed by the Government under the several private charters of fact or under the Water Act of British Columbia are matters of course, communicated with Mr. Campbell, who is at present in Montreal, asking that no steps be taken to—has had been threatened—cut off the supply of power to the smelters, pending adjustment of the new price scale, until matters involved shall have been considered by the Executive with all parties concerned.

The inauguration of the new price scale is incidental to the termination of this month of the contract heretofore existing between the Granby smelter and the power company, the latter of which has served peremptory notice that unless a tendered new contract for the supply of power should be concluded by the 13th July, the smelter in consequence being possibly compelled to shut down, with heavy loss and the throwing out of employment of several thousand men in the smelting industry. The new rates demanded are said to represent an advance of forty per cent on present prices at the prevailing quantities, while the sliding scale proposed is so contradictory to the usual practice, in that the rate is increased as additional power is required until use of the maximum would increase the price by seventy-five per cent over the scale heretofore obtaining.

The contract of the E.C. Copper Co.'s smelter and the Trail smelter are also presumably affected similarly, although the former has still a year to run, and the situation therefore with respect to these smelters is not one of such emergency as that of the Granby. Officials of the latter corporation assert that the acceptance of the new scale would necessarily increase their production costs annually by no less a sum than \$75,000.

NEW YORK FRONTS

LONDON, June 23.—Extensive frauds against the government through the under-valuation of importations of laces from Syria, have been disclosed in proceedings before the board of trade and the general appraisers. The undervaluations are declared to have caused the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in the treasury department within the last ten years.

UNIQUE LAWSUIT

An appeal in an action at law province will, it is expected, be heard in this city shortly, the appellant being a Slavic resident of Prince Rupert called Guruvich. The appeal is taken from a decision of his honor Judge Young, dismissing with costs the suit of Guruvich vs. Tom Maslem. Guruvich's complaint was that some little time ago he had brought his niece out from Austria. For the defendant, her husband, Mrs. Maslem, testified that she was not equal matrimonial chances in Austria. Competition in the marriage market was less keen in Prince Rupert, and the plaintiff contended that his five months Mrs. Maslem spent at the home of Prince Rupert were really in the nature of a holiday, and that under the circumstances Maslem should refund the money expended by him (Guruvich) in paying for the lady's passage out from Austria. For the defendant, her husband, Mrs. Maslem testified that from ten to twenty men boarded at Guruvich's and her so-called holiday was spent in making beds, sweeping floors, washing clothes, washing dishes, doing the cooking, waiting on table, looking after the children, and in her spare time, doing the mending for the family. Judge Young in dismissing the case hazarded the opinion that the plaintiff had probably a fair equivalent for the money advanced.

WATERWAYS BILL DEFERRED

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 30.—The waterways bill which was passed by the Illinois senate failed today to receive in the House the two-thirds favorable vote necessary to advancement to second reading and was referred to the waterways committee by Speaker Adkins. The waterways leaders are planning a fight to expunge from the journal a light reference to the continuance of Wednesday's session beyond the hour of midnight.

CHILDREN CRY FROM HUNGER

Strike Leader, Informed a Mass Meeting of Strikers that the Dispute would be Completely Settled by Monday or Tuesday

At Various Ports
LONDON, July 1.—The shipping situation has improved somewhat in the last 24 hours, although conditions approaching chaos prevail at all ports. The shipowners have increased wages all along the line. Many have met the men's demands of increased wages and recognition of the stevedores' union, and everyone is looking forward to several important conferences on Monday which may settle the strike.

The Carman of the Cunard line, and the American liner St. Louis, manned by crews composed of scratch men sailed from Liverpool today. The Empress of Britain, of the C. P. R., which carries Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Canadian coronation troops, expected to get away tonight from Liverpool, with the Allan liner Cathagenian, with the Newfoundland naval coronation contingent, sailed with a full crew.

The Lusitania was unable to get out of the St. Lawrence dock, because of the strike of tugboat men, who say they were intimidated by other strikers. The Lusitania must get into the river tomorrow or adverse tides will lay her to bed for a week. The strike has affected shipping, which the country depends largely for provisions. The price of corn, flour and other products has advanced at many seaports, though although London has not suffered severely. Apprehensions are being expressed of a shortage to bring distress.

Today the strike spread to several of the smaller ports. Several of the large ships which managed to pull out from England carried cargoes brought here which they were unable to unload.

QUARTZ MINING CLAIMS

His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council has ordered that the regulations for the disposal of quartz mining claims established by order-in-council of the 18th August, 1908, with the restriction of a subsequent order-in-council of the 17th February, 1909, extending such regulations to the reserves set apart for the Dominion Forest Reserve Act, be extended, and made applicable to lands within forest reserves and parks established by the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act, of 1911, with the exception of Elk park, within the Cooking lake forest reserve, and the Buffalo park reserve in the province of Alberta.

Whereas, under the provisions of the Forest Reserves and Parks Act, 1911, all regulations with respect to the Canadian national parks have been rescinded, his Excellency-in-Council has been pleased to order that the regulations provided for in the following order-in-council shall be re-established and made to apply to all Dominion parks proclaimed under the Forest Reserves and Parks Act:
1. The regulations of the national parks of Canada, approved 21st June, 1909.
2. Amendments to the above regulations approved September 26, 1910.
3. Regulations for the use of motor vehicles in the Rocky Mountain park, approved April 8, 1911.
4. Regulations for the management and control of the Dominion government water and sewer systems and of plumbing and sanitation at Banff, approved June 22d, 1908.
5. Amendments for the above water, sewer and plumbing regulations approved March 10, 1909.
6. Regulations for the administration of timber within the Rocky Mountains, Yoho and Glacier parks, approved May 21, 1906.
7. Amendments to the above timber regulations approved February 15, 1911.
8. His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council has also ordered that the regulations established on the 30th April, 1910, for the leasing of Dominion lands for coal mining purposes, with the restrictions of the subsequent order-in-council of February 28, 1911 shall be extended and made applicable to lands within forest reserves and parks established by the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act of this year with the Buffalo park reserve. A similar order-in-council has just been passed with reference to the leasing and use of lands containing limestone, granite, slate, marble, gypsum, marl, gravel, sand or building stone. No lease for quarrying purposes shall be granted without the approval of the superintendent of the park or unless he is satisfied that the granting of such lease will not mar the beauty or the utility of the park or unduly interfere with the purposes for which it is established.

FRUIT CONDITIONS IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Telegraphing yesterday from Regina, the market commissioner for British Columbia now investigating fruit conditions in the prairie provinces—probably later will be printed.
"Demand good during the past week for strawberries. A carload of Hood River cleaned up at \$4.50. Receipts of British Columbia strawberries light, and quality and condition only fair, some shipments show shrinkage. Sold at \$3.00 to \$4.50. Berries will be greatly demanded this week for preserving, Washington cherries now arriving. Sellings at fair prices; demand good."

CHILDREN CRY FROM HUNGER

At Various Ports
LONDON, July 1.—The shipping situation has improved somewhat in the last 24 hours, although conditions approaching chaos prevail at all ports. The shipowners have increased wages all along the line. Many have met the men's demands of increased wages and recognition of the stevedores' union, and everyone is looking forward to several important conferences on Monday which may settle the strike.

The Carman of the Cunard line, and the American liner St. Louis, manned by crews composed of scratch men sailed from Liverpool today. The Empress of Britain, of the C. P. R., which carries Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Canadian coronation troops, expected to get away tonight from Liverpool, with the Allan liner Cathagenian, with the Newfoundland naval coronation contingent, sailed with a full crew.

The Lusitania was unable to get out of the St. Lawrence dock, because of the strike of tugboat men, who say they were intimidated by other strikers. The Lusitania must get into the river tomorrow or adverse tides will lay her to bed for a week. The strike has affected shipping, which the country depends largely for provisions. The price of corn, flour and other products has advanced at many seaports, though although London has not suffered severely. Apprehensions are being expressed of a shortage to bring distress.

Today the strike spread to several of the smaller ports. Several of the large ships which managed to pull out from England carried cargoes brought here which they were unable to unload.

WILLOUGHBY CREEK

Government Receives No Information of Reported Rich Placer Strike
The widely heralded placer strike on Willoughby Creek, in the Upper Naas country, appears from latest and most reliable reports to be very much of the flimsy and undependable stuff that dreams are made of. No work has been received at the Provincial Department of Mines in the least corroborative of the gleaming accounts of big pans and gold nuggets to be won for the walking off them.

On the contrary, investigations instituted by the citizens of Stewart have resulted in the application of a license to Stewart in the winter of 1907. The editor in the seventies used to write a thrilling, boiling, thunder-decided cold douche to the new mining fields. Jack Divine, an experienced placer miner whom the business men of Stewart are in to the Willoughby Creek country to investigate and report the exact facts as to the reported rich strike, has just returned

WATERWAYS BILL DEFERRED

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 30.—The waterways bill which was passed by the Illinois senate failed today to receive in the House the two-thirds favorable vote necessary to advancement to second reading and was referred to the waterways committee by Speaker Adkins.

The waterways leaders are planning a fight to expunge from the journal a light reference to the continuance of Wednesday's session beyond the hour of midnight.

CHILDREN CRY FROM HUNGER

Strike Leader, Informed a Mass Meeting of Strikers that the Dispute would be Completely Settled by Monday or Tuesday

At Various Ports
LONDON, July 1.—The shipping situation has improved somewhat in the last 24 hours, although conditions approaching chaos prevail at all ports. The shipowners have increased wages all along the line. Many have met the men's demands of increased wages and recognition of the stevedores' union, and everyone is looking forward to several important conferences on Monday which may settle the strike.

The Carman of the Cunard line, and the American liner St. Louis, manned by crews composed of scratch men sailed from Liverpool today. The Empress of Britain, of the C. P. R., which carries Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Canadian coronation troops, expected to get away tonight from Liverpool, with the Allan liner Cathagenian, with the Newfoundland naval coronation contingent, sailed with a full crew.

The Lusitania was unable to get out of the St. Lawrence dock, because of the strike of tugboat men, who say they were intimidated by other strikers. The Lusitania must get into the river tomorrow or adverse tides will lay her to bed for a week. The strike has affected shipping, which the country depends largely for provisions. The price of corn, flour and other products has advanced at many seaports, though although London has not suffered severely. Apprehensions are being expressed of a shortage to bring distress.

Today the strike spread to several of the smaller ports. Several of the large ships which managed to pull out from England carried cargoes brought here which they were unable to unload.

WILLOUGHBY CREEK

Government Receives No Information of Reported Rich Placer Strike
The widely heralded placer strike on Willoughby Creek, in the Upper Naas country, appears from latest and most reliable reports to be very much of the flimsy and undependable stuff that dreams are made of. No work has been received at the Provincial Department of Mines in the least corroborative of the gleaming accounts of big pans and gold nuggets to be won for the walking off them.

On the contrary, investigations instituted by the citizens of Stewart have resulted in the application of a license to Stewart in the winter of 1907. The editor in the seventies used to write a thrilling, boiling, thunder-decided cold douche to the new mining fields. Jack Divine, an experienced placer miner whom the business men of Stewart are in to the Willoughby Creek country to investigate and report the exact facts as to the reported rich strike, has just returned

WATERWAYS BILL DEFERRED

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 30.—The waterways bill which was passed by the Illinois senate failed today to receive in the House the two-thirds favorable vote necessary to advancement to second reading and was referred to the waterways committee by Speaker Adkins. The waterways leaders are planning a fight to expunge from the journal a light reference to the continuance of Wednesday's session beyond the hour of midnight.

WILLOUGHBY CREEK

Government Receives No Information of Reported Rich Placer Strike
The widely heralded placer strike on Willoughby Creek, in the Upper Naas country, appears from latest and most reliable reports to be very much of the flimsy and undependable stuff that dreams are made of. No work has been received at the Provincial Department of Mines in the least corroborative of the gleaming accounts of big pans and gold nuggets to be won for the walking off them.

On the contrary, investigations instituted by the citizens of Stewart have resulted in the application of a license to Stewart in the winter of 1907. The editor in the seventies used to write a thrilling, boiling, thunder-decided cold douche to the new mining fields. Jack Divine, an experienced placer miner whom the business men of Stewart are in to the Willoughby Creek country to investigate and report the exact facts as to the reported rich strike, has just returned

INCREASED COST OF ELECTRICAL POWER

Manager of Granby Company Files Protest and Asks Provincial Government to Intervene

Material increases in the charges made for electrical power to the smelters of the Kootenay and Boundary districts by the West Kootenay Light & Power Co. and other electrical enterprises not subsidiary to that company or all events, contrary to the terms of a contract entered into by Lorne A. Campbell, the manager of that corporation, he has announced, to come into effect from the 15th proximo.

The increases are so great that the smelter operators declare that the reduction costs will be swelled to such an extent that the conduct of the smelting business at a fair profit will be rendered extremely problematical, while the smelters are characterized as beyond reason.

Manager Sylvester, of the Granby Company, who is now in Victoria, has in consequence led the way in filing yesterday morning, with the Provincial Secretary a petition of protest, the intervention of the Executive being implored. Precisely what powers of control are enjoyed by the Government under the several private charters of fact or under the Water Act of British Columbia are matters of course, communicated with Mr. Campbell, who is at present in Montreal, asking that no steps be taken to—has had been threatened—cut off the supply of power to the smelters, pending adjustment of the new price scale, until matters involved shall have been considered by the Executive with all parties concerned.

The inauguration of the new price scale is incidental to the termination of this month of the contract heretofore existing between the Granby smelter and the power company, the latter of which has served peremptory notice that unless a tendered new contract for the supply of power should be concluded by the 13th July, the smelter in consequence being possibly compelled to shut down, with heavy loss and the throwing out of employment of several thousand men in the smelting industry. The new rates demanded are said to represent an advance of forty per cent on present prices at the prevailing quantities, while the sliding scale proposed is so contradictory to the usual practice, in that the rate is increased as additional power is required until use of the maximum would increase the price by seventy-five per cent over the scale heretofore obtaining.

The contract of the E.C. Copper Co.'s smelter and the Trail smelter are also presumably affected similarly, although the former has still a year to run, and the situation therefore with respect to these smelters is not one of such emergency as that of the Granby. Officials of the latter corporation assert that the acceptance of the new scale would necessarily increase their production costs annually by no less a sum than \$75,000.

NEW YORK FRONTS

LONDON, June 23.—Extensive frauds against the government through the under-valuation of importations of laces from Syria, have been disclosed in proceedings before the board of trade and the general appraisers. The undervaluations are declared to have caused the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in the treasury department within the last ten years.

UNIQUE LAWSUIT

An appeal in an action at law province will, it is expected, be heard in this city shortly, the appellant being a Slavic resident of Prince Rupert called Guruvich. The appeal is taken from a decision of his honor Judge Young, dismissing with costs the suit of Guruvich vs. Tom Maslem. Guruvich's complaint was that some little time ago he had brought his niece out from Austria. For the defendant, her husband, Mrs. Maslem, testified that she was not equal matrimonial chances in Austria. Competition in the marriage market was less keen in Prince Rupert, and the plaintiff contended that his five months Mrs. Maslem spent at the home of Prince Rupert were really in the nature of a holiday, and that under the circumstances Maslem should refund the money expended by him (Guruvich) in paying for the lady's passage out from Austria. For the defendant, her husband, Mrs. Maslem testified that from ten to twenty men boarded at Guruvich's and her so-called holiday was spent in making beds, sweeping floors, washing clothes, washing dishes, doing the cooking, waiting on table, looking after the children, and in her spare time, doing the mending for the family. Judge Young in dismissing the case hazarded the opinion that the plaintiff had probably a fair equivalent for the money advanced.

WATERWAYS BILL DEFERRED

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 30.—The waterways bill which was passed by the Illinois senate failed today to receive in the House the two-thirds favorable vote necessary to advancement to second reading and was referred to the waterways committee by Speaker Adkins. The waterways leaders are planning a fight to expunge from the journal a light reference to the continuance of Wednesday's session beyond the hour of midnight.

WILLOUGHBY CREEK

Government Receives No Information of Reported Rich Placer Strike
The widely heralded placer strike on Willoughby Creek, in the Upper Naas country, appears from latest and most reliable reports to be very much of the flimsy and undependable stuff that dreams are made of. No work has been received at the Provincial Department of Mines in the least corroborative of the gleaming accounts of big pans and gold nuggets to be won for the walking off them.

TELLS OF VICTORIA IN EARLY DAYS

Mr. C. McKay Smith was Participant in Rush to Cariboo—History of Local Newspapers

"Speaking of the sales price of newspapers," said a resident of Victoria, the other day, when the conversation drifted around to the recent reduction of the price of certain eastern newspapers to one cent, "I once paid \$1.50 for a copy of the Colonist. It was in 1861 and I was hunting for gold in the Klondike."

The speaker was one of the most interesting of old time Victorians. He is in his 88th year now but he is still active mentally and physically. He was the first post-office newspaper customer in the country and was editor of a daily newspaper in Victoria for fourteen years at a time when the city boasted three dailies. He was also the first man to put up canned fish in British Columbia. The man was Mr. C. McKay Smith, brother of the late Amor de Cosmos, founder of The Colonist and prominent in public life here years ago.

The story of Mr. Smith's career is full of interest. Now that he is no longer connected actively with business affairs he is devoting a good deal of time to writing down his reminiscences of early times on the Pacific coast. Mr. Smith was born at Windsor, N. S., April 26, 1825, and was educated there. He learned the mechanic's trade and was proficient in it and had also had some experience of general trading before the gold excitement in California attracted him. He was thirty years of age when he landed on the Golden West, February 15, 1854. He found San Francisco a lot of old shanties, a miserable place. Mr. Smith went right at the gold hunting and was moderately successful. He was the manager of a company that put in the most ambitious piece of flume work in the country at that time. This big flume was constructed on the Feather River and was three quarters of a mile long, seven feet high and six feet deep. Alongside was a smaller flume which was used to drive fourteen sets of pumps. The work cost about \$300,000 and the company took out in clean-ups about \$500,000 but as the stock was divided rather widely no one made any money to speak of.

First Post Office
In 1858, when the fame of the Fraser river had set the old desire throbbing in the hearts of disconsolate and disillusioned "Forty-Niners," Mr. Smith came to Victoria and started to "make a stake." He found employment as an architect and, curiously enough, his first task was the planning and erection of the first customs house and post office for the Canadian West coast. These consisted of two small wooden buildings and they stood on the site now known as the Old Post Office site. Mr. Smith made \$1,000 in ninety days after he struck Victoria and as it seemed to be best prospecting and mining he remained in the city and continued to work for the government. While he was superintendent of public works for the colonial government and during the same period he worked for Colonel Gossett, an iron horse in James Bay which is still standing on Superior street.

In 1861 Mr. Smith joined the rush to the Cariboo which at that time held the promise of the "Where Everybody Gets Rich." He left Victoria in May and returned in September after having had different luck and finding prices all over ruinously high. At that time the Cariboo was the great excitement of the day. The discovery of the Williams Creek was found shortly after he left. Gold was the thing in those times; all other minerals were passed by. Thus, when in 1863 Mr. Smith headed an exploring expedition to the Queen Charlotte Islands, the immense gold showings were turned down. The party sought gold and returned without finding any promising indications. In 1864 Mr. Smith and a man named Bluff, long since dead, found gold at Leech river after the first strike had been made in that district and for a time they made \$5 a day with a rocker. Mr. Smith and his brother Amor de Cosmos, with three others, all dead now save Mr. Smith, went to the Kootenay country and there took up the first claim ever staked in that country, a ledge on the side of Kootenay Lake rich in silver galena. Later they abandoned it owing to the lack of transportation at that time, and years afterwards an American company took up the same ledge and called it the Blue Bell and did well with it.

