

PLAN EXTENSION OF FISHERIES

Representatives of Messrs Mackenzie and Mann Take Option on Entire Holdings of Pacific Whaling Company

WILL ENGAGE IN HALIBUT INDUSTRY

New Company Capitalized at Several Millions to be Formed to Exploit Deep Sea Resources

Representatives of Messrs Mackenzie and Mann who control the Canadian Northern Railway system, have taken an option on the entire holdings of the Pacific Whaling Company...

Plans are already well advanced for the formation of the new company and arrangements are now being made for the extension of the enterprise...

Whaling has never been carried out with better results than during the past few years, when, owing to the industry and energy of the whaling spirits in the Pacific Whaling Company...

Many Side Branches The extension of the enterprise will mean the starting up of many side branches of the whaling industry...

Additional advantages will accrue to the island whalers by their ability to find new markets for oil. Railroads, quantities of oil, whaling companies...

Products on this side of the water. Among them are whaling companies and whaling interests that is looked upon as a most important consideration in view of the fact that whaling is often cornered by speculators who control the market and try to manipulate prices...

The branching out of the new fishery organization into the halibut industry includes in the first place the erection of a cold storage plant at Rose Harbor, Queen Charlotte Islands...

Special Interest Here The advent of a local company into the halibut industry is of special interest to this province and to Canada at large...

With the commencement of halibut fishing by the Canadian company, the installation of a cold storage plant at Sechart and the building of the Victoria and Barkley Sound railroad, it will be possible to ship fish caught in the waters of the Pacific coast...

Prices The fall trade in the production of quilts

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PROVINCIAL AID FOR BRANCHES

Proposal to Secure Extension of Canadian Northern Island Line to Quatsino Sound Under Consideration

Question of Granting Such Assistance Likely to be Taken Up at Next Session of the Legislature

KAMLOOPS, Aug. 2.—The Canadian Northern Railway has made overtures to the government of British Columbia...

In effect the announcement given to the colonist today by Premier McCreight on the occasion of his visit to Kamloops to attend the irrigation convention which opened today was as follows:

"I have recently been in conference with Mr. D. G. Mann, Vice President of the Canadian Northern relative to the extension of the lines of the company on Vancouver Island and the mainland of the province," he said.

"Of course it is essential that following the completion of construction of the main line of the railway it should have branches which will serve as traffic feeders. It is probable that in order to bring about further development of various portions of the province through the establishment of transportation facilities the government may consider the advisability of lending such aid to the railway as will bring about the object desired. However it may not be that the assistance which was proposed extensions of the Canadian Northern system will be as great as that suggested by Mr. Mann, but the building of the main line and the Victoria and Barkley Sound railway...

The company will also build branches into the Okanagan and the Kootenays. The question of the granting of aid to the building of these branches and extensions may be dealt with at the next session of the legislature.

Previous to the opening of the irrigation convention the Premier met with the Board of Trade and city council who desire the Canadian Northern line as possible to be brought through the city. He promised to take the matter up with the company regarding the proposed extension of the line, with arranging matters to the satisfaction of the city and the company.

FORESTS BURNING Situation in Montana and Idaho Grows More Serious—New Fires Reported

MISSEOLA, Mont., Aug. 2.—The forest fires in Western Montana and Idaho have assumed the most serious aspect since the first blaze was discovered some sixty days ago. Forest officials here are alarmed and overwhelmed with reports of new fires, old fires spreading and appeals for help from the distressed areas...

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—By the arrest today of Jew Loy Sing, the wealthy Chinese merchant, immigration inspector Richard A. Taylor claims to have disclosed a method whereby hundreds of Chinese have obtained fraudulent entry to this country. According to Taylor, the clerk's office of the United States district court for the northern district of California is badly involved by the scheme...

Strike Was Short. PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Aug. 2.—Port Arthur without telephone service between midnight and 1 a. m. owing to a strike of city operators on account of wage trouble. On the promise that they would get a fair hearing before the committee managing the civic telephone department the girls returned to duty.

Alaska Salmon Pack. SAN FRANCISCO, August 2.—The Bristol Bay salmon pack for 1910 fell considerably below the pack of last year. The total output for this year amounted to 834,000 cases, against 1,147,688 cases for 1909 and 1,170,256 for 1908. The largest individual pack was made by the seven canneries of the Alaska Packers' Association, which turned out 460,000 cases.

Struck by Baseball. KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 2.—Alleging that a baseball, pitched by Miss Hazel Wilson used the owners of the local American Association baseball team for \$20,000 damages. Miss Wilson says if the box in which she was sitting had been properly screened the accident would not have happened.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—On the third reading the House of Lords passed, without amendment, the accession declaration bill, which eliminates a phrase from the oath of the Catholic king, the King's oath. The bill already has passed the House of Commons. The bill received the Royal assent today.

COL. COOKE'S CASE

Long-Drawn-Out Trial by Court-martial Resumes at Fort Lawton

SEATTLE, Aug. 2.—The court martial that is trying Col. George F. Cooke, U. S. A. retired, of San Francisco, charged with neglect of duty and also with the conduct in borrowing money from enlisted men and civilians re-assembled at Fort Lawton today. Dr. J. F. Hall of Chicago, formerly post surgeon of Fort Gibbons, Alaska, testified concerning Col. Cooke's financial transactions at the post. The court martial, which has already been in session many weeks, resumed its proceedings today. The trial is expected to continue for some time longer. The court martial, which has already been in session many weeks, resumed its proceedings today. The trial is expected to continue for some time longer.

Bank of B. N. A. Dividend. LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Bank of British North America has declared a dividend of 30 shillings per share.

Crew's Next Dividend. TORONTO, Aug. 2.—At a meeting of the directors of the Crow's Pass Coal company, a dividend of one per cent was declared, payable to shareholders on record on August 5th. This is the first dividend for two years.

Prairie Elevators. WINNIPEG, Aug. 2.—For some time rumors have been current to the effect that several large elevator companies would not open their elevators in southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. It is now reported that all elevators will be opened except in a few cases where the owners have other places they will be open but a short time unless business warrants.

Inspector Dew and Jailer Marin State Positively That He Has Not Confessed, and Others Scout Idea

QUEBEC, Aug. 2.—Inspector Dew, of Ottawa, said positively today that he had not confessed to the murder of Belle Elmore. Jailer Marin, of the same city, also stated that he had not confessed to the same crime. The case is still under investigation.

Prisoner Accepts Solicitor's Aid. Reports That Miss Leneve Had Made Damaging Admissions Are Also Denied—Still Kept in Infirmary

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They Buy Enough Stock in Nugget to Give Them Control—First Payment of \$25,000 Made Yesterday

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 2.—The largest timber berth that has ever been put up for sale in British Columbia will be offered by auction at the local Crown timber office on Wednesday next. The berth comprises 23,922 square miles in township 25, on the east side of Adams Lake. The purchase price is \$182,203, and is a cash payment of one-quarter of the purchase price to be made by the purchaser. As it is a difficult place to get timber out of, it is probable that the purchaser will build a rail line to the spot and a railway to handle the lumber. The berth will be conducted by Crown Agent Lesley.

LANGFORD-BURNS FIGHT THIS MONTH NEW YORK, August 2.—Hugh McIntosh, the Australian promoter, has called on England, to make preparations for the fight between Sam Langford and Tommy Burns in September. The heavyweights are to meet in 20 rounds, and there is a growing confidence that the fight will be a good one. Langford will have to give away a lot of weight, he will give Burns a terrible beating before he is beaten, if indeed, he is beaten. Langford is after the laurels of Jack Johnson and a victory over Tommy Burns would go a long way towards forcing Johnson to give him a fight. Johnson, himself, sails for Europe shortly, and it is rumored that he has agreed with McIntosh to meet the winner of the Langford-Burns battle, either in England, France, or Australia.

GOOD ATTENDANCE AT CONVENTION Many Representatives of Western Provinces and States Discussing Irrigation Questions at Kamloops

KAMLOOPS, August 2.—The irrigation convention opened here this morning with a good attendance from British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, and representatives from some of the western states as well. P. J. Fulton, the retiring president, succeeded by B. B. Bennett, of Calgary.

Among the addresses was one by Fremont McCreight, the Seattle politician, who said that the government is doing under the Water Act, and expressed sympathy for the irrigation movement, promising that any recommendations would receive every consideration.

Saratoga Meet. SARATOGA, N. Y., 2.—Racing men in large numbers are here for the mid-summer meeting of the Saratoga track. The racing season is in full swing, and the public is expected to be in large numbers.

Tennis at Tacoma. TACOMA, Aug. 2.—Play in the second of the Pacific Northwest tennis tournament was much according to form, and no surprises were sprung. The Seattle pair, the eastern tennis men, won their doubles match from Whites and Fritchett of Everett, and each disposed of his opponents in the men's singles. Frits and Russell will meet Breese and Lyon of Tacoma tomorrow in what promises to be the best doubles match of the tournament. Miss Hotchkiss, national woman champion, did not have to extend herself to defeat Miss K. Baile of Tacoma, 6-0 6-0.

Albany, Ore., Aug. 1.—The entire village of Albany, the eastern terminus of the Corvallis & Eastern railroad, 57 miles east of Albany, was probably destroyed by fire late today. The loss is over \$100,000. No report direct from the stricken town has been received as yet. The fire started at that hour the big sawmill, lumber yard, hotel and several dwellings had been burned and the fire was still spreading. The town was reported destroyed. Not a building was expected to remain.

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PEACE REIGNS ON GRAND TRUNK

Company Officers and Sinking Employees Reach Agreement and Strike is Officially Called Off

WAGE ADVANCE DATES TO MAY 13

Rate to be Further Raised On January 1st, 1912, to Nearly Schedule of Eastern Association

OTTAWA, August 2.—The strike of conductors, trainmen and yardmen which began in the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont systems on July 18, 1910, is at an end. The men will receive, dating back to May 13, of this year, an advance of approximately 15 per cent, and beginning January 1, 1912, a rate of wages slightly below the eastern association schedule, which they struck out an advance in many instances of over 30 per cent.

In the case of the Central Vermont the same settlement applies, with the exception that the standardization of wages to be applied on January 1, 1912, is to be that of the Rutland Railway, which began in the Grand Trunk, and not that of the Canadian Pacific, which will only apply to the Grand Trunk system.

FOREST FIRES STILL RAGING Fatality Occurs in Fighting One Near Trail—Some of the Silver King Mine Buildings Destroyed

NELSON, August 2.—The compressor plant, boiler room and dynamo room of the Silver King mine on Tread Mountain, some nine miles from Nelson, were burned on Sunday morning. The buildings were destroyed. The fire had been slowly advancing in the direction of the mine, having not beyond control.

Three men have been keeping watch on the fire, by order of W. F. Teetzel, government agent. At 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, one of these men came in and reported that the fire was four miles from the Silver King, and that there appeared to be no danger. A sudden change in condition started the flames anew. Mr. Teetzel sent out eight men on Sunday, and yesterday afternoon the foreman reported that the fire had evidently spent itself, being prevented from getting into the big timber. The force was now giving attention to heading the fire off from the mine.

This is the same fire that started a fortnight ago in Clarkson's timber limit, near Porto Rico. Siding on the Great Northern, and was at its greatest violence in the locality of Hall's siding in the evening week. A blaze which had been burning in the Salmon river valley since Saturday, was extinguished on logged lands. On Saturday night Clarkson Bros. wired to Mr. Teetzel for help. The fire near Porto Rico, and the government road gangs were instructed to give assistance.

There is another fire on Granite road, coming towards the Humewood ranch. Twelve men were sent out there on Sunday. The Bonington Falls fire, which started on Saturday, is now out, the men who were sent to fight it having returned to the city.

An Englishman living in Roseland was fatally injured while helping to fight a fire near Trail. He was struck by a falling tree and was taken to Trail Hospital, dying there next day. Dangerous fires are reported near the Silver King, back of Roseland, and at Windfall, on the Slovan branch. Men have been sent to fight them.

AUTO ACCIDENT TAKES ONE LIFE GRASS VALLEY, Cal., Aug. 2.—Thirteen over an automobile, in which he and three others had been riding, and plumed under the weight of the machine, the hooligan, thirty feet below. District Attorney Thomas S. Ford, of Nevada county, was instantly killed late this afternoon about a mile from here. A. J. Donnel, of San Francisco, formerly president of the California Firework company, struck the ground with such force that he sustained injuries which may prove fatal. Samuel Colt, mining engineer, who was driving the car, and Robert S. Smith, the chauffeur, escaped with only minor injuries.

UNITED WIRELESS MEN ARE INDICTED

President Wilson and Six Other Officers of Company Are Charged With Two Offences by Grand Jury

NEW YORK, August 2.—Seven officers of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, most of whom had been previously arrested, were indicted by a federal grand jury today on two counts, one charging conspiracy to defraud by the use of the United States mails, the other charging conspiracy in devising a scheme to induce investors to buy worthless stocks. Those indicted are: President Christopher Columbus Wilson, Vice-President B. Gomper, Secretary W. W. Tompkins, Fiscal Agent Geo. H. Parker, General Manager Galbraith, Treasurer Diboit and Francis X. Butler, counsel and director of the company.

All except Parker were arraigned before Judge Hough, in the United States district court, and pleaded not guilty. Parker is understood to be on the way here from Seattle to surrender himself.

President Wilson was held in \$25,000 bail, Tompkins and Butler in \$10,000 each, and the others in \$5,000 each. In the first charge all were paroled for one week, and on the second charge they were given two days in which to bail.

