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VOL. L. NO. 367.

EXPEDITION TO
BUTTE LAKE

Price Ellison and Party
Leaves Tuesday for Locality
of Proposed Provincial Park
on Island

TO CONNOTE DATA
UPON THE SUBJECT

Surveyors and Photographer
Accompanying Party Which
Will Make an Exhaustive Re-
port Upon Conditions

To make a thorough and detailed
study of conditions as they exist at
Butte lake in their relationship to the
prospective development of that pic-
turesque section of Vancouver Island as a
state park and game preserve for
future generations of British Colum-
bians, the Hon. Price Ellison, min-
ister of crown lands, is leaving the
capital on Tuesday next, via Vancouver
and Campbell river, with a complete
and well-equipped party of 20, intend-
ing to spend the ensuing five or six
weeks in the heart of the island won-
derland. The present expedition party,
headed by the chief commissioner in
person, will study all aspects of the na-
tional park question on the ground,
bringing to their assistance such im-
agination as is requisite to comprehend in
its grandeur what the park should be
when generous Nature has been sup-
plemented by intelligently-directed hu-
man aid in the conservation of the nat-
ural park which Butte lake is the
central feature into one of the world's
greatest scenic and recreational cen-
tres. The preliminary reserve lands, as
defined in the minute-of-council by
which the present expedition was sent
weeks ago, will be subject to such ad-
ditional and comprehensive investi-
gation as may be deemed necessary by
Hon. Mr. Ellison, and such the nature
of the party to this end, further and
important steps will be taken. By the
executive, upon the minister's recom-
mendation, towards the permanent es-
tablishment of this incomparable pleas-
ure ground on lines which will make it
the pride not only of British Columbia
but of all Canada.

The minister, on the forthcoming ex-
pedition, will be accompanied among
others by Mr. J. H. McCall, chief com-
missioner, who although a lissome little
lad just budding into womanhood is
nevertheless well known to the public
for his exploits in the mountains. He
has spent very close to Nature, to face
the difficulties and vicissitudes which
attend such a life. Miss Ellison, an
English girl, already enjoys distinc-
tion both in her Okanagan home
and at McGill, where she will next
year graduate, being now in her fourth
University year as an expert pedes-
trian swimmer, mountaineer, and
equestrienne, angler and shot; and she
will now enjoy the proud distinction of
being the very first to explore and re-
trace the Vancouver Island Alps. For
although perhaps some scores or even
hundreds of prospectors have cruised
and far-ranging hunters have
swept this wooded down upon Butte lake,
hunting, game-like, in its setting of
capped, glacier-divided mountains, not
even an Indian hunter has thus far
enjoyed the reputedly incomparable
scenery. The Indians have, indeed, from
time immemorial, traversed the coun-
try in which the Campbell
river has its source, a superstitious tra-
dition common to the Vancouver
Island tribes accounting it the home
and hunting ground of the "massache
lute" otherwise known as the "man-
quas" and whose name is by no means to be
contempted, and whose home territory it is
unwise for any to trespass. Among the
others of the present party is Mr. Frank
McClure Johnson, a nephew of Hon. Mr. Ellison, and an
"M.A." and "J.D.," while yet but
scarcely past the milestone of his ma-
jority. Mr. Johnson graduated with
the very highest honors at Princeton
some three years ago and has since
that time been scoring yet added dis-
tinction in the law department of Chi-
cago's university. On the present ex-
pedition he plans to assist the min-
ister in his important work, while also
collecting material for literary contribu-
tions to the college periodicals of
Princeton. His alma mater. There are
also in the party Lt. Col. Holmes, F.L.S.,
in whose hands are surveying instru-
ments; Rev. W. W. Bolton, who is in
general charge of the details of the ex-
pedition, which traverses country, with
which he is in a measure familiar, he
having partially explored it in the
course of his expedition with the late
Mr. John W. Laing, M. A., F. R. G. S.,
under the auspices of "The Province,"
during July and August, 1910. Mr.
Frank Ward is the official photo-
grapher to the party and Mr. Haslam,
with an assistant, goes with the expedi-
tion to carefully investigate the ex-
tent, quality and quantities of timber
contained in the several reserves now
under consideration. It is the policy
of the government to acquire the best
land for the making of a park that
will do lasting honor both to the
province and to the forethought of the
government by which it is to be
brought into existence and adequate
developed and made perfect. It will be
necessary to induce the owners of
these timber reserves to exchange the
present holdings for timbered acreage
in other localities at present under
reserve, in which the return of course
is highly important that the govern-
ment should possess first hand and

SPAIN MAKING
INNOVATIONS

Bill Submitted to Parliament
Substituting Simple Promises
for Customary Oaths in
all Civil Acts

STRONGLY OPPOSED
BY REACTIONARIES

Reply Sent to Vatican Refusing
to Withdraw Decree Granting
Privileges to Non-Catholic
Societies

MADRID, July 2.—The government
has submitted a bill to parliament
substituting simple promises for the cus-
tomary oaths taken over the scriptures
in connection with all civil acts.
The bill, which is supported by the
King, applies to the installation of
cabinet ministers as well as to all
other proceedings. The reactionary
and clerical interests are opposing the
measure on the ground that it is de-
signed as a provocation to the vatican.
The Liberal press hails it as of vital
importance to the secularization of
the state and the modernization of
Spain.

The government has forwarded to
the vatican its reply to the note of
June 27th which insisted upon the
withdrawal of the decree of last
January granting privileges to non-Catholic
religious societies. The reply is a
categorical refusal to withdraw the
decree, whose objects are
clearly explained.

The attempt of the Canadian gov-
ernment to curb the power of the
Catholic church in Canada has appar-
ently brought the country face to face
with another of the great periodical
crises in its history.
The main object of the Canadian
policy is to check the number of re-
ligious establishments erected by
various Catholic orders, many of
which have no legal right of exist-
ence in this country. The government
has proposed to accomplish this
purpose by the order of the many
privileges they enjoy, and secondly
by the suppression of unauthorized in-
stitutions. The government has pro-
posed by the decree permitting
Protestants and other churches to dis-
play the outward symbols of public
worship, has aroused the organized
hostility of the church authorities,
and especially the presidency, who are
devotedly Catholic.

Canada can still
give preference
Finance Minister Fielding
Speech at Dominion Day
Banquet Corrects Some
Misapprehensions

LONDON, July 2.—In his speech at
the Dominion Day banquet, Hon. W. S.
Fielding referred to the interview
with Sir A. Douglas, minister of the
Montreal press. Mr. Fielding emphati-
cally controverted each of the three
points that had been made by Dou-
glas. The statement that annexation
was at the bottom of the hearts of
the Canadians, was a base and un-
founded charge. There never was a
moment in the history of Canada
when there was less thought of an-
nexation with the United States than
at present. (Cheers). Canada, north,
south, east and west was and is man-
aged to be thorough British.

Mr. Fielding then endeavored
to remove some of the misconcep-
tions that had been advanced regard-
ing Canada's commercial arrange-
ments. The impression was widespread
here that in making these arrange-
ments Canada had in some way in-
terfered with her liberty to deal with
the Motherland as she might desire in
the future. He wished to correct that
view. Canada had fought for freedom
in this direction and had won, and
she was not going to surrender in any
degree with the principles she had
maintained. In every one of the
treaties there was a clause to improve
Canadian trade, but in no one of them
was there a single word to prevent
Canada from making such trade as
she desired. The Imperial trade arrange-
ments declared were domestic ac-
tivities, which no foreign nation
had right to meddle in. (Cheers).