Founded the Colonist
In the same year which brought Mr. Smith to Victoria and started him in business as a contractor, the contractor in the year 1858—his brother Amor de Cosmos founded a newspaper in Victoria and launched it forth vigorously and successfully. It was called The British Colonist and although the address in the caption has been dropped the Colonist of today is the same newspaper with the changes of uninterrupted evolution incorporated. Mr. de Cosmos sold The British Colonist when he went actively into politics in 1863, but in the succeeding years he discovered that a newspaper was a handy thing to have even in political life and in 1870 he founded a second paper, The Standard. Mr. de Cosmos edited this paper himself for three years and then turned it over to his partner, Mr. Smith, who was associated with a Mr. T. H. Long. A few years later Mr. Smith bought out the interest of Mr. Long and for fourteen years he edited The Standard, editing a daily newspaper in Victoria. In those days, too, he was a "leader," which fairly bristled with shrewd argument and able composition. Then he would go out

into the highways and byways and wax enthusiastic when he "learned" or was "advised" that some prominent citizen was seriously thinking of painting his hen coop. Before the editor would seek to add a few names to his subscription list or separate a delinquent from a payment on account of what he owed for back subscription. Then he would rush back to the office and sweat and fume until a new paper was born. During his experience on The Standard Mr. Smith had to fight a strike of printers. The wages paid in those days were from \$15 to \$20 a week and the Standard's men went out because Mr. Smith refused to discharge a non-union man who had come to work in the office. Things looked bad for The Standard at the end of the week's notice given by the striking printers, but when the final day came around Mr. Smith paid the men off and told them to go. Then he sent to a local hotel where he had six men from Olympia in hiding for two days and set them to work as strike-breakers.

The Standard was sold out in 1885 to parties who were not sufficiently acquainted with the science of newspaper management and the property eventually went to pieces. Meantime The Times had been started and was running as a daily and survives to this day.

Canned Fish Trade
Mr. Smith was the first man to put up canned fish for export in this country. He had A. & W. Wilson, a firm which is still doing business, on Broad street, turn out a quantity of two-pound tins and he rented an old building on the waterfront which used to stand just below the present post-office, adjoining Drake's coal wharf. Mr. Smith canned fresh halibut and filled 200 cases for the first shipment. Mr. Francis, the American consul inspected the shipment before it left here, the idea being to obviate the necessity of having it inspected on the other side. However, before the shipment went off fifty cases were disposed of in Victoria. Of the remaining 150, fifty were sold in Portland and the other 100 went to San Francisco where the big profits were looked for. However, the inspectors at San Francisco paid no attention whatsoever to Mr. Francis' certificate. They took one box out of each case and opened it for examination to make sure that it did not contain opium instead of halibut. They also charged a duty of thirty-five per cent. Deducting those and other expenses Mr. Smith decided not to continue in the halibut export trade.

He did decide, however, to try shipping fresh fish in ice to the San Francisco market. The Indians were bringing plenty of halibut to Victoria at three cents a pound and the same fish was selling in Frisco at fifty cents a pound. Mr. Smith got a schooner and loaded 25 tons of fresh halibut. But he had not counted on the neat little combine the Frisco fish dealers put up on him. When his schooner arrived in Frisco there was no offer for his fish until they were on the point of spoiling and then he sold at the buyers' price. He cleared \$18 on the shipment and retired from the fresh fish business.

Life in the West
Commenting on the vast difference between community life in the American and community life in the Canadian west in the titles Mr. Smith said the other day that it was simply glorious to reach Victoria and feel free to sleep at night without having an infant cannon under the pillow and to be able to walk the streets without packing a six-shooter all the time. "It was nothing to see a man killed in those days in California," said Mr. Smith. "Killings were common in the rough camps and everyone, practically, went armed. It was always wise to keep your own counsel and mind your own business and there was a peculiar code in vogue which one did well to learn and adhere to. I remember one beautiful Sunday morning in Sonora. It was very early and I was walking down the small street taking in the glorious sunshine and the Sabbath calm. The town was apparently asleep. Suddenly, right before me, three men rushed from the door of a cabin. One man was in advance of the other two. When they were some distance apart all three pulled guns and began firing, the first man against the latter two. At each crack of the revolvers they would take a step towards one another. They fired constantly and kept moving closer and closer together. The shots at that hour drew a crowd in no time and we all stood about and watched. It was against the code to interfere in such an affair. The men must be left alone to shoot it out. Presently one of the pair of men dropped and lay quiet. The other two were very close together and it seemed that they must both be killed or empty their guns. They fired together what proved to be their last shots, and both dropped. The crowd held back to await the finish. Eventually one of the men raised himself on his hands and got his knife. With this in hand he began to crawl towards his fallen opponent. As he approached the second man saw him coming and made a great effort to defend himself. He too found his knife. In a second they had dragged themselves together and there, dying, they literally hacked one another to pieces. That was a sample of the American side."

Portrait of Cervantes
MADRID, July 1.—Great interest has been aroused in literary and artistic circles by the discovery of an authentic portrait of Cervantes, painted in 1660 by Juan de Jauregui, as he is now known. The discovery was made by a professor at Niedo, who found an old painting on a panel, which, when cleaned, showed the signature of de Jauregui under a portrait of the author of "Don Quixote." The great writer's features are wholly different from those portrayed in his known portraits. The picture will be presented to the Spanish academy.

The people of the Okanagan assembled from all parts of the district last week to honor with a complimentary banquet Mr. and Mrs. Fortune, the oldest pioneers of the district, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their arrival.

\$19.00 CAPE FOR \$5.00
We've just this one only, in navy blue. Was marked to sell at \$19.00 but it goes now for \$5.00



TWO-PIECE HOUSE DRESSES
In all colors and striped effects. Regular up to \$3.75 for \$1.50

The July Sale Gong Has Sounded

—and listen for the echo. This is the advertisement hundreds of Victoria ladies have been waiting for. Rather a large ad. and still far too small to hold all the good items that have been marked for the JULY SALE.

Say it over and over again to yourself today: "I am going to shop at Campbell's tomorrow." Your neighbor will be coming too, and her neighbor and practically everybody who sees this advertisement.



Great Offering in Women's Suits

—And not one but what is a beautiful style for Summer wear—creations of splendid materials—examples of the very best designing and finishing.

SUITS UP TO \$37.50 FOR \$9.00
Six Suits only, regular values to as high as \$37.50. Colors are green, black and white, mauve and wisteria. Your choice for \$5.00

SUITS UP TO \$37.50 FOR \$9.00
There are just nine of these, in navy blue, green, old rose and striped effects, including three Rajah silks in navy blue. Your choice for \$9.00

SUITS UP TO \$62.50 FOR \$10.00
This certainly is a magnificent lot. Three white serges with black or white stripes. Others are black, grey, fawn, reseda. Your choice for just \$10.00

Gloves

Ladies Lisle Silk and Silk Net Gloves. Regular 50c for 25c

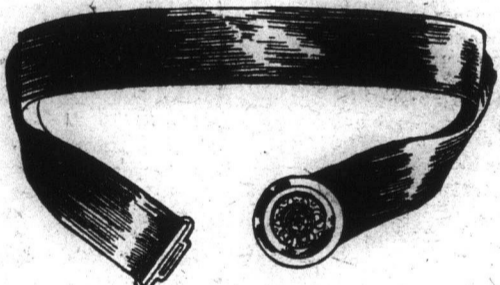
Ladies' Super-silk Lisle and Suede Lisle, all shades. Regular 75c. Sale Price 25c

Double Tipped Silk Gloves, all colors.



Regular \$1.25. Sale Price 50c
Regular \$1.75. Sale Price 25c

Ladies' Elbow Length Kid Gloves, 6 button, sizes, 6/4, 6 1/2 and 6 3/4. Regular \$1.75. Sale Price 75c



Silk Belts

In all colors. Values up to \$1.75. Sale Price 15c

Parasols

Silk Parasols, trimmed with chiffon and lace. Values up to \$5.00. Sale Price \$1.75

Corsets

Odd Lines of Corsets. Regular values up to \$4.50. Sale Price \$1.25

La Vida Corsets, up to \$6.25. Sale Price is \$2.75

Ladies' Hygienic Waists, large size. Reg. \$1.25. Sale Price 50c

Odd Lines of Children's Hygienic Waists, 7 to 12 years. Reg. 75c. Sale Price 25c

Waists and Blouses

White Lawn Blouses with embroidered fronts. Excellent line. Reg. \$1.00 for 50c
Reg. \$1.50 for \$1.00
Reg. \$2.25 for \$1.25
Reg. \$2.50 for \$1.75
Reg. \$3.25 for \$2.50
Reg. \$3.50 for \$2.75
And others reduced proportionately.



Lingerie Dresses

White Lingerie Dresses phenomenally reduced. Handsomely trimmed with embroidery and laces. Regular \$3.50 for \$2.50
Regular \$4.25 for \$3.50
Regular \$5.50 and \$6.50 for \$4.50
Regular \$7.50 and \$7.25 for \$5.75
Regular \$8.75 for \$6.75

THREE EXTRA SPECIALS IN DRESSES
One very handsomely embroidered. Regular \$25.00. Sale Price \$10.00
One White Linen Dress with beautiful insertion. Regular \$25.00, for \$10.00
Two White Repp Dresses and one sky. Regular \$12.50. Sale Price \$5.00

Knit Underwear

Ladies' Cotton Vests, no sleeves, short sleeves and long sleeves. Sale prices, 25c, 20c, 15c, 2 for 25c; and 10c

Fancy Silk Vests, lace yoke, white, pink and sky. Regular \$1.75. Sale price \$1.00

Ribbed Silk Vests, lace trimmed. Regular \$2.25, for \$1.25
Regular \$2.75, for \$1.75



Hosiery

Ladies' Cotton Hose, Regular 30c. Sale price— 20c

Ladies' Cotton Hose, cashmere and Balbriggan feet. Regular 35c. Sale price 25c

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, lace ankle. Regular 60c. Sale price 35c

Silk Lace Lisle Hose, in all shades. Regular 50c. Sale price, 3 pairs for \$1.00, or per pair 35c

Ladies' Spun Silk Hose, in black. Regular \$2.75. Sale price \$1.25

Spun Silk Hose, in colors. Regular \$1.25. Sale price 75c



Great Saving on Dresses

Great indeed is the saving you can make here on Dresses. They are principally in Venetian and Panama Cloths.

Dresses in black, blue, green and sky. Regular \$14—for \$10.00

Dresses in black, green, tan and cadet. Regular \$15—for \$11.50

12 Dresses—Sicilian—in blue, brown, mauve and black. Regular \$8.50. Sale price \$4.50

2 Extra Specials in Dresses—one blue and the other green. Regular \$32.50 and \$35.00. Special price— \$10.00

One each of black, rose and green. Regular \$30 and \$27.50. Special sale price \$15.00



For The Kiddies

Children's Embroidered Hats and Bonnets. Regular \$1.00 Sale Price, 35c

Children's Silk Bonnets and Hats and Embroidered Hats and Bonnets. Regular up to \$2.50. Sale Price 75c

Children's White Dresses. 14 only Children's White Lawn Dresses, 2 to 8 years, slightly soiled. Regular up to \$6.75. Sale Price \$1.25

Misses' Spotted Muslin Dresses, 10 to 14 years. Regular \$4.25. Sale Price, \$1.00

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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

A SUGGESTION

A number of persons, who have seen the moving pictures of the Coronation Day parade in this city, have urged the Colonist to suggest that the negatives should be secured and films be printed for gratuitous distribution among the various houses in this country and the United States that will handle them, as well as be sent to the United Kingdom to be shown there. The suggestion is valuable. We have inquired as to the cost and find that it will only amount to a comparatively small sum, only a few hundred dollars.

Victoria never has had such advertisement as these pictures would give, for their merit is such that any moving picture house would be glad to show them. We have had moving pictures illustrating British Columbia industries shown in Britain and they have been exceedingly instructive; but these films show Victoria life as it is, for although the parade is something out of the ordinary and the arches across the Causeway are temporary only, the crowds of people are truly representative of this city, and no person can look upon the scene with all its wealth of life and ornamentation without feeling a deep interest in the place where such a display could take place. The pictures would be a revelation to people in the Mother Country, whose ideas of life in this far-western corner of the Empire are necessarily more or less inadequate.

We commend the suggestion to the Development League and the City Council.

A NEGLECTED DEFENCE

In connection with the defences of Esquimalt harbor there are three searchlight stations, one at Duntze Rock, another at Belmont, and the third at Black Rock. At the first two stations the lights are stationary. The light at Black Rock is what is known as a revolving beam. These lights were established by the Imperial authorities at the time they held control of the naval station at Esquimalt, and were installed as an aid to the naval and artillery forces for repelling night attacks. The aggregate cost of the stations was probably in the neighborhood of \$60,000. When owned by the Imperial authorities they were always manned, utilised regularly in night practices and maintained in the highest state of efficiency. The electrical apparatus is encased in concrete structures built in the most approved style, no expense having been spared to insure their stability and longevity.

With the exception of the revolving beam at Black Rock, used once last year in connection with night firing practice carried out by No. 1 Company of the Fifth Regiment, the searchlight stations have not been utilised since the Imperial authorities withdrew the naval forces from Esquimalt. The Militia Department of Canada, apparently not considering that they filled any legitimate scope in the defence arrangements of the port, allowed these stations to fall into disuse. In the personnel of the Work Point Garrison there are no men with the technical knowledge to man these searchlights. Built as these stations are, the apparatus is as up-to-date today as when the structures were first completed, the only part of the arrangements which has suffered by the erosion of time being the cables conveying the current from the power houses.

Military and naval experts are united in the belief that any attack which might ever be attempted on Esquimalt would be carried out under cover of night. The necessity of the local forces engaging in night practice is therefore obvious. The searchlights stationed on either side of the entrances to Esquimalt harbor were placed in position for the purpose of throwing diagonal beams of light across the water from shore to shore, showing a pathway as radiant as daylight across which the vessels of any invading force would have to pass. The beams of light thus thrown are so broad that it would take a torpedo boat travelling at a high rate of speed two minutes to cross their paths. The batteries stationed on either shore consist of six six-inch gun and five twelve pounders, which with their united fire would be able to pour an avalanche of close upon a hundred projectiles on the vessels of any invading force within the two minutes, during which they would be in the broad glare of the searchlight's paths.

Here are apparatus, which the British Admiralty considered essential to the defences of Esquimalt, going to waste. At the Imperial conference when the question of the defences of the Empire were considered the Admiralty representatives

laid special stress on the necessity of guarding the Pacific Coast.

The defences of Esquimalt are obviously not being strengthened in any way. On the contrary the apparatus installed by the Admiralty has been allowed to fall into disuse. The Canadian naval policy provides for the stationing of the majority of the new vessels of the navy on the Atlantic coast. The least we can ask the authorities at Ottawa is to avail themselves of this branch of the defences already installed on the Pacific coast of Canada, by adding to the local permanent force specially equipped electrical engineers who will be able when occasion arises to man these searchlights.

BRIEFER EMIGRATION

"Crowded emigrant ships are a poor compensation for empty cradles," said Mr. John Burns recently, when speaking of emigration from the United Kingdom. He does not think that country can afford to lose more than 300,000 people yearly, unless there is a marked increase in the birth-rate. The most satisfactory feature of the movement of people away from the Home-land is that more than eighty per cent of those who leave go to homes within the Empire. Nevertheless, greedy as the over-seas Dominions are for population, they have no desire to see the Mother Country denuded of the most energetic of her sons.

The problem presented by emigration is a very serious one, and British statesmen cannot long disregard it. Whether the remedy for too great an exodus is to be found in the adoption of protection we shall not undertake to say. Undoubtedly the protective policy of the Conservatives, adopted in 1878, had the effect after it had got fairly into operation of reducing the lamentable exodus of Canadians to the United States; but we do not forget that simultaneous with the adoption of a protective tariff, the Conservative government of the day embarked in the tremendous effort, that is tremendous for those days, of securing the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that the opening of the West afforded boundless opportunities in the Dominion for the men of Canada. There is no such possibility before the people of the United Kingdom; that is there is no great vacant area to be occupied by settlers, no vast unused resources to be developed. Hence the cases are not parallel. Nevertheless, it seems as if the time has come when it becomes the duty of statesmen of Britain to consider without bias if the outflow of so many of her best people cannot be checked by providing employment at home for them. We have made it a rule not to deal with tariff reform from a partisan standpoint of view; but if the conditions in Britain are such that the birth-rate is declining and more of her people are going abroad than she can afford to lose, it seems as if the free trade policy is not what the country requires.

PORT FRASER LANDS

It seems important to our evening contemporary, in connection with the discussion of the Port Fraser lands, that two weeks elapsed from the time it published its slanderous charges and the time the Colonist published its list of dates showing that the lands of this company had all been purchased before the passage of the recent orders-in-council, and the inference it seeks to draw therefrom is that the Colonist waited until it was advised from London what to do. The inference is absolutely without foundation. The reasons for the delay are none of the business of our contemporary, for they relate solely to the internal management of the Colonist, and neither add to nor detract from the value of the facts as stated by us.

Our contemporary condemns itself out of its own mouth. It quotes the order of April 3rd, which provides that this regulation (that is the regulation raising the price) "shall apply to all lands with respect to which the application to purchase is given favorable consideration after this date, notwithstanding the date of such application or any delay that may have occurred in the consideration of the same." This order does not apply to applications that had already been favorably considered, and hence it did not apply to the Port Fraser lands. The case is as clear as a pike-staff; but since it seems necessary to deal with our contemporary on kindergarten methods we will relate the story as nearly as we can in words of one syllable.

The lands were staked and the first cash was paid for them last year in all but a few cases. The right of those who staked the lands became good last year or in the first of this year. There was nothing else to be done as to these lands, but pay what was due on them. Hence they did not come within the scope of the new rule.

But our contemporary says that we will not say the lands have yet been fully paid for. We do not know whether they have been or not, and this question is not pertinent to the inquiry. For the benefit of those who may not know, we may explain the process of acquiring

crowns lands by purchase. The person wishing to purchase stakes the land, advertises the staking and files an application with the government for the land with the sum of fifty cents an acre. The government then either approves or refuses the application. If the application is approved, time is given for the payment of the balance of the purchase money, and no crown grant issues until the balance had been paid. After an application has been approved and the first payment has been accepted, the government is in duty bound to issue the grant on payment of the balance of the price at the time the application was approved. Any other course would be repudiation of its own solemn contract.

So as to dispose of the whole question at once we may refer to the second order-in-council. This exempted from the operation of the first order land upon which 50 cents per acre had been deposited before the date of the first order. This second order applied to land the applications for which had not been approved before the date of the first order, and hence not to the Port Fraser lands. As to the billingsgate in which our contemporary indulges, and which it justifies by certain references of the Colonist to Mr. Frank Oliver alleged to have been printed on June 17th, we have only to say that the Colonist made no reference to Mr. Frank Oliver on June 17th.

BIRDS AND FRUIT

How to get rid of fruit pests is something that comes closely home not only to fruit growers but to every person who has a cherry or apple tree. Nature, always provident, has provided a remedy, which man in his stupidity is not utilizing nearly as extensively as might be done with enormous advantage. Birds are the best fruit protectors. The following from Chamber's Journal will throw a little light on this interesting subject.

Baron von Berlepsch makes the following statement: "The Hainle Wood, south of Eisenach, which covers several square miles, was stripped entirely bare in the spring of 1905 by the larvae of a little moth."

The wood of Baron von Berlepsch, in which there had long been nesting boxes, of which there are now more than 2,000, was untouched. It actually stood out among the remaining woods like a green oasis. At a distance of a little more than a quarter of a mile farther the first traces of the plague were apparent, and at the same distance farther on still it was in full force.

It was a plain proof of the distance the tits and their companions had gone during the winter and after their breeding season. The case was so plain that Baron von Berlepsch considered it of sufficient importance to send a report to the Prussian Board of Agriculture in order that it might be placed on record.

Similar observations were made during a plague of *ortrix viridana*, a small species of moth, last spring in the brown wood Harnas, in the grand-duchy of Hesse, where the protection of birds had been carried on in a sensible and energetic fashion for the last six years.

The abundant use of nesting boxes in the Prussian woods has, during the last two years, brought about a sensible decrease in cockchafers, and of *Tortrix viridana* in some places, by means of starlings.

If we turn from woods to agriculture and fruit-growing, the experimental station at Sebach again affords an eloquent and well-authenticated testimony. The same good fruit crops have been obtained for many years in those places which have been longest and most abundantly provided with nesting boxes, and where most of the trees have grown up with the protection of birds.

