



DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT
Proclamation Issued at Ottawa Yesterday Putting Sudden End to Existence of House Elected in 1908.

ELECTION FIXED FOR SEPTEMBER 21
Abrupt Decision of Government Takes Members Somewhat by Surprise All Leaving for Country.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING
Southern Man Sojourning in Vancouver Is Dangerously Wounded—Mates Held

BUBONIC PLAGUE SHOWS ITSELF
Boy in Contra Costa, Cal., Dies as Result of Bites from Ground Squirrel—First Case Reported in Year.

CLOSING GAMES OF TENNIS TOURNAY
Joe Tyler Captures B. G. Mainland Championship Here Last Year

MINERS VOTING ON RESUMPTION
Men in Crow's Nest Region Start Today to Record Opinions on Acceptance of Majority Report.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON AUGUST 4TH
FERNIE, B. C., July 29.—The miners tomorrow start taking a vote on accepting the majority report of the board of conciliation following the acceptance by the operators today. This allows for higher wages but an open shop. The announcement of the vote will be made August 4.

RUSSIA DISPLEASED OVER GERDMERIE
TEHERAN, Persia, July 29.—One hundred thousand dollars was today set on the former Shah's head and \$25,000 each on the heads of Salar Ed Dowlat and Shakh Za Sultaneh, the two Kadjar princes who are his principal supporters.

BRITISH TEAM WINS
WOOLWICH, Eng., July 29.—The cricket team representing the Royal Artillery College of this city today defeated the players of the German-town P.A. Cricket Club who are making a tour of England by eight wickets.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN KANSAS
PITTSBURG, Kansas, July 29.—Floods caused by heavy rains in this state have damaged life and property and cut off interurban communication with Cherokee and Troubles counties. Bridges on the Joplin and Pittsburg Electric railroad and the Kansas City Southern are in danger. More than a thousand feet of the interurban railway, roadbed near Asbury, Mo., was washed away. Creaks here have swollen to many times their normal size.

WESTERN FEDERATION
Delegates Spend Most of Day in Visiting Smelter at Ansooda—Some Resolutions Dealt With

CONSERVATIVES WELL PREPARED
Announcement of Elections Finds Party Confident and Enthusiastic—West Will Give Good Results.

ONTARIO SOLID AGAINST RECIPROCITY
Liberals Not Sure of One Seat in Manitoba—Hon. Robert Rogers' Summing up of Probabilities.

WINNIPEG, July 29.—The announcement of Dominion elections found the Conservative party well prepared for the campaign, and a smoker held in the Young Conservative club rooms tonight there was much enthusiasm displayed.

Spain Takes Action
MADRID, July 29.—The Spanish government is taking sharp action against the Portuguese and Chinese on the frontier. If necessary, Spain will utilize troops to compel the observance of neutrality. Already some stores and arms have been ordered to leave the frontier.

MOROCCO CRISIS SAFELY PASSED
Opinion Formed by British Public on Situation as Disclosed Yesterday—'German Bluff Called.'

FLOUR FOR ORIENT
Seattle Millers Report Large Orders for Delivery During September and October

PRICES ARE SET ON THEIR HEADS
Persian Government Offers Large Rewards for Capture of Former Shah and His Leading Supporters.

CRUISER NIOBE FAST ON ROCKS
Strikes Shore Off Cape Sable, at Southern End of Nova Scotia, and Is in Dangerous Situation.

SIXTEEN MEN ADRIFT IN BOATS
Steamers from Halifax and St. John and Transatlantic Liner Going to Aid—Vessel Badly Damaged.

MR. PINCHOT'S DENIAL
Gives Emphatic Contradiction to Story of His Being Interested in Foothold Alaska Claimant, Stated

TAYLOR MILL PREY TO FLAMES
Huge Early Morning Conflagration Involves Destruction of Lumber Concern, with Monetary Loss of \$100,000

SURROUNDING BUILDINGS IN IMMINENT DANGER
Hundreds Witness Outbreak Which for a Time Threatened Large Gas Tank on Government Street.

FIGHT OVER TARIFF
Democrats in House Much Opposed to Compromise on Wool Question—Opposition Remains Firm

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SAYS GERMAN "SCARE" IS POLITICAL BLUFF

Well-Known English Socialist's View of Moroccan Crisis—'Ministerial Manoeuvre Before Elections.'

"There will be no war. Germany is playing a game of bluff in order to take advantage of a 'knaak' election in the winter." Such was the characteristically original solution of the Moroccan imbroglio threatening the peace of Europe, as seen by Mr. Sidney Webb, L.L.B., the eminent economist and author and the most respected and responsible English Socialist.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb—his wife being one of the best known educationists in the Old Country—are on a pleasure visit to Victoria in the course of a tour round the world.

"No! I do not for one moment believe there is any immediate prospect of any hostilities breaking out between England and Germany," he said. "To my mind, it is a political game to suit all parties."

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WEEKS' WORK, STARTING ABOUT AUGUST 10, WILL BE FROM \$2.50 PER DAY UP.

REGINA, Sask., July 25.—To a Western Associated Press representative today A. F. Manley, deputy minister of agriculture, has been recently attributed to him to the effect that black rust had appeared in Saskatchewan. It was true, Mr. Manley stated, that he had stated a condition of wet weather would be favorable to rust, but that was all. As a matter of fact no complaints of rust have as yet been received by the department, and up to the present time remarkably little damage has been reported from rust, hail, frost or any other cause.

The present fine weather is just what is required, and its continuance will ensure an exceptionally fine crop ready for harvesting about the average date.

NEWFOUNDLAND TOWN IN DANGER. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., July 25.—The little town of Carleton Place, on the northern side of Trinity Bay, with its population of 1,500 persons, is threatened by a recently made considerable inroads into the town by the sea.

SEVERE STORM AT HOME. NOME, Alaska, July 29.—A severe storm today caused much damage to shipping on the coasted. The tug Defiance and Aussen were blown ashore, and the tug Defiance was wrecked.

TAYLOR MILL PREY TO FLAMES. (Continued from Page 1.) leading to Victoria West were put out of commission.

The cause of the fire was traced to a gas leak from a pipe in the mill building, which had been neglected for some time.

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GOVERNMENT BOYS AT FAMOUS LIBRARY

Historical Collection Is Sold by Mr. Justice Martin—Rare Records Deal with Exploration in the West.

In connection with the recent announcement of the government respecting the completion of the plans of a much-needed addition to the parliament buildings in the form of a splendid fire-proof library, come a further announcement which will be of great interest to all who are interested in the exploration and history of America.

It is that the provincial librarian and archivist, Mr. Eberhart Scholefeld, has completed the taking over and rearrangement of the historical library of the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin.

The collection, which numbers some eighteen hundred volumes and a great number of pamphlets, maps, charts, engravings and manuscripts of historical interest, has been collected and arranged in a most systematic and valuable manner.

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GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT

Pacific Highway Convention to be Held at Portland on August 4th and 5th.

Interest in the good roads movement on the Pacific coast has recently crystallized and is being actively promoted by the completion of a north and south main trunk thoroughfare the entire Northern American coast in length, and coincident with the completion of the provincial east and west highway through western Canada.

Those directly and vitally interested in these two great undertakings, two forward to the Pacific highway convention, to be held in Portland on the 4th and 5th proximo, are likely to produce results and consequences of far more than casual moment—to be in fact a strong force in the advancement of these wedded projects.

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CONSEILLES TO GOLDSTREAM WILL BE RALLYING POINT ON AUGUST 12th—Welcome Home to Hon. Richard McBride.

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C. P. R. TRACKS THROUGH THE SAFETY OF THE LATTER, THROUGH POSSIBLE UNDERMINING OF THE EMBANKMENTS ON WHICH THEY REST.

The original plan submitted by the Canadian Northern Pacific, operating in British Columbia under the distinctively Provincial charter above referred to, involved the bridging of the main Thompson river, the Fraser river and the paralleling of the C. P. R. main line thence to Cisco Bridge.

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TRAINING GROUND FOR ENGLISH GIRLS

Hon. Dr. F. E. Young Sets Aside Coquitlam Acreage to Forward Efforts of Colonial Intelligence League.

The idea that Englishwomen are being trained in the art of espionage is a very old one, and has been the subject of many a story. It is not surprising that Miss Davies' enthusiasm in connection with the league succeeded in enlisting the cooperation and support of many prominent people in her work.

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WILSON'S FLY

There are no dead flies which are used as bait for fish.

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WILSON'S FLY PADS



There are no dead flies lying about when you use Wilson's Fly Pads.

are used as directed.

All Drugists, Grocers and General Dealers sell them.



AT IT HERE SINCE 1900

YOU WORK MAKE YOUR MONEY WORK TOO

BY DEPOSITING YOUR SAVINGS WITH US THEY WILL EARN 4% INTEREST WHICH WE CREDIT MONTHLY

AND MONEY IS RETURNABLE ON DEMAND AS QUICKLY AS THE MINE CAN CARRY IT

PEOPLE JUST AS CAREFUL AND CAUTIOUS AS YOU CAN BE

ARE WELL PLEASED AND THOROUGHLY SATISFIED

WITH THE WAY IN WHICH OUR BUSINESS IS TRANSACTED A BUSINESS MANAGED BY PEOPLE OF MATURED EXPERIENCE & HIGHEST INTEGRITY

A POSTAL GIVING YOUR NAME & ADDRESS WILL PROMPTLY BRING YOU FULL INFORMATION

WRITE TO DAY SHOULD YOU HAVE ANY FINANCIAL BUSINESS IN VANCOUVER OR VICINITY, RENTS TO COLLECT, AGREEMENTS FOR SALE, MORTGAGES TO LOOK AFTER AND COLLECT, FIRE INSURANCE TO PLACE LET US ATTEND TO IT WE ARE PLEASING OTHERS WE WILL BE SURE TO PLEASE YOU

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AGRICULTURAL WEALTH OF COLUMBIA VALLEY

For Dairying and Mixed Farming District Cannot Be Excelled, Says Mr. W. E. Scott, After Official Trip.

That the people of British Columbia possess in the wonderful of the Columbia valley a veritable Garden of Eden awaiting the husbandman's attention and containing from 800,000 to 1,000,000 acres of unsurpassable agricultural lands...

Mr. Scott's trip, which he regards as having been signally successful, was undertaken in connection with the Farmers' Institute work and upon it he had the pleasure of the company of Mr. Terry, the departmental poultry expert, and Mr. Middleton, the assistant horticulturist.

"The Columbia valley proved an absolute revelation to me," says Mr. Scott, "chatting of his recent trip. I have never been in that district before and was wholly unaware that there was in this entire province so magnificent a valley offering such illuminable opportunities for the fruit-grower and the general farmer."

Building Kootenay Central. "Construction of the Kootenay Central Railway is being vigorously prosecuted by the C. P. R., which is working large gangs from either end, having given a promise that construction will have been completed by the end of this year."

"As to the valley itself and its suitability for agricultural colonization and development, I should estimate it contains between 800,000 and 1,000,000 acres of good agricultural land, with countless streams bounding down the magnificent slopes of the Selkirk on the one hand and of the Rockies on the other, and providing an inexhaustible abundance of water for irrigation purposes."

The scenic setting of the Columbia valley in its regal magnificence baffles alike either verbal or pictorial description. It must be seen to be understood and admired in proportion to its deserts.

Meetings in connection with our Farmers' Institute work were held at Cranbrook, Atholmer, Briscoe and Golden, all being well attended, especially that at Atholmer.

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THINKS CANADA IS GROWING TOO FAST

Chief Justice Howell, of Manitoba, Says Settlers Come Too Quickly for Country to Digest Them

That settlers are being poured into Canada at a rate that makes it impossible for the country to digest them and that the result is not working for the good of the Dominion is the conviction of Mr. Chief Justice Howell, of Manitoba, who is a guest at the Empire at present.

Mr. Howell is and has been for years deeply interested in the reclamation of the western prairie. Consequently it was only natural that he should, on a visit to Manitoba, be a guest at the Empire at present.

It is supposed of the splendid work of the Knowles Home for Boys, at Winnipeg, of which is a distinguished patron, that his lordship spoke of the Immigration policy of the Dominion.

His lordship went on to tell of one single instance out of the many that have come to his notice. It was the case of a ten-year-old boy, son of an English father and mother.

At present our home is located in the city, but we are now raising money to purchase a farm, where we expect to raise our boys as farmers.

After covering over one hundred miles of the Canadian Northern Pacific right-of-way between Hope and Kamloops, Pat Welch, of Foley, Welch and Stewart, Martin Welch and A. E. Griffin have returned to Vancouver.

Mr. Howell spoke feelingly of the excellent work of the late Hon. T. Mayne Daly, for many years police magistrate at Winnipeg.

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B. C. HERD WINS HONORS AT WINNIPEG

Famous Cattle From Model Farm at Coquitlam Retreat Very Much in Limelight at Prairie Exhibition.

Manitoba newspapers and livestock journals reaching the coast during the past few days record—in their glowing references to the stock display at the great Winnipeg exhibition—a veritable and complete triumph for the blooded aristocrats from the model farm at the Coquitlam Retreat for the Prairie Exhibition.