Retired General Dead
San Diego, Cal., July 2.—Brigadier
General Charles Franklin Robe, U.S.A.
(retired), died suddenly at his home
near here today of acute indigestion.
He was sixty-five years old.

Mr. Emerson Promises Fight
VANCOUVER, June 30.—J. S. Em-
erson states that he will endeavor by
an appeal to the courts to regain pos-
session of a boom of logs which the
provincial government caused to be
sawed last week at Anderson's camp
on Eden Island. He also says that he
has instructed the men there to con-
tinue at work on the cancelled limit-
ation of the boom. He carries a writ
of prohibition by the provincial
authorities. Some of the men have
vocal officers tell them that they
would otherwise be arrested.

OTTAWA, Jun 30.—R. L. Borden
leaves tomorrow for Nova Scotia,
where he will spend several weeks.

GREAT INCREASE
IN CLEARINGS

Local bank clearings for June
showed a large increase over
those for the previous month,
and make a fine showing in
comparison with the figures for
June a year ago. Last month
the clearings aggregated \$1,000,
198,781, compared with \$7,489,
447 for May and \$6,452,176 for
June a year ago. The increase
in the June figures over those
of a year ago was forty-three
per cent. of the monthly clear-
ings in the history of the
local clearing house.

G.T.R. Fireman Killed
TORONTO, July 2.—By the collapse
of a trestle bridge in the Grand Trunk
yards, East Toronto, Fireman Swanson
was killed and Engineer W. J. Campbell
and Yard Master William Swanson
seriously injured. The engine, with
cars, going up a coast chute crashed
over the trestle, carrying the men
with it.

BUSH FIRES RAGE
AT RAINY RIVER

Fears That Settlers Have Been
Cut Off—Much Railway and
Other Property Has Been
Destroyed

WINNIPEG, July 2.—The Canadian
Northern Railway announces the follow-
ing loss this week: Bush fires in the
Rainy River district. The box cars,
freight sheds, station houses, freight
sheds and water tanks, also \$500,000
worth of yard material.

Emo, Ont., is cut off from communi-
cation with the rest of the world by
fires. Only one house stands in
the village of Mincanipit.
Farmers in all directions are aban-
doning their homes, taking the women
and children to safety.

The fire in the interior are be-
lieved to be cut off to bad roads.
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ORE DISCOVERIES
AT SHEEP CREEK

New Strikes Reported Almost
Daily From Free Milling Prop-
erties in Southern Kootenay
District

Substantial Values
Found in Ledges

Many Miners and Prospectors
at Work—Electric Power to
Be Furnished Mines from
Bonington Falls

NELSON, B. C., July 2.—The fea-
ture of the past week in mining cir-
cles is the growth attained by the
Sheep Creek camp, near Salmo, on the
line of the Great Northern. At the present
time four hundred men are at
work on the various properties. New
strikes of free milling ore are reported
daily, and during the next two months
sensational developments may reason-
ably be expected.

It was announced today that the
West Kootenay Power & Light Com-
pany, of Bonington Falls will put a
force of men at work on Monday to
cut the way for a direct line from Bon-
ington to Sheep Creek. When the
line is installed, electric power will be
supplied to all the mines and mill
and progress will consequently be very
rapid.

In the lower level of the well-known
Nugget ledge of 11 feet in width has
been discovered and proved, 8 feet
wide of which ore is said to run 100.
This discovery was announced some
days ago, but the actual facts have
not been proved as yet.

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FLIGHT RECORD
BY AMATEUR

Clifford B. Harmon Stays Long
in Air With Curtiss Biplane
—Hamilton Makes Three
Successful Flights

NEW YORK, July 2.—Although an
amateur, Clifford B. Harmon broke
all American records for length of
time in the air in a continuous acro-
plane flight at Mineola, Long Island,
this evening. He remained aloft in a
Curtiss biplane for two hours and three
minutes, and only descended when his
gasoline became exhausted. The best
previous record for duration of flight
was one hour and 56 minutes made
by Louis Paulhan at Low Auloy
before an enormous crowd at 8:45
o'clock and touched earth again at
7:48. During the flight he made 87
laps over the course. In the 46th he
was almost paralyzed from exhaus-
tion. When he alighted the spectators
rushed to his aid. He was immedi-
ately attended to by a doctor and
tempted to shake his hand, but he re-
treated, explaining that his right arm
was almost paralyzed from exhaus-
tion. Harmon is a young man of
twenty, and has recently made an
aviation trip to the coast, and will
canoe with him when he goes aloft.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., July 2.—
Charles K. Harmon made three suc-
cessful flights in his biplane here late
today and early this evening, after
having spent practically the entire fore-
noon in repairing his engine, which
went back on him when he attempted
the first flight shortly after two
o'clock. After the flights Mr. Har-
mon said: "If it had been any other
place than my home town, and if I
had not wanted to make good, I never
would have attempted to make the
flights I did today. It was harder
than my trip from New York to Phila-
delphia. The flights tonight are the
finest of their kind in New England,
as well as the first for charity. They
were made before fully 50,000 people
in Walnut Park, Governor West's
was a spectator.

LONDON, July 2.—Major Cooper
Kop, chief inspector of explosives of
the Board of Trade, reported an inquiry
at Cardiff on Friday into the loss of
the steamer Selworth, which was
sunk after an explosion on board
whilst on a voyage from Las Palmas to
Seville.

Mr. Vachell, for the Board of Trade,
said the explosion must have been
caused by a high explosive, and there
must have been a considerable quan-
tity of it. Mr. Frederick Childs, man-
ager of the Selworth Steamship Co.,
who owned the vessel, said £2,300 for
her, and she was insured for £15,
120 at Lloyd's.

It was suggested added Mr. Vachell,
that the labor dispute at Las Palmas
has something to do with the matter,
but he would hand in a report from the
Vice-Consul at Las Palmas stating
that these labor disputes did not be-
come acute until after the vessel sailed.
When twenty-three hours out the
steamer Selworth, there was a loud ex-
plosion and the hatches were thrown
most high. The men got into the boats
and the vessel was picked up by an Italian
steamship, taken to Genoa, and
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When twenty-three hours out the
steamer Selworth, there was a loud ex-
plosion and the hatches were thrown
most high. The men got into the boats
and the vessel was picked up by an Italian
steamship, taken to Genoa, and
brought to Cardiff.

Mr. Vachell, for the Board of Trade,
said the explosion must have been
caused by a high explosive, and there
must have been a considerable quan-
tity of it. Mr. Frederick Childs, man-
ager of the Selworth Steamship Co.,
who owned the vessel, said £2,300 for
her, and she was insured for £15,
120 at Lloyd's.