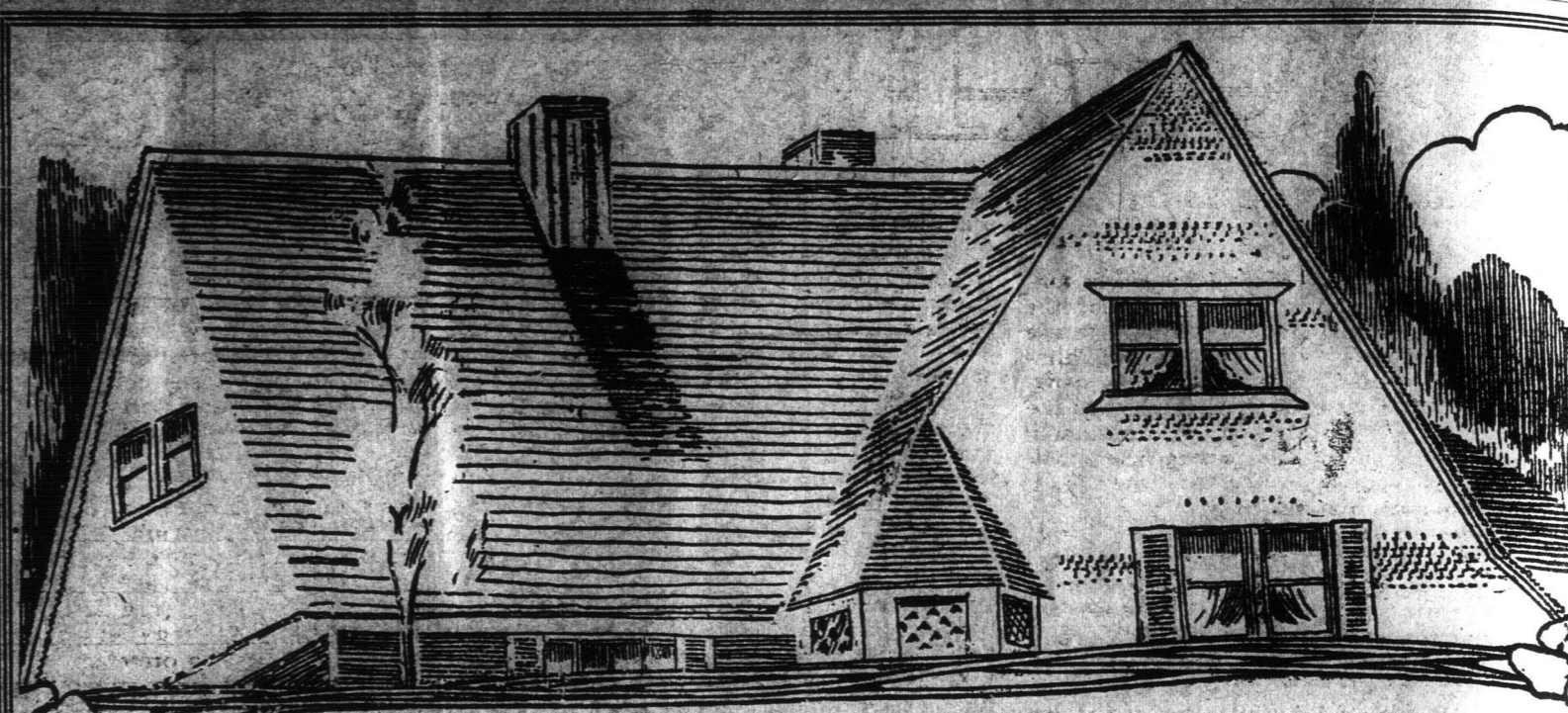
Although the whole neighborhood frequently suffered from caterpillars, those trees inhabited by tits and other birds nesting in the boxes have escaped.

This extract shows the importance of protecting birds that are useful in the capacity of protectors of fruit. Some birds are not. Our information is that what we call robins in this country are among those which do more harm than good, but the smaller birds, the little fellows that are to be seen hopping around among the branches of trees, are of incalculable value and they should be protected in every way. In providing nest boxes for birds the entrance ought to be made too small to permit the robins to enter. Parents and teachers ought to impress upon boys the value of these small birds as well as of woodpeckers, and discourage their destruction in every way they can.

It is announced that the British ministry is determined to press through Parliament a Bill for the abolition of plural voting. The Bill will be strenuously opposed, of course, but there can hardly be a man in Canada who will not say it ought not to pass.

New French Cabinet.

PARIS, June 23.—The French cabinet met today and drew up a declaration of policy, which will be read tomorrow in the chamber of deputies. In addition to points already outlined, such as the budget and electoral reforms, the declaration will announce the introduction of the same sitting of a bill suppressing delimitations and substituting thereafter a more stringent measure for the protection of regional products, the firm intention of the government to carry out the workman's pension law which will be in operation in July and other important measures. The government also will seek to strengthen the control of the state over the railroads.



The Furniture To Put Under Your Roof

QUALITY, STYLE AND PRICE

There are many new homes being built in Victoria at present and most of them are well built, substantial, handsome looking houses. May we ask what kind of furniture you are going to put under the roof of this beautiful new home of yours? Have you decided to have it like your house, well, built, substantial and handsome, if so, there is only one place to get such furniture and that is right here. Many people say: "Well, we have spent such a lot of money on this new home of ours that we'll just get cheap furniture for a start." These people never made a bigger mistake in their life and we are sorry to say that several have found out their mistake by now. They omitted to come and look over our immense stock, and if they had they would have found the prices for quality furniture to suit their purse. Some people do not realize the care that has to be exercised when buying furniture. If you do not know furniture your safest way is to buy at the old established house where you can rely on getting the very best in quality at the very easiest prices. You are always welcome and we will be pleased if you will look over our large and varied stocks before furnishing that new home of yours. You can get everything under this roof to put under your own roof. Come Monday and see the latest in Carpets, Curtains, Linens, China, Glassware, Cutlery, Tableware, Kitchen things. "Deal where the most furniture is sold and shown."

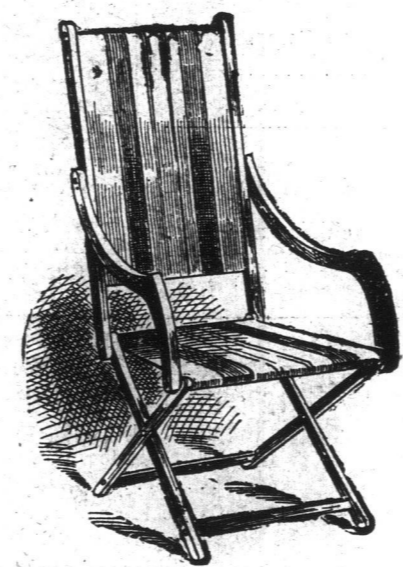
Here Are Four New Stylish English Chairs

STRONG, DURABLE, LIGHT AND HANDSOME—A GRAND COMBINATION



THE "SMOKER'S" CHAIR
\$3.00

Polished birchwood with Brussels carpet seat and well back, English make



FOLDING ARM CHAIR, \$2.25

Strong varnished, birch frame with striped canvas seat and back English make

Gold Medal Folding Camp Furniture

The furniture for your summer camp is to be found in great variety on our fourth floor. Gold Medal folding camp furniture is the kind that will last. It is not thrown together, it is well made and put together by experienced workmen. Here are a few of the articles we carry.

RECLINING CHAIR \$1.50

Adjustable to four different positions, good quality, fancy duck put on double in endless piece left removable on the frame. Hardwood frame, oil finished and is thoroughly tested. Folds more compactly, is stronger, more comfortable and durable than any other similar chair, price \$1.50.

RACINE TABLE \$2.50

A very strong and compact folding table 24x33. Simple in construction and easily folded. Makes a good card table. Made of ash, price \$2.50.

GOLD MEDAL FOLDING HOUSE COT, \$3.00

For an indoor cot this is of special value. It is equally portable whether occupied or not. Open 6 ft. 2 in. by 2 ft. 2 in. Folded 6 ft. long by 3 ft. square. Also used for outdoor, 12 lbs. Price \$3.00.

GOLD MEDAL FOLDING CAMP BED \$4.50

Opened it is full length, easy elastic and comfortable bed and folded, is a snug package, only 3x2 long. Covered with extra good quality, 12 oz. double filled brown army duck. The duck fold is easily converted into a comfortable pillow, open 6 ft. x 2 ft. 3 in. high, folded 3 ft. 2 in. long, 4 in. thick, 5 in. wide, 15 lbs. Price \$4.50.

GOLD MEDAL FOLDING CHAIR \$1.25

Hardwood frame seat of good Brussels carpet, 51 lbs., price \$1.25.



LAUNCH OR VERANDAH CHAIR, \$4.00

Gentlemen's full size cane seat and back, polished Beechwood frame and arms, English make

Ladies: Use Our Rest Room on the Second Floor. It Was Made For You



THE CROQUET CHAIR, \$2.00

Polished birchwood with carpet seats, English make

GET YOUR BABY CARRIAGE AND GO-CART HERE, AND YOU ARE SURE TO GET THE BEST MADE. WE SELL THE "WHITNEY." THEY HAVE BEEN LEADERS FOR HALF A CENTURY

Economy Means Trading With Us

WEILER BROS

Evidence Is Better Than Talk

THE ROM

Vespasian was s... Titus, Titus was b... advantage of the be... afforded, and he g... self when a youth... When his father as... forces of the East, ... as was mentioned... charge of the oper... when Vespasian w... come emperor. H... salm, which had ... pasian, excited the... time he contemplan... check the growing... the latter exhibited... to Rome, and qu... to share his triumph... which Vespasian g... mans witnessed the... and son marching i... the city. But Titu... else than military... was the love of Be... Agrippa, King of... beautiful and attra... She was twice marr... fore she was twen... King of Cilicia, b... After Jerusalem fe... to Rome, and he w... it had not been for... this, perhaps, that... in his habits and d... abstemious soldier... luxury, and when... with himself in the... he displayed great... of many prominent... ed of opposition to... become that, when... and he assumed the... they were fated to... Nero. But with h... character underwent... first step was to sus... tainment of laesa m... he began to study... Roman people. Th... his efforts in this... accession to the thr... Mount Vesuvius oc... tion over a wide a... laneum and Pompei... erally to those who... trophe, and he also... repairing the dama... the scenes of violen... father's accession... tures, among them... in this direction w... conflagration, whic... of the city in the... raged. Upon the h... lence, and people p... sands. Titus displa... ities in these tryin... ple money and food... instituted games on... amuse them. He v... self in every way f... abilities, when death... of a little more tha... Domitian was sus... his death by poison... Domitian began... same wise policy... brother, and during... occupied the throne... the condition of... the period he was the... ever held the imper... prospered under hi... year 87 his troops... hands of the Dacia... to change his whole... nine years he was a... death or banishmen... nearly every citizen... wealthy, talent or le... bear the presence o... likely to enjoy pub... soldiers loyal to him... pay, and to prevent... declaring against, hi... a lavish scale, even... self. His cruelty... decided that his wife... on learning of his r... spiracy, which res... after a reign of fift... On the death of... asserted its authori... instead of permitting... do so. Its choice fe... time was 64 years o... fitted for the positio... physical activity, an... istered his office w... In the second year... with him Trajanus... Germany, who succ... A. D. 98.

Marcus Ulpius Trajan, was a native of Spain and it is uncertainly. He was a fine soldier and served for his country the Germans and Persians the throne on the death of his predecessor with delight by the people. He was a man of great physical strength and was a great enforcement of discipline of the poor. In ordering up of children, the number of Rom...

An Hour with the Editor

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

Vespaian was succeeded by his eldest son, Titus. Titus was born A.D. 40, and had the advantage of the best military training the age afforded, and he greatly distinguished himself when a youth in the wars in Germany. When his father assumed the command of the forces of the East, Titus went with him, and as was mentioned in the last article, took charge of the operations against the Jews, when Vespaian was called to Rome to become emperor. His success in taking Jerusalem, which had successfully resisted Vespaian, excited the latter's jealousy, and for a time he contemplated rigorous measures to check the growing popularity of Titus, but the latter exhibited much sagacity. He hastened to Rome, and laying the spoils of conquest at the feet of his father, besought him to share his triumph with him, a request which Vespaian gladly complied, and the Romans witnessed the unusual incident of father and son marching in a joint triumph through the city. But Titus had acquired something more than military success in the East. This was the love of Berenice, daughter of Herod Agrippa, King of Judaea, one of the most beautiful and attractive women of her time. She was twice married and twice a widow before she was twenty. She then married the King of Cilicia, but speedily deserted him. After Jerusalem fell, she accompanied Titus to Rome, and he would have married her, if it had not been for popular opposition. It was this, perhaps, that produced a marked change in his habits and disposition. From being an ostentatious soldier, he became a reckless voluptuary, and when his father associated him with himself in the government of the empire, he displayed great cruelty, causing the death of many prominent persons whom he suspected of opposition to his power. So cruel did he become that, when Vespaian died in A.D. 79, and he assumed the purple, the people thought they were fated to be oppressed by a second Nero. But with his new responsibility his character underwent a complete change. His first step was to suspend the laws for the punishment of laesa majestas, and in every way he began to study the requirements of the Roman people. There was much reason for his efforts in this direction. Shortly after his accession to the throne, a terrific eruption of Mount Vesuvius occurred, spreading devastation over a wide area and burying Herulanum and Pompeii in ashes. Titus gave liberally to those who were ruined by the catastrophe, and he also set himself to the task of repairing the damage done to Rome during the scenes of violence, which had preceded his father's accession. He built many fine structures, among them the Coliseum. His labors in this direction were interrupted by a terrible conflagration, which devastated a large part of the city in the three days during which it raged. Upon the heels of the fire came pestilence, and people perished by tens of thousands. Titus displayed many admirable qualities in these trying times. He gave the people money and food with a liberal hand, and instituted games on a very elaborate scale to amuse them. He was, indeed, showing himself in every way fitted for his high responsibilities, when death came to him after a reign of a little more than two years. His brother Domitian was suspected of having hastened his death by poison.

Domitian began his reign by pursuing the same wise policy as had marked that of his brother, and during the first six years that he occupied the throne, he did much to improve the condition of the people. Throughout this period he was the peer of any man who had ever held the imperial office, and the country prospered under his administration. In the year 87 his troops met with disaster at the hands of the Dacians, and the event seemed to change his whole nature. During the next nine years he was an intolerable tyrant. By death or banishment he deprived Rome of nearly every citizen at all conspicuous for wealth, talent or learning, seeming unable to bear the presence of any one who could be likely to enjoy public esteem. To keep his soldiers loyal to him he greatly increased their pay, and to prevent the common people from declaring against him, he instituted games on a lavish scale, even taking part in them himself. His cruelty reached a climax when he decided that his wife must be put to death, for on learning of his resolve, she organized a conspiracy, which resulted in his assassination after a reign of fifteen years.

On the death of Domitian, the Senate reasserted its authority and chose an emperor instead of permitting the Praetorian Guards to do so. Its choice fell upon Nerva, who at that time was 64 years of age. He was eminently fitted for the position in every respect except physical activity, and for two years he administered his office with prudence and kindness. In the second year of his reign he associated with him Trajanus, then head of the army in Germany, who succeeded him on his death, in A. D. 98.

Marcus Ulpius Trajanus, better known as Trajan, was a native of what is now Spain, and it is uncertain if he was of Roman family. He was a fine soldier and had done splendid service for his country in the wars against the Germans and Parthians. His accession to the throne on the death of Nerva was hailed with delight by the people, and he was prompt to show himself worthy of their confidence by the just enforcement of the laws, by the suppression of informers and by generous gifts to the poor. In order to encourage the bringing up of children, with the hope that thereby the number of Roman citizens might be increased, he provided lavishly for the education and support of the families of the poor. In the third year of his reign he left Rome in command of an army for the purpose of subduing the Dacians, being the first of the emperors to take command of forces in the field. The Dacians lived in the central part of what is now Germany and the western part of what is now Hungary. They had so prevailed over the forces of Rome in the time of Domitian that the emperor was glad to pay them tribute to prevent them from invading Italy. In two campaigns Trajan broke their power. His success was celebrated by a wonderful triumph and by the institution of games which lasted four months. He then undertook campaigns in Asia, and was very successful, leading his troops as far as the shores of the Persian Gulf. He returned to Rome, but soon found a second campaign necessary to complete his Asiatic conquests. He was again successful, and, returning flushed with victory, died before reaching Rome. Trajan was undoubtedly a great emperor, and his administration of affairs at home was quite in keeping with his achievements abroad. He greatly beautified Rome; built many cities, constructed miles of highway throughout the empire, and in many ways displayed the characteristics of a just and able ruler. The esteem in which he was held was shown in the erection of Trajan's Column, a very remarkable structure, in Rome, which was not set up by his order but by a decree of the Senate to commemorate his greatness and achievements. During his reign there was some persecution of the Christians, for which, however, he does not seem to have been responsible.

What Kipling had in mind when he wrote the line, "Still stands the ancient sacrifice," was the seventeenth verse of the 111. Psalm, which reads as follows: "The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit; a broken and contrite heart thou wilt not despise." This Psalm was evidently written under great agony of mind. It begins with an acknowledgment of sin, that even went to the length of blood-guiltiness. It is the cry of a soul burdened with consciousness of wrong-doing. It is an expression of hope that repentance would be followed by peace of mind and that misery might be followed by happiness. It is emphatically a Psalm of Repentance.

The philosophical truth underlying the Psalm is that sincere repentance brings with it forgiveness. The Jewish idea of sacrifice was not very unlike the general idea of sacrifice among ancient peoples or that entertained by some races today. Indeed the cornerstone of Christianity as generally preached is sacrifice. The eyes of Christians are turned to Calvary as a Mount of Sacrifice. The thought of mankind has always been that there is a Deity to be appeased by some atonement in the form of a sacrifice, and usually the death of some living creature. Our hymnology is full of this thought. The most solemn of the religious rites of Christianity is symbolic of sacrifice, that is of a physical sacrifice. But there are at least two great authorities that support the contention that the only sacrifices that are acceptable to God are personal. Paul wrote, "I beseech you therefore, brethren, that ye present your bodies a holy and acceptable sacrifice to God, which is your reasonable service," and in the Psalm quoted, we find David saying, "Thou desirest not sacrifice, else would I give it; Thou delightest not in burnt offerings." What Paul asks is that we shall sacrifice those passions and desires that lead to corrupt living; what David tells us is that we should cleanse our minds and hearts from evil and that the first step in that direction is repentance.

What is specially to be referred to herein is what David has said; that is, the efficacy of repentance. By repentance we are not to understand simple regret. Every one regrets from time to time having done or omitted doing certain things; but this is not repentance as David meant the term sacrifice. To regret an act because of its consequences is not necessarily a righteous thing. We are all sorry when we find out that we have done an exceedingly foolish thing which will result in evil consequences to ourselves; we would not be likely to feel very badly about it if we thought we could escape the consequences. Regret is sorrow for the consequences of our acts; repentance is sorrow for the cause of them. Hence genuine repentance will be followed by an abandonment of what led us into wrong-doing. In other words, it implies a sacrifice of something to which we are naturally inclined. David expresses the thought in the same Psalm when he says, "Create in me a clean heart and renew a right spirit within me." Repentance to be of avail in recreation must be fundamental.

But David's thought did not stop at repentance, for he believed that repentance would be followed by forgiveness. To the physical scientist forgiveness is unthinkable. Nature never forgives. She insists upon her pound of flesh under any and all circumstances. What we sow she insists we shall reap. The laws of chemical reaction are immutable. But mankind has in all ages believed that on the spiritual side of our existence there is such a thing as forgiveness. This is not an exclusively Christian doctrine. "Forgive us our trespasses" has been the cry of humanity for untold ages. David was not a Christian. We are apt to forget this when we read his sayings. He was representative of a very ancient monotheistic religion, and was doubtless learned in the philosophy of his day, a philosophy which finds expression in the writings attributed to his son Solomon. Until you have got this fully into your mind, you will not appreciate the value of the teachings of the Psalms. It is more than doubtful if David could have passed an examination for admission into any branch of the Christian ministry. Therefore, when we find the doctrine of forgiveness taught in the Psalms, we have evidence that a part of the philosophy of mankind was recognized thousands of years ago.

There is nothing at all improbable in this doctrine, that is nothing necessarily contrary to what we call natural law. We saw last week how Professor Eucken pointed out the three-fold nature of man. There was nothing new in this. Its interest arose from the fact that it was the result of the philosophical studies of a German professor. We understand fairly well the laws of physical life. Of course there is much about them that we have yet to learn, but some of them we know, and of their general character we are pretty well informed. We know a little, though not very much, of the laws of intellectual life. We know almost nothing of the laws of the Spiritual Life. Things may be possible there that are contrary to experience in physical or intellectual life. Hence it is no answer to the doctrine of repentance and forgiveness to say that it sets at naught the laws of cause and effect, or is contrary to reason. It is a gratuitous assumption to say that the operation of spiritual forces is according to the same rules as control the forces of physical life. The test of everything is demonstration. A chemist is never satisfied with the correctness of a theory until he has demonstrated it by experiment. But when he has demonstrated it he asks no further proof. He does not trouble himself about the "why" of the matter, because he knows he cannot hope to find out. Every one knows that water will dissolve sugar; nobody knows why it dissolves it. Millions of people have testified that a sense of forgiveness follows true repentance. They cannot tell why it should do so; but what possible difference should that make?