At the Manitoba capital the Retreat cattle great everything that is good in it is, indeed, questionable if the other provinces in combination have won as many trophies as the one exhibit from this Pacific province.

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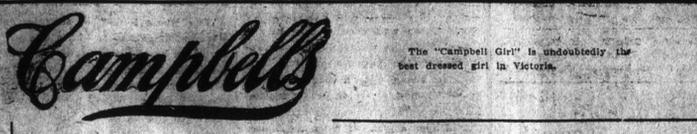
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Correct Fall Fashions Shown by Campbell's

They're here—the very finest models in the new Suits and Coats that ladies will wear this fall. Styles notable for clever finishing, for fineness of line and every detail, but the very first point that impresses one is the BEAUTY and DIFFERENCE of the rare, rich materials of which they have been made.

Rugged roughish materials in diagonals, tweeds as well as the always demandable serges and broadcloths. Rugged Scotch grays and browns that twinkle with flecks of bold contrasting color sprinkled recklessly about—have been chosen by an eye keen to their wonderful possibilities, and moulded marvellously into garments that will arouse the enthusiasm of women.

Master tailoring there has been—but never tailoring that was more masterful or masterly than that which has wizardized our Coats and Suits for Fall.

Anticipating the unusual demand for early buying, our Mr. Campbell has expressed us, direct from the recognized style centres, some scores of fashion's most authoritative models. Further shipments will be coming along daily.

You will undoubtedly be pleased with the slightly extended length of the coats (to the suits) and the late skirt fashions—some with plaits, others severely plain. The price range is very extensive, commencing at \$17.50 until they reach \$75.00.

SCOTCH WATERPROOF COATS

Only yesterday we unpacked an express shipment of Scotch Waterproof Tweed Coats.

These Coats come in the real Scotch mixtures with round or raglan shoulders and wind-proof sleeves. They are built very much after the famous Burberry Coats (for which we are exclusive agents). Indeed, they're splendid warm coverings for motoring and the cool fall evenings. Prices from \$18 to \$30.

1008 and 1010 Government St.

of Victoria since he saw it last four years ago. He also referred to the peculiar nature of the work along the trail to the Cache, not later than the middle of September.

According to the latest reports the labor situation is all that can be desired. All the necessary hands are to be obtained to carry on the work at a maximum rate of speed.

The case of the Sikh woman and her daughter before the courts on an application for habeas corpus is one of peculiar hardship. We do not propose to comment upon the legal aspect of the case, but we feel that it is only right to say that the case is one in which the Dominion government would be fully justified in exercising its undoubted powers to permit the woman and her child to remain in the country.

On the section west from Edmonton steel has been laid to the McLeod river crossing. Piling of the Athabasca river is now practically completed, and the grading towards the British Columbia boundary is being rapidly pushed.

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The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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

THE MOROCCAN QUESTION

It is a long time since a British Prime Minister has been called upon to make such a statement in the House of Commons as Mr. Asquith made yesterday. It exhibited a determination to protect British interests and yet pointed out a way in which the temporary deadlock between Germany and France may be solved. He said that there are many places on the West Coast of Africa outside of Morocco where the government would not think of interfering in territorial arrangements satisfactory to the parties directly interested. This very clearly indicates that the government proposes to be consulted in any disposition that may be made of Morocco, but if France and Germany can settle their dispute by arranging for territorial transfers elsewhere, Britain will make no objections. This leaves the way open to a settlement that will not bring Great Britain into the affair. At the same time it assures France of support in the event of Germany being resolved on hostilities. Mr. Balfour's assurance that the House will stand by the government in sustaining the honor and interests of the United Kingdom was what expected of him, but it is none the less welcome on that account. It will have its effect abroad where it is not impossible there may have been a belief that the distracted condition of home politics would paralyze the British government in dealing with foreign affairs. We feel that the firm attitude taken by the government will produce an immediate effect for good. If the French press will only restrain its tendency to violence so as not to make Germany's position needlessly difficult, a peaceful solution will readily be found.

AN AMERICAN VIEW

An American exchange expresses the opinion that for the people of Canada to reject reciprocity, now that the United States Congress has accepted it, would not be acting in good faith. The history of the negotiations will not bear out such a claim. If Canada had invited the United States to discuss reciprocity and after an agreement had been entered into had repudiated it, there might be something in the contention that good faith had been violated. But the case is the other way about. The United States has offered reciprocity to Canada. The President initiated the negotiations, but he was not in a position to say if he could carry out his promises until a day or two ago, when the Senate accepted the agreement. Sir Wilfrid Laurier as far as he could commit the country to the agreement has committed it, but it was quite well known to the President and everyone else that his action would have to be ratified by the Dominion Parliament. He has failed to secure that ratification so far, and he may not be able to secure it even after a general election. As it would not have been a breach of faith on the part of the United States if the Senate had rejected the agreement, so it will not be a breach of faith on the part of Canada if Parliament refuses to accept it. If there is any difference between the two cases, we fall to discover wherein it lies. But this expression of our contemporary is, of itself a reason why the people of Canada should go very slow in making any agreement with the United States. If the people of that country are to be free to accept or reject tentative agreements made by their government, but the people of the Dominion are held to be bound to accept such agreement, if the former do so, we will, when once we make an agreement of any kind with them place ourselves practically in their hands. If it would be regarded as a breach of faith in 1911 not to accept the agreement, would it not be a breach of faith equally if in 1912 we saw fit to withdraw from the agreement if we found it working to our disadvantage? This is a phase of the case which will doubtless influence many voters against reciprocity. The two countries will not be a matched pair; everything will have to be as our neighbors wish or they will cry "unfair!"

FORCING DISSOLUTION

The somewhat unusual, if not almost unprecedented case of an Opposition forcing a dissolution of Parliament by refusing to assent to the passage of Supply is quite in accordance with our recognized rules of parliamentary government. It is an admitted principle that Supply may be withheld until all grievances have been remedied. If any member of the House has a grievance which he thinks ought to be redressed he can block Supply as long as he is physically able. A case once well-known

to newspaper readers was that of the late Peter Mitchell and the old lady's cow. There was once a case in the United Kingdom where Supply was refused and the government was compelled to resign upon a vote of censure in which nothing more was involved than the sentence of a petty magistrate passed upon a girl. If when the House is moved into Supply the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair is rejected, it is equivalent to a refusal to grant Supply and as without Supply the King's government cannot be carried on, his ministers must permit him to find others at whose request Parliament will make the necessary grants. We are stating the general principle, although in every case there are special circumstances which in practice differentiates one from another. If a private grievance is a good ground for delaying the passage of Supply, there seems to be a stronger reason for delaying it because of a public grievance, or what is thought to be a public grievance. In the opinion of the Conservative party the right of the people to be consulted before reciprocity is determined upon constitutes a sufficient reason for withholding Supply. Being in a minority in the House, they cannot defeat a motion if one is brought to a vote, and therefore they have taken the course of preventing a vote. In so doing they are fully within their constitutional rights, even though they may be exercising them in an unusual way. Whether or not they have taken a judicious line of action is between them and the constituencies; but there is no use in contending, as some do, that they are not perfectly within their rights. We ourselves hold that they are simply doing their plain duty.

THE BRITISH CRISIS

The average Canadian, who does not feel called upon to adopt a partisan attitude towards British political questions, cannot fail to be deeply interested in the manner in which the constitutional crisis is being handled by the political leaders and would-be leaders. It was perhaps inevitable that there should be intense feeling shown before the Parliament Bill became law, but not many persons expected such extraordinary scenes as the House of Commons witnessed the other day, even if we allow for some exaggeration in the narration of the incident in the press despatches. It may not be untimely to point out some things, of which the British press has said little or nothing, but which cannot have escaped the attention of all men in public life in the United Kingdom and may not be without their influence in bringing about the present acute conditions. The Unionist party, which has for the time being supplanted the old Conservative party, owes its existence to the breach in the Liberal ranks resulting from Mr. Chamberlain's Home Rule policy. On this question it is a unit, but on other questions it is divided, as for example on tariff reform, which Mr. Balfour was only led to accept after great hesitation and then only half-heartedly. With Home Rule out of the way the Unionist party would disintegrate to a certain extent, but to what extent no one can hope to say in advance. The late elections furnished no idea of the strength of the party which favors tariff reform, for there is no means of telling how many voters went with the Unionists, although free traders, or how many went with the Liberals on the issue raised by the action of the House of Lords or because of Home Rule, although they might be willing to accept tariff reform, if presented as a square issue. With Home Rule out of the way and with protection as its principal plank the strength of any political party is largely a matter of guess-work.

The life of the present House of Commons is seven years, of which a little more than half a year has elapsed. If the Parliament Bill becomes law, Home Rule is likely to be disposed before another dissolution, which will take that very important question out of politics, for once Home Rule is granted it can never be repealed except by force of arms. But the activity of Parliament will not be confined to Home Rule. Plural voting will be abolished and in all probability the parliamentary term will be reduced. The disestablishment of the Church in Wales will also be likely to be accomplished, and there are other measures of a radical nature—we do not use the word "radical" in an offensive sense, but only as signifying that the measures will go to the root of things. During the six years in which Mr. Asquith will have a House of Commons at his command and the powers of the Lords to defeat his measures will be greatly restricted, it is to be expected that enactments will be put upon the statute book that will raise new issues, and will materially alter the complexion of many constituencies. This will in a special manner be the result of the abolition of plural voting, and if with this step there is combined the plan of holding all elections simultaneously, as is done in almost every other country in the world, such a change will be wrought in British politics that no one can foresee the consequences.

LA FORCE NOIRE

"The Black Force" is engaging the attention of publicists. It is one of the traditions of diplomacy that only white men shall be employed in war against white men. Disraeli gave the tradition a severe shock when before calling "Halt" to Russia in her last war with Turkey, he brought Indian troops to Cyprus. It has, however, been generally taken for granted that whatever might be done with so-called races in India, the Black races would not be brought into Europe to fight the battles of the white men. During the last quarter of a century France has discovered that she has in her African territories a source of supply for her army that is inexhaustible and of immeasurable potency.

The decreasing birth-rate in France is putting her at an enormous disadvantage as compared with Germany, and while efforts are being made to stimulate the raising of larger families, it is felt that something must be done in the meanwhile to make the nation secure against Germany. The suggestion is made that France shall raise a corps of Moslems, say 100,000 men, and place them in specially prepared camps in France, and also raise a force of Fellahs, who are black and unadulterated barbarians, and keep them in Algeria, special pains being taken to prevent them from becoming Mahomedanized, lest they might thereby lose their native ferocity. Then in the event of war with Germany some 40,000 of these Fellahs would be brought over from Africa, and would be sent into the first battle with the 100,000 Moslems. It is thought that such troops would enable the French army to gain the first victory, and this is expected to count for very much in the next great war. It is asserted that France could without great difficulty arrange to land 200,000 Algerian troops and 30,000 Black troops in Europe within a fortnight after the beginning of "strained relations" with Germany, and that these could be reinforced in a month with 400,000 more, chiefly Black soldiers.

A writer in the Nineteenth Century regards the employment of a brown and black force by France to bolster up her strength as quite within the scope of immediate possibility, and he raises a question as to how far German interference to prevent the consummation of such a project would in fairness be called an act of aggression that would call for the intervention of Britain on the side of France. It seems to us that the introduction of a horde of Black troops into Europe would be an abominable crime against humanity. At the same time such a course may be found to be the only means whereby the logical results of the "blood and iron" policy of Bismarck can be prevented. If an argument were needed for the inauguration of a reign of peace, and this practically means only the abandonment by Germany of the policy of Bismarck, the possibilities is involved in the employment of "La Force Noire" ought to be sufficient.

The wreck of the Empress of China was sad news to Victorians, although there was no loss of life. The Empresses had come to be synonymous with safety. We think that this is by far the most serious disaster that has ever occurred to any of the Canadian Pacific's ocean-going ships.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has laid the proceedings of the Imperial Conference before the House of Commons, except that part which relates to the report of the Defence Committee, which he says will not be submitted until it has been received in Australia. As this is the most interesting feature of the proceedings, there will perhaps be little discussion on the report until that part of it is brought down, and if this is not to be until sufficient time elapses to enable it to be tabled in Australia, it may never come before the present House of Commons at all. Which may be another instance of "Laurier's luck."

Some one in Winnipeg having alleged that he was in a position to stake 500,000 acres of land in British Columbia, the evening paper devotes a column to attacking the government and charging it with all manner of dishonesty. The contrast between the manner in which the Conservative press of British Columbia treated Mr. Templeman when his own political friends made grave charges against him and the miserable policy of falsehood and insinuation in which that gentleman's newspaper indulges against the provincial ministers is so striking that we shall only direct attention to it, and let this new and infamous slander pass without further notice.

Mr. Asquith is handling the constitutional crisis with consummate dexterity and a judicial calmness to be expected from a trained lawyer. On the other hand the Marquis of Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour are exhibiting a fine self-control and an admirable appreciation of their duty to the state. The indications are that an easy solution of the problem is at hand.