Oregon Villages Burned ALBANY, Ore., Aug. 1.—The entire village of Albany, the eastern terminus of the Corvallis & Eastern railroad, 57 miles east of Albany, was probably destroyed by fire late today. The loss is over \$100,000. No report direct from the stricken town has been received as yet. The fire started at that hour the big sawmill, lumber yard, hotel and several dwellings had been burned and the fire was still spreading. The town was reported destroyed. Not a building was expected to remain.

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MORE REPORTS OF SETTLEMENT

Conferences Between Minister of Labor, Grand Trunk Officials and Strikers Now Going On—No Result Yet

MONTREAL, Aug. 1.—The conference between Grand Trunk officials, their striking conductors, trainmen and yardmen and the minister of labor, adjourned late tonight. Persistent rumors reached that a settlement had been reached on the eve of being declared off found no official confirmation.

The conference will continue tomorrow. Trouble here over the Grand Trunk strike has been asked for military protection. The closing down of the race track has left a number of hangers-on from whom violence is apprehended. Two companies of the 4th regiment (volunteers) of the 1st division, 200 men from the Royal Canadian regiment of the 1st division, 200 men from the Royal Canadian Niagara Falls Sunday night and camp on to this town today.

WELLS EXPERTLY OF GOLD COUNTRY

Mr. R. W. Brock of Geological Survey Describes His Visit to Portland Canal District in Recent Report

Mr. R. W. Brock, director of the geological survey of the Ottawa department, in his summary report of his visit last July to the Portland Canal district, Alaska, describes the geological features of the area. The canal is the most northerly of the Canadian Coast, and forms part of the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska. Its length is about 40 miles. It is a narrow waterway, and is a branch of the great Alaskan coast.

At the head of Portland canal, a flat at the mouth of Bear river, a new mining camp has been established. The claims are situated on the river, and are being worked by about four miles up from the head of the river. The geological features of the area are described in detail. The report is published in the Summary Report for 1915. The majority of the claims belong to the same geological interest to miners and prospectors in Stewart.

FARIED AWAY SHOT BY HOBBOES

Men Whom He Had Captured Wound Him With His Own Gun—Many Join in Hunt for Criminals

SEBASTIAN, Cal., Aug. 2.—Chester Wells, a farmer living in a mine town in the Big Canyon, is at death's door with a bullet in his side. The bullet was fired by a man whom he had captured. The man, who is now being hunted by Wells, is a criminal. The incident occurred in the Big Canyon, where Wells is a well-known figure. The man who shot Wells is now being hunted by Wells and other men in the area.

Wells, who has been living here 15 years, found that a cabin near his home was being robbed by hoboes. Taking his gun, he started down the trail and captured the men. He then took them to his home, where he was shot. The incident has caused a great deal of excitement in the area, and many men are now being hunted by Wells and other men in the area.

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FACE LONG WAIT IN CONFINEMENT

Dr. Crippen and Miss Leneve Must Spend Two Weeks Until Legal Proceedings Are Complete

QUEBEC, Aug. 2.—Dr. Crippen and Miss Leneve, the two prisoners who have been confined in the hospital since their arrest, are now being held in a cell. They must spend two weeks in confinement until legal proceedings are complete. The case has attracted a great deal of public interest, and many people are waiting to see the trial.

The case of Dr. Crippen and Miss Leneve has been a long and complicated one. The two were arrested in London, and have since been held in a cell in Quebec. The legal proceedings have been slow, and many people are waiting to see the trial. The case has attracted a great deal of public interest, and many people are waiting to see the trial.

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LANDS OPENED TO HOMESTEADERS

Secretary Ballinger Takes Action in Regard to Areas Eliminated From Forest Reserves

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Thousands of acres of unappropriated lands which were eliminated from national forest reserves, and restored to the public domain by the recent proclamation of President Taft, will be thrown open to homesteaders. The lands are located in Colorado, New Mexico, and Oregon. The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ballinger, has taken action in regard to these areas, and has eliminated them from the forest reserves.

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SPAN'S BREAK WITH VATICAN

Ambassador Leaves Immediately After Announcement of His Recall—No Retaliatory Measure

ROME, August 1.—One hour after presenting the note of Premier Canalejas yesterday, the Spanish ambassador to Madrid for a communication with the governments of the Spanish ambassador to the Vatican left Rome immediately after announcement of his recall. No retaliatory measure was taken by the church, and Monsignor Canalejas remains in Madrid as usual.

The statement issued by Premier Canalejas yesterday, regarding the Spanish ambassador to the Vatican, has caused a great deal of interest. The ambassador, who was recalled, is now in Madrid. The case has attracted a great deal of public interest, and many people are waiting to see the trial.

GIVES SUPPORT TO CANALEJAS

Field Marshal and Prominent Politician Says Spanish Premier is Right—Vatican's Reply in Preparation

MADRID, Aug. 2.—Field Marshal Lopez Dominguez, who is an expert on the subject of the Spanish ambassador to the Vatican, has given his support to the Spanish Premier, Mr. Canalejas. He says that the Spanish Premier is right, and that the Vatican's reply is in preparation. The case has attracted a great deal of public interest, and many people are waiting to see the trial.

BUILDING FIGURES SHOW INCREASE

Total of Seven Months Largely in Excess of Same Period in Previous Year—Nearly Million and a Half

Permits for structures aggregating \$1,200,000 were issued by the building department during the month of July. This is an increase over the same period in the previous year. The total of seven months is largely in excess of the same period in the previous year, and is nearly a million and a half. The building industry is showing a strong recovery, and many people are interested in the figures.

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WANT SOLDIERS TO FIGHT FIRES

Flames in Montana and Idaho Forests Too Much for Present Force—Now Getting Beyond Control

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 2.—District forest supervisor Mason, whose headquarters are at Anaconda, stated today that the fire department is not equipped to fight the forest fires in Montana and Idaho, which are rapidly getting beyond control. He wants soldiers to be sent to fight the fires, as they are now getting beyond control. The fire department is not equipped to fight the forest fires, and many people are interested in the situation.

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C. N. R. PLANS ARE EXTENSIVE

Proposals of Mr. D. D. Mann Regarding Island Development Go Farther Than Any Yet Suggested

Before leaving with Mrs. McBride and her family for Klamath Falls, the President of the Canadian National Railway, Mr. D. D. Mann, has made a number of proposals regarding the development of the island. The proposals are extensive, and go far beyond anything that has been suggested before. The proposals are being considered by the government, and many people are interested in the situation.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

Before Clement, J.

In re King Solomon Copper Mining Co. v. Shandley, ex parte, was given leave to the statute. The court held that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief sought. The case has attracted a great deal of public interest, and many people are waiting to see the trial.

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FIND NO TRACE OF MISSING BOY

Police Search Fails to Locate August Mechin Missing From Home Since July 19th

Missing since July 19th, when he left his home with the intention of securing a position on one of the C. N. R. cars, August Mechin has disappeared. The police have searched for him, but have found no trace. The case has attracted a great deal of public interest, and many people are waiting to see the trial.

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CROP CONDITION MUCH IMPROVED

Fair Harvest Returns Now Expected in Places on Prairies Where Wheat Was Supposed to be Ruined

WINNIPEG, Aug. 2.—The first installment of the Free Press annual crop report shows conditions to be fairly favorable. The wheat in the prairie districts is much improved, and a fair harvest is now expected in places where it was supposed to be ruined. The crop is now being harvested, and many people are interested in the situation.

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SHAVING SEES TRAGEDY

Gunner Bryan Only Witness of Cold-Blooded Murder of Popular Captain Peter Elliott Yesterday

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COULDY PREMEDITATED

Gunner Allan, Charged With the Crime, Had Threatened to Kill Officer But Was Taken Seriously

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Gunner Bryan Only Witness of Cold-Blooded Murder of Popular Captain Peter Elliott Yesterday

MURDERED IN cold blood, Capt. Peter Elliott, officer commanding No. 50 of the 1st division, was shot by a gunner, Bryan, yesterday. The case has attracted a great deal of public interest, and many people are waiting to see the trial. The case has attracted a great deal of public interest, and many people are waiting to see the trial.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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

THE SONGHEES RESERVE

Yesterday Mr. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, visited the Songhees reserve in company with the Mayor, the President of the Board of Trade and several Aldermen and members of the council of the Board of Trade, and discussed the various matters involved in the settlement of that vexed question. All present were impressed with the very thorough understanding of the case exhibited by the Minister of the Interior and with his desire to bring the matter to a conclusion favorable to the reserve at the earliest possible day. He fully appreciated how greatly it is in the interest of Victoria that the reserve should be thrown open. Mr. Templeman took occasion to mention a plan which has already been favorably commented upon by this paper, namely the setting apart of a portion of the reserve for the use of the Indians and the sale of the remainder. While it is fair to say that this did not fully meet with the approval of all present, we are very much of the opinion that it affords the only immediate practical solution of the difficulty.

We are inclined to think that the Songhees have been led to put too high a value upon the reserve. It is quite true that much of it is very valuable, but it is also true that some of it is not. At the same time it is worth a good deal of money and any amount that it would be likely to command at a public sale would make the Indians very well off. Apparently we shall have to possess our souls in patience for a while longer, but we feel bound to say that any delay that may arise will not be because Mr. Oliver does not appreciate the necessity of action or from any unreasonableness on his part to do what the exigencies of the case demand.

RAIL TO THE NORTH

Events are demonstrating how right the Colonist was when it urged year after year the construction of a railway from Victoria to the north end of Vancouver Island. The development in progress in the north central part of the province render such a line of the utmost importance, not only for the Island alone, but for the whole of British Columbia. In advocating such a railway we are no longer pleading for the interests of this city alone. We no longer have to deal in expectations; we have facts now at our command. There will be at least two large cities on the north coast, Prince Rupert and Stewart, and the people resident there will not be content with the slower means of steamship communication when at least half the distance can be covered by a railway.

Such a railway will give the business men of Vancouver Island an advantage in the northern markets that they do not now possess and that they can obtain in no other way. It is impossible to devise a route from Stewart and Prince Rupert that will be as speedy as one consisting of rail from one end of the Island to the other and fast steamers from the northern terminal. By such a railway Victoria will overcome the handicap under which it now labors in competition with Vancouver. The railway will be a route of traffic also from Seattle and other United States points on the south to Alaska on the north. Its northern terminus will be the point of departure for steamers plying to the Queen Charlotte Islands and to the terminus of the Alaskan railways. We are of the same mind today that we have been for years, namely that a railway from Victoria to the north end of the Island is one of the greatest needs of this western country.

FUTURE OF STEWART

Mr. D. D. Mann, who has given proof of his faith in the Portland Canal district by investing his money freely in mines and in a railway enterprise, says he is satisfied that Stewart will be a permanent low grade camp. This is what was expected by those who have investigated the situation. The mineralized area is extensive, and the character of the ore bodies is varied. Some of them are doubtless richer than others, and further development may justify a higher valuation on the ore generally than Mr. Mann's opinion at the present time. But every reasonable expectation will be met by what may be called a much-erased low grade camp. It is better thing for the country than a camp where deposits are rich but small. Ores of lower grades must exist in quantity in order to make mining possible, for capital will not invest in the needed plants unless there is an assurance of long and profitable employment. As a rule permanent camps are based upon the lower grades of ore. Mr. Mann speaks of expectations in the neighborhood of Stewart for the

purpose of ascertaining if a good route for a railway cannot be found through the mountains. Our advice leads us to believe that, while Mr. Stewart's plans in respect to railway extension in this direction may not be matured, we may look forward with confidence to the opening of mining and other resources there that will necessitate the construction of a line. Taken altogether we regard the future of Stewart with high expectations. It is likely to become a very important business and industrial center in the immediate future.

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN

Spain has for many centuries been one of the most dangerous storm centers in Europe, and it is a matter of no surprise that there are signs of serious trouble there. Spain is one of the few states in Europe where the authority of the Vatican continues to have any power corresponding to that which it formerly enjoyed in most of them; but it is not on this account that it has been the seat of so great trouble. The wars of the Spanish succession have been many. Two of them in which the Duke of Marlborough gained imperishable fame, and that in which France lost Alsace-Lorraine. The present trouble has nothing whatever, at present at least, to do with the succession, although it may readily happen that this may be involved before settled conditions are restored.

The despatches seem to convey the impression that hostility to the Spanish policy in regard to religion is at the bottom of what is now occurring, but we shall be very slow to believe that the Pope would lend himself to anything of that nature. Allegations of that nature must be taken with many grains of salt. The despatches of the London journals fall to cast much light upon the situation. There are suggestions that one of the growing influences of England through the marriage of the King to an English princess. This has led to many English people taking up their residence in Madrid, and as most of them are Protestants, it is said a fear has been aroused that they were endeavoring to undermine the Roman Catholic Church, and to be the real instigators of the liberal policy in religious matters which Alfonso seems to favor. But the comments leave readers almost at a loss in the dark as to what they were before, especially at this distance, can hope to do is to chronicle events and make such explanatory observations as from time to time seem likely to be of some value.

A New York paper had a story about a great forest fire in Alaska. The fire near Howe Sound, which as every one knows is near Vancouver, and the magnitude of the fire was vastly greater than that of any that has occurred. The despatch was sent from Seattle, which perhaps explains it.

The Secretary of the Railway Y. M. C. A. at Sarnia refused to admit to the Building the employees taken on by the Grand Trunk Railway in place of the strikers. This seems a very strange piece of business. The committee who owned the building promptly turned him out. Both the Secretary and the Company seem to have shown exceedingly poor judgment. Incidents of this kind are calculated to injure the usefulness of a very valuable institution.