It was suggested added Mr. Vachell,
that the labor dispute at Las Palmas
has something to do with the matter,
but he would hand in a report from the
Vice-Consul at Las Palmas stating
that these labor disputes did not be-
come acute until after the vessel sailed.
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AFRICANS LOOK TO CAN

Urge Closer Trade As Well As Reciprocity—Regard This Country

N. July 2.—The Cape Times says: "It is not known as to whether the African Union should kindle a warm mutual regard, interested and solidified in a way. Our products should build up trade."
The African News testified which South Africans regard Canada, and the fact that the former have much intercourse with Canadians by Canadian institutions by relations.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

of Teachers in Train- Provincial Institution ancouver — Victorians

its of the work of the last year has been announced. The record for the institution, thirty-three having been awarded diplomas, compares with the previous session. Dr. Superintendent of education Dr. Burns passed upon the students.

Second Grade

Antie, Edith L. Berry, Blake, Mary I. Bolton, Winice, Carrie H. Burns, Edith C. Elsie, N. Carr, Margaret J. Cavinsky, Nellie V. Elsie M. Corbett, Edith F. S. Croft, Jessie A. David, F. Ewer, Stela V. Fierhell, Forrest, Jeanie D. Forrie, Freeman, Gertrude A. Glenn, Beatrice K. Hamill, Hamilton, Nellie G. Har- M. Hoard, Elizabeth A. H. Hodgens, Gertrude E. W. Hunter, Annie M. W. Jones, Euphemia C. A. Laidlaw, Helen G. Clara, May, Jessie, Edith A. Milne, Barbara I. M. Murray, Edith A. M. Rose, Edith, E. Margaret S. Somerville, Steward, Mary Stewart, one, Jessie A. Steward, E. M. Vance, Eva B. Vermilyea, Gertrude W. W. Wilby, Margaret M. L. Wood, Josephine B.

Third Grade

will, Lavinia Ford, Gertrude M. McEwen, Sadie L. Florence G. Percival.

Machine and Men Designed and con- one or more of these principles—the lever, the screw, the pulley, the wheel and axle, as there a successful ma- chine is built with mechanical powers as a basis. man is given the largest matter of the general machine which he turns with his ideal of just what a machine should be like, he cannot depart from mechanical laws.

HEARS EVIDENCE ON SERIOUS CHARGE

Captain Gaudin Investigates Complaint That Officers of Petriana Ignored Distress Signal

Captain Gaudin, agent of marine, has been conducting an investigation concerning charges made against officers of the steamer Petriana of having ignored signals of distress made by two men who were adrift on a raft in the Bay of Islands. The men were from a wrecked launch and were on a raft when the steamer Petriana passed. The men, who afterwards reached Fort Simpson, after suffering considerable hardships, complained that they had been ignored and received an answering signal from the deck, but instead of stopping to rescue them the steamer proceeded on her way. The men of the Petriana stated that they had been on deck and had heard the call from the raft. He had in consequence ordered the engines slowed down. He waited for some time, but as he did not hear any further call and was unable to see anything in the darkness he ordered steam and the vessel proceeded. The evidence taken has been forwarded to Ottawa by the agent of marine.

GRAIN COMPANY GETS STEAMERS

Alberta Pacific Elevator Con- cern Will Have Its Own Line on This Coast—Buys Lon- dale and Georgia

CALGARY, June 30.—Another proof of the possibilities of the western grain comes in an announcement of L. F. Strong, manager of the Alberta Pacific Elevator company. Calgary, who has returned after a month spent on the Pacific coast. While there he was successful in forming a new steamship company which purchased the steamships Londale and Georgia from the Canadian Mexican company, also buying in London two larger freighters, which will arrive on the western coast next November or December. The company has invested \$400,000 in the enterprise.

NORTH SAANICH IS DEMUNICIPALIZED

So-Called Corporation of Dis- trict Never Had Legal Exis- tence According to Supreme Court Ruling

The result of an application yesterday in the supreme court before Chief Justice Hunter was in effect that North Saanich Municipal Corporation never had legal existence. Quo Warranto proceedings against one of the councillors were before the court charging that the defendant assumed the office of a councillor, as of a municipal corporation, for the district without any legal warrant or authority.

AUTO FATALITY

Young Woman Killed and Two Occu- pants of Car Injured at Ham- ilton

HAMILTON, Ont., June 30.—Miss Susan L. Perkins, a trained nurse of London, Ont., was instantly killed, and Miss Dorothy Robertson, the 17-year-old daughter of Robert Robertson, general manager of the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, was seriously injured as the result of a fatal auto accident in the history of the city. The car, a Buick, was driven by a young man, who was also injured. Miss Robertson was convalescing after an attack of influenza, and had been nursing her throughout her illness. They were out for a breath of fresh air on the mountain. While descending the Strongman mountain road, which is a steep grade, McCrae evidently lost control of the car and ran to the side of the road. He struck and tore up a portion of the fence, and the car went over the embankment, falling to the road below, a distance of thirty feet.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN

National Body at Halifax—Several Resolutions Passed

HALIFAX, June 30.—The National Council of Women of Canada, which has been engaged in committee work all day, was entertained at government house tonight when Mrs. Fraser gave a brilliant reception. Assisting in receiving the guests was Mrs. Wilson, of Quibell. The president of Halifax extended an official welcome.

OLD-TIME RIVALRY

TO PLAY AGAIN

LOS ANGELES, June 30.—May Sutton and Hazel Hotchkin have agreed to meet again in an exhibition match in the annual tournament of the Pacific State Lawn Tennis association at Long Beach on July 6. The present Miss Hotchkin is in Philadelphia, where she yesterday defended her title as women's national champion, won last year. She plans to return to Berkeley this week. Since Miss Sutton's victory at Mount Washington her admirers are confident she will again win from the Berkeley girl, but the supporters of the northern player are almost equally confident that Miss Hotchkin now has Miss May's measure. McLoughlin, who has had more to do with the development of Miss Hotchkin's game than any other player, considers that time is already the equal of Miss Sutton.

Killed Himself and Child

NEW YORK, June 30.—Haunted by the terrible fear that she was going insane, Jane Ebbson gave a deadly dose of potassium to her two-month-old daughter today, and swallowed a draught of the same poison herself. Both lay dead on the same bed when the husband came home tonight.

Spent on Ore Sellers

TORONTO, June 30.—William Lauder and Jacob Cohen, of Cobalt, each of whom sold over \$2,000 worth of ore to Dr. J. E. Wilkinson, were today sentenced to imprisonment for three months or pay a fine of \$1,000 for the illegal selling of ore.

Brought Small Price

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—The schooner F. B. Roddick was sold at auction today for \$15,000. George E. Billings, who owns a large interest in her, bought the Redford in 1888. He has been living here for the past two years. She was for years in the Coast lumber trade.

LEVIATHANS FOR CUNARD COMPANY

Proposal to Build Sixty Thou- sand Ton Vessel for Atlantic —Great Mersey Dock Is Planned

LONDON, June 30.—With the news that the Mersey dock and harbor boards have decided to commence the construction of a huge dock, comes the announcement that the Cunard company proposes building liners of sixty thousand tons each. The new dock will be large enough to accommodate these vessels. The quay will be suitable for liners of one thousand feet in length. There will be deep water-basins so as to avoid delay in docking. The work, which is to be carried out by contract, will be completed in a few weeks, and it is expected to be finished in three years.

Insurgents Capture Pa- per

BLUEFIELDS, Nic., June 30.—The government customs house at Pearl Lagoon was taken last night by rebels under General Masius. The officers in the customs service were captured, as was General Masius, who was formerly associated with the revolutionary cause. The fighting lasted twenty minutes and the total casualties were said to be fifty.