Mrs. Barbara Baynton, a well known Australian author, arrived here on the Zealandia after a three month's visit to her birthplace in Scotch. Mrs. Baynton is making a leisurely tour of the Hawaiian Islands, Canada and the States.



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We Can Save You Money on Your Every Furniture and House Furnishing Purchase

But we cannot unless you will give us the opportunity, and if we can and will, are you not best serving your own interests by granting that opportunity? Money saved is money earned, so the earnings will be large at WEILER'S PRE-INVVENTORY SALE.

Here Are Four More From Our Pre-Inventory Sale. These Put All Our Past Offerings In The Shade



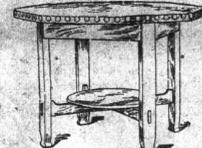
PARLOR CHAIR \$10

We have more than one of these chairs, upholstered with good material, in effectual designs. Framework of chairs highly polished in mahogany finish. Reduced to \$10.00



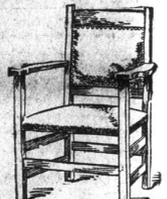
SETTEE REDUCED TO \$9.50

This Settee is of fancy design, in light golden finish, upholstered back and seat in green figured tapestry. Reduced to \$9.50



LIBRARY TABLE REDUCED TO \$32.50

Large size, round top, covered with green leather. Frame in Early English finish. Stone pieces on each leg for match-lighting. With concealed cigar ash holders. Reduced in price to \$32.50



LIBRARY CHAIR REDUCED TO \$22.50

This chair is suitable for either library or den. Upholstered back and seat in green leather. Frame of solid quarter cut oak. Golden finish. Reduced to \$22.50

Fumed Oak Dining Furniture

See this Complete Suite in our Broughton, St. Windows

For \$280.50



Fumed oak is now the most popular wood for dining-room furniture. It is a beautiful nut-brown color that harmonizes with stain fir woodwork.

It has no gloss, doesn't scratch or mar easily, is staunchly made, and comes in simple and handsome designs at very reasonable prices. Our stocks of Fumed Oak Dining-room Furniture are notably large and exclusive. We carry many patterns of Buffets at \$50.00, \$55.00, \$60.00, \$65.00, \$75.00, \$100.00, \$105.00; also many styles in Fumed Oak Extension Tables at \$50.00, \$55.00 and \$75.00, with China Cabinet, Serving Tables and Chairs at every price.

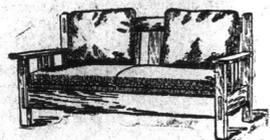
We are displaying in one of our Broughton Street windows a fine complete suite consisting of BUFFET, SERVING TABLE, CHINA CABINET, EXTENSION TABLE, ARM CHAIR and 6 CHAIRS at \$280.50. If you care for good furniture—well made, distinctive, comfortable, quality furniture, you will want to see our display of Fumed Oak. We are glad to submit to comparison.



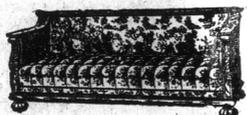
Chesterfield Sofa Upholstered in green iris cloth—has not got wooden posts as shown in illustration. This well made, handsomely upholstered all-over piece is good value at \$75.00



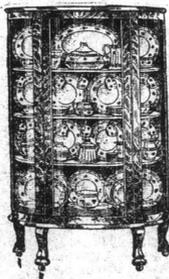
Morris Chair Solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, with loose cushions, back and seat in Spanish leather. Boxes in arms for keeping papers, cigars, tobacco, etc. \$45.00



Settee Oak, Early English finish, Spanish leather cushions, same as illustration, 5ft. 6in., weighs 118lbs. Splendid value at \$90.00



Davenport Sofa Mahogany, upholstered in best tapestry. This piece of furniture will adorn any home. Price \$90.00



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An Hour with the Editor

THE ARYAC MIGRATION.

As was intimated last Sunday, this article will deal with something that may never have taken place at all, but only with some ascertained facts, some accepted theories and some imagination. The accepted theories are two. One of them is that the earth came to its present form from a condition of chaos accompanied by great heat and that the cooling process was in evidence at the poles at an earlier period than elsewhere. The other is that a race of men in the possession of superior qualities came from somewhere in the north to the lands adjacent to the Mediterranean Sea and Indian Ocean, and dispossessed to a large extent the people whom they found dwelling there. The ascertained facts are: first, that the regions surrounding the North Pole produced vegetation now found only in sub-tropical countries, as well as animals of great size; second, that an event occurred of such a character that some at least of the animal life was destroyed, and that the destruction was so sudden and accompanied by such intense cold that the flesh of the animals was frozen and has remained frozen until this day.

Now we will let imagination with the help of a little reasoning tell the rest of the story. We do not know when or where human life originated on the earth. There is no reason to believe, so far as human records go, that it originated in one place rather than another. "The garden eastward in Eden" of which the Book of Genesis speaks, may have been anywhere. All efforts to identify it with any known locality are simply guesses. We are at liberty, therefore, to suppose that mankind first lived upon the earth in the locality that was first fitted for his habitation, and this one of our ascertained facts shows us was the region around the North Pole. Here, then, we may imagine that man lived for thousands of years under conditions that were ideal, and where he had little to do but to cultivate those qualities of mind which make for perfection of character. We can without much stress of the imagination suppose the Golden Age of which the poets sing and the Eden from which man was driven out to have been the home of the Aryans around the North Pole in the days when the vine, the fig and the olive flourished in regions where now winter reigns eternally.

Centuries passed, and we may well believe they were centuries during which there was little variation in temperature. Frost and snow were doubtless unknown, and storms were infrequent because there was no great masses of snow and ice to cause serious atmospheric changes. For the greater part of the year it was either bright sunlight or prolonged twilight, and when the relief of darkness came it would be broken by the moonlight, the Queen of Night swinging around above the horizon continually, and when her silvery face was not visible the golden beams of the Aurora would make the semi-darkness enchanting. Then the change came. How it came no one knows. That it came is certain. Whether during one of the prolonged nights there came a slight frost and from year to year the cold became greater, or the Ice King came suddenly with his probable never know with certainty, although the evidence of geology is that the change was at first gradual and afterwards very sudden. However it may have been, our Aryac ancestors were driven to seek homes in a southern and more genial land. And so they set out upon their journey. They perished by thousands on the way; they lost the chief features of their civilization; their former greatness became only a myth; their kings were remembered as gods and demi-gods. The struggle for existence hardened them. They became fierce and restless. They swept before them the tribes which peopled the lands which they visited. When they reached the shores of the Mediterranean they found a ruined civilization. The catastrophe that had destroyed their home had overthrown the nations which dwelled around that great expanse of water. They found a people inhabiting a land that was in ruins, and these they drove out or reduced to slavery. The other tribes that lived in lower latitudes before the great catastrophe gave way before them, finding refuge in the mountains of Asia and in western Europe. Those who took the former course emerged from their refuge as the great Turanian race to occupy China, Japan, and afterwards parts of central Europe. The others made their homes in the mountains of Switzerland and the Pyrenees, some of them finding their way as far as the British Isles.

As we have said, this is chiefly imaginative, yet something like it may have happened. It explains some recognized facts in human history quite as well as any theory that has received the sanction of science.

THE FAILURE OF CREEDS

The Census of the United States discloses the fact that over thirty millions of people are not classified as belonging to any church or organization. A certain proportion of these represent children, but it is probably within the mark to suppose that of them ten millions are adults, and if this is correct one-half the adult population of the country is not identified with any church. This is a very remarkable condition, and it warrants the opinion that the next Census may show nearly if not quite half the total population not even nominally adherents of any Christian denomination. As a matter of fact, even now very much less than fifty per cent of the people are churchgoers, putting the most liberal construction upon that term. Nor is this condition confined to the United States. In urban England there has been a very notable falling off in church at-

tendance, and the majority of the people take no part at all in religious exercises. In France irreligion is so general that it dominates the State.

What is the explanation of this? We know that as a general proposition society is growing better. Higher standards of life prevail than ever before; greater efforts are made for the alleviation of distress; vice is discountenanced. The profligacy that characterized other times would not be tolerated now; the oppression of the weak calls forth protests and is soon remedied. Those who are in the enjoyment of wealth no longer treat their less fortunate brethren as though suffering and misery were their allotted condition. Organizations with millions of members flourish on the foundations of altruism; which is only a practical application of the Golden Rule. Where then shall we seek for the reason of the falling off in church attendance?

Is not the true explanation to be found in the fact that the creeds taught by the churches fail to satisfy human intelligence? Let us examine the matter in an unprejudiced manner. Let us take the case of a boy who goes to a school in which religious instruction is imparted. He is taught to accept the Book of Genesis as veritable history; but concurrently with this he is instructed in the elementary principles of geology. He is expected to believe that the world was created in six days out of nothing, and also that millions of years were required for its formation. Take the case of the majority of boys educated in the public schools; they hear nothing of religious instruction at all, except that they may get at home, and this is usually very little, or in Sunday school, and this is not as a rule very much. They are unable to see that any practical good comes from attendance at church services, and so they remain away from them. It is difficult to persuade a young man, who is at all versed in the discoveries of modern science, that he ought to become interested in a creed, which he is told is based upon the idea that a man and woman were placed in a garden, and because they did something that they were told not to do, all mankind from that day to this were consigned to eternal punishment, to be avoided only on certain conditions. He simply will not believe it. Let us take the case of the ordinary workman, and most of us are included in that category, although some of us take off our coats when we go to work and others keep them on. He realizes his own limitations in providing comforts for himself and his family. He would like to do what is right, and as far as he is able to understand his duty he does it. If you tell him that his chief object in life ought to be to escape the consequences of something done by Adam and Eve, he may meet you with a question as to who Adam and Eve were, when and where they lived, and what they did; he may also ask you by what process of reasoning you hold him accountable for what they did. If you tell him that a Power that infinitely wise, infinitely intelligent and infinitely loving has seen fit to hold him responsible for this unknown offence committed by these unknown persons at some unknown period in the earth's existence, and that this Power so holds him responsible that it may be glorified by his punishment or his repentance, as the case may be, he is not going to pay even sufficient attention to you to ask what authority you have for asking him to believe something so entirely foreign to his own conceptions of right and wrong. If, on the other hand, you tell him that if he will consider the rights of others, will be gentle and kindly, will respect those laws that are necessary for the well-being of society, will cultivate the spiritual side of his nature, will seek to know God, not as depicted in the vivid imagery of a race whose conceptions of Deity were exceedingly meagre, but as an ever-present Force in the Universe, with Whom man can get in harmony and Who can make Himself felt in the hearts of those who seek Him spiritually, the chances are that you may find a willing listener. The workaday world never felt the need of a Saviour as much as it does in this Twentieth Century after the birth of the Founder of Christianity, but creeds do not furnish a guide to Him.

The effect of this insistence of creeds is that church attendance has fallen off. Not long ago in one of the city churches the writer of this article listened to a sermon, which left upon the minds of all thoughtful persons who heard it a strong feeling of having been uplifted above common cares, and of being shown a sphere of life wherein a man might walk with happiness and a consciousness of doing his duty, and yet without relaxing his efforts as an honorable and industrious citizen to make good the advantages which God and Nature have placed within his reach. The church edifice would seat perhaps eight hundred people; probably there were two hundred present. Every one who knows the minister knows him to be actuated by a fine spirit of manly piety, to be everything that makes a good citizen, and yet although he was telling his congregation things that every one would be glad to hear, he only had an audience equal to about one-quarter the capacity of the building. What is the explanation? It is easier to ask the question than to answer it, but may not the answer be that the people have outgrown the creeds that seemed sufficient four or five centuries ago? The world has advanced in everything except the accepted explanation of the attitude of God towards man. This, as put forward by religious instructors, is not only out of date, but it is a mediaeval attempt to make the teachings of Jesus harmonize with the traditions and symbols of ancient Judaism, although we are in religious matters

careful to repudiate the Jews and in some Christian countries to persecute them simply because they are Jews. Are creeds necessary anyway?

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

When the removal of Commodus had been accomplished, his assassins, or at least those who were responsible for his death, repaired forthwith to the home of Pertinax, a distinguished senator, then in his sixty-seventh year. On being awakened, for it was after midnight when the tumultuous horde reached his house, Pertinax supposed the minions of Commodus had been sent by that monster of cruelty to take his life, and he met the visitors with a dignity that was worthy of his long career of honorable service to his country, and told them to execute their master's orders with despatch. To his great surprise they offered him the crown. He declined it, but permitted himself to be persuaded to accept, although with many misgivings. He was at once conducted to the camp of the Praetorian Guards, who were told that Commodus had died of apoplexy, and that Pertinax had succeeded to the throne. The guards received the tidings with mixed feelings. They were glad to be rid of Commodus; they had confidence in Pertinax, but they would have preferred to have themselves chosen a new emperor. They, however, agreed to accept the gifts offered by Pertinax, and acclaimed him Emperor.