Herodotus tells of a legend of Abaris, who was said to be able to fly through the air on an arrow, and it is even suggested that the Greek philosopher Pythagoras understood the art of aerial navigation and frequently practiced it. The German and Norse legends are full of tales of men who had the power of flight, and there is an old British legend that Bladud, one of the ancient kings of Britain, who went to Athens to study, was killed after his return home by the failure of a flying machine that he had constructed in imitation of what he had seen in Greece. Similar legends are found among the Kalmuk Tatars and the North American Indians. Some of the Babylonian carvings seem designed to represent aerial navigation.

The fact that all legends of aerial navigation speak of it as accomplished by means of wings does not either prove or disprove anything. Here a few words may be said as to the distortion of facts in legends. Did you ever endeavor to describe a railway locomotive to a person who had never seen one, or to a child? If you have, you will realize that the unknown must be described in the terms of the known. Many persons in Victoria have seen an aeroplane, but let us suppose that one of them attempted to describe it to an Eskimo, and then let us suppose that this Eskimo endeavored to describe it to another Eskimo, and so on, for a few times; the last man to get the story would hear something bearing very little resemblance indeed to the original. Take another everyday appliance, the telephone. Most people cannot explain that to their own satisfaction; they would make a very bad fist of it in an attempt to explain it to an Indian of the upper Amazon. We must remember that between the time of Daedalus and the Greece of which we have any historic account there intervened a period long enough to permit of the complete extinction of the civilization represented by the ruins now being unearthed in Crete. Stories that survived this age of uncertain length and certainly very backward and ignorant conditions, would undoubtedly be twisted out of all semblance to the original. Thus the fact of flying might be preserved, but how the flight was accomplished would be explained by reference to means with which a later generation was familiar.

HUMAN FLIGHT

We are surprisingly devoid of information as to the various mechanical appliances in use among the ancients. Those appliances with which we are familiar, except the simplest, are of very modern origin, but we are not justified on that account to suppose that in prehistoric civilizations mankind was as ill-supplied with machinery and knew as little of the forces of nature as our grandfathers. Wisdom was not born in the Nineteenth Century, although many of us seem to think so. Indeed, it is by no means improbable that some of the extinct nations of the past were able to do things that we are unable to do. There were arts since lost that have not been rediscovered, such, for example, as the tempering of copper and the making of malleable glass. We know the ancients had a knowledge of pigments far greater than we have. For example, there are in Yucatan paintings on stone apparently as fresh as when they were made, and yet they are so old that no legend attempts to explain their origin. Therefore while we may pride ourselves upon the progress of science and mechanical skill that has discovered the use of petrol engines and the knack of making machines that will fly, we may not be quite certain that centuries upon centuries ago as great progress had been made as our most accomplished aviators have been able to achieve.

Of course there is not nor can there be such a thing as human flight. Man is incapable of sustaining himself in the air without appliances. Flying machines are not really flying machines; they are simply a species of apparatus in which the action of propellers on the air is sufficient to overcome the force of gravitation. There is no difference in principle between an ordinary kite and an aeroplane. The real distinction between them is that, whereas in the case of the kite wind and string are necessary to keep the kite up, in the case of the aeroplane the motor furnishes the wind and the operator keeps the framework in a proper position just as the string keeps the kite. To render aerial navigation possible it was only necessary to provide a motive power that would not be too heavy. The use of petrol and electricity having solved this part of the problem, there were no serious difficulties to be overcome. Apart from its engine there is nothing difficult or remarkable about an aeroplane. This being the case, when we read that long before the beginning of the historic period, Daedalus made an apparatus whereby he was able to fly across the Aegean Sea, we need not be in as much hurry as our fathers were to dismiss the story as a pure invention, and set out to explain it as a sun-myth or something of that kind. It is easy to say that Daedalus was a mythical personage, but recent explorations in Cyprus show that the works of architecture ascribed to him were real works, and if he was not responsible for them some one else was, and hence that there must have been in prehistoric times men who possessed very great mechanical skill. Virgil in his account of the journey of Aeneas to Hades says:

"Flying as legends tell from the thralldom of Minos the king, Daedalus, trusting the heavens, set forth on adventurous wing, Sailed for the ice-bound north, by way unimagined and strange, Airily poising at last upon this Chalcidian Range, Here first touching the land, to Apollo hallored his light Orage of wings; and a temple colossal built on the site."

Minos, we were told, was a myth and his famous labyrinth a figment of the imagination. We know now that both were real, and there seems to be no good reason for denying that Daedalus was a real person, and as Crete, where Minos reigned, is only 81 miles from the mainland, there is no intrinsic improbability in the story that Daedalus covered the distance with a heavier-than-air appliance. McCurdy flew nearly as far on his attempted flight to Havana. It is true that the legend says Daedalus used wings, but there is nothing surprising in the fact that the details of the legend are absurd. The story that his son Icarus went on the flight with him, but going too near the sun, the wax which held his wings together melted and he fell into the sea, only shows that aerial navigation had its attendant dangers centuries before the Trojan War, just as it has in the Twentieth Century. We are not trying to prove that aerial navigation was practiced even to a limited extent at the time referred to. We are only mentioning the existence of traditions implying that it was, and suggesting that they are not necessarily improbable.

Herodotus tells of a legend of Abaris, who was said to be able to fly through the air on an arrow, and it is even suggested that the Greek philosopher Pythagoras understood the art of aerial navigation and frequently practiced it. The German and Norse legends are full of tales of men who had the power of flight, and there is an old British legend that Bladud, one of the ancient kings of Britain, who went to Athens to study, was killed after his return home by the failure of a flying machine that he had constructed in imitation of what he had seen in Greece. Similar legends are found among the Kalmuk Tatars and the North American Indians. Some of the Babylonian carvings seem designed to represent aerial navigation.

The fact that all legends of aerial navigation speak of it as accomplished by means of wings does not either prove or disprove anything. Here a few words may be said as to the distortion of facts in legends. Did you ever endeavor to describe a railway locomotive to a person who had never seen one, or to a child? If you have, you will realize that the unknown must be described in the terms of the known. Many persons in Victoria have seen an aeroplane, but let us suppose that one of them attempted to describe it to an Eskimo, and then let us suppose that this Eskimo endeavored to describe it to another Eskimo, and so on, for a few times; the last man to get the story would hear something bearing very little resemblance indeed to the original. Take another everyday appliance, the telephone. Most people cannot explain that to their own satisfaction; they would make a very bad fist of it in an attempt to explain it to an Indian of the upper Amazon. We must remember that between the time of Daedalus and the Greece of which we have any historic account there intervened a period long enough to permit of the complete extinction of the civilization represented by the ruins now being unearthed in Crete. Stories that survived this age of uncertain length and certainly very backward and ignorant conditions, would undoubtedly be twisted out of all semblance to the original. Thus the fact of flying might be preserved, but how the flight was accomplished would be explained by reference to means with which a later generation was familiar.

We are surprisingly devoid of information as to the various mechanical appliances in use among the ancients. Those appliances with which we are familiar, except the simplest, are of very modern origin, but we are not justified on that account to suppose that in prehistoric civilizations mankind was as ill-supplied with machinery and knew as little of the forces of nature as our grandfathers. Wisdom was not born in the Nineteenth Century, although many of us seem to think so. Indeed, it is by no means improbable that some of the extinct nations of the past were able to do things that we are unable to do. There were arts since lost that have not been rediscovered, such, for example, as the tempering of copper and the making of malleable glass. We know the ancients had a knowledge of pigments far greater than we have. For example, there are in Yucatan paintings on stone apparently as fresh as when they were made, and yet they are so old that no legend attempts to explain their origin. Therefore while we may pride ourselves upon the progress of science and mechanical skill that has discovered the use of petrol engines and the knack of making machines that will fly, we may not be quite certain that centuries upon centuries ago as great progress had been made as our most accomplished aviators have been able to achieve.

Stories of the Classics

THE NIBELUNGENLIED II.

This is the story of the poem which after lying for more than two centuries in oblivion, was revived by the Romantics in 1802. As the name signifies, it was intended to be sung, and it consists of two parts. The first part is full of joyous celebration and festivities, but sadness and tragedy hover over the last half, culminating in the death of Siegfried. It was in Burgundy that Kriemhild, the lovely princess dwelt, and never was there lady more winsome and fair. The only daughter of her mother, Uta, she was jealously guarded by her three brothers, King Gunther, King Gernot and King Griselher.

One day the princess had a strange dream. The memory of it stayed with her and depressed her. She left her white bed in the morning, and with her golden hair a shining cloud around her sleep-flushed face, and her night garments about her, she sought her mother and told her that she dreamed of training a young falcon and when it had flown above her head, of seeing two fierce eagles come down from the sky and rend it to pieces. But Uta translated the dream into a happy omen and set Kriemhild's mind at rest.

Now in Netherland there lived a sweet and gracious prince who, though of a happy disposition was yet a warrior of great repute, for, while he was little more than a lad he had journeyed to the Nibelungen's land, and unaided fought 12 champions and 12 giants and put to death the poison-spitting dragon, and then after bathing in the blood of the last named monster and rendering himself invul-

nerable, taken the Nibelung's sword and the Nibelungen treasure of gold and gems, and returned scathless to his own country, having been acknowledged king of the country he had left. So that he was famed at home and abroad and many and many a queen and princess would gladly have wedded with him, though he was charming with them all, and admired them all after a fashion, as well he might for most of them were young and all of them were beautiful. He had heard accounts of that Burgundian girl, and of her wonderful and unmatchable loveliness, and resolved that if he could win her, that she and she only should be his wife.

And the meeting between them was soon brought about for Siegfried insisted that his parents should allow him to depart to Kriemhild's brothers' kingdom. So an elaborate wardrobe was made ready for the gallant and handsome young prince, a wardrobe fit for the bridegroom he hoped to become. And when he arrived in Burgundy the kingly brothers welcomed him gladly, and right bravely he aided them in their wars against the Saxons.

But Siegfried was wise as well as charming and courageous. He was fearful of intimidating gentle little Kriemhild if he wooed her too soon. So he let his brave deeds, and his graceful manners and his handsome presence speak for him, and scarcely addressed the maiden for more than a year. At the end of that time Gunther having confessed to him that he loved Brunhild, the strong maiden of the north, a maiden of such prodigious strength, that she had worsted hundreds of wooers in a hand to hand conflict, confidence begat confidence and Siegfried confessed that for years he had loved Kriemhild, and said that if Gunther would give his consent to his marriage with his sister, he would aid Gunther in his wooing of the intrepid princess of the north.

Gunther gladly promised and the two journeyed to a land, the abode of Brunhild, Siegfried rendered invincible by the cloud-cloak he had taken from Albric, the mighty Nibelungian dwarf, was enabled to assist Gunther in overcoming Brunhild.

Then joyously Siegfried received thanks from Kriemhild.

"God, you reward Sir Siegfried," said the noble child.
For all your 'high deservings in honor's bead-roll filed,
The which I know from all men have won you fame and grace."
Sir Siegfried, love-bewildered, looked Kriemhild in the face.

"Ever," said he, "your brethren I'll serve as best I may.
Nor once, while I have being, will head on pillow lay,
Till I have done to please them what'er they bid me do;
And this, my lady Kriemhild, is all for love of you."

So he procured thirty thousand of his Nibelungen as a bridal retinue, and at Worms, on the banks of the beautiful Rhine, the two couples were married. And Siegfried and Kriemhild were so happy that they wished time and the world would stand still forever and ever and keep them as they were.

(To be continued.)

"Tommy, Tommy," remonstrated his teacher, "why are you so naughty? I've had to whip you six times this week."
"Because, teacher," replied Tommy, "grandpa says the good die young, and I ain't taking any risks."

Merchant—I shall advance your salary £5 this year. You have been remarkably correct and careful for the past 12 months. Haven't made a single mistake, have you?
Bookkeeper—Only one.
Merchant—What was that?
Bookkeeper—I thought I should get a rise of £10 at least.

The class were having a lesson on paraphrasing, and the teacher wrote on the blackboard the following adage, telling the boys to put it down in their own words:
"A wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse."

At the end of the lesson certain attempts were read out, and one was as follows:
"A spasmodic movement of the optics is as adequate as a slight inclination of the cranium to a horse void of its visionary capacities."

"Perhaps you have heard of the Wangle Memory System?" suggested the seedy-looking man, laying his bag on the table and annexing an office chair.
"Perhaps I have," replied the busy merchant.

"It is an infallible system," went on the stranger. "You sometimes forget things, don't you? Listen. For three guineas you may learn how to remember everything. Will you take a course?"
"No, thanks."

"It is absolutely infallible."
"I don't care. I don't want to know it!"
"Good-day, then," snorted the seedy-looking man and stamped out of the office.
Two minutes later he came dashing into the office again.

"Sorry to trouble you," he said. "But I left my bag behind me when I went out!"

TOP VESSELS

Worse at and Settling—More Work

Another day of left conditions almost every...

ANQUET

Winnipeg Admonition Last evening a festive business...

TRADE SITUATION

Business For Six Months' Period Rather Disappointing—Rain in West Does Good

McNamara Story

LONDON, June 30.—Neither Scotland Yard nor the embassy here confesses to knowing that anyone connected with the McNamara dynamite conspiracy is under surveillance here.

Enochian Congress

MADRID, June 30.—The Eucharistic congress closed yesterday with a long and brilliant procession through the principal thoroughfares, which were crowded with thousands of people.

SENDS MESSAGE TO HIS SUBJECTS

Proclamation Issued by King George, Conveying Thanks for Expressions of Loyalty During Coronation

LONDON, June 30.—King George has issued a message of thanks to his subjects throughout the Empire for the loyalty expressed during the coronation period.

WILSON'S Fly Pads

The female house fly lays from 20 to 150 eggs at a time, and these mature in two weeks. Under favorable conditions the descendants of a single pair will number millions in three weeks.

WILSON'S Fly Pads

early in the season, and thus cut off a large proportion of the summer crop.

WILSON'S Fly Pads

"AT IT HERE SINCE 1900"

YOU WORK! MAKE YOUR MONEY WORK TOO! BY DEPOSITING YOUR SAVINGS WITH US YOU GET 4% INTEREST WHICH WE CREDIT MONTHLY.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER

Novo Scotia Conservative, Conservative Grand Old Man on Reaching Ninetieth Birthday.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 30.—The executive of the Nova Scotia Liberal-Conservative Association has elected Sir Charles Tupper, Conservative Grand Old Man on Reaching Ninetieth Birthday.

Islamic Demonstration

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 30.—The recent visit of the Islamic demonstration held on the plains of Kosovo has been officially confirmed by a proclamation of the Secretary-General of the Committee of Union and Progress, Hagji Adil Bey.

Death of John McKane

ROSSLAND, June 30.—John McKane, well-known in the Kootenays and also in Rossland, died a few days ago in San Francisco as the result of an attack of pneumonia.

PRAIRIE CROPS PROMISE WELL

Weather Takes More Favorable Turn and Fears of Extensive Damage by Heavy Rainfall are Removed

MEXICAN CONDITIONS

Business and Political Situation in the Northern Districts Much Improved—Prospects Good.

WOMAN AVIATOR

BOSTON, June 30.—The first successful cross-country monoplane flight ever made by a woman flying alone stands to the credit of Mrs. James B. Martin.

BILL EXPECTED TO PASS SENATE

Canvass of Reciprocity Situation at Washington Shows Favorable Prospect for Bill—Vote this Month

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Canadian reciprocity situation cleared to a marked degree today, and the canvass in every way reassuring to friends of the measure.

EFFECTS OF SCIENCE ON RELIGIOUS THOUGHT

Dean Doull on Menace of Materialism—Says Agnosticism is on the Wane—Growing Power of Religion

DEATHS FROM HEAT

NEW YORK, June 30.—A hot humid and almost breathless day, one of the worst the city has experienced this year, is charged with one death and prostrations which are officially reported as follows.

INDIAN MISSION WORK

TORONTO, June 30.—At a meeting of the Methodist general board of missions, Rev. T. E. Shore, secretary of foreign missions, was authorized to arrange for a conference of Indian workers in British Columbia in August, probably at Fort Simpson, with a view to developing and reconstructing the missionary policy affecting Indians.

Winnipeg Fatalities

WINNIPEG, June 30.—Two fatalities occurred within a few hundred yards of each other last evening. A Canadian mail coach, en route to Winnipeg, was derailed by a train, and the driver was killed.

French Train Derailment

PARIS, June 30.—The express from Lyons to Paris was derailed by a train near Louviers last night. All the passengers were seriously injured.

ROYALTY OF WALES TO VISIT CANADA

Announcement Made by Duke of Connaught at Dominion Day Dinner in London—May Come Soon

LONDON, June 30.—Two important announcements were made tonight at the Dominion Day dinner which was attended by six hundred Canadians.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910—SEC. 48

Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of July next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the transfer of the license for the sale of liquor by retail in and upon the premises known as the Port Augusta Hotel, situate at Comox, British Columbia, from Joseph B. Holmes to John C. Clarence, of North Bend, British Columbia.

WILSON'S Fly Pads

THE FEMALE HOUSE FLY LAYS FROM 20 TO 150 EGGS AT A TIME, AND THESE MATURE IN TWO WEEKS. UNDER FAVORABLE CONDITIONS THE DESCENDANTS OF A SINGLE PAIR WILL NUMBER MILLIONS IN THREE WEEKS.

WILSON'S Fly Pads

YOU WORK! MAKE YOUR MONEY WORK TOO! BY DEPOSITING YOUR SAVINGS WITH US YOU GET 4% INTEREST WHICH WE CREDIT MONTHLY.

WILSON'S Fly Pads

"AT IT HERE SINCE 1900"

YOU WORK! MAKE YOUR MONEY WORK TOO! BY DEPOSITING YOUR SAVINGS WITH US YOU GET 4% INTEREST WHICH WE CREDIT MONTHLY.

ROYALTY OF WALES TO VISIT CANADA

Announcement Made by Duke of Connaught at Dominion Day Dinner in London—May Come Soon

LONDON, June 30.—Two important announcements were made tonight at the Dominion Day dinner which was attended by six hundred Canadians.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910—SEC. 48

Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of July next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the transfer of the license for the sale of liquor by retail in and upon the premises known as the Port Augusta Hotel, situate at Comox, British Columbia, from Joseph B. Holmes to John C. Clarence, of North Bend, British Columbia.

WILSON'S Fly Pads

THE FEMALE HOUSE FLY LAYS FROM 20 TO 150 EGGS AT A TIME, AND THESE MATURE IN TWO WEEKS. UNDER FAVORABLE CONDITIONS THE DESCENDANTS OF A SINGLE PAIR WILL NUMBER MILLIONS IN THREE WEEKS.

WILSON'S Fly Pads

YOU WORK! MAKE YOUR MONEY WORK TOO! BY DEPOSITING YOUR SAVINGS WITH US YOU GET 4% INTEREST WHICH WE CREDIT MONTHLY.

WILSON'S Fly Pads

"AT IT HERE SINCE 1900"

YOU WORK! MAKE YOUR MONEY WORK TOO! BY DEPOSITING YOUR SAVINGS WITH US YOU GET 4% INTEREST WHICH WE CREDIT MONTHLY.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

The Laurels, Rockland ave., Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. J. Munkett, Esq., assisted by J. L. Moller, Esq., B.A., Oxford. Three and a half acres extension, recreation grounds, gymnasium, cadet corps. Xmas term commences September 15th. Apply Headmaster.