Toronto, Exhibition Finance

TORONTO, June 30.—Judge Winchester's report on the investigation of the affairs of the industrial exhibition association was sent to the mayor this afternoon. His honor enclosed a cheque for \$25,000 from Col. J. Knox Leslie, the former treasurer of the exhibition association, being the balance due out of a sum of \$5,000.00 due to the association by Col. Leslie. This was in addition to the former shortage of about \$10,000. The judge recommends that all the checks be countersigned by the president, and that greater care be taken by the executive committee in the expenditure of money. He recommends a better system of keeping the accounts, and he severely criticizes the special auditors appointed by the city.

Young Woman Killed and Two Occu- pants of Car Injured at Ham- ilton

HAMILTON, Ont., June 30.—Miss Susan L. Perkins, a trained nurse of London, Ont., was instantly killed, and Miss Dorothy Robertson, the 17-year-old daughter of Robert Robertson, general manager of the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, was seriously injured as the result of a fatal auto accident in the history of the city. The car, a Buick, was driven by a young man, who was also injured. Miss Robertson was convalescing after an attack of influenza, and had been nursing her throughout her illness. They were out for a breath of fresh air on the mountain. While descending the Strongman mountain road, which is a steep grade, McCrae evidently lost control of the car and ran to the side of the road. He struck and tore up a portion of the fence, and the car went over the embankment, falling to the road below, a distance of thirty feet.

Biggest and Best Bargains at Campbell's

We made good the onslaught of yesterday. Every section is replenished for tomorrow.

New and Exclusive Suits



Handsome New Suits—this season's model—perfectly tailored and finished. Regularly selling up to \$42.50. Sale Price... **\$25.00**

Exquisite Suits of the finest materials and tailoring. Regular price up to \$75. Sale... **\$35.00**

White Suits, usually selling up to \$27.50. Sale... **\$15.00**

Suits of light weight serges and tweeds, mostly small sizes. Regular price up to \$35. Sale... **\$5.00**

New Suits, handsome models in light weight cloths, black and colored. Regular price up to \$27.50. Sale Price... **\$10.00**

Blouses

Special Line of Odd Blouses, values from \$7 up to \$3, in linens, and lawns. Sale Price... **50c**

Fancy White Lawn Tailored Blouses, embroidered and colored. Regular \$1.25. Sale Price... **90c**

Regular \$1.50. Sale Price... **\$1.15**

Regular \$1.75. Sale Price... **\$1.25**

Fancy White Embroidered Lawn Blouses and White and Colored Tailored Blouses. Regular \$2.25. Sale Price... **\$1.75**

Regular \$2.75. Sale Price... **\$2.00**

Net and Silk Blouses, in white, cream and colors. Regular up to \$7.50. Sale Price... **\$2.50**

Few More Blouses added to the 50c table.

Blouses

Net and Silk Blouses, colored, black, and white. Regular up to \$5. Sale Price... **\$2.90**

Hand-made Blouses, net and lace yokes. Regular \$5.75. Sale Price... **\$3.00**

Very Handsome Blouses, with lace yokes and sleeves. Regular price, \$7.50. Sale... **\$5.00**

Only Very Handsome Lace and Net Yoke Blouse, with sleeves. Regular price, \$11. Sale... **\$5.00**

NOTICE—Suits Blouse Table has been marked down to... **\$1.00**



Exclusive Coats

Very Handsome Satin Coats, 22 in. long, satin lined. Regularly selling up to \$35. Sale... **\$10.00**

Beautiful White Lace Coats, lined. Values up to \$50. Now pulled down to a Sale Price of... **\$10.00**

Silk Lace Coats, lined. Sale Price brought down to... **\$10.00**

2 Unlined Lace Coats, brought down to the Sale Price of... **\$7.50**

All other Long Coats Tremendously Reduced.

Golfers

Special Line of Golfers, in white, navy, cardinal, green and grey. Regular \$3.25. Sale... **\$2.25**

Dresses

Special Line of Dresses—ask to see them tomorrow—marked down to sell at... **\$5.00**

Princess Dresses in fancy stripes and chambray. Regular \$3.00. Sale... **\$3.00**

White Organdy Princess Dresses. Regular \$6. Sale... **\$4.00**

Underwear



Ladies' Cotton Vests, low neck, short sleeves and no sleeves. Regular 15c. Sale Price... **10c**

Combinations, for the warm weather, lace trimmed. Regular 75c. Sale Price... **60c**

Ladies' Cotton Vests, with lace yokes, no sleeves. Regular 35c. Sale Price... **25c**

Balbriggan Vests, "Ellis" Brand, spring needle ribbed, never lose their shape, unshrinkable. All sizes. Regular \$1. Sale Price... **50c**

Ladies' Cotton Vests, low neck, short sleeves, long sleeves and no sleeves. Regular 25c. Sale... **15c**

Collars

Fancy Wash Collars. Regularly priced up to 35c. Sale Price, two for a quarter, and each... **10c**

White Embroidered Lawn Collars and Cream Lace Turnover Collars now reduced to the Sale Price... **15c**

Embroidered and Linen Wash Collars. Regularly selling up to 65c. Sale Price... **35c**

Spending Line of Linen and Lawn Collars, daintily trimmed with lace. Regular \$1.50. Sale... **50c**

Collars

Embroidered and Linen Wash Collars. Regularly selling up to 65c. Sale Price... **35c**

Spending Line of Linen and Lawn Collars, daintily trimmed with lace. Regular \$1.50. Sale... **50c**

Hosiery

Ladies' Hose, with lace ankles, in pink and sky only. Regularly selling at 40c. Sale Price... **25c**

Odd Lines of Hose, in navy and chambray. List. Regularly selling for 50c. Sale Price... **25c**

Fancy Black Embroidered Lisle Hose, also Fancy Check Lisle, in chambray, navy and tan. Regular 75c. Sale Price... **40c**

Hosiery

Ladies' Hose in Black Spun Silk, plain and lace ankles. Regularly selling for \$1.25. Sale Price... **75c**

4 Pairs only, in Silk, All-Over Lace. Regular, per pair, \$3.75. Sale Price... **\$2.25**

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00
Six months75
Three months50
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

DOMINION DAY

Forty-three years ago the Dominion of Canada came into being. It was largely in the nature of an experiment. Several things contributed to bringing about the union of the four original provinces. Among them was a desire on the part of the Maritime Provinces to strengthen their commercial position, which had been greatly weakened by the expiry of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. Another was the wish of those provinces to secure rail connection with the provinces of old Canada. Another was the anxiety of the public men of the Old Canadas and the British Government to provide some sort of a counterbalance between Upper and Lower Canada. A few prophetic souls foresaw in a union of the provinces the foundation of a new nation, which under the British flag might attain great renown. The first step towards union was taken by the provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, and a conference was held at Charlottetown for the purpose of considering the terms under which the three governments might become one. Before the deliberations were concluded the project of a wider union was launched by what was then the government of Canada, and after a great deal of discussion the confederation was consummated, although Prince Edward's Island held aloof. Within a short time the Hudson Bay Territory was acquired by the newly-formed Dominion; then Prince Edward's Island and British Columbia threw in their lot with it, and we had a Canada stretching from ocean to ocean. Possibly no better idea can be formed of the status of the Dominion than is afforded by the fact that the British Government undertook to guarantee the bonds issued for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, for it was thought to be doubtful if the credit of the Dominion would be good enough to enable it to raise the money. Nowadays private individuals go to the money centres and raise money freely of all manner of undertakings in Canada, and the Province of British Columbia feels strong enough financially to give its guarantee for a greater sum of money than it was proposed to expend at the outset upon the Intercolonial.