The Ottawa Free Press says it is "not an organ." We wonder how many papers really are organs; that is to say, how many papers really are exponents of the ideas of any party or politician. We fancy that they are few. A paper may warmly espouse the cause of a party or a political leader, but in nine cases out of ten it has no authority to speak for either. Our impression is that most newspapers, when they speak for a political party authorities are careful to let it be understood that they do so.

Camille Flammarion has been explaining in the New York Herald that the recent cold weather in France was due to the recent hot weather in America, and he mentions as a very unusual occurrence that warm weather in France came with a northeast wind. It would be interesting to know the explanation of the somewhat cool summer we have been having in British Columbia. Warm weather with a north wind is not uncommon here.

Swimming At The Gorge

or other places, is rendered more enjoyable if you have the proper costume. A necessity to an up to date woman is a BATHING CAP. We have them in every shade. Useful, too, for the daily dip in the family bath tub, as they keep the hair dry and in curl. See our fine assortment, each from 25c. WATER WINGS. Fine fun with these in the "briny," and very useful in acquiring the art of swimming.

ALL THE NEW IDEAS ARE TO BE FOUND HERE. Choose All Your Summer Furnishings At This Store. CYRUS H. BOWES CHEMIST. 122 1/2 Government Street.

Northeast winds are uncommon in the summer in this part of the Pacific coast.

The Dominion geologist says that the mines at Stewart are not as good as alleged in the wild stories sent out a few weeks ago. They are better. They do not consist of vast masses of richly laden gold quartz that would create a panic, but they contain minerals of great value that can only be won by the good old-fashioned methods of enterprise and labor.

Apparently there is a movement towards the establishment of British Home Rule along the lines suggested by Earl Grey, as a step towards a parliamentary body that shall represent the whole Empire. Mr. Birrell, Secretary for Ireland, says what is needed is a truly imperial parliament, and this would, of course be impossible unless the several parts of the United Kingdom were given local control of their own affairs.

The arrest of Crippen charged with the murder of his wife is one of the romances in the history of criminal jurisprudence. It is an extraordinary tale. There is something uncanny in the thought that, while he was speeding on his way to what he thought was safety, the wireless telegraph was ticking off the news that he was on board the Montrose, and the police authorities were in almost hourly communication with the captain of the ship. Plans for his arrest were discussed across miles of ocean.

The despatches have been telling us that Mile Leneve, the companion of Dr. Crippen, was a wonderfully beautiful person. Her portraits do not convey such an impression, but represent a girl of fairly regular features, but a somewhat flat face and large mouth. She looks very much like a boy. You will of course have noticed that as soon as a woman gets mixed up in a crime she is always a person of quite remarkable beauty according to the telegrams. It adds to the interest to tell that she is lovelier than her lovely sex are on an average. As a matter of fact such people are usually exceedingly commonplace in their appearance. There was that woman, who was killed by her husband in Switzerland. She was described as something quite out of common. Her portraits show a very ordinary looking person. The unfortunate Mrs. Crippen really was a very fine-looking woman.

The question of the Songhees reserve is not the only one relating to the Indians that calls for immediate consideration, without taking into account the imaginary claims put forward on behalf of those who live in the northern part of the province. Valuable reservations are now held by small remnants of once large tribes, areas that are being put to no use, and whose present condition retards the settlement of the country. In many cases if these reserves were sold, the proceeds invested in government securities would be more than sufficient to give the Indians an excellent living. To give them more than they can handle is a far better one than they can handle under present circumstances. We do not wish to be impatient in a matter of this kind, but we suggest to the representatives of the province in parliament that the whole question ought to be taken up at an early date and be disposed of. We are far from wishing to see the Indians treated unkindly, but think it a great mistake to permit false sentiment to interfere with the adoption of a policy which would promote the welfare of the Indians themselves as well as be of great advantage to the increasing white population. Conditions have greatly changed in British Columbia since the reserves were set apart and there is no good reason why corresponding changes might not be made in the area held by some of the bands at least.

LIBERATE MANY NEW PHEASANTS. VANCOUVER, August 3.—So far this year we have distributed about 470 Mongolian pheasants from the new government breeding farm at Chilliwack—350 to the Chilliwack and Leased districts on the Mainland, and the balance on Vancouver Island, states Gen. "We have about 400 birds more to turn out this season. "The Mongolian pheasant has heretofore been a stranger to British Columbia, the prevailing breed in this province being the Chinese Singneck, with great success in breeding the birds. They are turned loose when about six weeks of age."

WEILER BROS

Truth About Furniture Bargains

THE TRUE ANALYSIS OF A FURNITURE BARGAIN is not so much "what you pay," as "what you get." Be in the first place—chances are a price reduction would have been neither necessary nor possible. The most economical place to buy furniture is where you can depend on securing honest qualities, distinctive designs, and wide assortments—where you know prices are never inflated to allow of misleading reductions, and where the bargain class of furniture is entirely eliminated. Such a store is "Weiler Bros."

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Linoleums

- Oil Cloth, in floral and block designs, from, per square yard, 50c to .30c
Printed Linoleums, in floral, block or parquet designs, from 60c to .40c
Inlaid Linoleums, in tile, floral and parquet designs, various colors, from, per yard, \$1.50 to .80c
Art Cork Carpets, in floral and solid colors. The correct floor covering for nurseries and bedrooms, being perfectly hygienic. Per square yard, .75c
Heavy Cork Carpets, largely used for hotel, restaurant, apartment houses and office buildings. Per yard, \$1.35 to .80c



- CROSSLEY'S DIAMOND TAPESTRY
13 1/2 x 12, at \$25.00
13 1/2 x 10 1/2, at \$22.50
12 x 10 1/2, at \$20.00
12 x 9, at \$18.00
10 1/2 x 9, at \$16.00
9 x 9, at \$12.00

- BRUSSELS SQUARES
In various sizes, ranging from 9 x 9 at \$18.00 to 15 x 11.3, at \$37.50.
Of course we have many more grades of carpets, in numerous sizes and at moderate prices, also a vast quantity purchasable by the yard.

Ladies! Use Our Rest Room
Ladies will find our splendid Rest Room on the second floor a great convenience during the Summer Shopping season. It is an ideal place to write, or read, or rest awhile. Meet your friends here—make fullest use of it, for it has been built for your use and convenience. Don't have to be a customer of this store either—so get acquainted with it today.

Exclusive Bedroom Furniture

- Two-Piece Bedroom Suites, consisting of Bureau and Washstand in white enamel finish. Priced at \$27.50
One of our Broughton Street windows displays a particularly handsome Birdseye Maple Suite, priced as follows:
Bureau \$50.00
Dressing Table \$50.00
Somnoe \$35.00
Small Round Table \$16.00
Bedstead \$15.00
Mahogany Suites also displayed in our Broughton Street windows, as follows:
Bedstead \$60.00
Bureau \$65.00
Chiffoniere \$60.00
Table \$18.00
Dressing Table \$40.00
Somnoe \$20.00
Also a Costumer at \$12.00 and a beautiful Writing Desk marked at \$35.00.

Kitchen Furniture

- When buying kitchen furniture, it is natural for you to think of Weiler's as headquarters for everything for the kitchen. Kitchen Treasures, with two bins, paste board and drawer \$7.00
Kitchen Tables range from \$3.25 to \$2.00
Flat Top Folding Tables from \$5.00 to \$4.00
Kitchen Chairs at, from \$1.50 to 70c
Kitchen Cupboards at, \$8.00
Glass Top Kitchen Cabinets, golden fir finish, at \$18.00
Kitchen Cabinets, in natural maple finish at, each \$30.00
Kitchen Cabinets, in cherry finish, at \$22.00
HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINET
The acme of perfection in kitchen labor-saving devices—a cabinet that holds almost everything for the kitchen. Aluminum top, which is so easily kept clean. Weiler's price, \$40.00.

Choose All Your Summer Furnishings At This Store. WEILER'S Headquarters For All Needs in Summer Furniture

MR. D. D. MANN ON ISLAND PL... Canadian Northern's Int... of Building Railway to End of Island Within Years. HOLDS CONFERENCE WITH PRE... Speaks Enthusiastically Capabilities and Pro... of Portland Canal Dist... Railway to Mines.

Mr. D. D. Mann, vice-president of the Canadian Northern, reached Victoria on his return from the new city of Stewart on the evening of August 3rd. He was in conference with Premier McBride in reference to the projected construction of Vancouver Island establishment of shops, etc., at loops, and the development of the company's extensive program for British Columbia. This forenoon, while the Premier was in charge of Vancouver railway interests, and with the Premier's consent, reports are bearing more particularly upon the location of the first section to be undertaken of the Canadian Northern Vancouver Island line. It is understood that the route policy favored by Messrs. Mann and McBride was in the course of the day's conference explained to Premier McBride, and that a announcement may be looked for early in the week. The Premier, it can be understood, would naturally desire to fully discuss a matter of great moment with his colleagues before taking the public into his confidence concerning it; while it is supposed that Mr. Mann desires to confer with Mr. McKenz for his plan of campaign for Vancouver Island is finally adopted. Two factors, it is said, are primarily considered in the consideration of the Vancouver railway situation and its solution as the Premier's policy is concerned: That Victoria and Island have been assured a fast way ferry connection that will materially reduce the time in the Mainland generally and the map and that the first link to be built Vancouver Island should be a natural design from the outset for use as part of a comprehensive plan for Island development. Incidentally, business policy dictating this and subsequent portions of the Island section should be continental line standard as to length, alignment, etc., a requirement not necessarily moving in the directions of the promoters of the development.

Having had his intention directed to certain statements made by Premier at the recent general meeting of the Board of Trade as to the largeness of railway building for the Island, Mr. Mann's headquarters and car shops here a contemplation of completion of the N. R. to the northern end of the Island within three years. Mr. Mann yesterday: "Yes; that's right. I endorse word of it. It is the ambition of Canadian Northerners to go to the end of the Island and we shall there just as soon as it is possible within three years" he was asked.

"It should think so," was the response. "Once we get our line completed we shall lose no time in re-arranging it so that it may be a profitable operation of two and-a-half lines on Vancouver Island that construction of a line to the north from a west coast terminus may reach Victoria. Reports of the company's earnings do not support the opinion referred to."

And incidentally it is to be noted that Messrs. Mackenzie C. Mann, and his associates in business are present the heaviest of an investment in Vancouver Island's potentialities coal, timber, etc.—and are now a more direct and tangible interest in the business corporation present existent or any other individual capitalists of industry. Discussing the future of Stewart the city on the Portland Canal, the moulding of whose future he is so much to do, Mr. Mann expressed himself as thoroughly confident that Stewart will be the capital of one of the world's great mining camps, but eventually must be also a through railway terminus. "People must not expect to find a mountain of gold every time they step their toes," he believed. "However, that the Portland Canal has a great future as possessing bodies of low grade ore—and not very low grade either. Of course it is as yet a camp, what might be called a first-class and very big prospect. The mineral is there in quantity, and it will not be long before there are more than a few big shipping mines. These must get their down by aerial trams as a rule. It will therefore be necessary for the capital to be situated in the immediate vicinity of the mines, and this capital will be available. Touching the question of the extension easterly from Stewart, Mann said: "The present railway operations that part of the country are confined to the completion of our work in the short line to the mines, we will have done this season. Grading is well advanced, and a rail spike, to be driven, have already. Two thousand tons of men were included in the cargo of the Belle of Scotland and have now transferred to the barge Ivy, which will take to Stewart at once. The ship would have proceeded to the ARG discharged but for the fact that the barge being at a premium as yet

Sargains

as "what you get." Be marked at its true worth qualities, distinctive designs, and where the bargain price for which such house-



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\$20.00
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om 9 x 9, at \$18.00 to
ore grades of carpets, in
prices, also a vast quan-

Rest Room

Rest Room on the
ence during the Sum-
an ideal place to write,
t your friends here—
been built for your
have to be a customer
ainted with it today.



\$15.00
\$20.00



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kept clean. Weiler's

Headquarters
for All Needs in
Summer Furniture

MR. D. D. MANN ON ISLAND PLANS

Canadian Northern's Intention
of Building Railway to North
End of Island Within a Few
Years.

HOLDS CONFERENCE WITH PREMIER

Speaks Enthusiastically of
Capabilities and Prospects
of Portland Canal District—
Railway to Mines.

Mr. D. D. Mann, vice-president of the Canadian Northern Railway, reached Victoria on his return from the new city of Stewart on Sunday evening and practically all yesterday was in conference with Premier McBride in reference to projected construction on Vancouver Island, the establishment of shops, etc., at Kamloops, and the development generally of the company's extensive programme for British Columbia. This conference, which extended far into the evening, took place after Mr. Mann had had opportunity of meeting Mr. Hughes, the company's chief engineer in charge of Vancouver Island railway interests, and with that gentleman going over reports and data bearing more particularly upon the location of the first section to be undertaken of the Canadian Northern's Vancouver Island lines.

It is understood that the route and policy favored in Victoria, and Mr. Mann was in the course of yesterday's conferences explained in detail to Premier McBride, and that an announcement may be looked for at an early date. The Premier, it can well be understood, would naturally desire to fully discuss a matter of so great moment with his colleagues before taking the public into his confidence concerning it; while it is equally supposable that Mr. Mann may desire to confer with Mr. McBride before the plan of campaign for Vancouver Island is finally adopted.

Two factors, it is believed, kept primarily forward by Mr. Mann in his consideration of the Vancouver Island railway situation and his solution insofar as the Canadian Northern is concerned: That Victoria and the island have been assured a fast railway ferry connection that will materially reduce the time in transit between Vancouver and the Lower Mainland generally and the Capital—and that the first link to be built on Vancouver Island should naturally be designed from the outset for future use as part of a comprehensive system for island development.