LAND ACT, FORM NO. 9

Form of Notice. District of Coast Range. Take notice that F. W. Brown, of Victoria, British Columbia, occupation lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

LAND ACT, FORM NO. 9

Form of Notice. District of Coast Range. Take notice that F. W. Brown, of Victoria, British Columbia, occupation lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

LAND ACT, FORM NO. 9

Form of Notice. District of Coast Range. Take notice that F. W. Brown, of Victoria, British Columbia, occupation lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

LAND ACT, FORM NO. 9

Form of Notice. District of Coast Range. Take notice that F. W. Brown, of Victoria, British Columbia, occupation lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

LAND ACT, FORM NO. 9

Form of Notice. District of Coast Range. Take notice that F. W. Brown, of Victoria, British Columbia, occupation lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

LAND ACT, FORM NO. 9

Form of Notice. District of Coast Range. Take notice that F. W. Brown, of Victoria, British Columbia, occupation lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

LAND ACT, FORM NO. 9

Form of Notice. District of Coast Range. Take notice that F. W. Brown, of Victoria, British Columbia, occupation lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

LAND ACT, FORM NO. 9

Form of Notice. District of Coast Range. Take notice that F. W. Brown, of Victoria, British Columbia, occupation lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the Water Act, 1907, to obtain a license in the Esquimalt Division, of the District of Victoria.

WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the Water Act, 1907, to obtain a license in the Esquimalt Division, of the District of Victoria.

WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the Water Act, 1907, to obtain a license in the Esquimalt Division, of the District of Victoria.

WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the Water Act, 1907, to obtain a license in the Esquimalt Division, of the District of Victoria.

WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the Water Act, 1907, to obtain a license in the Esquimalt Division, of the District of Victoria.

WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the Water Act, 1907, to obtain a license in the Esquimalt Division, of the District of Victoria.

WATER NOTICE

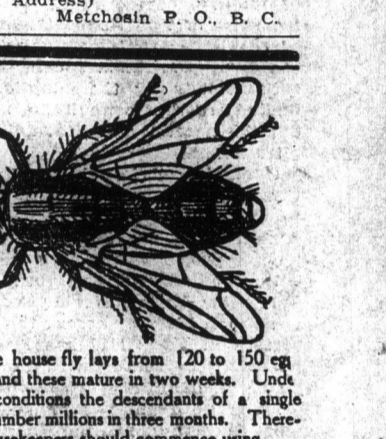
NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the Water Act, 1907, to obtain a license in the Esquimalt Division, of the District of Victoria.

WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the Water Act, 1907, to obtain a license in the Esquimalt Division, of the District of Victoria.

WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the Water Act, 1907, to obtain a license in the Esquimalt Division, of the District of Victoria.



The female house fly lays from 20 to 150 eggs at a time, and these mature in two weeks. Under favorable conditions the descendants of a single pair will number millions in three weeks.

WILSON'S Fly Pads

early in the season, and thus cut off a large proportion of the summer crop.

WILSON'S Fly Pads

"AT IT HERE SINCE 1900"

WILSON'S Fly Pads

YOU WORK! MAKE YOUR MONEY WORK TOO! BY DEPOSITING YOUR SAVINGS WITH US YOU GET 4% INTEREST WHICH WE CREDIT MONTHLY.

"AT IT HERE SINCE 1900"

LIQUOR ACT, 1910—SEC. 48

Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of July next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the transfer of the license for the sale of liquor by retail in and upon the premises known as the Port Augusta Hotel, situate at Comox, British Columbia, from Joseph B. Holmes to John C. Clarence, of North Bend, British Columbia.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910—SEC. 48

Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of July next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the transfer of the license for the sale of liquor by retail in and upon the premises known as the Port Augusta Hotel, situate at Comox, British Columbia, from Joseph B. Holmes to John C. Clarence, of North Bend, British Columbia.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910—SEC. 48

Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of July next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the transfer of the license for the sale of liquor by retail in and upon the premises known as the Port Augusta Hotel, situate at Comox, British Columbia, from Joseph B. Holmes to John C. Clarence, of North Bend, British Columbia.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910—SEC. 48

Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of July next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the transfer of the license for the sale of liquor by retail in and upon the premises known as the Port Augusta Hotel, situate at Comox, British Columbia, from Joseph B. Holmes to John C. Clarence, of North Bend, British Columbia.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910—SEC. 48

Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of July next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the transfer of the license for the sale of liquor by retail in and upon the premises known as the Port Augusta Hotel, situate at Comox, British Columbia, from Joseph B. Holmes to John C. Clarence, of North Bend, British Columbia.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910—SEC. 48

Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of July next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the transfer of the license for the sale of liquor by retail in and upon the premises known as the Port Augusta Hotel, situate at Comox, British Columbia, from Joseph B. Holmes to John C. Clarence, of North Bend, British Columbia.

WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the Water Act, 1907, to obtain a license in the Esquimalt Division, of the District of Victoria.

WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the Water Act, 1907, to obtain a license in the Esquimalt Division, of the District of Victoria.

WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the Water Act, 1907, to obtain a license in the Esquimalt Division, of the District of Victoria.

WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the Water Act, 1907, to obtain a license in the Esquimalt Division, of the District of Victoria.

WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the Water Act, 1907, to obtain a license in the Esquimalt Division, of the District of Victoria.

WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the Water Act, 1907, to obtain a license in the Esquimalt Division, of the District of Victoria.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ARBITRATION

All Formalities Can be Disposed of in Few Hours' Negotiation - Differences Relate Only to Phraseology

WASHINGTON, June 28.—All formalities necessary to final conclusion of the general arbitration treaty between America and Great Britain could be completed within four hours, assuming that diplomatic machinery was working smoothly, according to an official declaration today.

The differences between the two countries now relate merely to phraseology and can be adjusted readily. The British ambassador has full power to sign the treaty, and the administration so far has failed to find any signs of objection to the completion of the treaty.

Unofficial advice indicates that the French government is practically ready to enter into treaty relations with America on the basis of Secretary Knox's proposal, and it is hoped that action may be had in that direction soon after Ambassador Berthoulet's arrival in Paris.

RECIPROCITY DEBATE

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Senator Cummins continued his argument against the Canadian reciprocity bill in the senate today but did not conclude. He attacked the measure not only for its alleged injustice and political expediency, but on the ground that it was not properly drawn as a tariff law.

ALDERMEN WIN OUT

MONTREAL, June 29.—The case instituted by Henri Larin against aldermanic members of the civic finance committee who paid for Mayor Payette's trip to Paris, in what was alleged to be an illegal manner, was decided today by the judicial committee of the privy council, judgment being given in favor of the aldermen, with costs to the plaintiffs.

Had Money for President

WASHINGTON, June 29.—President Taft would have been presented with a large roll of "yellow backs" by Andrew Tomaso of McKees Rocks, Pa., today. The roll was intercepted by police.

COAL STRIKE ENDING

Report on Good Authority States That Terms Offered by Operators Have Been Accepted

NELSON, June 29.—It is reported here on good authority that the settlement of the Alberta and Crow's Nest coal strike is arranged. The operators have agreed to offer day workers increases of seven per cent in wages and other concessions, not including the closed shop, and it is understood that the strikers have agreed to accept the offer.

Minority Representation

TORONTO, June 29.—In a speech before the Liberal Club here tonight, Sir Richard Cartwright intimated that under the redistribution act to be introduced by the government after the census, minority representation may be introduced in order that Liberals can secure representation in Toronto. He claims that the Conservatives would benefit as a result in St. John, N.B., so that the matter would be evened up.

Abu Ruef, Dramatist

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., June 29.—A farce by Abraham Ruef, a prisoner under four-year sentence for bribery, is the main feature of the programme for this year's annual Fourth of July celebration at San Quentin penitentiary, according to announcement made tonight by Warden John E. Hoyle.

ONLY ONE BYLAW SUFFERS DEFEAT

Victoria Ratepayers Again Show Willingness to Vote Money for Much-Needed Public Works

Ratepayers of Victoria again showed their faith in the progress of the city by the willingness with which they yesterday voted the \$210,000, which is required for the construction of a proper shore protection scheme at Ross Bay cemetery, and the extension of the city street lighting service.

RECIPROCITY DEBATE

Iowa Senator Has Several Objections Against Agreement—Raises New Point of Interpretation

ALDERMEN WIN OUT

Noted Police Officer Retires

Prisoner Shoots Himself

TACOMA, June 29.—A fire which started at 6 o'clock this evening from an unknown cause, totally destroyed the mill of the Holland Cook Manufacturing company at Fern Hill, a suburb, with a loss of \$10,000.

FIXING STANDARD RATE OF WAGES

Action of Australian Government is Protested Against by State Authorities and Private Employers

MELBOURNE, June 29.—Action by the federal government in the direction of establishing a standard rate of wages for unskilled labor in the Commonwealth has drawn forth strong protests from the state governments, and also from private employers. The federal ministry fixed nine shillings a day (\$2.25) as the proper rate for unskilled workmen, and objection is being taken to this figure on the ground that it is excessive, and not warranted by the conditions of labor.

Changes in Representation

The changes in the population shown by the census indicate that Queensland will gain a member in the federal house of representatives while at the same time the representation of the state of Victoria is correspondingly reduced.

Moving Picture Censorship

The women's organizations in Sydney have approached the state government, urging that a strict censorship should be maintained over picture shows throughout the state, as such exhibitions are often found to be demoralizing to children.

BURNED AT STAKE

SHAWNEE, Okla., June 29.—Robert Swazey, a Canadian, was burned at the stake by Mexican bandits near Fort Sumner, N.M., June 15, according to a letter received here today from Mrs. Emma Bingham, formerly of this city, and mother-in-law of the dead man.

HULL STRIKERS GROW RIOTOUS

HULL, Eng., June 29.—Serious riots occurred here tonight, and more than twenty persons were injured, including several policemen. The riots resulted from the failure to reach a settlement between the shipowners and the strikers. It became necessary to call out reinforcements of police, and eventually the disturbances were quelled by a series of charges.

FARMERS WANT IT

CHICAGO, June 29.—That the lumber interests are the only organized opponents to reciprocity with Canada, is the opinion of Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, who has completed a trip of several thousand miles along the northern boundary of the United States in making a study of the situation.

Wrote Painter Dead

LOS ANGELES, June 29.—Paul De Longpre, the famous painter of flowers, died at his home in Hollywood tonight of a complication of diseases from which he had suffered for the last two years. De Longpre was born in Lyons, France, in 1855.

AGAINST WIRE TRUST

NEW YORK, June 29.—Nine indictments charging restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law were returned by a federal grand jury here this afternoon against many associations and a long list of individuals comprising the so-called "wire trust" affiliated with the steel industry.

NO ARGUMENT FOR RECIPROCITY

Mr. Borden Makes Effective Attack on Government Policy at Lloydminster Meeting - Is Heartily Welcomed

LLOYDMINSTER, Sask., June 29.—R. L. Borden and his party received a warm welcome here. This is the home of the Barr colonists from England, and the patriotic sentiments expressed found ready echo in the large gathering present.

ADDITION TO THE BUILDINGS

Government Invites Tenders for Public Library Structure which will Cost a Quarter of a Million

A beginning in the very large and provincially important work of completing the parliament buildings group is to be made during the present summer, tenders for an addition to the "parliament buildings" which will be the handsome library block to be the central feature of the new Superior street front—having just been invited by the engineer of the public works department, Mr. J. E. Griffiths.

Female Prisoner's Escape

TORONTO, June 29.—Rose Rae, a female prisoner en route to the reformatory here, jumped from the train going forty miles an hour near Grandview, and escaped with a few bruises and got away.

Big Tea Shipment

TACOMA, June 29.—Sixteen hundred tons of uncolored tea, the largest shipment of the new crop to reach Puget Sound this year, arrived from the Orient on the liner Panama Maru this afternoon. The shipment is 22,189 chests and an important item of the 7000 ton cargo brought by the liner. Under the prevailing regulations tea from the Orient must be uncolored.

Noted Painter Dead

LOS ANGELES, June 29.—Dr. Abraham Jacob of New York, was elected president of the American Medical association today. Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow of Los Angeles was chosen first vice-president. The two others are Dr. E. M. McRae of Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. R. T. Tipson of Las Vegas, N. M.

AGAINST WIRE TRUST

NEW YORK, June 29.—Nine indictments charging restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law were returned by a federal grand jury here this afternoon against many associations and a long list of individuals comprising the so-called "wire trust" affiliated with the steel industry.

NO ARGUMENT FOR RECIPROCITY

Mr. Borden Makes Effective Attack on Government Policy at Lloydminster Meeting - Is Heartily Welcomed

ADDITION TO THE BUILDINGS

Government Invites Tenders for Public Library Structure which will Cost a Quarter of a Million

A beginning in the very large and provincially important work of completing the parliament buildings group is to be made during the present summer, tenders for an addition to the "parliament buildings" which will be the handsome library block to be the central feature of the new Superior street front—having just been invited by the engineer of the public works department, Mr. J. E. Griffiths.

Female Prisoner's Escape

TORONTO, June 29.—Rose Rae, a female prisoner en route to the reformatory here, jumped from the train going forty miles an hour near Grandview, and escaped with a few bruises and got away.

Big Tea Shipment

TACOMA, June 29.—Sixteen hundred tons of uncolored tea, the largest shipment of the new crop to reach Puget Sound this year, arrived from the Orient on the liner Panama Maru this afternoon. The shipment is 22,189 chests and an important item of the 7000 ton cargo brought by the liner. Under the prevailing regulations tea from the Orient must be uncolored.

Noted Painter Dead

LOS ANGELES, June 29.—Dr. Abraham Jacob of New York, was elected president of the American Medical association today. Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow of Los Angeles was chosen first vice-president. The two others are Dr. E. M. McRae of Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. R. T. Tipson of Las Vegas, N. M.

A Personal Matter

When You Want the Most You Can Get, the Best You Can Get, for the Least Money, Try

Copas & Young's

ENGLISH MIXED BISCUITS, per lb. \$1.00
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—the most popular butter of the day, 3 lbs. for \$1.00
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20-lb sack \$1.35
CREAM OF WHEAT, per packet 20c
CLARK'S POTTED MEAT—for sandwiches, 4 tins for 25c
NICE SLICED COOKED HAM, per lb. 40c
NEW ONTARIO CHEESE, per lb. 20c
FRESH ROASTED PEANUTS, per lb. 15c
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PERSIAN SHERBET, 1 1/2 bottle 25c
CHIVER'S ORANGE MARMALADE, 1-lb. glass jar . 15c

Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS
The Only Genuine Independent Store in the City
Corner Fort and Broad Streets Quick Delivery
Grocery Dept. Phones, 94 and 95 Liquor Dept. Phone, 163

LAWN MOWERS

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN LAWN ROLLERS
GARDEN HOSE
COTTON AND RUBBER
WE GUARANTEE OUR HOSE
The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd
Phone 59 544-546 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C. P.O. Drawer 613

Do You Need A New Hair Brush?

We carry one of the largest stocks of Hair Brushes in the city. Brushes made by the world's best manufacturers and famous the world over for their good quality. These Brushes may be washed in soap and water without fear of injury and the excellent bristles will always remain white and perfectly stiff. Prices will please.



CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, 1228 Government Street, Near Yates Tels. 425 and 458

Good Olive Oil Makes Salads Wholesome

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, per gallon tin \$3.00
Per bottle, \$1.00 or \$1.25
JAMES PLAGNIOL'S PURE FRENCH OLIVE OIL, per gallon \$4.25
Half gallon, \$2.25; per bottle, \$1.25, 75c or 40c
PURE FRENCH OLIVE OIL (Nicciole), bottle, 65c or 35c
C. & B. LUCCA OIL, per bottle, 90c, 50c or 25c
DIXI SALAD OIL (pure), per gallon tin \$1.50
Per bottle, 50c or 25c

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street
Tels. 50, 51, 52 Liquor Dept. Tel. 1500

The

A Jumble of jumps Is the general form But the liveliest has Occurred to a felle

We've on Black Mo new, Out of his office a Wayup gun with every And huntin' learned Target shootin' he's Bore the bulleye's But a gallopin buck A plum hard bell f

I left him stalkin' Then I circled and Started a buster gun Down his way with And of all the danc The best was the j Frantically watchin' And pumpin' cartrid

"Why Hank," says Why in thunder di "Wasn't I shootin' And I reckon he th

Having to make river, we determine on the crocodiles waterway. We left steamship Feldmarsc Bay on Aug. 13. Governor-General, w and courteously aff giving up passages to Maraque.

After four days obtained our guns from left by the launch a ing at Maraque a first taste of Incom tacked us vigorously went down. The excellent dinner and then informed another government 5 o'clock the followi 5:30 and found it ve heavy mists. Nothi some hours. Abd cook, prepared an 8 o'clock, and the dispersed the mist, see various kinds of pelicans, which s the launch, cormo white herons, fish e ducks, and an occa spur-winged plovers

The current was ru launch to stop and p so we refrained from could not recover. We arrived at Mar interesting old fort a for the officers. We fortable, gave us a some special wine fr yard in Portugal. V launch at 6 o'clock same heavy mists an breakfast on the lat and then it was diff superfluous clothing loaded our rifles and sport. The first blo crocodile about eight down into the river, promptly finished hi discharge of the first largest crocodiles slid direction into the riv sible to get a shot a the sharp turns in th of getting a sight. T with birds of every numbers of masked height over the laun could be heard ofte appeared. Large sp over us in flocks of current still running turn our attention e leave the birds unt destination. After h when the sun was w idened somewhat, a were visible at the side the fun began. Croc size were lying high either side, and it w at anything under 10 bagged a beauty of a cracking shot at 13 almost satisfaction t ter shot told its tale least eight huge cro

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

BUCK AGER

A jumble of jumps and pants and shakes
Is the general form buck ager takes,
But the liveliest sample ever I saw
Occurred to a feller named Hank McGraw.

We's on Black Mountain and Hank's plumb
new,
Out of his office a week or two;
Wayup gun with a dress-suit look
and huntin' learned from a story book.

Target shootin' he'd do right well,
Bore the bullseye and ring the bell;
But a gallopin back is a different thing.
A plum hard bell for a vet to ring.

I left him stalkin' a heavy track,
Then I circled and doubled back,
Started a buster out of the brush
Down his way with a lightnin' rush.

And of all the dancin' ever I saw
The best was the jig of Hank McGraw,
Brantlic' watchin' the critter run
And pumpin' cartridges out of his gun.

Pumpin' 'em out—jest went stark mad—
Chuckin out every blast he had.
The buck went clatterin' over a hill
With Hank cavortin' and pumpin' still.

"Why Hank," says I, "you blunderin' coot,
Why in thunder didn't you shoot?"
Wasn't I shootin'? he asked me wild—
And I reckon he thought he was, poor child.
—Outdoor Life.

CROCODILE SHOOTING ON THE INCOMATI RIVER

Having to make a trip up the Incomati river, we determined to make an onslaught on the crocodiles that infest that great waterway. We left Durban on Aug. 11 by steamship Feldmarschall, arriving at Delagoa Bay on Aug. 13. There we called on the Governor-General, who knew of our mission, and courteously afforded every assistance, giving us passages by government launch to Maraqueene.

After four days exasperating delay, we obtained our guns from the customs officer, and left by the launch at 2:30 on Aug. 18, arriving at Maraqueene at 6:30, and getting our first taste of Incomati mosquitoes, who attacked us vigorously immediately the sun went down. The commandant gave us an excellent dinner and mosquito-proof bedroom, and then informed us that we could have another government launch to leave at 5 o'clock the following morning. We left at 5:30 and found it very cold on the river, with heavy mists. Nothing could be seen for some hours. Abdulla, our Mohammedan cook, prepared an excellent breakfast about 8 o'clock, and the sun by that time having dispersed the mists, we were beginning to see various kinds of birds, including a flock of pelicans, which swam within 30 yards of the launch, cormorants, giant kingfishers, white herons, fish eagles, numbers of masked ducks, and an occasional brace or two of winged plovers flying across the river. The current was running too swiftly for the launch to stop and pick up anything we shot, so we refrained from killing anything that we could not recover.