In the forty-three years that have passed the Dominion has grown vastly otherwise than territorially and in wealth and credit. It has grown nationally. It has assumed the functions of a nation. Those who recall the debates in the confederation campaigns will remember that there were some timid people who feared that the establishment of the Dominion would mean the early severance of the ties which bound British North America to the United Kingdom, and there have been times since when well-meaning patriots held the mistaken view that the autonomy of Canada was inconsistent with British connection. But all persons now see how mistaken were such ideas. They have seen the ties between the Dominion and the Empire strengthened, so that today there is more faith in the permanence of the Imperial fabric than there has been at any time.

Canadians have nothing to be ashamed of as they look back over the record of the past forty-three years; that is if they consider the progress of their country and the part it has played in the affairs of the world. We do not say that there have not been some things which we all could wish had been otherwise; but on the whole the progress has been rapid and along lines that make for permanent prosperity. We look forward to the future with a livelier hope than we have ever felt. We all realize that the country has just fairly found itself. It seems as if the season of Dominion Day ought to be that our duty as Canadians is to cultivate the higher patriotism, to learn that there are better things than party success to unite heart and soul in the development of a Canadian spirit, which will be satisfied with nothing short of the elevation of the Dominion as to its proper place within the Empire.

ANOTHER PARK.

We are in sympathy with the proposal that a suitable area shall be purchased and set apart for a park somewhere near the intersection of the Cadboro Bay and Oak Bay roads. The reasons why we take this position are that the citizens need open spaces in the city. What we have in mind, and what those who petitioned for the park have in mind, is not a very large area, but one of moderate size. Every city ought to have such places. For a large part of Victoria and for people in the whole city who can afford the time and can find it otherwise convenient to go there, Beacon Hill park is an excellent institution and no one can place too high a value upon it. The North Ward park is also well placed, is of great present value and will be more valuable in the future. The city park at the Borge will be very valuable by and by, but as yet it is not much used. There is on Pandora avenue a

fine triangular space that could without much expense be converted into a nice little park. Victoria West and the part of the city lying around Oak Bay junction are without these public places. We think in fairness to the citizens of those localities the lack ought to be supplied. If we are to have these open places in the city now is the time to provide them. Land will never be any cheaper than it is now, and is certain to increase in value. If we do not provide the parks now, we will either have to do without them or be prepared to pay a pretty round sum for them.

Such places are needed. They are needed as play grounds for children, so that the little folks can be kept off the streets. They are needed for mothers who wish to take or send out their babies for an airing. They are needed by young people as resorts where they can meet each other and enjoy the benefit of fresh air and pleasant surroundings. Workingmen and men of business need them so that they can have places where they can go alone or with members of their families when the day's work is done and spend a pleasant hour. We hope the City Council will lend a favorable ear to the request of those who have petitioned for the establishment of a park somewhere in the vicinity mentioned in their request.

THE CONFERENCE OF 1911

Some attention is being paid in England to the Imperial Conference to be held in 1911. Mr. L. S. Emery recently read a paper before the Royal Colonial Institute in which he took the position that this Conference ought to be presided over by the King and that it ought to provide for the separation of "the office of Minister of Imperial Affairs from the administration of the Crown Colonies and Dependencies." For the King to preside at such a conference would be a departure of the most novel kind, although we expect it would be very much to the taste of His Majesty George V., who is nothing if not an ardent Imperialist. Mr. Emery's second suggestion is tantamount to a proposal that a new department of state shall be created, and we look upon this with a good deal of favor, but principally as a means to an end. We should regard it as a preliminary step to an Imperial Administration, charged with subjects of such a nature as made them of importance to Affairs, and apparently would have each self-governing Dominion appoint a Minister for Imperial and External Affairs, and apparently would have them in constant consultation with the British Minister of Imperial Affairs and with each other. We quote the following from the summary of Mr. Emery's paper published in the London Times:

He had more than once laid stress on the importance of any body which deliberated on Imperial affairs being in close touch with the citizens of the Empire and in a position to give effect to their recommendations, and it was for that reason that he believed the development of the Conference system was likely to lead to far better results than the creation of any specially nominated or elected advisory council. The prime ministers attending the full Imperial Conference should each be accompanied by a deputation or delegation of members of parliament, who would meet together, with a similar delegation from the United Kingdom Parliament, to discuss the resolutions arrived at by the Conference which would then be submitted to them for their approval. Once committed to those views by speech and vote, the delegates would not so easily be tempted to turn round under the influence of local prejudices, or of considerations of personal or party advantage, when they returned. The introduction of parliamentary delegations would, of course, be a very distinct departure from anything that had been done so far. Experience had shown that such departures were often best made where there was some other reason for making them, besides the actual business which it might be desired to forward. Why should not the Coronation of King George be made the occasion for calling together representatives of all the free Parliaments of the Empire to attend the formal inauguration of a reign destined, they all believed, to be of such momentous significance for the whole future of the Empire? Once such an assembly of parliamentary delegations had met, its usefulness as an adjunct to the Conference would immediately be recognized and before long the Conference and the assembly would constitute a deliberative body not very far removed from a true Parliament of the Empire.

Lord Milner spoke after the paper had been read. He urged the common control of all matters that were common to all parts of the Empire, and pleaded for the establishment of the best Intelligence Department in the world. The opening part of Mr. Emery's paper is thus summarized:—Mr. Emery, assuming that Imperial unity and not disruption was desired,

laid down, as the first and most essential condition, equality of constitutional status. The partnership must be a true partnership, not an arrangement based on subordination. That arrangement, whether embodied in a written Constitution or in the general consent of the partners, must find expression through some common organ for consultation and decision. A single foreign policy for the Empire and a single Administration for the conduct of that policy were indispensable. There must also be a common policy of defence by sea and land. Centralization under a single Admiralty or War Office was not indispensable, a single organization—Imperial Defence Committee, Imperial General Staff, Imperial Admiralty—was. It followed that there must be some body representative of the citizens of each partner State to which the Foreign Minister and his subordinates should be responsible, which should exercise control over the Imperial Defence Committee and the General Staff dependent on it, and which, last but not least, should decide the extent to which each partner should contribute to the upkeep of the whole.

Lord Milner says that the British Empire has nearly reached the limit of expansion, and that its duty now is one of organization. This is very well put.

The people of Kamloops are somewhat agitated over a report that the Canadian Northern is going to abandon the Fraser river route for one over the Hope Mountains.

A "dirigible" is said to be under construction in England for the purpose of making a trans-Atlantic voyage. John Bull, "he ain't been sayin' much, but he has been a doin' things jest the same."

Even the worst prophets of evil have had to keep silent now that a splendid rainfall has "decided" all over the parts of the Prairie Provinces where they have been saying the heat had destroyed the wheat.