By this time dawn was just breaking. Throughout the homes of the senators all was bustle in preparation for a great gladiatorial competition to which Commodus had invited them, when messengers appeared demanding that they should repair at once to the Temple of Concord to ratify the choice of a new emperor. Most of them refused to believe that this could be the purpose of the summons, which they dared not disobey. They believed it was simply a device by which Commodus hoped to implicate them all in a treasonable conspiracy. When they reached the temple and learned that the tyrant was indeed dead, and so virtuous a successor had been chosen, their joy knew no bounds. Pertinax was at once confirmed in his office, and edicts were passed branding the memory of Commodus with eternal infamy, ordering his body to be drawn by a hook into the stripping-room of the gladiators, and directing the erasure of his name from all public monuments. Pertinax, who had been a counsellor of Marcus Aurelius, could not find it in his heart to see the remains of his degraded son exposed to public contempt, and he asked the Senate to permit the burial of Commodus with the customary rites, and this favor was granted him.

Pertinax began his reign with the inauguration of a system of much-needed reforms. He recalled from exile and released from prison hundreds of worthy citizens, who had incurred the displeasure of his predecessor; he remitted some of the more burdensome taxes, and sold at auction much of the gold and silver plate that adorned the imperial palace, as well as hundreds of beautiful slave girls, and the proceeds of the sale were paid into the public treasury. He reduced the expenses of the administration in every possible way; paid off the long list of debts which the state owed its citizens for their services; promoted commerce and threw the vacant fields of Italy open to all who would cultivate them. In his haste to accomplish good, Pertinax pressed forward more rapidly than the soldiers would tolerate. He was setting too high an example; he was placing too great a premium upon virtue and good citizenship. The Praetorian Guards on the third day of his reign began to exhibit discontent, for they feared that so virtuous a ruler would by the wisdom of his administration deprive them of their usurped power over the state. The more dissolute classes of the populace longed for a return of the days when licentiousness was rampant. And so it came about that eight or six days after Pertinax had been invested with the purple, the Guards rose in rebellion against him, and some two hundred of them marched to the palace, demanding the life of the Emperor. He met them without hesitation, and addressed them with dignity. He reminded them that he had not sought the crown; he pointed out to them that they had sworn to be faithful to him; he declared that having assumed the imperial office only death could make him lay down the responsibility which had been cast upon him, and which he was determined to exercise for the public welfare. His words produced a profound impression upon the Guards, who seemed ready to return to their camp peacefully, and Pertinax would have been allowed to continue his beneficent rule. But Destiny had another fate in store for Rome. Among the Guards was a half-tamed savage from the confines of Gaul. He had come out for blood and nothing else would satisfy him. Therefore when Pertinax had finished his address and the rest of the Guards showed signs of retiring, this savage sprang forward and smote the Emperor with his sword. The sight of blood inflamed the soldiery, and the noble old man was speedily despatched with many wounds. Then his head was severed from his body, and being placed upon a spear was exposed to the sight of the people, who lamented his death with bitterness and something akin to despair. The imperial city and the greatest empire which up to that time the world had ever known, had, indeed, reached a critical period, when for an emperor to be virtuous was to incur the resentment of those who were able to control the state, when the people had lost faith in themselves to such an extent that they dared not rise against their oppressors even when the machinery of government was available in

their behalf, and when the Senate, once the pride, glory and safety of Rome, had so far fallen from its high estate that it was equal only to passing condemnatory resolutions upon a dead tyrant and dared not assert itself to sustain the authority of a just ruler.

Here it may be mentioned that while undoubtedly the decay of the Roman Empire was due in very large measure to the vices of those in authority, the most active factor in bringing it about was the determination of the Praetorian Guards to control the state. This relatively small band of armed men, they probably did not exceed ten or fifteen thousand, had been established by Augustus as a sort of personal guard. Kept for the greater part of the time in well-paid idleness, they became grossly vicious and licentious, and they determined that Rome should be administered in such a way that their lusts should have full scope for action. When they slew Pertinax they hastened the downward course of the nation, which he might have been able to arrest, if he had been permitted to live to carry out his policies.

THE SIKHS

Something of Their History and Religion

To many people living in British Columbia the history of this branch of the Hindu race is more or less familiar, but the large majority of us are as little informed regarding the traditions and faiths of these fellow-subjects of ours, as we are regarding traditions and faiths of the other Orientals and with far less reason. In the first place the very fact that the Sikhs are subjects of the same king ought to prove an incentive to finding out at least a fragmentary history of them and to gaining some slight insight into their moral and political convictions so that we might meet them on some common intellectual ground. If we would try to learn a few facts relating to the Sikh's national life, we not only would be treating these people with fairness but we would benefit ourselves in no small degree. The history of the Sikhs is a tale of brave deeds, the reading of which proves a stimulus to high endeavor; the religion of the Sikhs is founded on the purest ethical principles, the summing up of which may be put in a few words, words which find a parallel in those commandments on which "hang all the law and the prophets."

"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself." For the gist of the teachings of Guru Nanak, the Hindu teacher, is contained in the following words: "Love God and love the God in Man."

Now, in order to have a fair idea of the religion of any people we must of necessity know something of the history of the people. Indeed the history and the religion of a race are so indissolubly bound together that to know one is to know the other. The following extracts from an article in Blackwood's Magazine are both enlightening and interesting in the respect of furnishing an insight into the faith and traditions of the Sikhs.

"The Sikhs have no very positive theological convictions. They do not believe more or less than the religious-minded man with no particular tenets all the world over. Guru Nanak, the founder of the religion was the declared enemy of superstition. He only sought to remove the cobwebs that had overgrown sectarian conceptions of God. His is expressed in the words of the Sikh morning prayer.

"God is one, His name is true. He is the Creator, without fear, without enmity, Timeless Being, Formless, has never come in a womb, is self-existing, great and merciful." That is a creed to which the enlightened Buddhist, Mohammedan, Pantheist, and the religious-minded white man who does not go to church, might all subscribe without any feeling that there is need to enter the lists about it. Guru Nanak insisted on his human origin and weakness. He tried to unite Hindus and Mohammedans in a simple attitude of reverence to the one God, stripping off ritual, perverted asceticism, caste, all kinds of bigotry and dogma, and boasts of revealed truth and the intercessions of the Prophet. His spiritual prophecy was tolerance, which of all the religious cries that have ever been raised might well seem the least likely to inspire a Church and State militant.

One must look further for the secret of Sikhism. The Khalsa love the faith because it is of the brotherhood, not the brotherhood because it is of the faith. Religion is only one link in the chain that has welded them together. Sikhism was a quiet growth. Guru Nanak never drew sword, neither did the second nor the third nor the fourth nor the fifth Gurn. When Har Govind, the sixth Gurn, armed his followers, it was to avenge his father, who was killed by the Mohammedans. That was the beginning of the struggle between the Sikhs and Islam.

A peculiar creed, even if it is a negative one, must always breed a spirit of clannishness, which in time becomes stronger than the motive that gave birth to it. Even tolerance becomes a contempt for intolerance itself. So in Har Govind's time we find the quietists that Nanak founded mounted and armed with a very urgent temporal cause. Religion received

more support from the caution than it had. Nanak has been compared to Luther, but his followers did not fight on Lutheran principles. Thousands of Jat yeomen joined the banner under the sixth Guru to throw off the Mohammedan yoke, but it would be misleading to say they were inspired with the spirit of the Reformation. Rather they accepted the book with the sword.

Guru Govind, the tenth and the last of the line was a born leader of men. The bearded martial Sikh whom we know today and who has endeared himself to us on the field was Govind's creation. Good old Nanak could not have foreseen him even in his most adventurous dreams. Yet, if the old man could rise from his grave, now inundated by the Ravi at Dehra Nanak, and be confronted by his own spiritual descendant, the Govindi Sikh, he could not but admire the breed, remote as the idea of it must have been from his own mind, and shocking as it would have been in certain respects to his sense of fitness.

When Tegh Bahadur was murdered Govind nursed his own rage and diverted the resentment of his followers into channels where it gathered force. He bided his time and expanded his faith to meet the political conditions of the age, and in the process refined rather than degraded it. Before he struck at Islam he had inspired his cause with the glamor of a crusade. He had an eye, or a heart rather for those emblems which strengthen a people because they minister most to prestige. So he instituted the Khalsa, or the commonwealth of the chosen, into which his disciples were initiated by the ceremony of pahal, or baptism by steel and the waters of life. He abolished caste, and ordained that every Sikh should bear the old Rajput title of Singh, or Lion, as every Govindi Sikh does to this day.

THE PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM

Some one with cheeks that are dimpled and round,
Eyes that you know must be blue,
Stiff little curls, and expression profound,
That was Estella at two.

Some one who's wearing her best frock and hat,
Looking extremely sedate,
Placid of mein, and inclined to be fat,
That was Estella at eight.

Some one whose smile leaves you breathless, enraptured,
Dazzled by charms dimly seen;
Hopelessly captive, yet proud to be captured,
That was Estella, eighteen.

Some one who comes to the back of my chair,
Spirits the album away,
Leans on my shoulder and ruffles my hair,
That is Estella, today.

—G. R. Mills in Pall Mall Magazine.

Mamma—Willie, what do you mean by breaking all those eggs?
Willie—I heard papa say that there's money in eggs, and I'm trying to find it.

"I suppose your constituents ask you a great many questions?"
"No," answered the candidate; "I make the first question serve as the text for a four-hour speech, and then they are afraid to ask any more."

It was a small but acute boy who asked for a penn-orth of pills at a local pharmacy.
"Certainly, my boy," said the kindly chemist. "Shall I put them in a box for you?"
"O' course," responded the customer; "do you think I'm going to roll 'em home?"

"Sir, I wish to marry your daughter, Susan."

"You do, eh? Are you in a position to support a family?"

"Oh, yes, sir."

"Better be sure of it. There are ten of us."

"What do you think of the two candidates? asked one elector of another during a recent contest.

"What do I think of them?" was the reply. "Well, when I look at them I'm thankful only one of them can get in.

"What is Smith's grievance against the railway company?"

"He has two grievances. One of them is that some of the trains don't stop at his station, and the other that after he gets in the trains they lose time by stopping at other stations."

Hubby—You don't know how brave I was while you were away in the country, Helen. Why, once I heard a burglar in the dead of the night, and went down to the basement three steps at a time."

Wife—Er, where was he, on the roof, George?

Irate Father (who has been trying to satisfy John's curiosity on every known subject under the sun): "Now, Johnnie, if you ask me another question, I'll whip you on the spot."

Johnnie (whose undying curiosity overcomes even the dread of punishment): "Wh-wh-what spot, papa?"

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AIR IS CLEARED BY STATEMENT

Good Effect of Premier Asquith's Remarks on Moroccan Situation - Germany Feeling More Reassured

MADRID, July 20.—Premier Canalejas outlined tonight the main features of the Franco-Spanish modus vivendi

entered into to prevent a clash near the Alcazar, Morocco between Moorish and Spanish troops.

London, July 20.—The Moroccan situation seemed less sultry today, and it was generally conceded that Premier Asquith's statement had helped to clear the air and to some extent to ease the tension.

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London, July 20.—The Moroccan situation seemed less sultry today, and it was generally conceded that Premier Asquith's statement had helped to clear the air and to some extent to ease the tension.

Paris, July 20.—Great optimism prevailed at the capital today. Though it was admitted that the negotiations with Germany regarding the Moroccan affair remained difficult, the statement by Premier Asquith, in the course of which he stated that he would keep the British government's policy of peace and prudence, and Premier Canalejas's advice to the French to keep cool and be prudent, relieved the tension at a moment when relief was most needed and the discreet military preparations made by the government were giving rise to the apprehension that war was not impossible.

Berlin, July 20.—It is believed in official circles that France and Germany will be able to untie the African knot by direct negotiations, and without opening the door to the participation of Great Britain and the other powers. Many optimists, however, was not manifested today.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, and Foreign Secretary Baron von Kiderlen-Waechter, left today to join Emperor William, who was to arrive at Windhuk from his cruise in northern waters. Definite predictions were displaced until after this meeting.

The foreign office was fully prepared for Premier Asquith's statement, and now confirms that it had earlier assurances that Great Britain would not intervene so long as Germany and France were trying to settle the matter directly, and also that Chancellor Lloyd George's speech was not meant as a veto of a Franco-German arrangement on the basis of a French Congo understanding, as a section of the British press had intimated.

Sixteen bodies from Maine HAVANA, July 20.—The number of bodies recovered from the wreck of the battleship Maine is officially placed at sixteen. All are now enclosed in seven metallic caskets, which lie on the main deck adjacent to the captain's cabin. There is no hope for the identification of any.

New York Central merger NEW YORK, July 20.—Plans are under way to effect a merger of the New York Central system. The purpose is mainly for the better financing of the system, and involves hundreds of millions of dollars, and a railroad mileage of more than 13,000 miles of which the New York Central proper has about 4,900.

Lured From Her Home SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Esther Downey, 17 years old, who disappeared from her home in Portland six months ago, was found by the police in a San Francisco hotel tonight, and is held pending advice from her parents. The girl told of having been lured from her home by a promise that she would be given a position as an actress. The police say that during the last few weeks she has been employed as a singer in a San Francisco resort. Richard McQuestion, who was with the young woman when she was found tonight, was arrested. The police refuse to give any information regarding his connection with the case. The girl was found through information supplied by the police by her sister, who is an actress known as Isabelle De Armond, of Meridian, Miss. Downey has been known as Blanche Haines. She said she had been induced to leave Portland by a man and another girl, whose names she refused to give.