Incidentally, business policy demands that this and subsequent sections of the island section shall be of standard construction, alignments, etc., to grade, not necessarily moving in the calculations of the promoters of isolated development railways.

Having had his intention directed to certain statements made by the Premier at the recent general meeting of the Board of Trade as to the enlargement of railway building plans for the island, the establishment of headquarters and car shops here, and a contemplated extension of the C. N. R. to the northern end of the island within three years, Mr. Mann said yesterday:

The character of the grade and conditions generally was significantly referred to as indicative that the intentions of the builders compass more than the provision of a mere mine-servicing railroad. The company's engineers have, indeed, Mr. Mann said, investigated the possibilities of a pass giving an outlet eastward, and reported the discovery of one with approximately little more than 1,200 feet altitude. The westerly approach to this would be classed decidedly favorable. The line, when thus extended, would primarily tap the known immense coal measure of the upper Nasas valley, together with the agricultural areas of the section, and by future extensions connect "not necessarily with one, but possibly with all transcontinental lines."

"We have been engaged for years publishing the frontiers of Canada northerly and westerly," said Mr. Mann. "Now we are beginning at Stewart to push them easterly."

There were two minor matters of development policy lightly touched upon by Mr. Mann in the course of an hour and a half's informal chat with a member of the Colonist staff yesterday. The first of these was in connection with the contemplated fast ferry connection between Island and Mainland, the subject being introduced by a passing reference to the reported activity of surveyors in the vicinity of English Bluff.

Mr. Mann explained how essential it was to obtain full data as to conditions, and at the earliest possible date; he also emphasized the company's intention to provide a ferry of ultra-modern speed and equipment generally while under ordinary conditions these ferries would naturally be bought in the Old Country—where the Dominion government had set the example—if the B. C. Marine Shipbuilding Co. at Esquimalt or either of the new yards projected for Vancouver were equipped for the work, and could complete it on a business basis, the company would certainly encourage such local enterprise.

The other passing reference was as to hotels. "There is a great opportunity in the North," said Mr. Mann, "for some company to go in for a series of first-class tourist hotels at the fine fishing places and spots of special scenic grandeur. There would be good business for such hotels, and they need not be small affairs by any means."

"Does the C. N. R. intend to have its big hotel in Victoria as well as the C. P. R. and G. T. P.?" Mr. Mann was asked.

"I think we will give our attention to building our road just now," he replied with a smile. "The trimmings can come later. We are building large hotels at more than one central point on our system now."

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CRIPPEN NOW IN PRISON CELL

Acknowledges His Identity
When Arrested on Steamer
Montrose—Taken to Quebec
and Placed in Jail

GIRL COMPANION IS ILL AND WEAK

Crippen Will Offer No Opposition
to Being Returned to
London—Expected to Leave
on August 18

QUEBEC, August 1.—Probably not before August 18, will Dr. Hawley H. Crippen and Ethel Levee be taken aboard a trans-Atlantic steamer bound for England, there to stand trial jointly accused of murdering a woman believed to have been Belle Elmore.

The criminal law of the British possessions established this today when the Haggard dentist, whose flight ended so dramatically aboard the steamer Montrose yesterday morning, was arraigned before a magistrate and remanded until August 8. The girl was too ill to appear, but if her condition improves she may be brought into court tomorrow.

Crippen will not fight extradition. Of the girl's attitude less is known. She is still broken in body and spirit, alternately shaken with sobs or silently morose. Her relatives in London are beseeching her by cable to tell all, and the police are treating her with a gentleness rarely accorded a prisoner, even though a woman.

Forced through a curious crowd, Crippen was taken today before the provincial court of special sessions, where he was formally questioned as to his identity and notified that he was under arrest for the murder of an unknown woman. Remanding him to August 8 was purely perfunctory, as he and his companion, under the fugitive offenders act, must remain here at least fifteen days. On the eighth he likely will be remanded again until the 15th, and the first available vessel for England will not depart until three days later. By that time another detective from Scotland Yard will have arrived, bringing a formal application for extradition, although the application probably will not be necessary, in view of the accused man's declaration that he will raise no obstacles to his return.

The most interesting development of the day was the extremely liberal treatment of Miss Levee by the police. Like Crippen, she is accused of murder, but the girl today enjoyed the freedom of the house of Chief of Police McCarthy. When she was taken today, it was announced that she had, in view of her weak condition, been taken to a hospital, but it proved to be incorrect. She is back in jail tonight under the care of a physician.

When the arrests were made Crippen readily acknowledged his identity. Inspector Dew, Chief of Police, and Constable Dennis went on board disguised as pilots. After some hesitation the inspector said: "Boy, Dr. Crippen, was the man he wanted. Dr. Crippen and the girl were then placed under arrest, the former being handcuffed."

The great fear shown by Crippen as they approached Father Point was that his companion would be discovered. When he saw the pilots he asked why there were so many. He evidently had no suspicion that anyone suspected him till he stood face to face with Dew in the cabin of the ship's captain.

Besides the womanish appearance of the girl her actions and mannerisms made many suspicious. The dining room steward was sure she was "a girl from the way she handled her food. Mrs. Nephew, a passenger, saw her slip on the deck and heard her scream. She knew she was a woman, and spoke to several others. Art Hooper, of Montreal, spoke to her several times, and heard her laugh. He was sure she was a girl, but did not mention it. The reason Dew hesitated in identification was that Crippen had shaved his whiskers off as well as his moustache. He shaved his beard the very morning of the arrest and looked a different man.

MANY VICTIMS OF BLOOD LUST

Former Fireman of San Diego
Kills Wife and Son and
Captain of Fire Department
Then Takes Own Life

SAN DIEGO, CAL., Aug. 1.—Letters found on the person of Bert S. Durham, former city fireman, who committed suicide in a downtown park this morning after killing his wife and little son and wounding two other firemen, while on an insane rampage, explain many details which have puzzled the police and reveal that up to the time Durham shot himself, the blood lust was on him. The letters are all lucid, but the police do not abandon their belief that Durham was a raving maniac when he committed the series of crimes.

In the letters Durham explained that during the three hours between the time he beat his wife and child to death and when he killed himself and while he was being hunted by hundreds of persons of a dwelling directly across the street from engine house No. 3, lying in wait for the fireman, he did not know that his bullets had found their intended mark.

He says: "Pam—I write this as I am not settled whether to give myself up or not. If I had a few rounds of ammunition I would get Samsell yet. Would like to go him to a finish. This may be one."

Then follows a vituperation of the man who he claims hounded him out of the fire department and an expression of sorrow that he shot one of the other firemen in attempting to "get" Samsell. Without ascribing any reason for killing his wife and child he gave direct hints for their burial and where money should be obtained for the expenses. For himself he directed that he be buried at the expense of the county.

An hour after writing the latter Durham caught a car down town, bought a morning paper, read the account of his crime, walked into a public place, and within sight of several persons sent his three remaining bullets into his brain, dying a few hours later in the county hospital. A city fireman who had recognized him, trailed Durham several blocks to the park, but he was in uniform and feared to accost the murderer or give warning.

Bad Fire Situation
KALISPELL, MONT., August 1.—The fire situation today is probably the worst it has ever been in the history of Flathead valley. While there are no fires within five or six miles of Kalispell, the air is full of ashes this evening. No special reports from any of the numerous fires are available, but those which have been reached here from time to time are to the effect that 1,000 men could not do anything to help the situation, and nothing but rain will put an end to them.

Gold Output Reduced
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, August 1.—The severe drought, experienced in Tanana valley this summer has had a marked effect on the gold output for the district, the output for the month of July being only \$5,000,000. Last year the output was between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000. The labor shortage, resulting from the rush to the Klondike in June, has also served to reduce mining operations in this district.

Mr. Roosevelt's Auto Tour
NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Theodore Roosevelt left New York early this afternoon on a four-day auto tour of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

High Flights
BRUSSELS, AUG. 1.—New altitude records are becoming an every day occurrence here. The aeroplanist Tiele today reached a height of 1,700 meters (5,570 feet.) On Saturday, Olliviers made a flight to the height of 1,752 metres (4,931 feet) in a monoplane.

Young's August House Furnishings Sale

Hark to the demands of autumn, soon upon us now! With Fall, house renovating time comes, the necessity for new curtains, portieres and draperies. You will need these ready for the social season, when you will not only spend more time indoors yourself, but will have more guests to praise or criticize your home, as the case may be. It is pleasurable to have an artistic home, and it is easy to make it so nowadays. The windows should be the first consideration.

We know that we have the choicest Lace Curtains that can be had and that the variety of desirable new kinds is the most extensive ever shown in Victoria, and prices the smallest for quality at these August reductions. We quote a few from the many:

- Heavy Net Curtains, Arab Shade**
Regular price per pair, \$7.00.
Sale.....\$5.50
- Regular price per pair, \$7.25.**
Sale.....\$5.75
- Regular price per pair, \$9.50.**
Sale.....\$6.75
- White Nottingham Lace Curtains**
2 1/2 yards long. Regular price, pair, 75c.
Sale.....60c
- 2 1/2 yards long. Regular price, pair, 90c.
Sale.....70c
- 3 yards long. Regular price, pair, \$1.50.
and \$1.65. Sale.....\$1.15
- 3 yards long. Regular price, pair, \$1.75.
Sale.....\$1.35
- 3 1/2 yards long. Regular price, pair, \$2.25.
Sale.....\$1.65
- 3 1/2 yards long. Regular price, pair, \$2.50.
Sale.....\$1.90

**Barret Flexible Curtain Rods
Half Price**

Dress Goods and Dress-
making a specialty. A
large and expert staff.
Thomson's Glove-Fit-
ting Corsets.

Henry Young & Co.

1123, 1125 and 1127 Government Street

Latest Ideas in High
class exclusive Millinery.
Dant's Gloves.
Morley's Hosiery.
Dr. Deime's Linen Mesh
Underwear.



Remember

Remember that the careful buyer,
wanting a sure return for his
money, always comes here for
his Clothes!

REMEMBER the reputation our good
clothes have gained for us and the splendid
fabrics and perfect Tailoring you are sure
of getting when you buy here!

REMEMBER the showing of all the different
styles of cut and the handsome pat-
terns you find here from which you can
make a selection!

REMEMBER that our \$15, \$20, or
\$30 Shirts, our \$16, \$20 or \$25 Overcoats,
our \$4, \$6 or \$8 Trousers are not duplicated
anywhere at these very pleasing prices!

ALLEN & CO.

FIT-REFORM

The Home of Good Outfitting
1201 GOVERNMENT STREET

The Store That Serves You Best

ELEGANT BUTTER

According to the dictionary, "elegant" means "beautiful, handsome, fine, tasteful, neat, well-made, refined." Our Creamery Butter is all this and more. It is pure and wholesome—flavored just right and sold at a popular price. Order liberally. We have plenty of these kinds:

- Cowishan Creamery, lb., 45c
- Victoria Creamery, lb., 45c
- Comox Creamery, lb., 40c
- Salt Spring Island, lb., 40c
- Auburn Creamery, lb., 35c
- 3 lbs.\$1.00
- 14-lb. box Good Creamery for.....\$4.50
- Dairy Butter, per lb., 30c
- Farmers' Butter, per lb., 35c
- Fresh Eggs, per dozen, 45c
- Fresh Manitoba Eggs, per dozen.....30c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

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

See Our Special Ad. on Page 3

An Old Saying

All roads lead to Rome! Well, quite a few lead to the

Anti-Combine Grocers

at the Corner of Fort and Broad Streets. You may need to replenish your Grocery Stock, being near the 1st. We suggest you try

Copas & Young

- ANTI-COMBINE LAUNDRY SOAP—
Seven full-weight bars.....25c
- SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP, nine cakes for.....25c
- CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—
12-oz. can.....\$1.65
- MAGIC BAKING POWDER, 5-lb. can.....90c
- INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. for.....\$1.00
- ANTI-COMBINE TEA, in lead packets, 3 lbs. for.....\$1.00
- CHIVER'S OLD COUNTRY MARMALADE—
1-lb. glass jar.....15c
- LYLE'S GOLDEN SYRUP—
2-lb. tin.....20c
- 4-lb. tin.....35c
- 14-lb. tin.....\$1.00
- PURE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE, quart bottle.....20c
- GOLDEN WEST WASHING POWDER—
Large 3-lb. packet.....20c
- CANADA FIRST CREAM—large 20-oz. can.....10c

We sell everything at the lowest price good goods can be sold at

Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS,
THE ONLY INDEPENDENT STORE
Corner Fort and Broad Streets
Phones 94 and 95

Our Hobby Again

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



Call or write for prices.
B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD
608 YATES STREET

MILITARY FUNERAL VERY IMPRESSIVE

Rites for Late Captain Peter Elliston Participated in Yesterday Afternoon by Many Soldiers and Citizens

One of the largest military funerals has taken place in this city...

The funeral was held in the presence of a large number of military and civilian officials...

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MANY PASS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMS

Provincial Tests in Upper Schools Result in Success for 792 Candidates of a Total of 1,170.

The results of the High School examinations, held recently throughout the Province, have been announced by the Department of Education...

While comparisons generally may be held scarcely necessary, or in good taste, it may be said, in justice, that the higher schools of this province have long enjoyed an excellent reputation...

The examinations were held in the following centres: Kamloops Centre, Kelowna Centre, Ladysmith Centre, Nelson Centre, Nanaimo Centre, Rosland Centre, St. Joseph's School, Ymir Public School, Vancouver Centre, Victoria Centre, West Vancouver Centre, and West Westminster Centre.

Table with columns: Centre, No. of Candidates, Passed, Failed. Lists results for various centres like Kamloops, Kelowna, Ladysmith, etc.