We arrived at Manhica, where there is an interesting old fort and comfortable quarters for the officers. We were cordially received by the commandant, who made us very comfortable, gave us an excellent dinner, and some special wine from his father's own vineyard in Portugal. We left in the steam launch at 6 o'clock in the morning. The same heavy mists and piercingly cold. After breakfast on the launch the sun came out, and then it was difficult to keep cool. All superfluous clothing was discarded, and we loaded our rifles and guns in anticipation of sport. The first blood was drawn from a crocodile about eight feet long on his way down into the river. A shot from the 450 promptly finished his career, and with the discharge of the first shot numbers of the largest crocodiles slid off the banks in every direction into the river. It was quite impossible to get a shot at any of them owing to the sharp turns in the river and the difficulty of getting a sight. The whole river was alive with birds of every description; incredible numbers of masked ducks flew at a moderate height over the launch, and their whistling could be heard often for minutes before they appeared. Large spur-winged geese sailed over us in flocks of 12 and 15 at a time. The current still running swiftly, we decided to turn our attention entirely to crocodiles, and leave the birds until we could land at our destination. After luncheon, about 12:30, when the sun was blazing down, the river widened somewhat, and occasional sandbanks were visible at the sides of the river, and then the fun began. Crocodiles of an astonishing size were lying high up on the banks on the one side, and it was difficult to get a shot at anything under 100 to 150 yards, but we got a beauty of nearly 20 feet in length, and a large spur-winged goose rewarded us for a tiring tramp through mud and reeds that soon exhausted the strongest and most determined sportsman, added to which the

clouds of mosquitoes entirely prevented us from hiding in the reeds when the flight of ducks and geese began. It was quite impossible to bend down below the tops of the reeds on account of these pests. So interested were they in a white man's blood that we had no difficulty in killing half a dozen at each snack, and repeating it again and again. We counted about 80 geese in two flights. If we had been able to hide there would have been no difficulty in making an enormous bag. That delightful little bird, the Madagascar goose, was there, as usual, in parties of six or seven, and circled over us several times—a very easy prey if one desired to shoot them—and, although they are excellent little birds for the pot, we had already a sufficiently well-stocked larder, and so made no attempt to shoot. A line of heavy trees on one side of the lake afforded roosting ground for any numbers of all kinds of aquatic birds, the greater number being tree ducks.

During the tramp back to the camp in comparative darkness we put up a brace of francolin. We could just discern that their legs were red and that they were the so-called bush pheasant. A subsequent search in the morning in the neighborhood failed to discover them, and we are inclined to think that they were a brace of birds which had got out of their latitude, for inquiries from the natives failed to elicit any knowledge of francolin in their district. We reached camp in time for a very excellent dinner prepared by our Mohammedan cook.

Next morning we broke camp and descended the river to meet with much finer sport in the way of crocodiles. On the next trip we are determined to take a telephoto camera to ensure a photograph of some of these gigantic monsters which inhabit the Incomati. One enormous brute on the bank of the river, which we shot at and fervently hope we killed, appeared to us considerably over 20 feet long, and certainly had a body 3 feet, 6 inches high, and we verified this measurement by landing at the spot and endeavoring from the beaten-down grass on which he was lying to estimate his length. A careful shot at 120 yards brought him floundering off the bank, breaking down in his progress some tons of soil, and, with his fearful jaws open and evidently in his death agonies, he disappeared under the swift-flowing current.

We slept at Manhica, where we were most heartily welcomed by our friend, the commandant, who again showered the greatest hospitality upon us. One cannot speak too highly of the extraordinary hospitality of the Portuguese commandants and their staffs. An early start in the morning and a run of six hours brought us down to Maraqueene, where the larger launch was waiting to complete the voyage to Delagoa Bay. A few hippos disported themselves in the river as we passed but as these monstrous creatures are a somewhat inglorious quarry and easily fall victims to a 450, although we had a permit to shoot, we decided not to molest them.—C. G. S., in Field.

THUNDER

It seems to be a fairly general opinion that it is useless fishing for trout when, as my old friend Tom Sparry says: "What time he tries to soften a blank evening on his water; 'there is thunder about,' or, as the 'Green Bank' puts it,

If you have thunder then is fishing o'er;
Put up your rod nor take a cast once more.

Yet a small minority will tell you that if thunder lightning are doing their level best right overhead, trout simply go mad, and you can rise and catch them just hand over fist. For myself, I confess that I never had the temerity—not to call it by a harder name—to fish under such dangerous conditions. Let me, however, record my experiences on two separate thundery days last year. June 7 found me with others on a well-stocked length of a chalk stream. The morning opened fine, with a very slight northeast wind, but at half-past ten thunder could be heard in the distance towards the south, and it gradually approached, till at midday it was quite close, and a heavy shower of rain ensued. After lunch the weather was very sunny and sultry, with thunder rumbling a good way off, and about 6 o'clock it began to travel nearer and nearer, till at 7:40 forked lightning almost overhead drove me to safer quarters in the inn, which was fortunately only 200 yards away. Then followed before sunset a darkness as of midnight, and a regular deluge of rain, accompanied by the heaviest succession of thunderstorms I ever remember, and, though the rain ceased at 11, the lightning was still most vivid when I went to bed half an hour later. There was a good hatch of fly that day, chiefly alders, with many Mayflies and grey drakes, and at times fish rose well at the natural flies; but the result of our united efforts was a leash of fish, not by a perfect master of dry fly arts, before the thunder began at 10:30. We others offered choice assortments of various flies in vain.

The next occasion was June 14, when I fished a stretch of a Midland river for myself. I had some miles to go before my destination, so could not begin fishing until 11. The morning was dull, with a scarcely felt

southwest wind, which afterwards changed to northeast. Finding that the mill was working, I began about 600 yards below it, at the bottom of my stretch, but had only fished a little way up when the mill stopped, and the water in the brook fell to a trickle; so, knowing from experience that it would be long before any came down that part again, I walked up to the top of the mill dam, now almost empty, and put on a red palmer, as there was just a suspicion of stain in the water. Here, as I rose and missed a fish lying on a shallow rain began, so I rested the fish while I put on a mackintosh cape. The next throw left my cast tied up in frightful complications, and it took me some time to disentangle it during the steady downpour that followed, which ceased as I got things straight again. Just above a circular pool yielded a good fish from the far side, where a slowish stream pursued its way. It was now that I heard the first far-off thunder. About 50 yards beyond this I killed a fish from a shallow below a bridge. From here the water was too overgrown for me to get a fly on to it, so I changed to minnow, but only ran one fish. Higher up the brook was not quite so wooded, and, seeing a fish rise in a stream, I resumed with red palmer, rose and missed the fish, but got another from the same stream. Above this several fish rose on a shallow varying from 3 in. to 6 in. in depth at a pool foot, and by dint of much creeping and crawling I hooked a lovely fish, only to lose him after a rare fight owing to the hold giving way, and the other fish, frightened by his struggles, bolted into the deep.

It was now 2 p. m. and the thunder was getting closer, so I missed a lot of water, and lunched on a footbridge, much tormented by woodflies. After lunch a shallow below a long pool produced a fish, and only just in time (for I had lost my waterproof) I got shelter at a cottage, as steady rain, which lasted for an hour, began. All this time the thunder was heavy, but was never nearer than two miles. When the thunder had moved off and rain abated, I successfully hunted my lost waterproof and began fishing again in a much-bushed part, where I hooked on a minnow and lost a good fish, and then changed to fly, with which I got three fish from stickles and a brace from a long flat above. As I fished up this the sky became blacker and blacker, and when the storm broke, fortunately unaccompanied by thunder, as I could do was to stand still in the brook, as it was impossible to drive the cast through the sheets of rain. When the rain stopped I fished up to the boundary without doing any more. The water was now more stained though not thick and I hurried down to the part missed before lunch and fished part of that, but got no more takable fish. My left wader had leaked for some time, and the shoulders and steves of my coat were wet through in spite of the cape, so as I felt utterly miserable I stopped fishing at 8:15.

In addition to the fish mentioned, I caught and returned two brace of undersized trout, getting all my fish on fly. Fish rose well all day, though many came short, and some good fish, being only slightly hooked, got away on the point of being netted. There were a few belated Mayflies and other flies. I altogether fail to see why on the first of these days I should not have killed a single fish (which certainly confirmed the general opinion), whereas the second day favored the other side of the question by giving me the best dish of trout I caught in the worst season I have known since 1902. The conclusion I draw is that neither view of the case is the right one, and for the future I shall "in proverb take no stock."—Broughton Point.

THIS TROUT KNEW FRIDAY

A local fisherman and a "city feller" came back to the hotel towards dusk one Thursday with a fair haul. We gathered around to see the catch, and heard this conversation:
Local fisherman: "Well, I'm satisfied, we did well."
City fellow: "Sure, but it is too bad that big trout with the hook and line in his right eye broke my line and got away after all."

Local fisherman: "Say, I know that trout well and just where he hides on Friday. He knows the great fish-eating day, all right. We'll catch him tomorrow—that's Friday—and we will have him for dinner."
Audience: "Yaru!" "Fake!" "Come off!" "They'll get stung!" and words of similar import.

Next day the pair again went away to fish, but in a different direction, up the lake. They came back late in the afternoon, and the city fellow produced a big trout, a hook embedded in his right eye, and about a yard of line attached. "By thunder!" quoth he, "you were right, all right. I caught him just where you said he would be. Here's the dollar I lost betting we would never see him again."
—Alfred Lapierre in Outdoor Life.

TRAP SHOOTING AS AN AID TO GAME SHOOTING

A subject of much comment among sportsmen is the fact that there is not a greater interest in trap shooting in this country. When



Landing the Trout

Sportsman's Calendar

JULY

Trout, Salmon, Grilse, Bass, Char,
One of the two best months for sea-trout fishing in the estuaries and inlets.

one considers that a good shooting gun can be purchased at from \$25 to \$50, and that for an expenditure of a couple of dollars in shells and targets one can have a rare and exciting bit of sport of an afternoon, we ourselves cannot help marveling at the comparatively few who engage in this exhilarating fun. It is true the gun clubs of the country are holding their shoots, and it is also true that those who engage in the sport are even more enthusiastic over it than ever (it's a form of sport that grows on one); yet what we wish to emphasize is the fact that where there are now dozens of adherents there should be hundreds. There is no more healthful exercise on earth than trap shooting. It gives quickness to the eye and the muscle, adds elasticity to the carriage and grace to the movements, and assists the game hunter in his work in the field. Those who are about to participate in a big game hunt could do nothing better than take a course at trap shooting, even although they would use a shotgun at one and a rifle at the other form of sport. The shotgun shooting will help one in the rifle work, especially if he be even an advanced tyro at the shooting game. It is the quickness with which a man can get a bead on his game that is desired in game hunting, and through the lack of which essential more hunters lose their game than through any other thing.—Outdoor Life.

THE TRAIL

Where the roads of men are ended, where stands the last crude shack,
Where the mountains raise their barriers and the tenderfoot turns back;
Where there's nought ahead but Nature, and there's no such word as fail,
Where the well-worn ways are ended—'tis here that begins the trail.

For a thousand miles it may wind its way,
Through forest, muskeg, mire,
Now crawling along the mountain sides, now deep in the woods that sire
The silence that's spread like a blanket o'er the valley that's stretched below,
The peaks and crests of the Rockies with perpetual mantles of snow.

And now it's strong and its way is plain,
Where the deer and the moose have made their path to some pool of water that lies like a gem in the shade.
Of the forest that murmurs above it, the song of centuries old;
The lament of the winds in the tree tops that's always, yet never been told.

At times it grows feeble and slender and its life seems to fade and die out
On the banks of some turbulent torrent that's boiling and roaring about
The rocks that lie black and forbidding in their watery shrouds of spray;
But beyond where the ground is softer, the trail again takes its way.

And often it creeps over passes, where it's lost in the depths of the snow;
But again the searcher will find it and he seek in the valley below,
Where springs the rich green of live timber and ferns and the soft mossy earth
The fresh chance of impression, and again the trail takes its birth.

And the man of the trail is the man of the wild, a creature unrecking and bold,
The trappers of fur, the hunters of game, or perchance, the searchers of gold
Are the men who have starved and suffered, in the wilderness heaving a way,
And the trail they trod but yesterday is an empire's path today.
—Stanley Washburn, in Outdoor Life.

1011
tter
You Can
ng's
15¢
most popu... \$1.00
\$1.15
20¢
ns for 25¢
40¢
20¢
15¢
BET, 1-lb.
25¢
jar... 15¢
No Specials
ng
City
Delivery
Phone, 1632
RS
E
Co., Ltd
Lawyer 613
emist,
25 and 450
akes
me
\$3.00
50¢
E OIL, per
\$4.25
40¢
650 or 35¢
25¢
\$1.50
25¢
CLOSED
25¢
\$1.25
\$1.15
25¢
\$1.50
TIONS
ASKET
Co.
Street
pt. Tel. 1500

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ARBITRATION

All Formalities Can be Disposed of in Few Hours' Negotiation - Differences Relate Only to Phraseology

WASHINGTON, June 28.—All formalities necessary to final conclusion of the general arbitration treaty between America and Great Britain could be completed within four hours, assuming that diplomatic machinery was working smoothly, according to an official declaration today.

The differences between the two countries now relate merely to phraseology and can be adjusted readily. The British ambassador has full power to sign the treaty, and the administration so far has failed to find any signs of objection to the compact on the part of the senate.

This is explained by the fact that through the creation of a commission of inquiry, composed of disinterested members of the Hague tribunal, most of the issues that may arise between the two governments can be settled satisfactorily by the adoption of the findings of that commission and without the necessity of proceeding to arbitration.

RECIPROcity DEBATE

Iowa Senator Has Several Objections Against Agreement—Balances New Point of Interpretation

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Senator Cummins continued his argument against the Canadian reciprocity bill in the senate today but did not conclude. He attacked the measure not only for its alleged injustice and political expediency, but on the ground that it was not properly drawn as a tariff law.

ALDERMEN WIN OUT

Privy Council Gives Judgment in Case Involving Alleged Illegal Payment

MONTREAL, June 29.—The case instituted by Henri Larin against aldermanic members of the civic administration which he alleged had accepted a bribe of \$10,000 to award him the contract for the construction of a bridge over the St. Lawrence river, was decided today by the judicial committee of the privy council, judgment being given in favor of the aldermen, with costs to the plaintiff.

COAL STRIKE ENDING

Report on Good Authority States That Terms Offered by Operators Have Been Accepted

NELSON, June 28.—It is reported here on good authority that the settlement of the Alberta and Crow's Nest coal strike is arranged. The operators have agreed to offer day workers increases of seven per cent in wages and other concessions, not including the closed shop, and it is understood that the strikers have agreed to accept the offer.

Minority Representation

TORONTO, June 28.—In a speech before the Liberal Club here tonight, Sir Richard Cartwright intimated that under the redistribution act to be introduced by the government after the census, minority representation may be introduced in order that Liberals can secure representation in Toronto. He claims that the Conservatives would benefit as a result in St. John, N.B., so that the matter would be evened up.

Abolish Dramatic

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., June 28.—A farce by Abraham Ruef, a prisoner under fourteen years' sentence for bribery, is the main feature of the programme for this year's annual Fourth of July celebration at San Quentin penitentiary, according to announcement made tonight by Warden John E. Hoyle.

ONLY ONE BYLAW SUFFERS DEFEAT

Victoria Ratepayers Again Show Willingness to Vote Money for Much-Needed Public Works

Ratepayers of Victoria again showed their faith in the progress of the city by the willingness with which they yesterday voted the \$210,000, which is required for the construction of a proper fire-shore protection scheme at Ross Bay cemetery, and the extension of the city street lighting service.

RECIPROcity DEBATE

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Senator Cummins continued his argument against the Canadian reciprocity bill in the senate today but did not conclude. He attacked the measure not only for its alleged injustice and political expediency, but on the ground that it was not properly drawn as a tariff law.

ALDERMEN WIN OUT

Privy Council Gives Judgment in Case Involving Alleged Illegal Payment

MONTREAL, June 29.—The case instituted by Henri Larin against aldermanic members of the civic administration which he alleged had accepted a bribe of \$10,000 to award him the contract for the construction of a bridge over the St. Lawrence river, was decided today by the judicial committee of the privy council, judgment being given in favor of the aldermen, with costs to the plaintiff.

Prisoner Shoots Himself

VANCOUVER, June 28.—Pretending to be ill when detectives arrested two of his companions in a Fender street lodging house tonight, Charlie Clark, who had been taken into custody on charge of vagrancy, went into another room, pulled out a revolver and put a bullet through his temple, falling dead on the floor.

FIXING STANDARD RATE OF WAGES

Action of Australian Government is Protested Against by State Authorities and Private Employers

MELBOURNE, June 28.—Action by the federal government in the direction of establishing a standard rate of wages for unskilled labor in the Commonwealth has drawn forth strong protests from the state governments, and also from private employers. The federal ministry fixed nine shillings a day (\$2.25) as the proper rate for unskilled workmen, and objection is being taken to this figure on the ground that it is excessive, and not warranted by the conditions of labor.

Changes in Representation

The changes in the population shown by the census indicate that Queensland will gain a member in the federal house of representatives while at the same time the representation of the state of Victoria is correspondingly reduced.

Moving Picture Censorship

The women's organizations in Sydney have approached the state government, urging that a strict censorship should be maintained over picture shows throughout the state, as such exhibitions are often found to be demoralizing to children.

BURNED AT STAKE

Canadian Meets Horrible Fate at Hands of Mexican Bandits—Was True to His Trust

SHAWNEE, Okla., June 28.—Robert Swazey, a Canadian, was burned at the stake by Mexican bandits near Fort Sumner, N.M., June 15, according to a letter received here today from Mrs. Emma Bingham, formerly of this city, and mother-in-law of the dead man.

HULL STRIKERS GROW RIOTOUS

Turbulence Caused by Failure of Shipowners and Dockmen to Reach Settlement of Wage Dispute

HULL, Eng., June 28.—Serious riots occurred here tonight, and more than twenty persons were injured, including several policemen.

Crew Rescued

HAVRE, June 28.—The French line steamer La Lorraine, which arrived here today from New York, reports being in collision off the banks with a three-masted fishing vessel. The fishing schooner, the Simone sank, but La Lorraine rescued the crew.

French Aviator Killed

CHALONS SUR MARNE, France, June 28.—Lieutenant Trochon was fatally injured today while making his first trip as pilot of a biplane. The machine plunged to the earth almost immediately after rising, and the lieutenant was taken from the wreckage terribly injured. He died soon afterward.

Tacoma Mill Burned

TACOMA, June 28.—Fire which started at 6 o'clock this evening from unknown causes, totally destroyed the mill of the Holland Cook Manufacturing company at Fern Hill, a suburb, with a loss of \$100,000. About 200,000 feet of lumber was consumed. The plant, which manufactured columns and other ornamental woodwork was insured for \$20,000.

AGAINST WIRE TRUST

Nine Indictments Returned by the New York Grand Jury of Insurance of U. S. Government

NEW YORK, June 28.—Nine indictments charging restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law were returned by a federal grand jury here this afternoon against so many appellations and a long list of individuals comprising the so-called "wire trust" affiliated with the steel industry.

Disinfection in Germany

NAUHEIM, Germany, June 28.—General Forth, Disinfection officer here today, He was accompanied by his family and will take the cure at this place.

ADDITION TO THE BUILDINGS

Government Invites Tenders for Public Library Structure which will Cost a Quarter of a Million

A beginning in the very large and provincially important work of completing the parliament buildings group is to be made during the present summer, tenders for "an addition to the parliament buildings" which will be the handsome library block to be the central feature of the new Superior street front—having just been invited by the engineer of the public works department, Mr. J. E. Griffiths.

FARMERS WANT IT

Reciprocity Feeling Along United States Side of Boundary as Reported by President Wheeler

CHICAGO, June 28.—That the lumber interests are the only organized opponents to reciprocity with Canada, is the opinion of Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, who has completed a trip of several thousand miles along the northern boundary of the United States in making a study of the situation.

Female Prisoner's Escape

TORONTO, June 28.—Rose Rae, a female prisoner on route to the reformatory here, jumped from the train going forty miles an hour near Greyhurst, and escaped with a few bruises and got away.

Noted Painter Dead

LOS ANGELES, June 28.—Paul De Longpre, the famous painter of flowers, died at his home in Hollywood tonight of a complication of diseases from which he had suffered for the last two years. De Longpre was born in Lyons, France, in 1855.

American Medical Association

LOS ANGELES, June 28.—Dr. Abraham Jacob of New York, was elected president of the American Medical Association today. Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow of Los Angeles was chosen first vice-president. The two others are Dr. E. M. McRae of Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. R. T. Tipson of Las Vegas, N. M. Dr. Alexander Craig of Chicago was elected secretary and Dr. Philip M. Jones, San Francisco; W. E. Sarles, Sparks, Wis., and Philip Marvel of Atlantic City, trustees. Atlantic City was chosen for the 1912 session of the association.

Rioting in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O., June 28.—Rioting by garment workers and their sympathizers continued in various parts of the city today and tonight. A crowd of men armed with revolvers attacked a wagonload of garments which were being sent from a factory to outside contractors and threatened the driver and two guards, opened fire. One bullet struck the horse, a crowd of girls and strikers with eggs and other missiles as they were leaving the factory tonight. Some of the girls were arrested. No one was injured.