The Royal Crown Film Co. is looking for a site for a moving picture plant in Vancouver. Comedy, drama and scenic specialties will be made, and commercial films representative of the characteristic industries of British Columbia.

FIRE SPREADS FAST

San Bernardino Ranger and Twenty of His Men Nearly Killed - Mountain Resorts Safe

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., July 20.—Despite the desperate work of 400 fire-fighters with the forest rangers of this district, the fire on the San Bernardino mountains north of here late today leaped the fire-breaks and crossed the summit of the range into the big timber.

The fire line extended for two miles along the crest, and down into Coldwater canyon. Ranger Dodes and twenty of his men were surprised by a shift of wind early today, and only escaped death by crawling along the ground under a thick growth of brush to a canyon.

The bushes tore the clothes from their backs and left some of them nearly naked. There is no great danger of the fire spreading during the night.

Russia's Role in Persia ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—A dispatch from Teferan, Persia, states that a Russian minister has declared that Russia will not permit a battle within twenty miles of the capital.

France and United States PARIS, July 20.—J. J. Jusserand, the French ambassador to the United States, who is now here, and Robert Bacon, the American ambassador, are engaged daily in arranging the final text of the Franco-American arbitration treaty, regarding which there are frequent consultations by cable with the state department at Washington.

Empress of China Week MONTREAL, July 20.—A cablegram received by Vice-President G. M. Boscawen of the C. P. R. from Yokohama stated today that the passengers and mails from the steamship Empress of China, which went aground off the eastern coast of Japan, were transferred to the steamer Yushima by a Japanese warship on Thursday. The captain of the Empress reports the boat to be in a precarious position and it is said the vessel will be a total loss.

SIMON RESISTS REVOLUTIONARIES

Striving Hard to Keep His Presidency - Government Troops Win Victory at Aux Cayes.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, July 20.—The government troops commanded by General U. Simon, son of President Simon, have subdued the insurrection at Aux Cayes, his father's home town. General Larrieux, the instigator of the revolt, there has been shot.

President Simon has decided to resist the revolutionists to the last. The United States gunboat Powhatan, arrived here today, reported that all was quiet at Gonaves and Port de Paix. Interest now centres in the action to be taken by the towns in the southwestern portion of the island. The American gunboat Petrel is cruising in this vicinity.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The revolutionary crisis in Hayti, with the fall of President Simon's government apparently inevitable, caused the navy department today to order the scout cruiser Salem, sister of the Chester, and one of the swiftest boats in the navy, to Port Au Prince to reinforce the American warships patrolling the coast of the republic. The United States gunboat Powhatan, which is expected to arrive here tomorrow, arriving at the Haytian capital Tuesday.

Official advices indicate that the capture of Port Au Prince by the revolutionists is only a question of hours. The principal anxiety here is that chaos will follow the triumph of the revolutionists. With President Simon eliminated, the indications are that the trouble will be resolved into a bloody struggle between the forces of General Leconte and Etienne, rival candidates for the presidency.

With five American vessels in Haytian waters, it is believed foreign interests will be secure.

Paid For His Beckless-ness ALGONA, La., July 20.—"If the boiler blows up, I'll go up with it." As these words left the lips of Leonard Hart, a traction engineer, living near here this afternoon, the boiler of a threshing engine, on which he was working exploded, tearing his body to fragments, and fatally injuring Frank Meyers. Hart had just been warned that the high pressure would result in an explosion.

Not Drowned COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 20.—S. R. Stark, formerly of this city, reported among those missing from the wreck of the steamer Santa Rosa, near Surf, Cal., July 7, and who was believed drowned, is alive. This fact has been established by a postal to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Stark, of this city, which was sent by the son from Seattle three or four days ago. He does not mention the wreck.

Jumps Into Lake TORONTO, July 20.—While the steamer Chippewa was on the Niagara river was coming through the eastern rapids, a man was seen to jump into the water. The man was seen to jump into the water. The man was seen to jump into the water.

The Royal Crown Film Co. is looking for a site for a moving picture plant in Vancouver. Comedy, drama and scenic specialties will be made, and commercial films representative of the characteristic industries of British Columbia.

MAJORITY SURE FOR VETO BILL

Prediction that Measure will Pass House of Lords Without Creation of More Liberal Peers

LONDON, July 20.—A solution of the veto bill crisis without the creation of peers may be predicted tonight with reasonable certainty. Premier Asquith had a final interview today with King George, who goes with Queen Mary tomorrow to Cowes for the week-end.

The "no surrender" movement is dying of ridicule, its leaders not daring to publish the names of its alleged adherents. Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, on the other hand, has received written pledges of support from more than 200 peers in his effort to save the bill.

The following is expected to be the course designed for the veto bill. The House of Commons on Wednesday will reject the House of Lords' amendments, and meanwhile intimation will be conveyed to Premier Asquith that Lord St. Aldwyn will take no definite-unionist peers into the government lobby, if the House of Lords challenges a division, to sustain it. It is believed, however, that even this procedure will not be necessary, as it is doubtful whether the House of Lords is equal in number to the Liberal peers in the House of Lords.

There will be an entire rearrangement of the cabinet when the veto bill has passed, according to the statement of the Evening Times, whereby the actual re-shuffle will be quite so drastic as is forecast remains to be seen, but it is known that both Viscount Morley, lord president of the council, and the Earl of Crewe, secretary of state for India, are anxious to have been included in the new cabinet.

Not a Candidate OTTAWA, July 20.—Mayor Hopewell, of Ottawa, has definitely stated he would not be a Conservative candidate in the federal elections.

Good Flax Crop REGINA, Sask., July 20.—Saskatchewan's flax crop, according to government estimates, will bring \$12,074,000 this year.

Wrecker of Bank in Illinois Times of Being Fugitive and Giving Him- self Up to Police.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Rising from his "dop" in a waterfront lodging-house here tonight, Carey A. Manker, formerly of the police, advised he had been a fugitive from justice since 1908, having looted the Bank of Pearl, Pearl, Illinois, of which he said he was president, of \$45,000. He said he was starving and asked for a room to stay in, and a policeman, James Bartman, the owner of the lodging house, delivered him to the local authorities.

"I am starving," said Manker, who is 45 years old, "I have been nearly every city in the country. I want food and a place to sleep and I want to see my wife and children."

His clothes were worn, but immaculate, and he walked erectly with Bartman out of the Sailors' lodging house on his way to the city prison. After his name had been entered on the blotter, he made a detailed statement relating the circumstances of his theft and his flight to Portland.

"Thirty-five thousand dollars of the money which I took was gambled away in stocks," he said. "I made a desperate attempt to cover the shortage in my accounts and stole \$10,000 more. As the result of my embezzlement, the bank failed and I fled the state."

"I have been in nearly every city in the country, working at any odd job I could get to do. I am old and broken and starving. I have given up the fight."

Manker came to San Francisco from Portland a week ago. Since his arrival here he has sought refuge in a saloon, where he has been eating, drinking, and has lived from free lunches given him at saloons.

He informed Bartman he had a wife and three children in Pease, but made no mention of his other children. The records of the local detective bureau are being searched for any account of Manker's case.

New City Hall for Montreal. MONTREAL, July 20.—A new city hall of a size and importance worthy of Greater Montreal is contemplated. It will be one of the finest municipal edifices in America. Its cost is roughly estimated at \$10,000,000 and it will take ten to twenty years to complete.

Killed by Stray Bullet RIVERS, Man., July 20.—Struck in the neck by a random bullet fired by a party of young men in rifle practice, Mike Prodanuk was killed on the doorstep of his own house, the bullet lodging in his neck. He has a wife and family on the way out from Austria.

Camorrist Trial VITERBO, Italy, July 20.—At the trial of the Camorristi today Alessandrino Lioy, of counsel for the defence, again tried to prove that political influence was being exercised against the accused men. President Bianchi, however, cut short Lioy's efforts and ordered him hereafter to keep within the limits permitted the defence. Captain Fabroni of the Neapolitan carabinieri was on the stand and was questioned concerning his actions during a famous lawsuit against the police. During that suit, he said, Lioy had corrupted witnesses and caused them to withhold evidence to Fabroni. Signor Lioy was unable to refute the charge.

ATTACKING TARIFF

Democratic and Progressive Republicans Busy With Bill to Amend Schedules

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The fight of the Democratic-Progressive Republican coalition for broader tariff revision gained ground today, and it was confidently predicted in both Houses that a conference compromise wool bill, the farmers' free list bill, and possibly the cotton bill, with steel, sugar and other schedules, would be passed.

Meanwhile the indications are stronger than ever that President Taft will exercise his veto power on tariff legislation prior to the submission of the tariff board report in December. The cotton bill probably will pass the House next Thursday. Democratic leaders say that if the present programme is carried out there is nothing to prevent adjournment about the middle of January.

The plan contemplates a compromise wool bill on a basis of 30 per cent. ad valorem duty on raw wool. This measure will go to conference next Wednesday and Thursday. The free list bill, instead of being handicapped with the sugar, wool, steel and other schedules as riders, is to be amended only by the Bailey amendment, which strikes out the provision placing tariff duties on the wool of the island.

This amendment is necessary to insure the Republican insurgent vote. Democrats of both Houses expressed certainty that the free list bill would be put through the senate next Thursday by the same combination that put the wool bill through.

The intention of the free list bill as a whole, as the insurgent senators regard it, is to compensate the farmer for the loss of duty on wool by being inflicted upon him by the acceptance of Canadian reciprocity, and they will not consent to any extension to other countries of the free import provision on the products of the farm.

Practically all opposition to the bill on the Democratic side will be because of this amendment. The wool bill will be sent to conference Monday or Tuesday.

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LAND ACT

Edward Thomson, Accountant, Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply in 30 days to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands in the Hentford District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of marked E. T. S. E. corner, located 1 1/2 miles south and 1 1/2 miles west of Mile Post 42, on the boundary line of the Equilmill and Nanaimo Railway land grant, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

EDWARD THOMPSON, 14th July, 1911.

J. D. Sullivan, timber cruiser, New Westminster, B. C., intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands in the Hentford District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of marked E. T. S. E. corner, located 1 1/2 miles south and 1 1/2 miles west of Mile Post 42, on the boundary line of the Equilmill and Nanaimo Railway land grant, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

J. D. SULLIVAN, 14th July, 1911.

I. Douglas Creighton, clerk, Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply in 30 days to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands in the Hentford District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of marked E. T. S. E. corner, located 1 1/2 miles south and 1 1/2 miles west of Mile Post 42, on the boundary line of the Equilmill and Nanaimo Railway land grant, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

CAPTAIN J. D. SULLIVAN, Agent, 14th July, 1911.

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range, No. 3. Take notice that I, W. MacFarlane, of Bella Coola, civil engineer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the S. E. corner of marked N. E. corner, located 1 1/2 miles south and 1 1/2 miles west of Mile Post 42, on the boundary line of the Equilmill and Nanaimo Railway land grant, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

W. M. McDOUGALD, Wm. McNair, Agent, May 15, 1911.

Albert Land District—District of Clayoquot. Take notice that Mary Dunsmuir, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Lot 455, marked M. D.'s N.E. Corner, thence west thirty (30) chains, thence sixty (60) chains, east thirty (30) chains, and north sixty (60) chains to point of commencement, containing 180 acres more or less.

MARY DUNSMUIR, John Cunliffe, Agent, Dated 3rd July, 1911.

Albert Land District—District of Clayoquot. Take notice that Robert Ralph, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation gentleman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Lot 509, marked R. R.'s N.W. Corner, thence south 60 chains, east 40 chains, north 20 chains, east 40 chains, north 60 chains, west 60 chains, south 30 chains and west 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 620 acres more or less.

ROBERT RALPH, John Cunliffe, Agent, Dated 3rd July, 1911.

District of Coast Range III. Take notice that Wm. D. McDougald, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation laborer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Timber Limit No. 44,215, on the East side of South Road, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 480 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Robert Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that George Edwin Keorley, of Vancouver, B. C., clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 26, Township 20, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

GEO. PETER KEORLEY, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 17, 1911.

Robert Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Robert Charles James, of Vancouver, B. C., salesman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 28, Township 21, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

ROBERT CHARLES JAMES, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 18, 1911.

Robert Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Hugh Leslie Hutchison, of Victoria, B. C., broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of Section 22, Township 20, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

HUGH LESLIE HUTCHISON, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 18, 1911.

Robert Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Oscar Scheel, of Victoria, B. C., miner, intends to apply for admission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of Section 24, Township 21, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

OSCAR SCHEEL, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 15, 1911.

Robert Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Howard Murray, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation laborer, intends to apply for admission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of Section 24, Township 21, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

HOWARD MURRAY, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 15, 1911.

Robert Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Samuel Garvin, of Vancouver, B. C., dairyman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the west of the S. E. corner of Section 24, Township 21, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

SAMUEL GARVIN, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 15, 1911.