Table with columns: Grade, No. of Candidates, Passed, Failed. Lists results for Junior, Intermediate, and Senior grades.

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Scott, 488; Ethel M. Pope, 490; May A. Rittson, 492; Elizabeth M. Stewart, 494; Violet M. Moulton, 478; Alfred L. Oakley, 478; Bertha Loren, 474; Florence L. Bailey, 472; John A. Chambers, 466; Martha H. Standish, 465; Lewis J. Baker, 464.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 23; passed, 8. Alice F. Bowler, 802; Wilfred Dea McAllister, 798; Ernest Carver, 719; Henry L. Rowper, 704; Wilfrid J. Archibald, 672; Frederic Harrison, 659; Juanita E. McKeown, 658; Elizabeth M. Stewart, 658; Osborn H. Bowker, 650; Charles E. Oliver, 629; George S. Kimura, 626; Margaret K. Macleod, 626; Annette E. Freshwater, 615; Anne R. Phillips, 610; Sarah A. Tidy, 604; Margaret E. Beecham, 601; Sidney M. E. Johnson, 582; Phyllis E. S. Fetherstonhaugh, 580; Elizabeth R. Steen, 580; Thomas W. McAllister, 577; Marion R. Hood, 572; Gertrude E. Diamond, 572; Annie R. Mitchell, 523; Gladys E. Whiteley, 513.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 4; passed, 4. Ralph A. Walker, 685; Annie F. Howell, 637; Maud T. Baskin, 613; William R. Macdonald, 610.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 3; passed, 2. William E. McKay, 477; Mary M. Keenan, 462; Douglas L. Thompson, 453; Margaret E. Fraser, 432; Clarence A. Jones, 426; Marguerite A. Reid, 450.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 6; passed, 4. Peter T. Cella, 623; Isabelle S. Christie, 579; Harold C. Gill, 541; Ethel Croston, 551.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 10; passed, 4. George W. Waddington, 658; Ina Carroll, 599; Jean G. McLeod, 529; Wilma L. Moore, 528; Bertha M. Hobbs, 527; Douglas S. McLarner, 509; Frederick B. Lyttle, 502; Marjorie A. Taylor, 523; Frances Brown, 518; Lorne M. McLeod, 488; Harold F. Goss, 485.

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Awakening of Science TO THE VALUE OF FRUIT

What is "FRUIT-A-TIVES"?

Medical men are just beginning to realize the possibilities of fruit in curing disease. Its action on the liver, kidneys and skin is wonderful. Yet fruit in its raw state is impracticable in treating disease because of the minute quantity of the active or curative principle contained in fruit juice.

WE ARE SUPPLYING

NEW TIMES BUILDING

All the Portland Cement for the NEW TIMES BUILDING. And the Portland Cement and Hard Wall Plaster for the PEMBERTON BUILDING.

Raymond & Sons

613 Pandora Street Phone 272 Res. 376

SUNBURN BLISTERS SORE FEET

Everybody now admits Zambuk. Let it give YOU ease and comfort.

RAILWAY'S SHOPS ATTACKED BY MOB

Violence in Connection With Strike on C. N. R. at Winnipeg—Many Cars Set On Fire and Destroyed

WINNIPEG, Aug. 2.—Following a clash with Canadian Northern Railway Company's police at the company's shops, where 500 carmen are on strike, a mob of rioters, led by well known strikers, stormed an enclosure where strike breakers boarded, while in another part of the yards thirty freight and passenger cars were set on fire and destroyed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Representatives of locomotive engineers on city-strike yesterday to consider plans which would result in a general demand for higher wages and shorter hours.

QUEBEC PULPWOOD NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Information has been received here that the government of the province of Quebec has prohibited the exportation of pulpwood from lands held by settlers on ticket.

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ARE MARRIED PEOPLE HAPPY?

In Canada, as in the United States, the decrease in the number of marriages and the increase in the number of divorces has given rise to serious consideration. The following letter recently sent out, as an experiment, to a list of selected names equally apportioned as to sex, brought forth some interesting results.

If married people would tell honestly and frankly exactly what their experience has been, and open up the side of their natures never shown, even to their best friends, a wealth of valuable material could be collected.

The following plan was evolved, which completely obviates any objections which might be proposed. A selection of 1,000 names has been made of married men and women, envelopes have been addressed to these persons and the list destroyed. The letters are now placed in envelopes and mailed.

There is absolutely no record of the persons to whom these requests have gone. In replying, DO NOT SIGN YOUR NAME. As the replies are received the envelopes showing postmarks will be burned and all letters copied in typewriting and the originals destroyed, so that ABSOLUTELY NO INDEX TO THE AUTHORSHIP WILL REMAIN.

It is suggested that you answer the following questions:

1. Age of yourself and spouse; how long married?
2. How long had you known your spouse before marriage?
3. Number of children, if any, and ages.
4. How long had you known your spouse before marriage? (Please particularize fully.)
5. Has marriage fully come up to your expectations? (Please particularize fully.)
6. If you had it to do over again, would you marry?
7. What, in your opinion, has made your married life happy or unhappy?
8. What advice would you give to a young man or woman about to marry?

In all 123 replies were received. While only a small proportion of the 1,000 people to whom the letters were sent answered at all, the result was satisfactory, considering the confidential nature of the inquiry. Seventy-seven answered all the questions; of these 62 found happiness in marriage, 14 unhappiness. In none of the replies was a middle course taken. It would seem that married people must either love or hate, and that an attitude of neutral indifference is impossible to maintain. This accords with the opinion of one of the ancients, who said: "Marriage is a desperate thing." How desperate it has been for some who have essayed it, we are soon to see.

Of the 14 persons whose married life was unhappy, 11 were men and three were women. And of the 76 who made complete replies, 52 were men and 24 women. In other words, 32 per cent of the replies were from women, while the feminine contingent furnished only 22 per cent of the unhappiness. However, this does not signify anything. Some people would maintain that women are less anxious than men to tell their troubles; others would stoutly declare the opposite. Again, men would be likely to draw the conclusion from these facts that if the women have found a better average of happiness than the men, it is because husbands are easier to get along with than wives; while the women might reply that it reports to make a quarrel, and the one who takes the affair to the police usually started the row and got the worst of it. So it is futile to attempt conclusions on such dangerous ground as a comparison of the sexes.

But in passing, it might be mentioned that of the 14 unhappy marriages, five, or almost one-third, were authors; and seven, or one-half, were teachers. Are authors so highly strung that the sap of inspiration freezes at the first cry of the baby? Are teachers prone to carry their spouses either to the sun or go stand in the corner? It is significant that the remaining two unhappy marriages were scattered among the 17 other occupations represented in the replies received, no occupation other than authors and teachers being represented twice.

Ten correspondents had no children; yet, contrary to what we might expect, were happy. Four women, whose letters bore unmistakable signs of the contentment of their writers, announced their life work to consist in being mothers.

The following different reasons were given for nuptial unhappiness:

- "Myself."
- "All my illusions were dispelled."
- "Mistakes—we admire but don't love."
- "Incompatibility."
- "Outright cruelty."
- "Forced by parents to marry against my will."
- "No children."
- "Discordant temperaments."
- "Different outlook toward life."
- "For four years, while working, struggling and economizing, the preparations of myself and husband for big things kept us in harmony. But there comes a time when a woman loses her grip if her husband fails to grasp opportunities and make good. What she does happily in the beginning to help get a start becomes a monotonous grind when it develops into a continuous performance."
- "Five of the 14 unhappy couples had known each other one year or less before marriage, one three months, one a single month and another a week. On the other hand, a woman who had known her husband ten hours before he led her to the altar—or, as some would have it, the halter—was one of those who described her occupation as 'mother,' and after speaking of marriage in the highest terms, ended with advice sounding like an excerpt from the Connecticut Blue Laws: 'Marry a man you are sure yet will obey

—the man you cannot trust yourself to obey you do not love." Perhaps more unusual still was the report of a woman 52 years old, whose husband was 50. They were married ten years ago, after knowing each other 28 years, and she naively suggested in her letter that couples should have had opportunity to study each other's characters for several months before taking the decisive step.

As causes—or excuses—for unhappiness in marriage, the following arguments were advanced. It will be observed that the first three of these have been advanced as causes of unhappiness also:

- "No children."
- "Different outlook toward life."
- "Diversity of temperament."
- "Similarity of tastes."
- "Common sense."
- "Congeniality."
- "Love and loyalty."
- "Never smoked cigarettes."
- "Willingness to overlook each other's weaknesses."
- "Unselfishness."
- "Industry."
- "Keeping up courting."
- "No effort on either side to conquer or dominate."
- "Good health, good habits, good cooking."
- "Had no fool notions of bliss."
- "Mutual concessions and compromises."
- "Even temper."
- "Mutual tolerance."
- "Mother and father of seven healthy children."
- "Each ready to sacrifice to make the other happy."
- "Early poverty."
- "Sympathy, appreciation, companionship."
- "A gentle courtesy of deportment."
- "Striving to bring comfort and enjoyment to others, instead of seeking it for one's self."

The other reasons assigned were merely variations of these. Twenty of the 62 happy correspondents indicated congeniality in their unselfishness or sacrifice in one form or another.

We come now to the answers to the question, "What advice would you give to a young man or woman about to marry?" On this point all seemed to know just what a young person should do to attain the utmost felicity in married life. Some of the suggestions were quite pithy.

- "Do not let too much modesty or too great reticence keep couples from a full understanding before marriage."
- "Give and forgive; bear and forbear."
- "Curb your temper; suppress your vanity."
- "Avoid the first quarrel."
- "Don't marry before 30."
- "Read romantic novels less, study the cook book more."
- "Marry as soon as the man can earn \$15 a week."

Horse That Relishes An Ice Cream Cone

By C. L. A.

He is a big iron gray chap, with a broad chest, an honest, although mischievous eye, and an upper lip that curls gracefully over the lower one. I had seen horses that liked apples and candies, and I had even fed bananas to a monster Clydesdale at a county fair on one occasion. Never, however, had I seen a horse smack his lips over ice cream.

It was during one of the hottest days we have had this warm delightful summer. I was mopping the perspiration from my manly brow and trying to convince myself, for the sake of my digestion, that ice cream sodas and allied temptations are snares and delusions, when I saw a pretty girl patting this iron gray, broad chested equine that was tied to a post before the door of one of Victoria's dairy head-quarters. The horse shook his great head gracefully and gave evidence of appreciating the stroking.

"Oh, I know what you would like," the girl said to the big horse. "I know what you would like, you old rascal. You want some ice cream."

More head shakings and nuzzling from Iron Grey.

Presently the girl, who had entered the dairy, returned with a heaped ice cream cone, of a contour and oozy coolness to make the mouth of any small boy irrigate that sweaty afternoon. "Surely," thought I to myself, "she will never forget this stuff on the poor animal." I was wondering whether or no such an attempt might not come within the purview of the agents of the society with the long name, when the big horse sighted the sweet meat in the hand of the girl. Immediately he evinced alarming signs. He reached out his head to the full length of his neck, and then drew it suddenly back; he shook his head up and down; he stamped and whinnied a low soft whinny; he moved his long upper lip about and nickered away down in his throat. These were unmistakable signs of pleasurable anticipation.

The girl reached forth her hand with the cone in it. A red-veined muzzle examined it, a long upper lip curled about to receive it, and then the hand was quickly withdrawn. Vexation and disappointment showed in Iron

Grey's eyes. Then he nickered again, impatiently.

"Oh, you don't like ice cream; horses shouldn't eat such things, you foolish old thing, you," teased the girl. Further nickerings and head shakings and lip curlings from Iron Grey, and again he drew it back, just as the horse became sulky. Finally Iron Grey became dainty when it did not see the dainty when the girl extended towards him. He turned his head in the opposite direction and hung it low. Then the girl went close to him and stroked his neck and spoke to him softly. She held out the ice cream cone again; the muzzle came close to it, the long upper lip curled about it; the entire cone, contents and all, disappeared utterly. Iron Grey's jaws clamped, champed a few times, a white froth showed between his black edged lips, and that was all, save that as he looked at the girl I could swear his eyes contained amusement mingled with gratitude.

"Purchase advice from honest physicians acquainted with both parties, and follow it." "Make the wife the head of the house." (A man made this suggestion.) "Do not try to change your partner's character, but pay all attention to perfecting your own."

"Do not expect perfection." "Love and be tolerant." "Don't take life too seriously."

"Avoid luxury." "Do not abandon all reserves." "Selfishness is the bane of married life."

"Funch's advice—'Don't.'" "Never spend a dollar until you have earned it."

"If there be both esteem and love, marry by all means."

"Don't marry until you are sure you can love another better than yourself."

One of the leading lawyers of New York city, whose note paper carried his name, wrote as follows:

"I would advise young people not to marry if too nearly the same age. My experience as a man and lawyer is that most unhappiness and most divorces occur between young people who have a sufficient difference of age between them. A man should, in my opinion, be at least 15 years older than his wife. I am 10 years older than my wife, but in my family are examples of happiness where a greater difference of age exists. My oldest brother is 30 years older than his wife and they are exceptionally happy. A woman who is much younger than her husband looks up to him more as her friend and guide than if she were the same age or older."

Among others, the following suggestions are noteworthy:

"Don't regard words said by your wife in haste when she may be suffering as if they were spoken by a strong man. Be careful that your own words are not such as to lead to misunderstanding. If you have differences—few have not—do not allow them to grow into estrangement, whether you are in the wrong or not. Remember, you asked her to marry you; she did not ask you to marry her."