NO ARGUMENT FOR RECIPROcity

Mr. Borden Makes Effective Attack on Government Policy at Lloydminster Meeting—Is Heartily Welcomed

LLOYDMINSTER, Sask., June 28.—R. L. Borden and his party received a warm welcome here. This is the home of the Barr colonists from England, and the patriotic sentiments expressed found ready echo in the large gathering present.

Blow Proposed by this Treaty

"The blow proposed by this treaty you do not thoroughly understand perhaps. Although I do not fear for the loyalty of the Canadian people, I say if they once get to understand the probable effect of the pact they will not stand up to the sign of their approval at the polls."

Blow Proposed by this Treaty

He held up to ridicule the claim that relief for the farmers would be had by interlocking the tariff of Canada with that of the United States—a country with such a high wall around it, and which was the home of the trusts and combines.

Blow Proposed by this Treaty

Someone has said that he must not wave the Union Jack in his fight against reciprocity. "I am not afraid to wave that flag, which stands for the protection of all subjects," he said, "and the greatest enthusiasm. I am not afraid to wave that flag on this platform or anywhere else. I am prepared to stand for that flag at all times."

Blow Proposed by this Treaty

"Mr. Taft tells us that the bonds that bind us to the Motherland are light and almost imperceptible. I would like to see an amendment to the tariff which would tell Mr. Taft that the ties which bind Canada to the Motherland are as strong, nay stronger, today than ever before, and that they will never be broken. Reciprocity within the empire is good enough for the Conservative party and I believe it is good enough for the people of Canada as well."

Blow Proposed by this Treaty

Mr. Bergeron and Mr. Broder followed. The former spoke at some length and presented some strong arguments against the proposed pact and the record of the Laurier government.

Blow Proposed by this Treaty

At Edmonton, Mr. Oliver was in the audience throughout the meeting with a party of friends, and at the conclusion went to the platform and shook hands with Mr. Borden.

Blow Proposed by this Treaty

OTTAWA, June 28.—The Chief Constable Association here elected Chief Chamberlain, of Vancouver, president for the year at the close of the convention here today.

Blow Proposed by this Treaty

TACOMA, June 28.—Sixteen hundred tons of uncolored tea, the largest shipment of the new crop to reach Puget Sound this year, arrived from the Orient on the liner Panama Maru this afternoon. The shipment is 23,189 chests and an important item of the 7000 ton cargo brought by the liner. Under the prevailing regulations tea from the Orient must be uncolored.

Blow Proposed by this Treaty

BURIAL OF CHIEF CAMPBELL

PORTLAND, June 28.—Burial took place today of the late fire chief David Campbell, who was killed in a fire which destroyed an oil warehouse Monday last. The services were conducted by the Elks and the funeral cortege, which was the longest ever seen in this city, included in it city officials, prominent businessmen and the fire chiefs of several northwestern cities.

A Personal Matter BECAUSE IT CONCERNS YOU

When You Want the Most You Can Get, the Best You Can Get, for the Least Money, Try

Copas & Young's THE GROCERS OF THE PEOPLE

- ENGLISH MIXED BISCUITS, per lb.15c
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—the most popular butter of the day, 3 lbs. for\$1.00
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20-lb. sack\$1.35
CREAM OF WHEAT, per packet20c
CLARK'S POTTED MEAT—for sandwiches, 4 tins for 25c
NICE SLICED COOKED HAM, per lb.40c
NEW ONTARIO CHEESE, per lb.20c
FRESH ROASTED PEANUTS, per lb.15c
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PERSIAN SHERBET, 16-oz. bottle25c
CHIVER'S ORANGE MARMALADE, 1-lb. glass jar15c

Copas & Young ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

The Only Genuine Independent Store in the City Corner Fort and Broad Streets Quick Delivery Grocery Dept. Phones, 94 and 95 Liquor Dept. Phone, 1632

LAWN MOWERS CANADIAN AND AMERICAN LAWN ROLLERS

GARDEN HOSE COTTON AND RUBBER WE GUARANTEE OUR HOSE

The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 59 544-546 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C. P.O. Drawer 613

Do You Need A New Hair Brush?

We carry one of the largest stocks of Hair Brushes in the city. Brushes made by the world's best manufacturers and famous the world over for their good quality. These brushes may be washed in soap and water without fear of injury and the excellent bristles will always remain white and perfectly stiff. Prices will please.



CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, 1228 Government Street, Near Yates Tels. 425 and 458

Good Olive Oil Makes Salads Wholesome

- PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, per gallon tin\$3.00
Per bottle, \$1.00 or50c
JAMES PLAGNIOL'S PURE FRENCH OLIVE OIL, per gallon\$4.25
Half gallon, \$2.25, per bottle, \$1.25, 75c or40c
PURE FRENCH OLIVE OIL (Nicciole), bottle, 65c or 35c
C. & B. LUCCA OIL, per bottle, 90c, 50c or25c
DIXI SALAD OIL (pure), per gallon tin\$1.50
Per bottle, 50c or25c

STORE OPEN TILL 10 TONIGHT. CLOSED ALL DAY TOMORROW

- COOKING EGGS, per dozen25c
B.C. SUGAR, per sack\$1.25
GOOD GRANULATED SUGAR, per sack\$1.15
SHIRIFF'S TABLE JELLIES, 4 packets25c
CAPITOL FLOUR, per sack\$1.50
OUR USUAL STRAWBERRY SENSATIONS EVERYTHING FOR YOUR PICNIC BASKET

Dixie H. Ross & Co. Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street Tels. 50, 51, 52 Liquor Dept. Tel. 1500

The

A jumble of jumps is the general form. But the liveliest seen Occurred to a fellow

We's on Black Me new, Out of his office a Wayup gun with a And huntin' learned

Target shootin' he Bore the bullseye. But a gallopin' buck A plum hard bell

I left him stalkin' Then I circled and Started a buster on Down his way wit

And of all the danc The best was the j Franticly watchin' And pumpin' cartri

Pumpin' 'em out— Chuckin out every The buck went clat With Hank cavort

"Why Hank," says Why in thunder d "Wasn't I shootin' And I reckon he th

Having to make river, were determin on the crocodiles. waterway. We left steamship Feldmars Bay on Aug. 13. Governor-General, w and courteously aff giving up passages Maraque.

After four days e tained our guns from left by the launch a ing at Maraque. first taste of Incon tacked us vigorously went down. The excellent dinner and and then informed another government 5 o'clock the follow 5:30 and found it ve heavy mists. Noth some hours. Addi cook, prepared an 8 o'clock, and the dispersed the mists see various kinds of pelicans, which of the launch, comm white herons, fish e ducks, and an occa spur-winged plovers. The current was ru launch to stop and p so we refrained from could not recover.

We arrived at M interesting old fort for the officers. W by the commandant, fortable, gave us a some special wine fr yard in Portugal. V launch at 6 o'clock same heavy mists ar breakfast on the la and then it was diff superfluous clothing loaded our rifles and sport. The first bl crocodile about eigh down into the river promptly finished b discharge of the fir largest crocodiles sli direction into the riv sible to get a shot a of the sharp turns in the getting a sight. T with birds of every numbers of masked o height over the laun could be heard ofte appeared. Large sp over us in flocks of current, still runnin turn our attention e leave the birds unt destination. After h when the sun was widened somewhat, were visible at the size was lying high either side, and it w at anything under 10 bagged a beauty of a cracking shot at 13 utmost satisfaction t ter shot told its tal least eight huge cro

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

BUCK AGER

A jumble of jumps and pants and shakes is the general form buck ager takes. But the liveliest sample ever I saw Occurred to a feller named Hank McGraw.

We's on Black Mountain and Hank's plumb new, Out of his office a week or two; Wayup gun with a dress-suit look And huntin' learned from a story book.

Target shootin' he'd do right well, pore the bulleye and ring the bell; But a galopin' buck is a different thing. A plumb hard bell for a vet to ring.

I left him stalkin' a heavy track, Then I circled and doubled back, Started a buster out of the brush Down his way with a lightnin' rush.

And of all the dancin' ever I saw The best was the jig of Hank McGraw, Frantically watchin' the critter run And pumpin' cartridges out of his gun.

Pumpin' 'em out—jest went, stark mad— Chuckin out every blast he had. The buck went clatterin' over a hill With Hank cavortin' and pumpin' still.

"Why Hank," says I, "you blunderin' coot, Why in thunder didn't you shoot?" Wasn't I shootin'?' he asked me wild— And I reckon he thought he was, poor child. —Outdoor Life.

CROCODILE SHOOTING ON THE INCOMATI RIVER

Having to make a trip up the Incomati river, we determined to make an onslaught on the crocodiles that infest that great waterway. We left Durban on Aug. 11 by steamship Feldmarschall, arriving at Delagoa Bay on Aug. 13. There we called on the Governor-General, who knew of our mission, and courteously afforded every assistance, giving us passages by government launch to Maraqueene.

After four days exasperating delay, we obtained our guns from the customs officer, and left by the launch at 2:30 on Aug. 18, arriving at Maraqueene at 6:30, and getting our first taste of Incomati mosquitoes, who attacked us vigorously immediately the sun went down. The commandant gave us an excellent dinner and mosquito-proof bedroom, and then informed us that we could have another government launch to leave at 5 o'clock the following morning. We left at 5:30 and found it very cold on the river, with heavy mists. Nothing could be seen for some hours. Abdullah, our Mohammedan cook, prepared an excellent breakfast about 8 o'clock, and the sun by that time having dispersed the mists, we were beginning to see various kinds of birds, including a flock of pelicans, which swam within 30 yards of the launch, cormorants, giant kingfishers, white herons, fish eagles, numbers of masked ducks, and an occasional brace or two of semi-winged plovers flying across the river. The current was running too swiftly for the launch to stop and pick up anything we shot, so we refrained from killing anything that we could not recover.

We arrived at Manhiça, where there is an interesting old fort and comfortable quarters for the officers. We were cordially received by the commandant, who made us very comfortable, gave us an excellent dinner, and some special wine from his father's own vineyard in Portugal. We left in the steam launch at 6 o'clock in the morning. The same heavy mists and piercing cold. After breakfast on the launch the sun came out, and then it was difficult to keep cool. All superfluous clothing was discarded, and we loaded our rifles and guns in anticipation of sport. The first blood was drawn from a crocodile about eight feet long on his way down into the river. A shot from the 450 promptly finished his career, and with the discharge of the first shot numbers of the largest crocodiles slid off the banks in every direction into the river. It was quite impossible to get a shot at any of them owing to the sharp turns in the river and the difficulty of getting a sight. The whole river was alive with birds of every description; incredible numbers of masked ducks flew at a moderate height over the launch, and their whistling could be heard often for minutes before they appeared. Large spur-winged geese sailed over us in flocks of 12 and 15 at a time. The current still running swiftly, we decided to turn our attention entirely to crocodiles, and save the birds until we could land at our destination. After luncheon, about 12:30, when the sun was blazing down, the river widened somewhat, and occasional sandbanks were visible at the sides of the river, and then the fun began. Crocodiles of an astonishing size were lying high up on the banks on the west side, and it was difficult to get a shot at anything under 100 to 150 yards, but we had a beauty of nearly 20 feet in length, which was shot at 150 yards which gave the most satisfaction to all on board. Shot after shot told its tale, and we think we are quite within the mark when we say that at least eight huge crocodiles, from 15 feet to

20 feet, were accounted for in two hours after luncheon. The river began to get shallow, and we were hindered in our progress by the launch taking the ground. We had excellent sport with the 12-bore and No. 4 shot at small crocodiles between 3 ft. and 4 ft. long that were resting under the bank or slipping into the water. Occasionally it was possible to get a right and left at these small brutes. It is astonishing how quickly they were bowled. Iguanas also of a remarkable size were occasionally visible, but only one or two were bagged. We shot one about 5 feet long resting on a tree overhanging the river, and down he came like a sack of mealies. One we saw, but we passed too quickly to shoot, was fully 6 feet long, and could only be distinguished from a crocodile by his more shapely head and less vicious appearance.

We arrived at our destination after 14 hours steaming to the site of the camp, which had been selected on the banks of the river at Chinavan; but we had to charter one of the native sailing boats to take us ashore from the launch, the river being too shallow at that spot to land us. A mosquito-proof tent was soon pitched and a fire going. We were unable to sit down to dinner owing to the clouds of mosquitoes, and had to walk about with food in one hand and a towel in the other beating the wretches off until we had eaten. The tent we had was an excellent invention of some African traveler, who certainly has designed a most comfortable sleeping place that defies the entrance of mosquitoes. The only disadvantage is that at night, when the light in one's tent is lit, millions of mosquitoes hum round outside the mosquito net, and they are somewhat disturbing, as one feels that a good number of them are inside the tent ready to feed.

The next morning we made an early start on two mules that had been kindly provided for us by the commandant of the district, but, riding round, we found the grass far too high to do any shooting. Within a few yards of our camp in the thick grass we discovered the grave of three Portuguese soldiers, who had been killed in an action on that spot when engaged in the Gungunyana war. There is a pathetic looking cross and a small railing, but the whole place is so overgrown that it would never be found unless one stumbled over it by accident, as we did. We afterwards heard that the bodies had been removed at a later date, and taken to Lisbon for reinment. The natives in the neighborhood are apparently very willing workers, and a most happy and contented-looking race. Both men and women are magnificently built, and an extraordinary number of old men are to be found in the kraals. These old men are very interesting. We learnt a good deal of the history of the country, and the experiences of the natives during the past few years. One venerable old gentleman wore a crocodile's tooth round his neck that was fully 4 in. long, and he informed us that he forced it out of the head of an old crocodile that had apparently died of old age on the banks of the river near his kraal. From his description it was 30 ft. long, with a body as big as a bullock, and we thought the old gentleman was not exaggerating when the size of the tooth was considered.

An early start next morning with the sun well up took us a heavy tramp through thick grass to a lake about four miles distant from the river bank, very much overgrown at the edges and extremely difficult to approach. The lake is apparently five or six miles long, and probably very deep in the centre. Our Kafir shikaris told us that several hippopotami lived there permanently, but none made their appearance. After a little reconnoitering we waded knee deep, and occasionally up to our waists, through the reeds and water weed in the hope of putting up duck and geese. Water rails, dabchicks, kingfishers, large and small cormorants, and white herons, rose in large numbers from every point of the lake on our approach, and 15 or 20 pelicans swam out from the edge of the lake towards the centre. After a terrific struggle for about 500 yards further on we flushed nearly 50 of these beautiful birds, and managed to get a right and left, an easy shot which the Kafirs had no difficulty in retrieving. Despite the firing, the birds circled round at various points, and then several flocks of geese passed over us too far to fire a telling shot. Huge barbel scuttled away in front of us, and we discovered two night lines that had been made fast by the natives, for which something evidently was attached, for on heading them up we discovered on each line an enormous barbel, the two together weighing something like 40 lb. Our natives eagerly seized these, and marched them off to the pot, slimy, evil-smelling things that they were. The sun was uncomfortably hot, and we were in rather dangerous quarters if there were any crocodiles about. We left the lake tramped back to camp, and, as there remained about two hours before sundown, we exploited a marshy lake within two miles of camp, and although we had seen flights of duck and geese in Scotland and in Madagascar, we have never seen anything like the variety of waterfowl that was on this small lake as the sun was setting. A brace of teal, a tree duck, and a large spur-winged goose rewarded us for a tiring tramp through mud and reeds that soon exhaust the strongest and most determined sportsman, added to which the

clouds of mosquitoes entirely prevented us from hiding in the reeds when the flight of ducks and geese began. It was quite impossible to bend down below the tops of the reeds on account of these pests. So interested were they in a white man's blood that we had no difficulty in killing half a dozen at each smack, and repeating it again and again. We counted about 80 geese in two flights. If we had been able to hide there would have been no difficulty in making an enormous bag. That delightful little bird, the Madagascar goose, was there, as usual, in parties of six or seven, and circled over us several times—a very easy prey if one desired to shoot them—and, although they are excellent little birds for the pot, we had already a sufficiently well-stocked larder, and so made no attempt to shoot. A line of heavy trees on one side of the lake afforded roosting ground for any numbers of all kinds of aquatic birds, the greater number being tree ducks.

During the tramp back to the camp in comparative darkness we put up a brace of francolin. We could just discern that their legs were red and that they were the so-called bush pheasant. A subsequent search in the morning in the neighborhood failed to discover them, and we are inclined to think that they were a brace of birds which had got out of their latitude, for inquiries from the natives failed to elicit any knowledge of francolin in their district. We reached camp in time for a very excellent dinner prepared by our Mohammedan cook.

Next morning we broke camp and descended the river to meet with much finer sport in the way of crocodiles. On the next trip we are determined to take a telephoto camera to ensure a photograph of some of these gigantic monsters which inhabit the Incomati. One enormous brute on the bank of the river, which we shot at and fervently hope we killed, appeared to us considerably over 20 feet long, and certainly had a body 3 feet, 6 inches high, and we verified this measurement by landing at the spot and endeavoring from the beaten-down grass on which he was lying to estimate his length. A careful shot at 120 yards brought him floundering off the bank, breaking down in his progress some tons of soil, and, with his fearful jaws open and evidently in his death agonies, he disappeared under the swift-flowing current.

We slept at Manhiça, where we were most heartily welcomed by our friend, the commandant, who again showered the greatest hospitality upon us. One cannot speak too highly of the extraordinary hospitality of the Portuguese commandants and their staffs. An early start in the morning and a run of six hours brought us down to Maraqueene, where the larger launch was waiting to complete the voyage to Delagoa Bay. A few hippos disported themselves in the river as we passed but as these monstrous creatures are a somewhat inglorious quarry and easily fall victims to a 450, although we had a permit to shoot, we decided not to molest them.—C. G. S., in Field.

THUNDER

It seems to be a fairly general opinion that it is useless fishing for trout when, as my old friend Tom Sparry says: "What time he tries to soften a blank evening on his water; "there is thunder about," or, as the "Green Bank" puts it,

If you have thunder then is fishing o'er; Put up your rod nor take a cast once more.

Yet a small minority will tell you that it thunder lightning are doing their level best right overhead, trout simply go mad, and you can rise and catch them just hand over fist. For myself, I confess that I never had the temerity—not to call it by a harder name—to fish under such dangerous conditions. Let me, however, record my experiences on two separate thundery days last year. June 7 found me with others on a well-stocked length of a chalk stream. The morning opened fine, with a very slight northeast wind, but at half-past ten thunder could be heard in the distance towards the south, and it gradually approached, till at midday it was quite close, and a heavy shower of rain ensued. After lunch the weather was very sunny and sultry, with thunder rumbling a good way off, and about 6 o'clock it began to travel nearer and nearer, till at 7:40 forked lightning almost overhead drove me to safer quarters in the inn, which was fortunately only 200 yards away. Then followed before sunset a darkness as of midnight, and a regular deluge of rain, accompanied by the heaviest succession of thunderstorms I ever remember, and, though the rain ceased at 11, the lightning was still most vivid when I went to bed half an hour later. There was a good hatch of fly that day, chiefly alders, with many Mayflies and grey drakes, and at times fish rose well at the natural flies; but the result of our united efforts was a leash of fish, got by a perfect master of dry fly arts, before the thunder began at 10:30. We others offered choice assortments of various flies in vain.

The next occasion was June 12, when I fished a stretch of a Midland stream, and myself, I had some miles to go before my destination, so could not begin fishing until the morning was dull, with a scarcely felt

southwest wind, which afterwards changed to northeast. Finding that the mill was working, I began about 600 yards below it, at the bottom of my stretch, but had only fished a little way up when the mill stopped, and the water in the brook fell to a trickle; so, knowing from experience that it would be long before any came down that part again, I walked up to the top of the mill dam, now almost empty, and put on a red palmer, as there was just a suspicion of stain in the water. Here, as I rose and missed a fish lying on a shallow rain began, so I rested the fish while I put on a mackintosh cape. The next throw left my cast tied up in frightful complications, and it took me some time to disentangle it during the steady downpour that followed, which ceased as I got things straight again. Just above a circular pool yielded a good fish from the far side, where a slowish stream pursued its way. It was now that I heard the first far-off thunder. About 50 yards beyond this I killed a fish from a shallow below a bridge. From here the water was too overgrown for me to get a fly on to it, so I changed to minnow, but only ran one fish. Higher up the brook was not quite so wooded, and, seeing a fish rise in a stream, I resumed with red palmer, rose and missed the fish, but got another from the same stream. Above this several fish rose on a shallow varying from 3 in. to 6 in. in depth at a pool foot, and by dint of much creeping and crawling I hooked a lovely fish, only to lose him after a rare fight owing to the hold giving way, and the other fish, frightened by his struggles, bolted into the deep.