The people of St. John, N.S., say one of the newspapers of that city, are very hopeful that they will have the post office open on Sunday. As mails are to arrive on that day, why, they ask, should we not get out letters out of the office? Why not indeed?

We are sorry to read of "knocking" on the part of some of the new towns in the Central Interior against each other. There is plenty of room on the map for them all and plenty of development in sight to make them all prosperous centres. Necessarily some of them will be more important than others, but neither of them is benefited by decrying any of the other places.

The practice of "the third degree" by the police in Ottawa having been brought to the notice of one of the judges, he took occasion during the course of a trial to say "those charged with administering the high duty of criminal justice should refrain from plying prisoners with questions, visiting them, in various, and asking an unfair advantage, as was the case with the prisoner."

The charges of sleeping cars are under discussion. The railway people say that they lose on the cars. That seems an extraordinary contention. Possibly the cars do not pay their own way, but neither does a locomotive. On the other hand the railways could not do business without the cars any more than without locomotives. The maintenance of Pullman cars should be charged up to the general disbursements of the lines, and not set apart as a service by itself. An ordinary sleeping car is a pretty poor sort of thing anyway, and the companies ought to be thankful that the traveling public has not long ago demanded something better.

We have seen it stated in a New Brunswick paper that four life-sized full-length portraits, that are hung in the Legislative Building in Fredericton, have been discovered to be of great value. The portraits are of King George and his Queen, Lord Sheffield and Lord Glenelg. The two first named are the work of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the others are by famous artists. They are splendid productions, and are said to be priceless. This is hardly a "discovery," for it has been known for a long time that these portraits were exceedingly valuable. It may interest New Brunswick readers to know that the portrait of Lord Sheffield was found in an attic in Government House some years ago, and that it bore marks showing that it has been used as a target. The story told at the time was that the sons of Lieut.-Governor Manners-Sutton were the youths who tried their skill in shooting on his lordship's portraits.

WHY NOT DEAL HERE

—“Where The Most Furniture Is Shown And Sold”
—Where You Are Sure Of a “Square Deal”

THE fact that this store shows and sells more furniture and home-furnishings than any other store in British Columbia is but one reason why you should investigate this store's offerings before making any purchases in furniture, carpets, curtains, china, silverware or home-furnishings of any description.

Nothing less than a combination of superior quality and fairest prices would permit a firm to enjoy this enviable reputation throughout so many continuous years.

These features, combined with our "square deal" policy, have kept us at the front for almost half a century. The "one price to all" idea has always been a strong feature of this business, and has been a great factor in building up our present splendid business.

We can sympathize with the woman who pays \$50.00 for a parlor suite today, and viewing a duplicate suite in her neighbor's home tomorrow, hears the joyful news that "I got this suite at Slasher's—regular \$50.00 for \$18.69."

You'll get none of that here. "ONE price to ALL and ALL the time"—that's our policy. And that's one big reason why so many people trade—

"Where the Most Furniture is Shown and Sold"

FOR SUMMER

REED AND LINEN FIBRE CHAIRS

First and foremost on the list is the magnificent display of these delightful Summer chairs. Nothing more comfortable or more attractive than these new designs in reed and linen fibre chairs. We have just received another big shipment, and offer an excellent variety of pleasing styles. Direct importations enable us to quote right prices. See what we offer in chairs or rockers from \$4.50.

BAMBOO PORCH SHADES FROM \$1.00

These porch screens are made from split bamboo and are finished either natural or in green. They'll protect you from the strong rays of the sun, yet allow a plentiful supply of light and fresh air. They are ideal for the porch or camp. Many sizes, with prices starting as low as \$1.00.

SWING IN A HAMMOCK—\$1.50

A hammock is the most sought "corner" of the Summer camp. It's better to have two than one, so come and get another if you already have one of these.

We have many very attractive hammock styles, with prices showing a great latitude. Come in and choose from this big stock. Prices start as low as \$1.50.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS FROM \$2.75

The Lightning Freezer makes light work of ice-cream making. Turns easy, freezes quickly, is economical on ice and makes the most delicious ice-cream.

Make your own ice-cream and be sure of the quality. Good, pure ice-cream is a food, and a healthy food. Come in and get one of these Lightning Freezers. Prices start at \$2.75.

REFRIGERATORS PRICED FROM \$12.00.

Our refrigerators are acknowledged to be the most economical in ice consumption. And ice consumption is a very important point to consider when you are purchasing a refrigerator. Otherwise you are liable to find that a few dollars saved on the purchase price will soon disappear in increased ice bills.

We sell the famous McCray refrigerator, and also the best refrigerator made in Canada. A big variety of styles with prices starting as low as \$12.00.

SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS

Keep the flies out of the home and much of your Summer worry disappears. Get some of our screen doors and window screens and keep these Summer pests out of the home.

Window Screens, adjustable, from 25¢
Screen Doors, from \$1.25

"Gold Medal" Folding Camp Furniture

WEILER BROS



No Need To Suffer With Corns

Just for the simple reason you do not take the trouble to get rid of them. Apply a little of

BOWES' CORN CURE

each night for two or three nights, then the corn can easily be extracted. Absolutely no pain. The whole outfit brush included, cost only 25c.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

Chemist

1228 Government Street

An Hour with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

The death of Strafford was followed by an attempt by Edward Hyde, afterwards Lord Clarendon, to form a parliamentary party that would support the king. Hyde's idea was that the power of the king had been sufficiently restricted, and that the determination of the other leaders that Parliament should control administration as well as legislation was an unjust invasion of the prerogatives of the Crown. Pym saw danger ahead. The King had succeeded in making peace with his Scottish subjects, and there was great reason to fear that he proposed to use the military force to deprive Parliament of all its powers. Ireland was in revolt and the scenes of violence which that unhappy land witnessed were terrible beyond description. England seemed to realize that a political earthquake was at hand. Thousands of people took a solemn oath to defend with their lives the Protestant religion and the public liberties, and the Houses of Parliament passed a bill, to which the King gave his assent, declaring that it should never be dissolved without its consent. Pym prepared what was known as the Solemn Remonstrance, in which was set out in detail the condition of the nation, what Parliament had done for the protection of liberty and Protestantism and what dangers threatened from the policy which the King seemed resolved upon. The debate over this document was prolonged and intensely exciting. Towards its close the opposing parties stood in their places with their swords drawn and only the coolness of Hampden prevented the discussion from ending in bloodshed. It was in connection with this debate that Oliver Cromwell first came into prominence. The passage of this remonstrance created the greatest excitement throughout London and all the counties, and associations were formed of men who swore to defend Parliament by force of arms against any efforts that the King might make to deprive it of its powers. One of the efforts of the Commons was to deprive the bishops of a right to sit in the House of Lords, and a measure was passed by them for that purpose, but the Lords did not act on it. The bishops, who were prevented by the mob from attending the House, protested that laws passed in their absence were void, whereupon the Peers sent the protesting bishops to the Tower. Crowds gathered around the Parliament House, and battles were frequent. The London apprentices were conspicuous and the supporters of the King dubbed them Roundheads; the apprentices rebuffed by calling their opponents Cavaliers, which was as much a term of contempt as the other, for it meant that they were mere soldiers of fortune ready to fight for any one who paid them for their services. The nicknames were afterwards adopted by the opposing parties themselves.