Robert Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Charles Henry Ryder, of Vancouver, B. C., dairyman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of Section 23, Township 21, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LAND ACT

Robert Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Frank Lever, of Vancouver, B. C., clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of Section 2, Township 21, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

FRANK LEVER, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 16, 1911.

Robert Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Charles Beaton, of Vancouver, B. C., dairyman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 18, Township 20, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

CHARLES BEATON, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 16, 1911.

Robert Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that William Roberts, of Vancouver, B. C., logger, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 4, Township 21, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 16, 1911.

Robert Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Thomas Milton Clark, of Vancouver, B. C., surveyor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner of Section 15, Township 20, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

THOMAS MILTON CLARK, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 18, 1911.

Robert Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Charles Thomas Hattrick, of Vancouver, B. C., clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted one-half mile south of the N. E. corner of Section 13, Township 20, thence west 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

CHARLES THOMAS HATTRICK, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 18, 1911.

Robert Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Bernard James Gillis, of Vancouver, B. C., teamster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of Section 18, Township 9, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less.

BERNARD JAMES GILLIS, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 19, 1911.

Robert Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Archie McDonald, of Vancouver, B. C., tobacconist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted one mile east of the S. W. corner of section 18, township 9, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres more

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

"BOB" SLAGLE'S "TOUCH-DOWN"

"Shall we cut for partners for tomorrow?" said Andy Dowd?
"High wins," was my reply.
Andy cut a king, and I turned up a seven-spot.

"I win," says Andy, "and I'll just pick Bob Slagle."

"That leaves me 'The Runt,'" was my response; "and just to make it interesting, I'll bet you that 'The Runt' and I will get more birds than you and Bob."

"What chance?" says Andy.
"Bob's never shot California quail," was my answer, "and he will find them swifter on the wing than the Indiana birds he's been in the habit of shooting. I grant you Bob's a good shot, and he ought to be able to stand the going. By the way, is he afraid of snakes?"

"I don't know," says Andy; "were you thinking of springing any on him tomorrow?"
"Well, the chaparral's full of 'em—you ought to know that—and a green hand is apt to bolt when he hears 'em begin to sing. Now 'The Runt' isn't quite as good a shot as Bob, but he's snake-broke, and warranted not to shy at rattlers. You'd better have your man on the carpet, and find out how much of a snake-charmer he is."

"Oh! I guess he'll be able to hold his own among the reptiles," says Andy. "A big, strapping centre-rush like Bob will plow through any interference like that without any dodging. What are we making it, the bet?" he says.

"Well, we'll make it the suppers at the hotel," said I.

"And the price of the shells for the day," said Andy; "always the price of the shells."

"All right, Andy," I rejoined; "and don't forget to coach Bob about always punting when he butts into one of those big rattlers."

"I'll give him the office," remarked Andy, as he walked away.

We were due to drive about twenty miles from San Diego southeast into the foot-hill country of California, there to meet a ranch-owner friend of Andy's, who had reported thousands of quail around his place. California quail do not run in the ordinary beves of from a dozen to thirty birds or so, like the true "bob-whites" of the Middle, Southern and Eastern States, but they are found in great droves of from seventy-five to three or four hundred birds. They rarely lie decently to a dog, but prefer to trust to their legs to get away, although they are remarkably swift on the wing, and possessed of great vitality.

They go through the air like bullets, and the quail-shooter from "the States" has some new wrinkles to learn when he first commences to shoot the California birds.

They are very partial to the thickest cover they can find, and the thickest cover next to the hair on a dog's back is the chaparral of Southern California and Mexico. It is mainly composed of cactus of various varieties, brambles and thorny shrubs, with some bare spots here and there, and where we were going, ravines and gullies running through it, making the traveling something awful. We did not take any dogs, as a dog would not be able to stand the cover unless he was suitably attired in a complete casing of boiler-iron, and anyway, these quail will not lie to a dog once in fifty times in such cover as we were going into.

The approved method of hunting California quail in such a tangle is to flush a flock, and that means getting up a couple of hundred birds, and then running after them as soon as they have lit, and then chasing them up again, and at last scattering them all around in the chaparral, and then you can go around, kick them up one and two at a time, and get good shooting.

The morning of the next day found us in the cover, and we soon found a drove of quail that must have had three hundred birds in it. We had unhitched the horses in the valley, and left the cook there with instructions to have dinner for us at two o'clock. Fifty yards up the hill we ran into the quail, and away they went into the chaparral. We were scattered out about forty yards apart, and as we went up the hill, Andy and Bob were on the right, and "The Runt" and I on the left. "The Runt," by the bye, was six feet six inches in his stocking feet, and so thin that he could go through pretty near the same space that a snake could slip past in. We all forged ahead, and finally got the birds up again, and a big bunch of them shied over towards where Andy and Bob were going, and Andy called and said they would go after that lot, and for us to follow the others.

So we divided forces, and after that "The Runt" and I flushed our bunch twice more and got them scattered, and began to shoot. "The Runt" killed two rattle-snakes and I killed one on the hill where we were shooting, and after about three hours tramping and shooting we had all the birds we cared to take down. So we went back to the horses, and in about half an hour in comes Andy, and the first thing he says is "Where's Bob?"

And while he was telling about getting separated from Bob, here comes the centre-rush out from the thickest part of the chaparral, on the dead jump, and his clothes were hanging in threads from him. His hands, protected by stout gloves, were not scratched, but everywhere else, from his head to his heels, he was criss-crossed in every direction like a hot waffle. I never saw a man so everlastingly scratched up in my life. He was as pale as a ghost, and the first thing he said when he

loped up to the wagon was, "I believe I'm bit in a million places!"

When we got him calmed down, he told us all about it. "I was running through the cactus," says he, "and all of a sudden I heard a sizzling right ahead of me that sounded like the little saw in a planing-mill. I hauled up and there was a rattle-snake coiled up just licking up all kinds of red air and looking hungry for a bit out of the white meat. I blew him away into the cactus, and slipped in another shell and galloped on after those quail, and all of a sudden I came to a little place where three paths crossed, and dad-burn me if there wasn't a snake on two of those paths, and as I turned to come back I heard one start his rattle on the right, and then another one, and as I broke into the one path that seemed to be empty, up goes another head and, sizz! sizz! sizz! there sits my bugo, chadder'n a nest of hornets, and just licking his chops at the prospect of easy pickings. But I fooled them all. I just hurdled the whole push and started out to make a touch-down here at the rig, and I want to tell you I've made it through the toughest interference that was ever put up against a man in the whole history of touch-downs."

"Why, there must have been eight million tackles between here and where I started to buck the line, and every one was an able-bodied cactus bush with eleven hundred stickers reaching into me from all the points of the compass. Every time I tried to round the ends, something else grabbed me, and by the time I had made forty yards my duds were in ribbons. I held on to my gun and dodged all that I could see coming straight for me, but the air was full of half-backs, whole-backs, quarter-backs and draw-backs, and I began to think I was running through a procession of buzz-saws and wild-cats."

"Finally I could see a little daylight ahead here, and I put in my biggest ticks to get out, and here I am. But no more California rattle-snake quail-shooting for your Uncle Bob, Give me a quiet little old Indiana corn-field, where the snakes are all bedded down for the winter, and a black-berry patch is the worst you can expect in the traveling."

Andy eyed his partner in disgust.
"How many birds did you get?" says he.
"Birds!" says Bob. "That snake I got was a bird all right, but I didn't stop to pick him up."

"You must a-got rattled," says Andy.
"Rattled!" says Bob, wiping his scratched nose with a clean handkerchief, "I guess I WAS 'rattled.' We'll let it go at that."

—Ernest McCaffey.

ROUGH SHOOTING IN PEMBROKE-SHIRE

To lovers of a mixed bag, obtained by hard work in charming country and a soft climate, there are few more attractive localities than the dingles of South Wales and the moors between, especially those along the border line between English and Welsh Pembrokehire. Besides its beauty and sporting attractions, the historic interest attached to this old-world corner of Wales is considerable. For several days I had been having good sport with the snipe on some favorite bogs, where one may generally get from two to five couple in a morning, according to whether and shooting, and if there is a touch of frost a duck or two as well, when it was decided that three of us should shoot a narrow, well-wooded glen, full of snug lying for woodcock, and where the hounds, when they come, seldom draw without finding a fox. It was a grand morning, with a suspicion of frost in the air, and the last day for pheasants, February 1, 1910, when we started, with a picked pack of Sealyham terriers and spaniels, to hunt for woodcock amongst the russet fern and rhododendron bushes which clothed the sides of the glen near its brook's junction with the Clyddau river, and here and there the tiny stream below us was completely screened by patches of golden gorse tangled with red bramble leaves. The guns had hardly got to their places—one high up on either side and one near the stream below—when with cheery cries of "High cock!" the beaters and the pack set to work with a will. Almost at once a woodcock was flushed, and the shout of "Cock forward!" from the stentorian-voiced keeper caused a flock of pigeons to clear rapidly out of the woods ahead, where they were busy with the beech mast, and the brown bird to flit away through the branches of some willows, badly missed, and to disappear amidst murmurs of disgust far up the dingle.

As we reached a more open bit of ground, where moss and lichen-covered rocks peeped out here and there amongst the bracken, with a deal of fuss a cock pheasant, radiant in winter plumage, rose, and as he dashed off between two ash trees was nearly killed by the lady of the party, and started the bag. The fun with the rabbits now became general, as they were turned out of the thick covert below, to be killed or missed as they sought the safety of their holes in the bank above. Soon two woodcock were flushed, and dashed as they always do here, along the stream; but only one fell to a second barrel, to be eventually retrieved from a dense and thorny thicket. When we had reached the top of the glen, where the stream which flows through it comes babbling down from a wild, desolate bit of moorland above, not many miles from Fref-garn Owain, where the great Welsh hero, Owen Glyndwr, was born, we decided to work

along some gorse-grown banks, where a woodcock or two as often to be found. Soon a rather wild spaniel put up a brace of woodcock where the angle of two banks was overgrown with thorn bushes and brambles; but they were rather far—at least, that was my excuse, for I missed them with both barrels. By the time we had worked back to the lower end of the dingle several more woodcock had been bagged and many others seen, often affording most difficult shots, and barely giving a chance, so dense was the covert through which they fitted, of queer overgrown thorn bushes straggling in places along the old, neglected banks; but, though we had not bagged the dozen woodcock we had hoped for, the rabbits and old cock pheasants had given us capital fun, and it was cheering to see how many hens were left to bring up sturdy broods for next



Shooting in India: Native—



—and Imported

G. E. Hyde-Cates, of Sadra, India, is one of the new arrivals promised for Vancouver Island, who is an all-round sportsman. His experiences in shooting cover a number of years in India and elsewhere, and he is the owner of a number of very fine gun dogs. Mr. Hyde-Cates hopes to settle somewhere in the Cowichan Valley. He has also been engaged in poultry-raising and horse-breeding. The photographs herewith shown are also his work, as he is a photographer of merit.

season. These wild Welsh birds take a lot of stopping, and as they dash down some lonely glen remind one of their Himalayan cousins, the Impeyan pheasants, in their habits, and some of them struck me as being the heaviest birds I had ever handled.

Looking away along the broader valley of the Clyddau, where it flows between sweetly scented gorse banks, often guarded by silent, grey sentinels of rock, which served in bygone days to conceal Owen Glyndwr's men when he so often crossed the river on Welsh service—for tradition has it that he often lived hard by at Wolf's Castle, and died there, too—one was reminded of pleasant days spent in springtime catching the trout, so sweet at breakfast time, and of others passed in taking toll of the duck and snipe which love its occasional fringes of marsh land. As we worked home to lunch through the park the rabbits gave us some capital sport, especially near a grey stone bridge, which spans a pool, where salmon are sometimes to be found, for just beyond it, from a tangle of willow and red dogwood, the pack turned out several bunnies, some of which were killed as they dashed away amongst the bramble-covered rocks and fallen trees beyond. The woodcock, however, which are sometimes found here, were absent today, and certainly they have been much scarcer round here this year than usual, where I have seen good bags made in a few hours, and what with few guns and beaters, which to my mind is much the pleasantest way of shooting. Though I have not heard of their breeding much here, yet in the British Isles, and especially parts of Scotland, they do so more even than formerly, laying their four eggs on the

ground often, screened by the low-growing branches of the spruce firs.