"The most important thing is that there should be absolute harmony in the home. Love and be tolerant. This is all. Sympathize, even try to make the other see things as you see them; persuade lovingly, if it seems best; but if that fails recognize the sovereignty of the individual and quietly desist. Above all, don't expect an angel for a partner; the angels are all in Heaven. We are all faulty, and beyond right here on earth. When you begin to see faults, remember how many you have yourself, and treat his or her faults as you would like yours treated. Cultivate cheerfulness, tolerance, temperance, tenderness and love, love, through everything."

"I advise young people to marry, and not to defer marriage too long. I would discour-

age hasty or inconsiderate marriages, but I believe in the sharing of sacrifices. If two young people reasonably well adapted to each other agree on their fundamental aims and purposes, very nearly everything else can be overcome. (He is a minister, not a Mormon) and believe nothing else so important as unity of purpose in the making of a happy home."

"The best advice that I can give to a young man or woman about to marry is never to go to sleep without kissing each other goodnight. Little frictions are inevitable, and one may make up first, but under no circumstances shut your eyes until that goodnight kiss has passed."

"Before marriage test the temperament and disposition, using such methods as circumstances will warrant to demonstrate temper, jealousy, penuriousness and other qualities, and to determine whether discussions of differences in opinion result pleasantly. If young men and women about to marry cannot reason with their never will. Men and women have their opinions, and they differ many times, but mutual discussion brings out the best solution, and results in the preservation of harmony. I have found, many times, that the opinion of my wife was much better than my own and have not hesitated to say so. The man and the woman should be companions. My home is the most delightful place I can find, and nothing ever takes me away from my family in the evening."

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new, from time to time, the little courtesies that make betrothal so sweet. Continue playing the little tricks, planning the nice surprises and keeping yourself always attractive for your husband. Don't let anything in married life become commonplace. Develop the romance."

"Before marriage go much in the society of the one whose nature seems to respond to your own. You will know it, not by the act or spoken word, as much as by the response of heart to heart, which none but the giver and receiver can detect. Leave the rest to fate—Cupid will appear at the proper time."

"Marry by all means, but do not expect perfection in the one you marry. Love through thick and thin, particularly through thin. Never criticize your husband or wife to any other person, and not too often to themselves. Take care of your happiness as you would take care of a beautiful plant, a precious or delicate child, or any other valuable and somewhat frail possession. Each of the contracting parties should be careful to observe all the politeness, self-control, self-restraint, and general sympathy employed during courtship."

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United States buys about seven million dollars worth of coal every year for use in the navy, in the public buildings in Washington and other cities and for other purposes, about one-third of it—mainly coal used in public buildings—on specifications under which prices are fixed according to the value or quality of the coal delivered by the successful bidder. A definite standard of quality for the coal thus purchased is specified by each bidder and this standard is considered in awarding the contract. If the value of the coal furnished is below the standard fixed, a discount is made from the standard price; if its value is above the standard an allowance is made for the excess of value and a proper sum is paid in addition to the contract price. The value is determined by tests and analyses made by the Geological Survey on samples taken from the coal furnished by the contractor. These analyses and tests show the quality of the coal in terms of fixed carbon, volatile matter, sulphur, ash, and moisture, and especially its heating value in British thermal units, as determined by calorimetric tests.

Until within a few years the agents of the government, in buying coal, relied upon the integrity of the dealer and the reputation of the mine or district from which the coal was obtained, and these formed the only assurance that the coal was equal in quality to the grade to be furnished. The new method has been so successful that it will probably be gradually extended to cover a larger share of the government's fuel supply.

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But there is another side to the story—a darker side. Some of the following letters may disturb for a moment our conception of ideal love, but every word of them rings true:

"I am 34 years old; I married at 20 to a prosperous young physician, who beat and battered and starved me, gave my jewels to other women, deceived me on every occasion and finally heaped upon me the grossest of all troubles—a garrulous mother-in-law, who took her cue from him, and abused me in a hundred ways. With all this I loved him and freely gave every heartache he caused me, and bore him babies, and believed in my heart that marriage was a great institution and not a barbarism. When I had no shoes, and had worn my elaborate trousseau to a thread, and had given up to him the last dollar of a generous marriage settlement my father made me, I decided I must go out into the world I knew not of and make an effort to earn my bread. I began by canvassing, then writing. After two years of desperate struggle, with bitter experiences of having no roof over my head during cold winter nights, with no friendly hand to protect me, I still loved my husband and to me marriage was not a failure. Then he met another woman he wanted to starve and beat, so he got a divorce from me on the ground of desertion, and I was left free to starve. I met a good man and married him and he was kind to me. We starved together for a while. When he could not work I worked, and gradually the light of success dawned upon us, and life began to be beautiful. Today we have a beautiful home and travel side by side, hand in hand together through life, with a full recognition of the great blessings that have come to us and the full enjoyment of each other's love and comfort."

"I was a farmer's wife for 20 years. Occupation, household drudgery for two decades of hard, dreary, unpaid servitude and enforced maternity. I knew my husband before marriage intermittently for three months, and married him because it was the custom—no other career was open to a girl of the border country 50 years ago. I would most emphatically not marry again. Under present conditions the husband and wife are one, and the husband is that one. We did not live unhappily, at least the husband did not—and he was both of us. To any young woman who is not willing to submerge herself, I would say: Remain unmarried until equal marriage laws cease to handicap the wife. Otherwise, thank God and man for the divorce courts, if you cannot endure to the end, as I did."

Life is not all beer and skittles, neither is it all thorns and brambles. Perhaps, if one possesses fortitude and gentleness enough, he can change the course of a tempestuous matrimonial stream into a broader and less precipitous channel. "Marrying at eighteen," writes a woman, "I had no expectations or theories; fell in love at 16 and was engaged two years. We grew accustomed to each other, my husband part of my own ways and opinions; he was high-tempered and lacked self-control, but principle as much as love carried us through those trying days. As years went on and children came, our only troubles were the deaths of three babies and reverses of fortune which, in comparison with death, should not be called troubles. We have grown older together and are still in the home to which our scattered birds come often, and we quietly await the inevitable."

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Field

THE INFINITE VARIETY

Those who take their pleasure in the sportsman's life, or strenuously at the idea that field sports are an amusement—deadly in their object on humanitarian lines. Froude, what amusement there is in things. Yet it is the sportsman's life that marvellously counts in his pastime, monotony hunting days ever quite alike, semblance between shooting from a butt and walking up the staking of a chalk-cream tation of a standup fight with

Even were these sports all endless changes in the face of the depth of winter, when the indoor life pull down the bleakness of the weather, smiles for those who seek their pleasure in their transient beauty during glare of summer. At the time, when the citizen covers buildings, panting in vain for the despised fisherman is filled well as his basket and resting by water, watching the moving flowers and finding enjoyment in innocent sensations, in which of sport has no place.

There is another variety—pure and success—which plays an part in the sportsman's life. Sweet is pleasure if success were assured with when following hounds, then outdoor life might have better charge of monotony. There is a letter-day to contrast with the A blank day on the river may big fish or heavy catch the swan cock you got just as the light was not have been so welcome had one earlier in the afternoon. A gamble, and gambling and compatible. Then there is the incident. How can sport be called when at any moment you may and down, or be removed from Directory by the bursting of a ment of danger, indeed, must we would redeem sport from casuation. There is perhaps, in perfected arms and ammunition fetched in the illustration of an ultimate possibility, but with shooting accidents, or what of lesser dangers of the hunting field sticking to tobogganing on the door sport offers innumerable den death; and if this is monotonous in the name of an English sum

The alleged monotony is when we recollect that one-sport Even if the sportsman has but one for winter and the other months—he rarely contents himself. The choice between such rivalries and shooting is based on variations, and it may perhaps be compared the two in order to arr conclusion as to which should be able for different tastes.

There is this in common to and shooting—that in both the his strength, skill, or cunning creature on the defensive. It is seen that hunting occupies a distinct hunting field even the finest merely a witness of the work under the guidance of the Master. Moreover, hunting claims legation of its followers. At them to enjoy a week's fishing when the foxes are resting, an day's shooting in winter when unfit for the hunting field.

Fishing, which has a class considered the contemplative n has, in fact, usually appealed n than the others to men of the guished from men of action. "Life and Labour," compares shooting, and, while he pronou the most thoroughly resting of a he also admits it to be "a very st to persons of active habits." Fullness of fishing that impresses in the famous "Anatomy of Me comed it as quiet and free fro which accompany the sports of hunting. As he lifted the pass Julia Berners, the sentimenta iginal. The worthy dame pu quantly:

"He seeth the yonge swa ducks, cotes, and many other brodes whyche me semyth bet noyse of hounds, the blastes of serve of foulis that hunters, fowlers can make."

This "Bok of St. Al comparison would hold good to by the number of its followers cove, immeasurably the meast two, but this may in great meas to the greater facilities for any rate in this country, which of modest means. Eachan, o sports in his "Compliat Gentle shooting, hawking, and hunting for nobleman and gentlemen, y the recreation of the honest an

What, after all, is this "pat so much is made in fishing? The sport has no attraction of when asked the reason, that th

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

THE INFINITE VARIETY OF SPORT

Those who take their pleasure sadly in the library, strenuously at the green table, have an idea that field sports are the same brush—deadly in their monotony. Some object on humanitarian lines, and ask, with Froude, what amusement there can be in killing things. Yet it is the sportsman who, knowing more than they, marvels that any could account his pastime monotonous. Were two hunting days ever quite alike? Is there any resemblance between shooting driven grouse from a butt and walking up snipe in a bog? Is the stalking of a chalk-cream trout only a repetition of a standup fight with a spring salmon?

Even were these sports alike, what of the endless changes in the face of Nature? Even in the depth of winter, when those who leave the indoor life pull down the blinds to shut out the drabness of the weather, the sky has rare smiles for those who seek them, more alluring perhaps in their transient beauty than the enduring glare of summer. At the height of summer, when the citizen covers in the shade of buildings, panting in vain for a breath of air, the despoiled fisherman is filling his lungs as well as his basket with the green water, watching the moving pages of the flowers and finding enjoyment in a hundred innocent sensations, in which the mere killing of trout has no place.

There is another variety—that between failure and success—which plays a not unimportant part in the sportsman's field days. As the poet has it, "Sweet is pleasure after pain," and if success were assured with rod or gun or other following hounds, then the critics of the outdoor life might have better cause for their charge of monotony. There must be black-letter days to contrast with the red-letter days: A blank day on the river makes next week's big fish or heavy catch the sweeter. The woodcock you got just as the light was failing would not have been so welcome had you not missed one earlier in the afternoon. Sport, in fact, is a gamble, and gambling and monotony are incompatible. Then there is the variety of accident. How can sport be called monotonous when at any moment you may fall in the river and drown, or be removed from the Post Office Directory by the bursting of a gun? The element of danger, indeed, must not be ignored if we would redeem sport from this curious accusation. There is perhaps, in these days of perfected arms and ammunition, something far-fetched in the illustration of a bursting gun as an ultimate possibility, but what of the minor shooting accidents, or what of the fatalities and lesser dangers of the hunting field? From pig-sticking to tobogganing on the Cresta Run, outdoor sport offers innumerable chances of sudden death; and if this is monotony, then what, in the name of an English summer, is change?

The alleged monotony is the more illogical when we recollect that one sport men are rare. Even if the sportsman has but two hobbies—one for winter and the other for the warm months—he rarely contents himself with less. The choice between such rival sports as fishing and shooting is based on a variety of considerations, and it may perhaps be of interest to compare the two in order to arrive at some conclusion as to which should be the more suitable for different tastes.

There is this in common between fishing and shooting—that in both the sportsman pits his strength, skill, or cunning against a wild creature on the defensive. It will at once be seen that hunting occupies a different plane. In the hunting field even the finest horsemen are merely a witness of the work done by hounds under the guidance of the Master and huntsman. Moreover, hunting claims the whole allegiance of its followers. At best, it permits them to enjoy a week's fishing in summer, when the foxes are resting, and an occasional day's shooting in winter when the weather is unfit for the hunting field.

Fishing, which has a classic claim to be considered the contemplative man's recreation, has, in fact, usually appealed more powerfully than the others to men of thought as distinguished from men of action. Thus Smiles, in "Life and Labour," compares it with grouse shooting, and, while he pronounces it "one of the most thoroughly resting of all recreations," he also admits it to be "a very slow amusement to persons of active habits." It is the peacefulness of fishing that impressed Burton, who, in the famous "Anatomy of Melancholy," welcomed it as quiet and free from the dangers which accompany the sports of hawking and hunting. As he lifted the passage from Dame Juliana Berners, the sentiment was hardly original. The worthy dame put the case thus quaintly:

"He seeth the yonge swannes, herons, ducks, cotes, and many other foules, with their brodes whyche me seemyth better than all the noyse of hounds, the blastes of horns, and the scree of foules that hunters, fawkeners, and fowlers can make."

Thus the "Boke of St. Albans," and the comparison would hold good today. Reckoned by the number of its followers, angling is, of course, immeasurably the more popular of the two, but this may in great measure be attributed to the greater facilities for enjoying it, at any rate in this country, which attract persons of modest means. Each man, comparing these sports in his "Complete Gentleman," considers shooting, hawking, and hunting to be the sports for noblemen and gentlemen, while angling is the recreation of the honest and patient man.

What, after all, is this "patience," of which so much is made in fishing? Those for whom the sport has no attraction commonly reply when asked the reason, that they have not pa-

tience enough for it. Yet these same men, who would resent throwing an importunate fly that fails to elicit response, or watching a painted float that declines to go under, would quite cheerfully stand and shiver beside a rabbit earth while the ferret lies up below, or would stand in a cold dawn waiting for the fighting duck. It may, indeed, be doubted whether patience, in its ordinary sense, is the badge of the fisherman's tribe. Sir Edward Grey suggests a better term for his sovereign virtue in his self-control coupled with endurance.