At this juncture the King, prompted by the Queen, resolved upon a step which brought matters to a crisis. He determined to seize five members of the Commons on a charge of high treason. They were Hampden, Pym, Hollis, Strode, and Haselrig. Lord Kimbolton was included in the charges which he preferred. The King's attorney appeared at the Bar of the House of Peers to make accusation against these members. He presented a document drawn up it is said by the King's own hand, wherein seven accusations of a treasonable character were set forth. Lord Clarendon says: "The House of Peers was appalled at this alarm, but took time to consider it until the next day, that they might see how their masters of the Commons would behave themselves; the Lord Kimbolton being present and making great protestations of his innocence, and no lord being so hardy to press for his commitment on behalf of the King." The King thereupon sent an officer to the Commons demanding the surrender of the members of that body, but the Commons was not easily overawed. It refused to give up the members, and passed a resolution declaring that if anyone should endeavor to take into his possession the persons or property of any members it should be lawful to resist with violence, and that those who might so attempt to interfere with the property and liberty of members should be taken into custody and held until the House should otherwise order. When news of this was brought to the King, he became infuriated, and the following day set out for the House of Commons with a guard. As he kissed the Queen good-bye, he said, "I shall return in an hour master of my kingdom." But he little knew the temper of the men whom he was about to confront. He entered the House and said to the Speaker, "I must borrow your chair for a short time," and having taken it, he demanded the surrender of the five members. No answer being given he looked around the chamber and failing to see them asked of the Speaker where they had gone. The Speaker fell upon his knees and said, "I have neither eyes to see nor ears to hear save only as I am commanded by this House." Charles replied that he perceived the birds had flown, and he left the House directing that they should be sent to him immediately on their return. But the Commons declined to do as the King commanded, and for the five members he attempted to concealment. They were careful, however, to give the people of London to understand that they relied on them for protection. "Not," as Lord Clarendon says, "that any one durst attempt their arrest, but that the city might see that they relied upon that place as a sanctuary against oppression, and so might put on an early concernment for them." The citizens responded to

the trust reposed in them by arming themselves and remaining in the streets the whole night through, expecting momentarily that the Cavaliers, with the King at their head, would attempt to fire the city. The King went to Guildhall the next day and demanded the surrender of the five members, only to meet with a firm refusal. Thwarted in his aims, he resolved upon war with Parliament. He sent officers out into the counties to raise troops the Queen took the Crown jewels and went to the Continent to raise money on them, he himself went to Windsor, where the Cavaliers who had fled from him at Whitehall for fear of the populace, gathered around him. The London Trained Bands mustered and escorted the five members to their places in the House in triumph. The King seized some of the minor arsenals; the Commons took possession of the remainder. The House of Lords seemed paralysed by the rapid course of events, and were only stirred into activity when Pym declared the opinion of the Commons. He said, "The Commons will be glad to have your concurrence and help in saving the kingdom; but if they fail of it, it will not discourage them in doing their duty. And whether the kingdom be lost or saved, they will be sorry that the story of this present Parliament should tell posterity that in so great a danger and extremity the House of Commons should be enforced to save the kingdom alone." In response to this appeal the Lords passed the bill removing the bishops from the House of Peers, and the King thereupon gave his assent to it, which was the last occasion upon which he exercised this prerogative. But matters had gone too far. No compromise between the King and the Commons was possible. The King had gone to York in the hope that the people of the north would rally to his support. Here he was joined by thirty-two peers and sixty members of the Commons. With the departure of the Royalists the Commons grew determined. They prepared to meet force with force. The militia was enrolled, Lord Warwick was appointed admiral in command of the fleet; public subscriptions were opened, women gave their wedding rings to be melted down for purposes of coinage. But the Commons was loath to resort to arms against the King, and a last overture was made. They asked that their right to appoint and dismiss ministers should be conceded, that they should have the nomination of the guardians of the King's children, and that they should be given full control of civil administration, the army and navy and all religious matters. To this the King replied: "If I granted this request, I should be no more than the phantom of a king." It was evident now to all men that only the sword could decide the issue between the King and Parliament, and both sides prepared for the struggle. The great crisis in the affairs of Great Britain had come. From July 12th, 1642, when the Commons ordered that an army should be raised "for the defence of the King, the Parliament and the kingdom" until May 26th, 1660, Great Britain was without a reigning sovereign.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Victor Neilson, in his history of Sweden, says, "there is absolutely no evidence to prove the antiquated theories of various immigration into Sweden by different races on different stages of civilization." He goes on to say: "On the contrary, the graves from the remotest times, through all successive periods, prove by the form of the skulls of those buried in them that Sweden has, through all ages, been inhabited by the same dolichocephalic, or long-headed, race which constitutes the overwhelming majority of her people today." He proceeds to trace these people through the Stone and Bronze Ages to the present time, and finds an unbroken continuity. If this is correct it explains the very strong racial characteristics of the Swedish people and the remarkable uniformity of type. Sigvart Sorensen, the Norwegian historian, says that antiquarians maintain that three populations have occupied the Scandinavian Peninsula, and claims that the Swedes and Norwegians are branches of the great family to which the Goths belonged. He says that investigators assign their origin to Western Asia, but this is, of course, only a surmise. But he also says that they occupied the Peninsula long before the historical period. The people of Denmark are assigned to the Celtic stock by some writers; others think they are of the same origin as the Swedes and Norwegians, being only different branches of the same family. But he thinks it may be the people of these lands have remained remarkably free from the infusion of alien blood, while they themselves have contributed not a little to the formation of the qualities of other nationalities. The reason is probably to be found in the fact that the pressure of the tribal movements, which characterized Europe during the Dark Ages and the centuries immediately preceding them, was southward, the northerly regions having no attractions for the invaders. On the other hand the Northmen themselves sent many an expedition southward. They produced a profound impression upon the population of the British Isles and northern France, and it is only because their expeditions were not numerically very strong that they failed to leave the impress of their characteristics upon Spain and Italy.

Notwithstanding the now generally received opinion that the Swedes are aboriginal in the land they now occupy, there is reason to believe that Laplanders ante-dated them

and at one time occupied the whole Peninsula. According to the Sagas, the Lapps were an inferior race occupying both Norway and Sweden, and were driven northward by the god-like race, or the descendants of Odin, as the Swedes are said to be. Of course the Sagas are not history; they are only the folklore of the Northmen, but they have a certain basis in fact. The Lapps do not appear to have mingled to any appreciable degree with the Swedes, and they have had little or no influence in determining the characteristics of the race. The Finns seem related to the Lapps, and both of them are assigned to a stock known as the Ugrian. The Ugrians seem to have possessed all northern and a part of central Europe before our Teutonic ancestors invaded the country. They found them formidable foes, and their reputation is preserved to this day in the term "Ogre," which has so weird a significance in childish literature. The Magyars of Hungary also represent the Ugrian race. In general physical characteristics and to some extent in language the Lapps, Finns and Magyars, as well as some of the other people inhabiting Russia, resemble the Mongols, and hence it is customary to speak of them as Turanian customs, and to say that they came from the mountainous regions of Central Asia. Dr. Warren, at one time president of the Boston University, claimed that this resemblance between these European and Asiatic peoples was prima facie proof that they had a common origin in circum-polar regions in a former geological era, and were driven southward by climatic changes, the great majority of them finding their way into Asia. Until a little more than a thousand years ago, the Magyars lived on the slopes of the Ural Mountains, whence partly through a desire for a more hospitable home, and partly through pressure from warlike tribes to the east of them, they migrated southward in a body and took up their homes in the very centre of Europe. Through intermarriage the Magyars have to some extent influenced the character of the people of Central Europe, but not to any marked degree. Racially the Lapps, Finns and Magyars more closely resemble the Turks than any other nationality, although the resemblance is not very great.