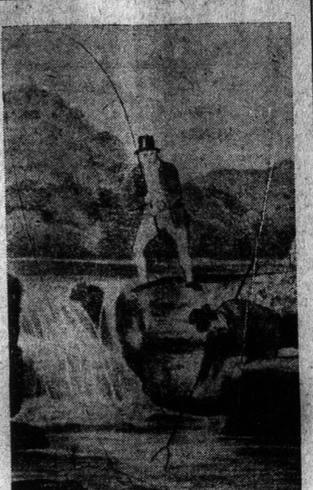
After lunch I set out along to try for snipe; so, leaving the beautiful old Welsh mansion where I was a guest, I turned my back on the river—here bowered in rhododendrons and gigantic laurels intertwined with touches of Welsh brambles—and breasted the hill, making for my favorite snipe moor. Passing the neat white buildings of the home farm, I soon reached a long stretch of boggy moorland, and began by bagging a couple of green glover, whilst the rest of the flock flapped round with plaintive cries as they circled higher and higher. I may here remark that these birds properly cooked with an onion inside are very good eating. When I neared the centre of the marsh I kept very alert, knowing that on a windy day this was a favorite refuge for snipe, as the coarse marsh grass here grows high. I was rewarded by killing a couple, and as I picked up the second bird I heard another rise on my right, and turned just quick enough to drop him with a charge of No. 3 shot. He fell over a big bank, guarded by barbed wire on top, and as I was negotiating the obstacle an old cock pheasant rose out of some bracken fringing the bank. I was just able to get a fairly good footing and shove my gun up in time to prevent the old fellow disappearing behind a great gorse-topped bank by a very lucky snap shot, which brought him to bag, and very gorgeous he looked as the gleams of the wintry sun rested on him as he lay amongst the gold-brown fern. Eventually I picked up the snipe as well, and by the time I left off shooting had made up the big of snipe during my few days' visit to thirty-seven, and I know it ought to have been much bigger. Ruminating thus, I completed a delightful day by stumbling on to a covey of partridges, which rose with a most disconcerting whir at my feet from the heather as I neared home at dusk.—Homeless.

SOME INCIDENTS ON A SEA TROUT LOCH

It was early in August when, free at last from the cares of work, we came once more to the well-remembered loch in the out-of-the-way spot where gillies are unknown, and where one can fish where and how one likes, and does not have to bribe a hardy Scot to take one to the best beats. Our first day's fishing was not a success, but we got one good sea trout after an exciting struggle. He was hooked on a large red palmer quite near to the boat. From the first we knew he was a good fish, as he went through some of the usual jumping performances directly he was hooked. Then he went off like a flash straight away, and, after taking out about thirty yards of line, turned quickly and came heading back again towards the boat. In his effort to keep the line tight the fisher reeled up hard, and, forgetting that a thwack was behind him, he tried to back, with a tragic result; he collapsed entirely, his legs went up in the air, and he sat, not on dry boards, but in about four inches of water which our man-of-war contained in her hold. In this position he was, of course, helpless, but he stuck to his guns with true British pluck, and wet though his person was, he went on reeling in line till again he felt the fish. Then he had to give up his rod for a moment, not because he wanted to, but because being rather stout, he could not get up with it in his hand. For a very short space I held the rod, and terrible thoughts entered my mind as to what would happen to me if the fish escaped at that critical juncture; but all was well, once more he was on his legs, and, though looking rather inebriated, his hat on one side of his head and his face with a purple tinge, he soon had the fish safely in the net, a good sea trout weighing 2 1/2 lb. A few brown trout were bagged, too, and that was the result of our first day.

Many days of hard fishing followed, when our luck was not of the best; still, at length we had what we considered when starting out an ideal day. The wind was fresh from the S.W., and when we arrived at the loch the water was nicely broken, but not too rough, and we had an excellent time of it, though not without some adventures. We launched our frail craft, and in we jumped, the three of us as keen as mustard, for we knew that the conditions were good, and we wished to get quickly to work. The best beat on the loch was near our launching place, and we began steadily and slowly to drift down, watching each cast with feverish anxiety. We had not long to wait; a boil in the water not far off showed where a fish was on the surface, and a large tail was next seen almost under the boat. I had been fishing with a fairly long line, and of course had no time to shorten up and make a light cast over the fish. "Put your flies over him, for heaven's sake!" came from the other end of the boat; "I'm in a terrible mess."

To the best of my ability I obeyed, and crash went four or five yards of line and cast, all in some of the best loops I have ever seen, right over the fish. It was a desperate effort on my part, and I never hoped for any result; but for some extraordinary reason the fish took my tail fly. I was almost too astonished to do anything for a moment, but that moment was a short one, and I soon had the fish more or less under control. At this stage I heard my friend's reel at the other end of the boat start running with some speed, and I thought he had got into another fish, and so he had—of a kind! Not having time to look at what he was doing, I was somewhat alarmed when he shouted out to me, "For goodness sake, keep still!" This was not very easy for me to do,



Landing the Trout

Sportsman's Calendar

JULY

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

as the boat was rocking and I was in a good fish; furthermore, I could not make out the smallest reason for this injunction. "What's the matter?" I asked. "My dropper is in the seat of your breeches, that's all," and he started operating very near my person with his knife. What had happened was this: the minute I had hooked my fish, my friend, seeing that it was a good one, reeled up and put his rod along in the boat, and while playing the fish I had hooked myself in the back fin or thereabouts.

By the time I was released my fish was alongside and netted, and on being weighed turned the scale at over 3lb. This was a good start, and on we went with our beat. Our next adventure that day was one which, except for the fact that there were three of us in the boat to witness it, might be thought a fisherman's yarn, or in ordinary words a slight exaggeration of the actual facts. This is what happened: after we had been fishing for some two hours, one of my friends hooked a small sea trout of about 1 1/2 lb. This fish, being played on a light roft rod, had a good run straight away from the boat; he then returned very fast, and passed, in spite of all the efforts of the gillie, under the boat, and thus behind the fisher. Having arrived there, the fish jumped and landed himself in the boat. The fisher, in his anxiety to reel up and again get a tight line had not, for the time being, the smallest notion of him endeavoring to play his fish from one side of the boat while the poor beast was gasping at his feet, having jumped in behind his back, was too much for all of us, and we laughed till the tears ran down our faces.

The day eventually ended, in the dark, brought cast, made practically in the dark, brought luck to us. So dark was it that one of us put on a Mayfly, hoping that some monster might possibly rise and take it. There was no result for the space of a quarter of an hour, and, indeed, we were very tired and expected none, as it had turned cold and the water was a dead calm. However, just as we reached our landing stage and the keel of the boat touched the ground, a fish rose and was hooked on this never-to-be-forgotten Mayfly. We had plenty of fun in landing that fish in the dark, as we could not tell his size or his whereabouts, and, in fact, we knew very little of what was happening. Luckily he appeared to be firmly hooked, and was soon brought to the boat and netted, turning out to be a brown trout of 2lb. Our bag at the end of the day was quite a nice one for August, containing five sea trout, the largest weighing 3 1/2 lb., and twelve brown trout. Carrying these, we stumbled homeward in the dark, weary, but content.—R.N.C.O.

Eric—I say, father, can whiskey speak?
Papa—No, my boy. Why?
Eric—Oh, I heard mother say the drink was beginning to tell on you.

Diner—I say, waiter, what's the difference between "sherry" and "fine old sherry?"
Waiter (confidentially)—Just the cobwebs on the outside of the bottle, sir?

Mistress—Would you care to have this last season's hat of mine, Mary?
Mary—Oh, thank you so much, mum. It's just the one my young man likes me in best.

"I see one of your battleships reported fast in the mud."
"Well?"
"I was just thinking that a ship fast in the mud ought to be a record-breaker on the open sea."

"Do you think you could learn to love?" said the young man.
"Learn to love!" replied the experienced flirt. "Why, I could give lessons at it."

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Some marble drink
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David Spencer, Limited's, August Furniture Sale Commences Tuesday Next

Dressers and Stands in Surface Oak

Dresser in surface oak finish. Top measures 34in. x 18in., has panel ends, 3 large drawers, fitted with neat metal handles, also large oval shaped beveled mirror, with neat frame finished with carving. Sale Price **\$8.90**

Dresser and Stand, in surface oak finish. Dresser top measures 34 x 18in., has panel ends, 3 long drawers and beveled plate mirror 22 x 13in., in neat frame finished with carving. The stand top measures 24 x 13, has panel ends, 1 large cupboard, 1 drawer and towel rail. The pair complete at Special Sale Price of **\$9.75**

Combined Buffet and China Cabinet at \$17.00

This is a very neat and most useful piece of furniture in surface oak. It is made throughout from well seasoned hardwood, has plain ends and is fitted with large cupboard with door overlaid with carving, 1 large linen drawer, 1 shaped cutlery drawer, and large china cabinet with glass front and end, also beveled mirror 20 x 16in. Special Sale Price **\$17.00**

Parlor Suites and Upholstered Furniture, in a Great Variety of Styles and Prices

Davenport—A large and roomy davenport with massive mahogany frame, richly upholstered in tapestry, has plain seat, tufted spring front, diamond tufted back and neatly finished with gump and cord. A bargain at this price. See View St. window above the main entrance. Sale Price **\$29.75**

Arm Chair in leatherette. Has very strong hardwood frame with claw feet and carved front in golden oak. The seat is plain, has frilled borders and the back is handsomely tufted and piped. This chair is upholstered in very strong dark green leatherette and will be found most serviceable and comfortable. Sale Price **\$13.50**

Arm Rocking Chair, upholstered in dark green leatherette, with handsomely tufted back and arms, has claw feet, shaped and carved front and well shaped rockers of golden oak. This chair is made to match the arm chair described above. Price at **\$13.50**

Settee, made to match the above arm and rocking chairs. Will seat two persons, and, together with the arm and rocking chairs, will make up a very handsome suite of furniture. Sale Price **\$19.00**

Mahogany Parlor Suite of three pieces, well finished and upholstered in green plush. The frame is well made from good dry mahogany, has high panel backs and is neatly inlaid with beautifully colored woods. Has claw feet, and is a very handsome and serviceable suite. Sale Price **\$23.75**

Handsome 4-Piece Parlor Suite, beautifully upholstered all over in tapestry and plush. It is made with deep spring edged seats covered with handsome tapestry in floral designs, and has borders of plush. The suite consists of settee, 1 arm chair, 1 arm rocking chair and 1 chair without arms. All neatly finished with cord and deep fringe. Price **\$27.50**

August Bedding and Linen Sale

On Tuesday next our staple department offers many unusually good money saving bargains, in toweling, towels, bedspreads, blankets, etc. See our window displays and inspect the stock.

2,000 Yards Huckabuck Toweling, heavy quality, bleached, per yard **20c**

2,000 Yards Glass Cloth, in blue and red checks, per yard **10c**

1,500 Yards Roller Toweling, with red border. Per yard **12 1/2c**

1,000 Yards Heavy Turkish Toweling, with red stripes. Per yard **15c**

300 Dozen Brown and Grey Turkish Towels, at each **20c**

50 Dozen Brown Turkish Towels. Special Sale price, 2 for **25c**

100 Dozen Unbleached Huckabuck Towels. Special Sale price, 2 for **25c**

50 Dozen White Turkish Towels, extra large size. Price, each—**35c**

Bedspreads, full double bed size **\$1.25**

Sheeting, strong quality, bleached, 8-4 wide, per yard **25c**

Pillow Slips, 100 dozen, special, per dozen **\$2.00**

Pillow Slips, English hemstitched, regular \$3.00 a dozen. August Sale Price **\$2.40**

Ready-to-Use Sheets, full double bed size **\$1.50**

500 Pairs White Blankets, full double bed size. Regular \$5.00 a pair. Special for August Sale, per pair **\$3.50**

Flannelette Sheets, per pair, \$1.50 and **\$1.00**

Cotton Filled Comforters. Price, each, \$2.00 and **\$1.25**

Pure Eiderdown Comforters, in handsome covers. Special for August sale, \$12.75 and, each **\$8.75**

5 Pieces Unbleached Table Damask, 54 in. wide, per yard **35c**

3 Pieces Unbleached Table Damask, 62 in. wide, per yard **50c**

10 Pieces Bleached Table Damask, 70 in. wide, per yard **65c**

5 Pieces Bleached Table Damask, 72 in. wide, per yard **85c**

White Damask Table Cloths, in neat design and excellent quality, at special sale prices—

Size 2x2 1/2, price, each **\$2.00**

Size 2x2 1/2, price, each **\$2.25**

Size 2x2 1/2, price, each **\$3.00**

Size 2x3, price, each **\$4.50**

8 Dozen Table Napkins, special August sale price, per dozen, only **\$1.25**

37 Dozen Table Napkins, very fine quality, special August sale price, per dozen **\$2.25**

10 Dozen Table Napkins, very superior quality, per dozen, only **\$3.25**

White Cotton, per yard **10c**

EMBROIDERED AND DRAWN LINEN IN A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGNS FOR ALL PURPOSES AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES FOR AUGUST SALE

This sale—like our general departmental sale—has been of great interest to the people of Victoria for many years past, but this year there is every indication that the interest and enthusiasm will be more intense than ever. For several months our buyers have been searching the markets and have been very fortunate in their purchases. Consequently we are in a position to offer you many very interesting bargains. Our stock is as large and complete as ever, and includes a wide range of Buffets, Sideboards, Dining Tables, Parlor and Dining-room Suites, Carpets, Linoleums, Rugs, etc., all marked at prices that should be of great interest to all who require furniture or house-furnishings of any description. See our window display on View and Broad Streets to get some idea of the sweeping reductions that we have made for this sale.