Perhaps the relative appeal to the two sports may be appraised as follows. Fishing is the sport of sports for overworked business men and professional men, for barristers and statesmen and merchants, who seek mental relaxation after a term or session of overstrain. Shooting, on the other hand, is the dear delight of those who need exercise for the body rather than rest for the mind, of the country squires or officers on leave, who have no need for the rest cure offered by the murmuring river or slumbering lock. Their minds have never been overworked, their limbs are equal to the strain of strenuous exercise, and their one object is to keep "fit." What wonder, then, if they should fail to see the enjoyment of angling and should seek their pleasure in the brisk exercise of walking up the birds or in the tense excitement of a big drive.

By recognizing that fishing is the sport for those who seek rest for the mind, while shooting is for those who need exercise for the body, coupled with amusement, we may satisfy both claims. Fishing remains the sport for the Drydens and Davys and thinkers generally. For the overworked man of cities, who craves repose from the stress of business and the stir of society, routine, it is the one pursuit which takes him back to Nature and makes him realize, with the old writer, that—

"Other joys
Are but toys,
And to be lamented."

The legitimate place of sport is a relaxation from work, and herein lies the final refutation of this libel of monotony. All play and no work make men as dull as the reverse, and the day's sport sandwiched between weeks of business displays this infinite variety even more than the alternating of one outdoor pastime with another. Each is sweetened by the memory of the other. He most enjoys his sport who has earned it hardest, and, when the time comes round again, he works the better for his respite under open skies.—F. G. Aftalo, in Baily's.

A PERFORMANCE IN PUBLIC

A bridge with a low parapet spanned the river, and the aforesaid bridge was constructed in remote times just across the very nicest salmon pool in the old river, just below the mill weir. When the water is low and clear enough, anyone standing on this bridge can see the lordly salmon, at convenient seasons, lying with their noses towards the shallow sands at the top of the bridge pool, and, alas! many a good fish has yielded up his life in an inglorious manner and been foully murdered by the bacon hook, gaff, or stroke hand of the poacher, who, going forth to his labor in the morning or returning in the evening, has been able to spot poor salmon off this bridge and to plan and execute his destruction. So has he caused the "iron fly" to enter into his body, and has hauled him to the bank in an ecstasy of unholy glee.

Last season I arrived at this bridge one morning, and in crossing it saw four or five salmon lying in their usual position. Descending to the riverside, I began to fish, but with no result. It needed a long cast to cover the place where I knew the fish were lying, and several times I sent my fly over them in vain. Absorbed in my angling, I was suddenly aware of a noise above me on the bridge, and I looked up. I was surprised to see a crowd gathering there, and all the front row of "the house" or parapet was fast filling up. Eager faces, some of which were begrimed by the traces of honest toil, peered down anxiously upon me. Having realized that I was no longer a solitary angler, but a performer before a critical assembly, I at once found my line getting into hitherto unknown tangles. Clearing these with nervous digits, I again essayed to present my lure to the salmon. Then began a wild scene of excitement on the bridge. Exclamations and wild laughter reached my ears, and then a pebble was dropped into the river by some of the most eager, with the remark, "He's just over there, sir!" Now and then, when the fly came over the fish, I heard wild shouts of, "Oh, now he'll take it!" "Oh, look at the big chap running after it!" My hands began to tremble, my craven heart misgave me, and I felt shaky even to the inmost recesses of my soul each time the fly traversed the salmon's abode. A hurried glance at the bridge revealed a mass of excited, dancing, and capering aged and youthful humanity. Every individual could see the different feelings and emotions produced in each individual salmon by the passage of the fly through the water, all, alas! hidden from me; the principal actor in this poor stirring drama.

This state of things went on for some time. My arms ached, and never a sign of a fish did I see, or know that I was receiving the least attention whatsoever from the salmon except by the agitation and excitement of the crowd above me, which could see the fish moving and following the attractive morsel of tinsel

and feathers which I all blindly presented to their notice. I walked ashore, sat down exhausted, changed the fly for another one chosen at haphazard, and began a second act. At the third or fourth cast a big fish made a nice head-and-tail rise, and I was too paralyzed with fear, I suppose, to pull the fly away before he had hooked himself. Never shall I forget that moment, with the wild shout from the mass of humanity above and the wild rush from the fish below! The next twenty minutes seemed to me hours. "He's off!" "No; he's on still!" were the cries which greeted me. He sulked at last under an old log of wood, the stump of a tree which had been washed down and lay at the bottom of the pool. Many had now forsaken the bridge and roadway and were lined along the bank, and now were eager to rush into the river, and volunteered to "push the beggar out." I felt like the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, restraining my impetuous army of guards lest all should be lost. A nod from me, and they would have been at him under the log. Luckily, a steady downward strain moved him, and he was off again with a fine rush down through the centre arch of the bridge, and I had just time to butt and turn him before he was in a fine frenzy rolling. Never again under the rod. Oh, the dancing and shouting when the end was near and he began to make his short rushes and to flounder on the top of the water! At last my old henchman waded in, but, owing to the disease of Anno Domini and the glitter of the bright sunlight on the water missed the fish twice before he was safely sailed into the bottom of the landing net, to the accompaniment of wild shouts of exultation and merriment which greeted the finale.

I felt like Macready, the great actor, when he said, "Sir, the pit rose at me!" Before I reached land eager hands were outstretched to assist me, and, like unto Horatius Coclès, "around me thronged the fathers" (of the village) "to press my gory hands." Then a glance upwards caused me some alarm. There I beheld the face of the miller glaring at me above the bridge's parapet. Down and evil was his gaze before he "in a fine frenzy rolling." Never before had I seen his cheery features expressive of such anger. He had been for the past half hour vainly trying to induce his mill hands to leave the bridge and start the work of the day, but all in vain. Girls and men alike refused to leave the bridge and go to work while the battle ebbed and flowed below them. I afterwards heard he fined the girls and the men 6d. a piece for being late at their work that morning, and comes round again, he works the better for his respite under open skies.—F. G. Aftalo, in Baily's.

It is nervous work, this fishing to a gallery. Feeling runs high, and anything goes wrong with you you must face the music of the vox populi. Later in the season I had another experience, wherein I found myself in the chorus only, and not the leading man. A good-hearted, big friend of mine came to fish with me, and I gave him my rod. The pool we were fishing was deep, and had very high and somewhat undulant and sloping banks. Imagine my dismay on beholding my burly friend rushing along these banks playing a lively 13-pounder. My old gillie henchman realized the dangers of the situation and its possibilities at once. I heard a hoarse whisper behind me, "Sorr, what the devil will we do if the bank won't hold him and he falls in?" Both of us rushed behind the angler, but said never a word, awaiting developments, gaff in hand. Again the whisper reached me, "If he begins to slither at all, sorr, ought I to gaff him at waist?" Luckily the fish moved down the pool, where the banks were sounder, and my friend went home delighted with his fish, which he safely landed, and all unconscious of the perils behind him which he had passed through. I do not want ever again to fish before a public assembly; I find angling under such circumstances distinctly trying, I might say shattering, to one's nervous system. The catch runs through my head:

"Oh! publicity, publicity,
Avoid it if you can,
For it's easier to criticize
Than play the leading man."
Woodcock, in The Field.

AMBITIONS

Ambition is a curious and variable thing. Speaking strictly for myself, I find that it alters not merely from decade to decade or lustre to lustre (that were, but natural, since we all change as the times change), but from week to week, even from day to day. Time was when my ambitions were akin to those of the gross-weight competitor who forms a part of several miles of angler distributed along the patient bank of Severn or Thames or Lea; I yearned after intensely full baskets. I used to read about fishermen in the eastern parts of England who would stagger home when the sun

was high bearing their burden of bream in sacks, and I would think how happy they must be. Very occasionally in those youthful days it befell me that I found the catch overflowing from the creel into the landing net, though it never got so far as sacks, so I measured the supposed happiness of those men of the east by my own lesser sensations. Later I learnt what their feelings must be more accurately. A holiday spent on the Broads showed me that bream in sacks are not all that distant fancy supposed, that they may even become an embarrassment, so the early ambition has passed from me. The fascination of bream-fishing between the darkest hour and the time of rising sun is still among my beliefs; the dark river flowing sullenly beneath a veil of mist-smoke, the long rod resting on the sedges, the black-tipped float poised ready for the dive, the sky gradually becoming opalescent as the sun begins to stir, all these are parts of an irresistible charm. But I do not now want twenty or thirty bream weighing 6lb. as a reward for early rising. Rather is my ambition to kill one vast one in that twilight of the gods. Let them give me a ten-pounder and who wills may have the rest. They do not give me a ten-pounder, and I take it that my ambition is likely to remain alive. It will not perish by fulfilment as a few less high aims have.

The bream illustration serves to show the general change that I suppose inevitably comes about with years. I do not now want to catch more fish of a kind in a day than ever I have caught before—no, that is not quite accurate—I do want to catch twelve salmon some day, so that I may know what it feels like, among other reasons. But of other fish I am not greedy—I only want to catch those that are enormous each after his kind. Your thirty-five pound chub, your four-pound perch, your seven-pound fluke, your ten-pound trout fairly caught with fly—those are the fellows that give me sleepless nights. These are the perpetual great ambitions, and they will, I expect, live, like the desire for a ten-pound bream, as long as I do.

But there are other lesser ambitions, work-a-day affairs, which really have a sporting chance of coming off. There is one for every day of trout fishing, and it varies from 1lb. to several pounds. Just at this time last year I very nearly realized such an ambition. In that very corner of the world whose identity Caradoc guards as his most inviolable secret, but to which he led me, as it were, blindfold, I discovered a truly great fish. It lived in a tiny stream which feeds a mill, and rose impressively in the deep water at the mill head. The ordinary trout of the land are five to the pound on a good day, so I determined to catch the monster, and by that deed to live in the songs of local bards for ever. The undertaking was not altogether an easy one, because the stream was much bushed and overhung, but at last, after two or three fruitless visits, I succeeded in getting a fly to the fish at a fortunate moment. It was taken, and for a brief space of time I had the happy thrill of being attached to something big as to be unmanageable on the very fine gut and light rod, and then the fly came away. It was sad, very sad, but I will do the company full justice. When I related the story in the evening they heard me with a respect which was flattering. They were good enough to admit that I knew a pound trout when I had hold of him, and generous enough to concede that even to have had hold of him was no small feat. After all, I got as much glory out of the encounter as I deserved, and bore myself under the laurels with, I hope, a pride which was no more than reasonable in one who could not be unconscious of merit.

Unfortunately the story has a conclusion. On the morrow my occasions called me back to town, but the others remained. And more, only think that they persecuted it. I believe one of them got a rise from it. That, however, is not the important thing. The serious side of the case was shown when at last one day the sun shone and no breeze ruffled the water. The one of the persecutors crawled up to attack my fish as usual, and suddenly saw it. It basked on the surface; it had red-rins and silvery scales; it was, in fact, a chub, and very much despise chub in those parts, so to this day they mock at me grievously whenever they happen to think of me and fishing and ambitions.

That ambition is therefore gone (I hope the chub is gone, too), but I have another which I hardly dare to mention. Under the flat lives (I saw him with these eyes) a trout which would outweigh twelve of his normal brethren. Ere many days are past, if Fortune is kind, a March brown presented at the exact moment. But I will say no more, except that this time I know it is not a chub. I saw spots.—H. T. S.

THE RED MAN'S CANOE

No canoe in the world, for general all-around utility in all waters, or for beauty and grace in outline, ever attained to the perfection of the canoe devised and developed by our Northern tribes. This is the type which played so important a part in the civilizing of the United States and Canada and survives today, in growing popularity, with its original model and lines unchanged.

The birch canoe was the supreme product of the red man's ingenuity and skill, and the white man, backed by centuries of training in the arts and crafts of civilization, has never been able to invent so good an implement for the purpose for which it was designed, nor with all his experiments has he ever improved upon



Sportsman's Calendar

JULY

Trout, Salmon, Grilse, Bass.

One of the two best months for sea-trout fishing in the estuaries and inlets.

the Indian model. Canvas, it is true, has taken the place of birch bark as a covering, but shape and lines have undergone no change; and if tradition says aright, it was an Indian who first substituted canvas for birch bark, at a time when, because of depleted forests, bark was no longer obtainable.

Of the origin of this type of canoe we know nothing. It was born, of course, as all things useful are born, of necessity. It had reached its growth and complete development before the discovery of America, and the early explorers of the New World found it when they came fully matured in all the perfection of utility and symmetry that it possesses today.

In "Hiawatha's Sailing" Longfellow has recorded the Indian legend of its birth.—Outing.

THE FIRST FISHERMAN

Beside a vast and primal sea
A solitary savage he

Who gathered for his tribes rude need
The daily dole of raw seaweed.

He watched the great tides rise and fall,
And spoke the truth—or not at all!

Along the awful shore he ran
A simple pre-Pelagian;

A thing primeval, undefiled,
Straightforward as a little child—

Until one morn he made a grab
And caught a mesozoic crab!

Then—told the tribe at close of day
A bigger one had got away!

From him have sprung (I own a bias
To ways the cult of rod and fly has)
All fishermen—and Ananias!
—Punch.