It was now 2 p. m. and the thunder was getting closer, so I missed a lot of water, and lunched on a footbridge, much tormented by woodflies. After lunch a shallow below a long pool produced a fish, and only just in time (for I had lost my waterproof) I got shelter at a cottage, as steady rain, which lasted for an hour, began. All this time the thunder was heavy, but was never nearer than two miles. When the thunder had moved off and rain abated, I successfully hunted my lost waterproof and began fishing again in a much-bushed part, where I hooked on a minnow and lost a good fish, and then changed to fly, with which I got three fish from stickles and a brace from a long flat above. As I fished up this the sky became blacker and blacker, and when the storm broke, fortunately unaccompanied by thunder, all I could do was to stand still in the brook, as it was impossible to drive the cast through the sheets of rain. When the rain stopped I fished up to the boundary without doing any more. The water was now more stained though not thick and I hurried down to the part missed before lunch and fished part of that, but got no more takable fish. My left wader had leaked for some time, and the shoulders and sleeves of my coat were wet through in spite of the cape, so as I felt utterly miserable I stopped fishing at 8:15.

In addition to the fish mentioned, I caught and returned two brace of undersized trout, getting all my fish on fly. Fish rose well all day, though many came short, and some good fish, being only slightly hooked, got away on the point of being netted. There were a few belated Mayflies and a grey drake or two out, together with many Spanish needles, some duns, and other flies. I altogether fail to see why on the first of these days I should not have killed a single fish (which certainly confirmed the general opinion), whereas the second day favored the other side of the question by giving me the best dish of trout I caught in the worst season I have known since 1902. The conclusion I draw is that neither view of the case is the right one, and for the future I shall "in proverb take no stock."—Broughton Point.

THIS TROUT KNEW FRIDAY

A local fisherman and a "city feller" came back to the hotel towards dusk one Thursday with a fair haul. We gathered around to see the catch, and heard this conversation:

Local fisherman: "Well, I'm satisfied, we did well."

City fellow: "Sure, but it is too bad that big trout with the hook and line in his right eye broke my line and got away after all."

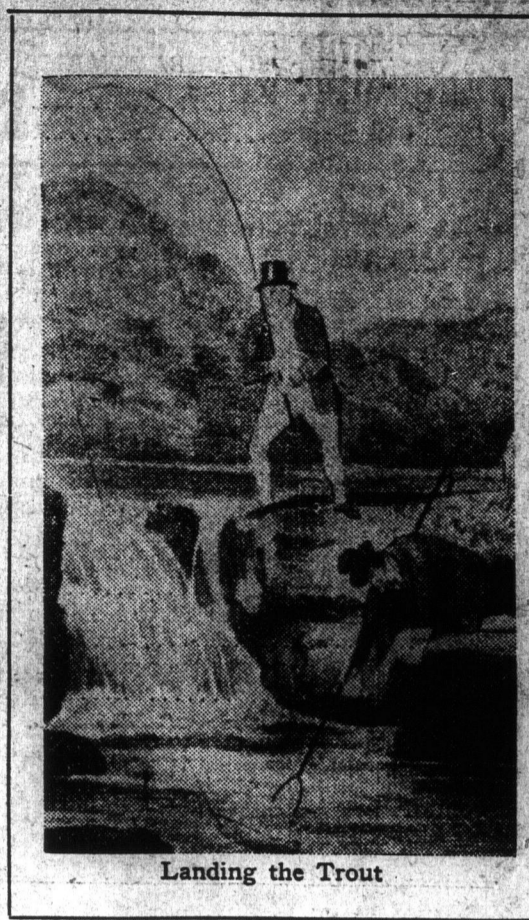
Local fisherman: "Say, I know that trout well and just where he hides on Friday. He knows the great fish-eating day, all right. We'll catch him tomorrow—that's Friday—and we will have him for dinner."

Audience: "Yarn!" "Fake!" "Come off!" "They'll get stung!" and words of similar import.

Next day the pair again went away to fish, but in a different direction, up the lake. They came back late in the afternoon, and the city fellow produced a big trout, a hook embedded in his right eye, and about a yard of line attached. "By thunder!" quoth he, "you were right, all right. I caught him just where you said he would be. Here's the dollar I lost betting we would never see him again."—Alfred Lapierre in Outdoor Life.

TRAP SHOOTING AS AN AID TO GAME SHOOTING

A subject of much comment among sportsmen is the fact that there is not a greater interest in trap shooting in this country. When



Landing the Trout

Sportsman's Calendar

JULY

Trout, Salmon, Grilse, Bass, Char, One of the two best months for sea-trout fishing in the estuaries and inlets.

one considers that a good shooting gun can be purchased at from \$25 to \$50, and that for an expenditure of a couple of dollars in shells and targets one can have a rare and exciting bit of sport on an afternoon, we ourselves cannot help marveling at the comparatively few who engage in this exhilarating fun. It is true the gun clubs of the country are holding their shoots, and it is also true that those who engage in the sport are even more enthusiastic over it than ever (it's a form of sport that grows on one); yet what we wish to emphasize is the fact that where there are now dozens of adherents there should be hundreds.

There is no more healthful exercise on earth than trap shooting. It gives quickness to the eye and the muscle, adds elasticity to the carriage and grace to the movements, and assists the game hunter in his work in the field. Those who are about to participate in a big game hunt could do nothing better than take a course at trap shooting, even although they would use a shotgun at one and a rifle at the other form of sport. The shotgun shooting will help one in the rifle work, especially if he be even an advanced tyro at the shooting game. It is the quickness with which a man can get a bead on his game that is desired in game hunting, and through the lack of which essential more hunters lose their game than through any other thing.—Outdoor Life.

THE TRAIL

Where the roads of men are ended, where stands the last crude shack, Where the mountains raise their barriers and the tenderfoot turns back; Where there's nought ahead but Nature, and there's no such word as fail, Where the well-worn ways are ended—'tis here that begins the trail.

For a thousand miles it may wind its way, through forest, muskge, mire, Now crawling along the mountain sides, now deep in the woods that sire The silence that's spread like a blanket o'er the valley that's stretched below, The peaks and crests of the Rockies with perpetual mantles of snow.

And now it's strong and its way is plain, where the deer and the moose have made Their path to some pool of water that lies like a gem in the shade. Of the forest that murmurs above it, the song of centuries old; The lament of the winds in the tree tops that's always, yet never been told.

At times it grows feeble and slender and its life seems to fade and die out On the banks of some turbulent torrent that's boiling and roaring about The rocks that lie black and forbidding in their watery shrouds of spray; But beyond where the ground is softer, the trail again takes its way.

And often it creeps over passes, where it's lost in the deeps of the snow; But again the searcher will find it and he seek in the valley below, Where springs the rich green of live timber and ferns and the soft mossy earth the fresh chance of impression, and again the trail takes its birth.

And the man of the trail is the man of the wild, a creature unrecking and bold. The trappers of fur, the hunters of game, or, perchance, the searchers of gold Are the men who have starved and suffered, in the wilderness hewing a way, And the trail they trod but yesterday is an empire's path today. —Stanley Washburn, in Outdoor Life.

1911
tter
t You Can
ag's
... 15c
most popu-
... \$1.00
... \$1.15
... 20c
ns for 25c
... 40c
... 20c
... 15c
BET, r-lb.
... 25c
jar ... 15c
No Specials
ng
City
Delivery
Phone, 1632
RS
E
Co., Ltd
raver 613
emist,
25 and 450
akes
me
... \$3.00
... 50c
E OIL, per
... \$4.25
... 40c
65c or 35c
... 25c
... \$1.50
... 25c
CLOSED
... 25c
... \$1.25
... \$1.15
... 25c
... \$1.50
IONS
ASKET
Co.
Street
pt. Tel. 1590

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
 All Untrimmed Hats.....50¢
 Children's Sailors.....50¢

Girls' Cloth Coats for Summer Wear

Our stock of Coats in this department is now complete, and includes all the latest models for juvenile wear. The styles are varied, but mostly in the straight box effect, while several have the new sailor collar in cloth or silk. The materials include plain and diagonal serges, broadcloth, light weight tweeds, in navy blue, greys, fawns and cream, either plain or with blue hair-line stripe. Well finished and trimmed with brass buttons. Sizes from 2 to 18 years. Regular values from \$2.90 up to \$4.75. All to be cleared out at.....**\$2.50**
 Values from \$5.00 to \$6.50. All to clear at.....**\$3.75**
 Values from \$6.75 to \$15.00 will be sold at, each.....**\$5.75**

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED, THIRTY-THIRD JULY SALE

COMMENCES, MONDAY, JULY 3rd

Some of our oldest customers will remember how we conducted sales in the olden days, and how the interest was just as intense—only in a smaller way. The writer's earliest recollection of anything pertaining to the business was keeping the door at one of these July Sales, limiting the number of people to be waited on inside. At that sale, in the old Commerce House, Government Street, we had every carriage in the city engaged to bring our customers to the store. It would be impossible, using all the carriages and autos in the city, to do this today. We have set a high mark for our 1911 July Sale; we wish to double last year's business, and we have gone the limit in bargain-giving to do it.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
 Outing Hats.....\$1.00
 Trimmed Hats, \$2.50 and.....\$5.00

Great Bargains in Girls' One-Piece

Dresses. Large Selection.

Girl's Dress—in pink and white print. Has short sleeves, Dutch neck, pleated skirt. The only trimming is a wide chambray waist band with buttons attached and wide band of chambray extending from waist band at waist band at the back. July Sale Price is.....**\$2.50**
Sailor Dress—for girl, made of strong white linen, in the sailor style. Has navy blue collar, cuffs, belt and deep flounce, the collar and cuffs being trimmed with white front, over the shoulder and down to the braid. This dress has fastenings down the front under box pleat. July Sale Price **\$2.90**

Women's Costumes, Dresses, Coats, Skirts, Wrappers and House Dresses

Owing to the Extensive Alterations now in Progress, We Wish to Clear Out Every Dollar's Worth of Goods in the Store

Women's Suits, Values from \$13.90 up to \$57.50, Our July Sale Prices \$15, \$10 and \$5

AT \$5.00—A number of handsome Suits in basket serge, in plain tailored styles, with short semi-fitting coats, lined with good quality silk serge. Some are strictly tailored models, others are slightly trimmed on collars and cuffs with dashes of plain silk. Skirts mostly in the plain gored styles.

AT \$10.00—The materials are basket weaves, Panamas and novelty suitings, in dark shades of blue, light shades of grey, also black. They are mostly plain tailored models with semi-fitting coats, some trimmed with bands of materials and fancy buttons. Linings of silk or brocaded sateen. Skirts are plain gored and pleated designs.

AT \$15.00—A rare collection of handsome Suits. Values to \$57.50 will be sold at this low price. They are in a variety of dressy styles, made of fine tailor's serge, novelty suitings, etc., in navy blue, black and all popular shades, including cream serges. Many are strictly tailored models, with plain gored skirts, others are handsomely braided. All very stylish and not one worth less than \$25.00

One Hundred and Thirty-Eight Silk and Cloth Dresses, Ranging in Value from \$17.50 to \$35, Our July Sale Price Will Be \$9.75, \$13.75 and \$19

AT \$9.75—Neat 1-piece Dresses in poplins, Panamas, broadcloths, etc., with high necks and short sleeves. Some have Dutch neck and sailor collar, made with belt and cuffs of silk, and fastening down the front. Others have yokes and sleeves in embroidered nets and plain gored skirts.
AT \$13.75—Dainty Dresses in pongee, taffeta and foulards, with yokes and sleeves in one piece, all over embroidery net and cuffs of plain material edged with embroidered lace. Skirts in various styles, some pleated, plain gored, also trimmed with wide bands.

AT \$13.75—Many very handsome Dresses in Panamas, poplins, taffetas, pongees, foulards and black marisettes, with round, Dutch or high necks of embroidered nets. Long or peasant sleeves with cuffs of embroidered riefs. The cloth dresses have long sleeves with turnback cuffs of materials trimmed with covered buttons. Skirts made in plain gores, also in pleated effects, others finished with wide satin bands.

AT \$19.00—We are showing an exceptionally large range of handsome Dresses, in exclusive styles, in foulards, taffetas and mesaline silks, each and everyone showing marked individuality and good taste. A special display is now being shown in the Mantle Department at \$19.00 each. There are too many to describe in detail. You will have to see them to appreciate their value.
 See Window Displays

Women's Coats, Regular Values \$10 to \$25, July Sale Price \$6.90 and \$9.75. Cream Serge Coats at \$14.75. Smart Linen Coats at \$4.90 to \$19.50

VERY STYLISH LONG COATS AT \$6.90
 These smart Coats are made in three-quarter and full lengths, in various stylish tweeds and plain cloths, in colors black, navy, grey, green, and other prevailing shades. All are beautifully tailored, They are splendid value and cannot be duplicated or repeated at this price. Special Sale Price.....**\$6.90**

WOMEN'S FULL LENGTH COATS AT \$9.75
 This collection of Coats consists of tweeds, broadcloths, diagonal serges and various other new materials. All the leading and wanted shades are represented here and include many handsome checks. Some are plainly tailored, others neatly trimmed with silk and fancy buttons. Special Sale Price.....**\$9.75**

CREAM SERGE COATS AT \$14.75
 This is a specially good line of very superior Serge Coats. All are well made in the most up-to-date styles, and include loose and semi-fitting garments, beautifully tailored. Some are trimmed on collars and cuffs with smart touches of braid. Special Sale Price.....**\$14.75**

SMART LINEN COATS AT \$4.90 TO \$19.50
 It is impossible to describe this line in a complete manner. It is sufficient to say that you can have your choice from the Summer's smartest styles, tailored in such favored materials as Holland linen, cotton rep, cotton pongee, or white union linen, at prices that are sure to please you.

A Huge Assortment of Muslin Dresses July Sale Prices from \$1 to \$18.75

\$1.00—Women's One-Piece Dresses, in lawns, daintily trimmed with lace and embroidery-insertions and tucks, in many sizes and very smart styles.
\$1.75—Dresses in lawns with panel of eyelet embroidery down centre, with lace insertion on either side extending from yoke to flounce. Belt of lace insertion, yoke, collar and cuffs of insertion and lace. Long or short sleeves and high necks. Deep flounce made with tucks and insertion.
AT \$2.75—Colored Muslin Dresses, made with Dutch necks, peasant sleeves, plain skirts with pleated flounce in Paisley and spotted muslins.
AT \$5.75—Dresses in colored mulls, marisettes and white mulls, with peasant sleeves, high and Dutch necks, handsomely trimmed with fine lace insertions. Yokes of net finished with medallions. Many other dainty styles too numerous to describe.
AT \$9.75—In white mulls and colored marisettes. Some have flounces of embroideries, others have overskirt effect. There are many very handsome dresses in this lot for you to choose from.
AT \$14.75—Dresses in very beautiful cream and white embroidered nets and mulls. Some have peasant sleeves, pointed yokes finished with frill of lace extending to waistband with crossed panel effect of dainty embroideries and clusters of tucks. Upper part of skirt made of plain net with rows of shirring, and finished with deep embroidered flounce, headed with dainty frill of lace.
AT \$18.75—Very handsome Dresses in mulls and marisettes, embroidered in rich designs in black, have Dutch necks and short sleeves. The front is handsomely trimmed with lace insertion, while the skirt is finished with deep embroidered shadow work flounce and very handsome overskirt.

Exceptional Bargains on the Main Floor. See Window Display on Broad Street

5000 Yards Ribbon, in assorted colors, in widths from 1/2 in. to 1 1/2 in. Regular 10c per yard. All to be cleared at, per yard.....**1¢**
 2000 Yards of Silk and Satin Ribbon, in widths from 2 in. to 4 in. Colors pink, cream, pale blue, black, white, and yellow. Regular values up to 25c per yard. July Sale Price, per yard.....**5¢**
 Silk Chiffon Motor Scarves—About 15 doz. of these scarves in a wide range of colors, Regular values up to \$3.75. July Sale Price.....**\$1.00**
 Lace Insertion—About 2000 yards in white, ecru and black. Values up to 35c per yard. Will go on sale Monday at, per yard.....**5¢**
 Wide Embroidery—About 1,000 yards, suitable for waists or corset covers. Values up to 50c per yard. July Sale Price, per yard.....**15¢**
 Remnants of Laces and Embroideries at less than half price.

See Pages 20 and 21 for Further Announcement

Hundreds of Women's Skirts in All the Latest and Best Materials, Regular Values to \$25, July Sale Prices \$2.50 to \$11.90

There is an endless variety of Skirts to choose from, in all materials, styles, sizes and colors. Some are narrow gored, paneled, trimmed with bands of materials, or wide pleated. Such well known and popular materials as tweeds, Panamas, serges, broadcloths and voiles made up in the latest and best of styles.
EVERY SKIRT IN THE STORE REDUCED

House Dresses at \$1.25 to \$4.50

There are dozens of neat and serviceable House Dresses in chambrays, ginghams and prints, made with high or Dutch necks, long and short sleeves, plain or pleated skirts in very neat stripe and check patterns and plain colors. They are all strongly made and are worth far more than we are now asking for them. They are, beyond all doubt, extraordinary bargains.

Wrappers in Prints and Sateens, July Sale Prices \$1.25 and \$2.50

A large assortment of Dark Print Wrappers, made with long sleeves, turnover collars and fitted linings, a zin. belt of material and gathered flounce. July Sale Price.....**\$1.25**
Black Sateen Wrappers, with fitted lining, turnover collar, neat 1-button cuff, belt of material and deep gathered flounce. Special Sale Price.....**\$2.50**

VOL. L. 472
COOLER WEATHER COMING
 Disipation of Hot
 mised for Regio
 Lately been
 Many Places Rel
RECORD OF DEATHS
 IS V
 Drought in Kansas
 ing Water Fami
 Storm Ends
 Throughout Onta

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The hot wave is doomed. Altitudes in some localities and are as high if not higher today, the torridity is dissipated, according to the sea experts.
 The middle west, especially the Mississippi valley, still has the hot wave, but cooled perceptibly there within the last 24 hours. The Weather bureau officials take a pessimistic view of the situation, but promise for early relief.
 There was much suffering from the heat in the 109 1-2, although the official temperature was 109. Three persons are dead, many prostrations.
 Reports received from the Atlantic coast states show a temperature in the last 24 hours, which sweltered at found relief today when the temperature rose only to 94. It was twenty degrees cooler today, 82 being the high in Philadelphia and Buffalo, 81 in New York City and 80 in Washington. In the cities which showed a decrease, light showers in the upper lake region, relief to that section. At the west the weather was somewhat cooler, Chicago and Dodge City, 102; Des Moines, Ia., 106; Kansas City, Keokuk, Ia., 104; Wichita, Kan., 101; St. Louis, 98 degrees.
Cansas Fatal Explosion
 HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., July 3.—A terrible explosion at the Standard at Horrell station today killed four employees and injured many others. The storage house, containing dynamite, nitro-glycerine powder, was the only building destroyed.
 The shock was felt in Philadelphia, thirty miles distant, and physicians within miles hastened to the scene.
Record Heat in Kansas City
 KANSAS CITY, July 3.—The weather marks for the day are the southwest night promise of a thundershower, given by the local weather bureau at 11:13 today. The high registered there this morning was 110. Some other temperatures in Kansas City: Salina, 107; Lincoln, 107; Topeka, 107; Wichita, 107.
 The highest temperature from Oklahoma, was 109 year's record. At Oklahoma City, 107. The result of 104 temperatures high mark for the year.
 Sedalia, Mo., too, experienced a high temperature of 106 1-2. Although the thermometer there, at Overland Park, west of the city, two inches and a high wind played havoc with the trees.
 In Kansas, many of the cities among them the Verdugo, and cities which depend for water supply are suffering from the water supply being exhausted, and the city of Verdugo is suffering from the two ice plants, which Verdugo is suffering from water to close down, as may be seen from the large manufacturing plants in Emporia and several other cities. The situation is similar, and is expected to continue.
 (Continued on Page 2)

C. N. P. ON
 Right-of-way cleared in Northern Pacific rapidly during the past week, the graders will be busy at several points. Lake and the city, at point, during the past week. It is announced by officials that Robert T. has been awarded a contract for the Northern Construction and Patrick Welch, of forty-mile stretch of the new line between Hope and Bismarck. The contracts will be let next week.