Every Description of Buffets and Sideboards, in Solid Quarter Cut Oak, at Prices That Should Please All

Handsome Buffet, in solid quarter cut oak, in exceptionally neat design. Top measures 48 x 22in. Body has plain ends, and is mounted on handsomely carved claw feet. Has 1 large linen drawer and 2 small drawers, large cupboard with 2 doors separated by handsomely carved panel. The back is a beautifully shaped mirror 42in. x 14in., with beveled edges, in neatly carved frame. Special Sale Price **\$35.00**

Surface Oak Sideboard, top measures 48 x 22in. Has serpentine front, 2 small drawers, 1 long drawer, all with shaped fronts, large cupboard with 2 doors handsomely decorated with carving, has high back carrying beveled mirror 28 x 16in., 1 large shelf and 2 brackets supported by gracefully shaped pillars. Price **\$28.75**

Sideboard, with serpentine front, made of solid quarter cut oak, golden finish. This is a really handsome piece of furniture of moderate size. Top measures 20 x 44in., has panel ends, 2 cutlery drawers, 1 large linen drawer, and large cupboard with leaded glass doors. The back is 24in. high, is neatly shaped and carved and carries 2 neat brackets and 1 large shelf supported by shaped and carved pillar. Special Sale Price **\$17.00**

Sideboard, made of well seasoned hardwood, with surface oak finish. This is a very handsome and useful piece of furniture at the price. The top measures 18 x 44in., has 2 drawers and large cupboard, with 2 doors separated by a neatly carved panel. The back is neatly shaped and carved, and carries 2 brackets and 1 large shelf and beveled mirror 14 x 24in. Special Sale Price **\$14.00**

Sideboard with serpentine front, golden finish. Made of well seasoned quarter cut oak. Has 2 small cutlery drawers, with serpentine fronts, 1 large linen drawer with straight front, large cupboard with doors overlaid with carving. Top measures 23in. x 48in. The back is 40in. high, is richly carved and carries 1 large shelf and 2 brackets, supported by pillars, also beveled mirror 16 x 28in. Special Sale Price **\$18.75**

Buffet in fumed oak, mission design. Case measures 54 x 22 over the top, and 42in. high. Has panel ends and is mounted on hand-carved claw feet and is fitted with cupboards, 1 large drawer and 2 small drawers, one of which is lined for silver. The back is 21in. high and is fitted with a large shelf, and carries a beveled mirror 3ft. x 12in. This is a very neat piece of furniture, well finished throughout, and fitted with solid brass drop handles and escutcheons. Price **\$49.75**

Buffet, in fumed solid oak. The body measures 48 x 22in. over the top and 40in. high. Has shaped front and panel ends, and is fitted with 3 cupboards, 1 long drawer for linen and 1 silver drawer fitted with plain turned knobs. The top is fitted with a best British beveled plate mirror, 40in. x 9 1/2in., and 1 large shaped shelf. Price **\$24.50**

Buffet, in fumed oak. Body measures 48 x 19 over the top, and 40in. high. Has panel ends, 1 large drawer, 3 small drawers and 2 cupboards. The cupboard doors are decorated with a diamond strapwork design, and is furnished with quaint bronze handles. The back is simple and low, and is fitted with plate rail. **\$40.00**

Sideboard in solid oak, Early English finish. Top measures 20 x 48in., 40in. high. It is mounted on hand-carved claw feet, and has plain ends. The body carries large cupboard with 2 plain wood doors and 1 shaped leaded glass door, 1 large linen drawer and 2 small drawers. The back is 3ft. high and carries 1 large shaped shelf supported by turned and carved pillars, also 2 shaped china brackets and an oval shaped beveled mirror 27 x 32in., surmounted with neat carvings. Price is **\$55.00**

Solid Oak Sideboard, with 1 large linen drawer 7in. deep, large cupboard with 2 doors richly ornamented with carving, and 2 small drawers 6in. deep, one lined with felt for silver and cutlery. The body has panel ends, is richly decorated with carving and measures 4ft. x 22in. over the top and 42in. high. The back is 40in. high, neatly shaped and carved, has 1 large shelf and 2 small shaped shelves, supported by 2 turned and fluted pillars, and carries a beveled plate mirror 2ft. 6in. x 1ft. 6in. A bargain at **\$28.50**

Chiffoniers in Quarter Cut Fumed Oak, Birds Eye Maple, Mahogany and Circassian Walnut, at \$29.75

Fumed Oak Dresser, top measures 42 x 21in., has large panel ends, 2 large and 2 small drawers, fitted with turned wood knobs and strong locks. The back carries beveled plate mirror. Size 22 x 28in., in neat frame. Special Sale Price **\$29.75**

Circassian Walnut Dresser. This lumber is noted for its rich and handsome figure and is one of the most popular woods for modern furniture. This dresser has handsomely shaped front. The top measures 42 x 22in., has 2 large drawers and 2 short drawers, all with serpentine fronts and fitted with turned knobs and strong locks. The back is fitted with round beveled mirror, 20in. in diameter, in plain frame supported by gracefully shaped arms. Special Sale Price **\$29.75**

Chiffonier in fumed oak, stands 50in. high, top measures 34in. x 21in., has panel ends and carries 5 long drawers neatly finished with turned knobs and strong locks. The back carries beveled mirror, size 16 x 20in., in plain square frame supported by neatly shaped arms. Special Sale Price **\$29.75**

Circassian Walnut Chiffonier, top measures 34in. x 20in., has serpentine front and panel ends. There are 5 large drawers in this chiffonier all fitted with turned knobs and locks and have serpentine shaped fronts. The back carries large neatly shaped mirror in plain frame supported by very gracefully shaped arms. The drawers are all well finished and polished inside. Is dull finished and is very handsome, useful and serviceable. Sale Price only **\$29.75**

Chiffonier in bird's-eye maple. Has serpentine front, 5 drawers fitted with turned wood handles and locks complete, and carries large beveled edged shaped mirror. Is a very handsome and serviceable piece of furniture. Sale Price **\$29.75**

Chiffonier, made of Circassian walnut, with 5 deep drawers, plain ends, shaped feet, serpentine front. Is fitted with large shaped beveled mirror in very neat frame, supported by gracefully shaped arms. The figure of this wood is most exquisite, has dull finish, and makes a very rich piece of furniture. Sale Price **\$29.75**

Splendid Values in Dinner Sets, On Sale Tuesday, in the China Department

On Tuesday we will place on sale a variety of very handsome Dinner Sets that should prove to be of great interest to all, and do justice to the reputation we enjoy for bargains during the August Sale.

We are showing a splendid selection, which, in point of design and quality, are unsurpassed at the price. Our buyers have made some very satisfactory purchases and we intend to go beyond our previous records of bargain offering this August. See our window display on Broad Street.

ENGLISH SEMI-PORCELAIN DINNER SETS AT \$13.50
This set consists of 99 pieces, all very useful shapes and handsomely decorated in the chandelier effect. There is no question about the very fine value that this set represents. It would be a bargain at \$20. Special for August Sale, the set **\$13.50**

99-PIECE DINNER SET AT \$17.50
Here is another fine bargain. It is made of fine English semi-porcelain. Has white body and dark blue and gold decoration, is neat and effective and one of the best values that we have ever offered. Regular \$27.50. August Sale **\$17.50**

COBALT BLUE ENGLISH DINNER SET WORTH \$17.50. AUGUST SALE PRICE \$12.50

This is a very popular style. Has beautiful Oriental landscape decoration in cobalt blue on a white ground. Is made of fine English semi-porcelain, in neat and useful shapes, 97 pieces in the set. A bargain at **\$12.50**

OUR OPEN STOCK SETS AT \$12.90
See our Open Stock Sets. You will be pleased with them. They are, for quality and appearance, unsurpassed by any ordinary set worth in the regular way \$18 a set. Special for August Sale, per set **\$12.90**

KITCHENWARE BARGAINS
Double Boilers, capacity of inside boiler is 4 pints, made of best grade of enamelware. Price, each **50c**

Water Buckets, made with bale handles. Capacity 12 quarts. Made of good enamelware. Price, each **50c**

Dish Pans, strongly made of good enamelware. Capacity 17 quarts. August Sale Price **50c**

Tea Kettles, made of strong nickel-plated copper, in five sizes. Special Prices for August Sale, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00. **90c**

Tea and Coffee Pots, in heavy nickel-plated copper. Price each, for August Sale, \$1.10 and **90c**

Interesting News from the Carpet and House Furnishing Sections

Irish Point Lace Curtains, in ecru shades only, are beautifully embroidered in applique work. Are 3 yards long and are excellent value at, per pair **\$6.75**

Swiss Lace Curtains, edges finished with overlock stitching on fine mesh Brussels net, in ecru shades only. Very handsome and serviceable. 3 yards long. Per pair, August Sale **\$4.50**

White Nottingham Lace Curtains, in all the latest and most handsome designs, strongly woven, double threads. Have overlapped edges, and come in beautiful floral and conventional designs. Well adapted for any room in the home. 3 yards or 3 1/2 yards long. At August Sale, price per pair **\$1.50**

Madras Muslins, in shades of ivory, ecru and arab. Very durable quality. Made in plain styles or with bordered effects in all the latest styles. Thirty pieces of this very desirable material will go on sale Tuesday. All 40 to 50in. wide, and regularly sold at 50c and 60c a yard. At the Special Price, of, per yard **35c**

Portiere Curtains, made of heavy Roman stripe tapestry in combination colorings of red, green, blue and browns, finished with heavy drapery fringe, 3 yards long and 36 inches wide. August Sale Price **\$1.95**

Wilton Rugs. These rugs are renowned for their splendid wearing qualities. They come in a great variety of colorings and designs, size 9x9 with handsome border effects. They are well made, being closely woven and have thick velvety pile. These rugs are worth in the regular way, \$25 each, but we have far too large a stock and have marked them down for a speedy clearance, at, each **\$16.75**

Brussels Carpet Squares, in a variety of beautiful conventional designs. They come in two-tone reds, also red and gold, have a hard finished surface, are closely woven and are guaranteed to give satisfactory service. Size 9x9, special for August Sale, each **\$7.50**

Odd Pieces of Brussels Carpet, in lengths about 4 ft. 6 in. long in a great variety of colors and designs. These will make very fine mats for the bedside, bathroom or landing and represent remarkable value at this price. Colors chiefly blues, reds and greens. Price, each **75c**

Japanese Matting Mats, in a great variety of printed designs and an assortment of rich Oriental colorings. These mats are very popular for bed and bathroom use. Size 3x6 feet. August Sale Price, each **25c**

Chiffoniers in Surface Oak, at \$11.90

This is an exceptionally neat piece of bedroom furniture. The top has shaped front and measures 28 x 19in., has panel ends, shaped feet, 3 large drawers with straight fronts and 2 smaller drawers with shaped fronts, also beveled, oval shaped plate mirror 24in. x 14in., in plain frame supported by neatly shaped arms. Special Sale Price **\$11.90**

Mahogany Parlor Cabinets, at \$5, \$7 and \$10 Each

These are very handsome cabinets, made of well seasoned mahogany and fitted with very neat cupboards with glass fronts and sides, beautifully shaped shelves and brackets, also round or shaped mirrors in the backs. There are four pieces only in this line. Shop early if you want one. They are exceptional bargains. Three pieces, each, \$10, \$7 and **\$5.00**

David Spencer, Limited

NEW GOVERNMENT IS W

Lord Denman Arrives in Victoria
bourne to Be
Commonwealth
Received by P

NEW SOUTH WALES MINISTRY

Strikers in Sugar
Away Non-Union
with Revolve
Quit Work

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, August 11.—The new government commonwealth arrived in Melbourne on Monday and was received by the leading military authorities. As the chief secretary, Hon. D. Macdonnell, left for Sydney, he has also become vacant necessitated the result in favor of the understood that Mr. deavor to carry on previous majority of

The strike of the coalminers and is lawlessness. Strikers drive the miners from the mines and rioters in terror. As being sent to the gaol for a contempt of court. The premier, has caused that if a settlement, he will endeavor to carry out.

Tasmania. Mr. Carters and driver Hobart, Tasmania, driving their own pathetic stock, is unlikely. Carters and Australian cities are believed that interwork.

MR. SCHLE

Congressional Committee Surprised by Evans on Tennessee

NEW YORK, August 11.—The United States took a midnight trip during the financial sea. President Roosevelt about the taking over of the coal and iron companies, in order of the brokerage Shelby, Grant & Co. most interested parties, the White House Schley, who was on in the Tennessee State and has been today so informed that of inquiry into.

He surprised the admission that whether the Tennessee Coal & Iron stock exchange firm had managed the financial brokerage business. Though denying the existence of an interest, or the incorporation, or both, Tennessee Coal & Iron steel corporation holdings of one and Birmingham district, when the transfer to the steel corporation he pictured to member of the firm the steel corporation Coal & Iron would value to his corporation and coal holdings and how its acquisition of the corporation at southern steel market.

Branch of WINNIPEG, August 11.—The city today ridge company of a forty-acre site which is with a factory in Canada work commenced for the first building.

Hudson Bay CALGARY, Alberta from the Hudson Bay colony by the work on the to close down an The engines that cessation will several directors England to look