CHARITY

When the night wind gently whispers solemn
Vespers through the pines,
And the yellow stars are shining overhead,
And the pine knots flare and flicker in the fitful fire that shines,
O'er the crumbling bars of rubies glowing red;

When the day of sport is ended, and you sit and
Roast your shins,
With a sense of satisfaction in your soul;
When the ruddy faces gather, and a fishin' yarn begins
By some "Ananias" wielder of the pole—

If a fellow in the circle, with imagination wrought,
And with "chesty" intonation to each word,
Wildly tells about a minnow or a "pumpkin seed" he caught—
Just convince him 'twas the best you ever heard.

Don't you drop a tarpon story or a yarn of "yellowtail"
Down upon his humble fable, to debance;
For perhaps the only reason that he never caught a whale.
Was because he really never had a chance.
Carlyle C. McIntyre, in Field and Stream.

A MOTH

(By Clinton Schollard)

On wafts of mingled myrrh and musk
I flutter up and down the dusk;
I see the pale primrose break
The sheathing beryl of its husk.

An entity that cleaves and clings,
I taste the rose's inner springs;
At the weird gleam of maris's fires
I sing the pollen from my wings.

Remote, scarce tangible, and shy,
Evasive as a cream am I—
A little haunting dream of love
That passes as it wanders by.

Light as the spindrift of the sea,
At dawn I faint, at dawn I flee
Into the vague, the outer void,
Like a blown wraith of memory.

Every Rug in Our Carpet Dept. Reduced

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

Every Piece of Furniture Included in This Sale

You Can Save Money on All Furniture and Carpets During Our August Housefurnishing Sale

Today's List Is a Worthy One for All Homefurnishers Who Wish to Make a Splendid Saving

Axminster Mats Special, \$3.50, \$2.50 and \$1.50

Today will be a big day in our Carpet Department. Every Mat, Rug and Square is substantially reduced in price. The range is the largest we have ever held and the prices are in keeping. Axminster Mats in high grade quality, big variety of designs and colorings, at \$3.50, \$2.50 and \$1.50

Axminster Rugs, Reg. \$36 for \$19.75

Axminster Rugs in high grade quality and finest weave. Big range of designs and colorings. The Rugs are very suitable for drawing-room and dining-room. Thick, heavy pile and splendid carpets for hard wear. Only a limited number at this price. Regular \$36.00. August Sale \$19.75

August Sale Prices in the Staple Department

Embroidered Linen Runners, Size 17 x 54. Fine quality	Ready-made Pillow Slip, Per dozen	Per dozen
White Turkish Towels, 2 for 25¢	Grecian Bedspreads	85¢

Dining Room Chairs in Suites, \$13.00

A splendid 6-chair suite is being placed on sale today at very special prices indeed. These are in Mission finish and consist of five side and one arm chair. They are exceptional value. Today \$13.00

Chiffoniers Special, Today, at \$9.75

Chiffoniers made of quarter cut oak, well finished, containing five large drawers, has splendid quality bevelled plate mirror at back. A most useful piece of furniture, at a very special August Sale Price today \$9.75

Mission Extension Tables, Special at \$10.75

Mission style furniture is most pleasing at all times. Today you can purchase a fine Mission Extension Table at a very small price. Just the table to match the chairs which we are also offering at August Sale Prices. Today you can choose one of these tables at \$10.75

Thirty, only, Union Wool Squares, Size 3 by 3 1-2, to Sell, Today, at each \$3.90

An extra special opportunity is this for all home furnishers. These are well adapted for bedroom use. They are in browns and greens, floral and conventional effects. Size 3 x 3 1/2. If you can use one of these you are fortunate at being able to take advantage of them today. Each \$3.90

Axminster Carpet Squares

The whole stock of Axminster Squares are going on sale during August, and those who are wishing for a beautiful carpet cannot do better than purchase one of them. Adapted for present day decorations, they make a splendid floor covering for dining and drawing room. We have never given better value.

Size 9 x 9. Regular \$21.00. Sale	\$10.00
Size 9 x 9. Regular \$36.00. Sale	\$19.75
Size 9 x 10.6. Regular \$42.50. Sale	\$24.50

Tapestry Carpet Squares

We are placing on sale a very large variety of these Squares, designs suitable for bedroom or small drawing-room. Big range of designs and colorings to select from in the following sizes:

9 x 9. Regular \$7.50. August Sale	\$6.35
9 x 10.6. Regular \$12.50. August Sale	\$7.90
9 x 12. Regular \$18.75. August Sale	\$14.50
10.6 x 12. Regular \$11.50. August Sale	\$9.00

Smyrna Hearth Rugs

This line of Rugs gives double service, as they are reversible and are exceptionally good wearing. Regular \$3.50 each. August Sale Price \$2.90. Regular \$4.50 each. August Sale Price \$3.90

Mohair Hearth Rugs

Size 18 x 36. Regular \$2.50. August Sale Price	\$1.50
Size 24 x 48. Regular \$4.00. August Sale Price	\$2.90
Size 30 x 63. Regular \$6.75. August Sale Price	\$3.90
Size 36 x 72. Regular \$9.00. August Sale Price	\$5.90

White Enamel Beds, 3 ft. and 3 ft. 6 in., at \$3.50

\$3.50 is a very small price indeed to pay for a good Enamel Bed, yet today we are offering this bargain to you. These are exceptional value. Put together very strongly and are 3 ft. and 3 ft. 6 in. wide. Special at \$3.50

Couches Special, Today, at \$6.90

A splendid line of Couches is offered at clearing prices for today. These are strongly made and covered with excellent quality velour, in shades of red, in stripe and figured. These are splendid value today \$6.90

Dressers, Today, Special at \$8.50

If you are in need of a Dresser, today gives you an excellent opportunity to procure one at a very small price. These have bevelled plate mirror, supported by shaped standards, have two small drawers and two large ones, made of oak, well finished. Today's Special \$8.50

Inlaid Linoleum, Special, Today, per Square Yd., 75¢

Your Linoleum needs can be well supplied at this August Sale. Today a splendid quality linoleum is being placed on sale at a very special price. It is in floral and conventional designs, good and heavy. Special today, per square yard 75¢

Our August Furniture Sale Offers Good Values in Madras Muslins at 25c to 90c

Madras Muslins of every hue and shade, in pretty artistic and conventional designs, just the kind for any drapery use. Is being offered at very special prices during our August Sale. No matter what your desire may be, it can be well suited here. Prices range from 25c to 90c

A Special Bargain for Today in Nottingham Lace Curtains, per Pair, \$1.35

Today a splendid line of Nottingham Curtains will go on sale at a very low price, that is quality considered. These are in a number of very pretty designs, floral, conventional, etc. All ready to hang up. Price, per pair, today \$1.35

Many Bargains for Friday Shoppers

Something Interesting for Tomorrow's Selling on Every Floor

A Clearance in the Millinery Dept., Friday

On Friday we mean to clear out the balance of numerous lines of Hats. These have been marked at very small purse prices for that day's selling, and include Children's Flop Hats, Ladies' Sailor and Trimmed Hats. Most noteworthy are the surprising values which are to be had in Trimmed Hats. These are in straws of all colors, trimmed with ribbons, flowers and feather. Special Clearance Friday

Children's Flop Hats	10¢
Ladies' Sailors	\$1.00
	25¢

See Broad Street Windows

Special Sale of "Queen Quality" Shoes for Women, Friday, at \$3.45

We have gathered together a number of broken sizes in a variety of styles of this famous American Shoe. They come in patent-glazed kid, gun metal, tan, etc. All sizes in the lot. Friday \$3.45

Friday and Saturday
Will be a Clean-up in Our Dress, Silks and Staple Department
All odd lengths and Remnants left over after July Sale. Must be cleared up in these two days.
Prices will not be considered, they must go. Great Bargains—Dresses, Silks, Muslins, Cottons, Print, Flannellettes, Remnants.
There will be a great rush for these while they last.

You Can Buy a Fine Quality \$1 and \$1.25 Blouse, Friday, for 50¢

Tomorrow's magnets in the Blouse Section are really surprising, for we are offering a number of beautiful Mull Blouses at less than half their usual worth. These have fancy embroidered fronts, in all sizes, long sleeves, edged with lace. Some have tucked fronts. In all these are bargains which any lady wishing a substantial saving should take advantage of. Regular \$1.00 to \$1.25. Friday \$50¢

Silk Department

We have opened the first consignment of New Silks and Velvets for Fall Season. These are displayed in Silk Dept. Velvets are much in demand for the coming season.

The New Moire Effect, in all wanting shades	\$1.50
The New Chantier, Paisley design, in all combinations	\$1.75
Fancy Velvets, in all wanted shades and black	\$1.50
Silk Velvets, in all shades, \$1.00 and	\$1.50
Velveteens, in all shades, 50c, 75c and	\$1.00
Paisley Silks, per yard, 90c to	\$5.00

A Week-End Clearance of Ladies' Linen Costumes. Val. \$7.50 to \$12, Friday, \$2.90

We venture to say that we have never offered better values in beautiful, cool, stylish Linen Costumes than those which we are placing on sale Friday. They are exceptional values indeed, made of a very fine quality pure linen, in plain shades, in semi-fitting styles. The colors are pink, mauve, white, tan, blue. Coats are in both cutaway and straight styles. These are at least worth \$7.50 to \$12.00. But our aim is to clear them out. Hence the tremendous reduction.

Week-End Clearance Parasols. Fri., \$1.25

Tomorrow we mean to clear out the balance of our stock of Ladies' Parasols, and in order to do so, we have marked them down to prices that will ensure quick riddance. The Regular Values Were \$3.75, \$4.75, \$5.00, \$6.75 and up to \$9.75 but as the season is getting advanced, it is imperative that we should close them out. Friday, you may choose any one of these which is placed on sale at \$1.25.

A Clean-Up Sale in the Men's and Boys' Clothing Department

Boys' and Young Men's Long Pants in various shades of tweeds and worsteds. Regular \$1.50 to \$2.00. Friday \$1.25
A clearing out line of Boys' Wash Suits in Buster and Russian blouse styles. Regular \$1.00. Friday 35¢
Clearing out line of Boys' Blouses. Regular 50c. Friday 25¢
Boys' White Duck Ousting Hats. Regular 50c. Friday 25¢
Boys' White Duck and Print Knickers. Regular 50c. Friday 25¢
Boys' Two-piece Suits, in tweeds, with bloomer and plain trousers. Special, Friday \$2.50

VOL. L. NO. 377.

OPENS SESSION
NEXT SUNDAY

Meeting of General Conference of Methodist Church to be Held Here Will be Largely Attended

OPENING SERVICE
SUNDAY MORNING

Many Questions of Great Importance and Interest to Come Up—Proposed Increase of Salaries

One week from today in this city the general conference of the Methodist Church of Canada opens. This, the most important assembly of that body will be attended by 220 members, who extend over a period of two weeks a may meet in the city of Toronto. The delegates will arrive next Saturday night on the evening boat from Vancouver. Many will come from the East a special train which leaves Toronto tomorrow morning, through picking up other delegates en route.

The conference opens in the Metropolitan Methodist church next Sunday morning, and in the afternoon there will be a conference love feast 8:30 led by Rev. Dr. Spurling, of Winnipeg. At 11 a.m. the Rev. Henry Marshall of Newcastle, England, the representative of the British Wesleyan conference will preach. At 12 noon the Rev. Canon Cleaver, D.D., who some years ago was pastor of the Metropolitan church will hold the prayer service. One of the most popular men who ever preached in Victoria and has since enjoyed great fame throughout the wide of the Dominion.

Important Questions.
The topics which will come up for discussion are of great interest to the whole world. Besides the subject which were given in the columns ten days ago there are others which have since been brought up.

Undoubtedly the most controversial will come in for a prominent place in the discussion. The question of the training of students and testing of their belief of professors before their appointment and their supervision afterwards, is known to the members of the work of Prof. Jackson, which was held such a lively discussion during the Toronto conference and was one of the most important to the Methodist church at large.

Increase Salaries.
The proposal that the four year term of pastoral office be extended to five years, which naturally arouses a special interest of pastors throughout the church, and so does the question of enlargement of annuals. At many of the annual church gatherings in Eastern Canada this year the question of ministerial salaries was one of the subjects of discussion and it has been pointed out that as a result of the insufficient remuneration received by clergymen the work of the church was suffering. Not only it was argued that the church was losing some of its best members of the ministerial profession abandoning their charges to enter secular careers, but that desirable young men were being deterred from studying the ministry because of the utter lack of any financial future in it. Thus, the question concerning the stipends of the clergy, is sure to receive due consideration. Then connect with this there is also the question of the establishing upon a firmer basis the superannuation fund.

Of particular interest to Toronto pastors, though of wide general interest to the church as well, is the proposal to establish a new church department, to be called the Department of Education, and Membership, leaving with a paid general secretary.

This scheme, which owes its origin to a plan put first into practice in Trinity Church, Toronto, is destined with a view to securing better and more systematic methods of raising money for church and connectional purposes. The plan on its original lines as carried out in Trinity church has proved so successful that it has been thought advisable to extend the movement.

The selection and appointment of successor to the late Rev. Dr. Sutherland is another matter of particular interest. Rev. T. E. Egerton Shore, who was Dr. Sutherland's assistant secretary in the Methodist Foreign mission department, is regarded as his most probable successor, but as there is a question of rearrangement on foot in regard to the management of the mission departments, nothing definite can be said as to this important appointment.

A very busy man indeed these days is Rev. Dr. T. A. Moore, secretary of this year's general conference. He found five minutes, however, in which to sketch an outline of the principal points which will come up for discussion at Victoria.

"While I can give no opinion, of course, as to the way in which the conference will deal with the question," he said, "I may say that briefly, they will be the following:

"All the legislation of the church departments will come under review in the first case.

New Hymn Book.
Then there is the publication of new hymn book. This is an important matter to be arranged for by this year's conference.

(Continued on Page Two.)