When we attempt to investigate the origin of the Russian people we are entangled in a mass of tradition, mythology and more or less accurate history from which it is next to impossible to spell out anything that can be called definite. The Greek colonists, who settled on the northern shore of the Black Sea, called the inhabitants Scythians, but this appears to have been a general name for a great variety of people. Herodotus is careful to warn his readers, against believing that all the Scythians were of the same race, and he tells many weird stories of the different tribes all of which must be accepted with a good deal of hesitation. For example, he speaks of the Neuri, who he says changed every year dead parents; of the Arimaspians, who were the offspring of the Amazons by Scythian fathers; of the Issedones, who devoured their dead parents; of the Gryphons, whence we get our word griffin, who guarded untold treasure of gold. Evidently there has been made to identify these races with some modern European peoples, but about the only conclusion that seems warranted is that the various races of Russia, although they have to a certain extent inter-married and thus have become somewhat blended, are the descendants of a great number of ancient tribes, who had little or nothing in common and that they preserve in some degree their distinctive characteristics even to the present time. Alfred Rambaud, in his history of Russia, says that some of the tribes on the head waters of the Volga yet retain much of their ancient paganism and can only by courtesy be called civilized. Indeed, we may also say that we see in Russia today an illustration ethnologically of what Central Europe was fifteen centuries ago, before the various races had become blended into homogeneous nationalities, and when we come to consider the matter a little we see that this might very well be so, for the peoples of Central and Western Europe are the result of the amalgamation of many races, who crowded into the relatively narrow limits bounded by the Mediterranean on the south and the Baltic on the north, were compelled of necessity to coalesce, while on the broader regions embraced in Russia they had room to keep apart and to some extent to preserve their original distinction. As the population of Russia increases the internal pressure will become stronger and the result will be a complete fusion, and the development of what will be a new race.

THE INFINITELY LITTLE

Theoretically nothing can be so small as to be indivisible. If a thing has any magnitude whatever, it must be that it is, say, four times as large as one quarter of its size, and each of those quarters must be four times as large as their quarters, and so on ad infinitum. Theoretically, therefore, there can be no limit to smallness. Likewise there can be no limit to greatness, for if we say there is a limit to the extension of space, we imply something beyond that limit. There are therefore two infinities, the infinitely small and the infinitely large. There must also be infinity of duration. The mind cannot grasp what these things mean. A recent invention, known as the ultra-microscope, enables us to discern objects inconceivably more minute than has hitherto been supposed possible. The best microscope

of the ordinary type enables an observer to see something that is 1-7000th of a millimetre in diameter, or 1-175,000th part of an inch. This diameter is about one-half the length of a wave of light, and therefore anything smaller than this would be lost in the light waves, so says Robert Kennedy Duncan in Harper's Magazine. To see anything smaller than this it is necessary to make the bodies luminous, and for this purpose a device has been invented by which a whisp of very intense light can be concentrated upon an exceedingly small space, and the result is that "objects can be seen that are as small as the stars are distant." They lie, says the writer quoted, like stars in the depths of the infinitely small. They are so small, indeed, that their shape cannot be determined, and yet it is possible to measure them. We quote further: "Even though it is actually true that their forms may not be observed, their average size may nevertheless be calculated, not in terms of theory, but of fact. Thus, in examining the particles of gold in ruby glass the area of the minute beam may be calculated, the number of particles of gold in this area may be counted, and since the weight of gold introduced into the glass and its specific gravity are both known, all the factors are provided for estimating their average size. So determined, the particles of gold in glass average six-millionths of a millimetre in diameter. The smallest particles estimable in a colloidal solution of gold measured 1.7 millionths of a millimetre. This means that in capacity for determining minute quantities of matter the ultra-microscope is thirty-seven trillion thirty-one billion times as powerful as the best modern spectro-scope." One seven-millionth of a millimetre is one 1-75,000,000th part of an inch. But the scientific imagination of investigators is not content with this. It has endeavored to distinguish even more minute subdivisions of matter, that is, to determine just what it is at its last analysis. To these subdivisions the name "molecule" has been given, and the difference in the solidity of bodies is supposed to be due to the density of the molecules. Dr. A. D. Risten estimates that in a cubic inch of gas there may be 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 molecules, but he is careful to say that this is only the roughest kind of an approximation. In a liquid there would be necessarily many times this number, and in a solid the number would be so great that not the most imaginative of them all has undertaken to suggest how many there may be. But even this is not the limit of the suggested minuteness of the subdivision of matter, for Professor J. J. Thompson would have us go further and believe that molecules are made up of what he called electrons, and these are so small that in a cubic inch of gas there would be 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 of them, and in a cubic inch of gold at least two hundred times as many as this inconceivable number. This is as far in the direction of the infinitely small that investigators have ventured to go, and they ask us to believe that when matter is subdivided to this extent it is all alike, that is to say that there is no distinction between the 20,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th part of a cubic inch of gold and the same proportionate part of a cubic inch of lead, the difference between gold and lead consisting of the way these electrons are put together, and Lord Kelvin has suggested that each of these electrons may be only a vortex of electricity, like a smoke ring on an inconceivably small scale. Hence it is suggested that all matter is made up of these inconceivably small vortices of electricity. Whence it follows that while the vortex may be the ultimate organic subdivision of matter, it may itself be infinitely subdivided. Therefore the visible Universe is at once infinitely great and infinitely small.

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master-Pieces

(N. de Bertrand Lagim)

SOPHOCLES II.

Apart from its inestimable artistic value, the philosophical influence of Sophocles' works can scarcely be overestimated. He conveys to us, in the attitude of his heroes and heroines, over and over again, the sublime truth, that suffering, deprivation, torture, even death itself, while they may bend or break or kill the body, cannot overthrow the supreme majesty of invincible human will, a will that transcends the power of all accumulated misfortunes, because it springs from the Divine nature within us, which is incapable of subjection. For though Sophocles had no quarrel with Greek mythology, and accorded sufficient honor to the recognized deities, at the same time we recognize by his works, as we do by the works of his great contemporaries in relation to themselves that he, with them, was convinced of the existence of an unnameable wisdom and omnipotence, that ruled the universe and was as high above the petty human conception of gods and goddesses as the starry vault is above the tree-tops. Dramatic poetry of all time scarcely furnishes equals to the sublime characters he has drawn for us in Ajax, Philoctetes, Oedipus, Antigone and the rest. The same heroes and heroines have been treated with times-without number, but they have not been invested with such heroic or sympathy-compelling qualities as those with which Sophocles loves to portray them. He teaches us the worth of all that is best in human endeavor, not by showing us that it brings to him who strives any temporary gain or advantage; but simply how it ennobles the character even through

suffering, and exalts to the dignity of a god, though it bring death as a final blow. And what does Oedipus say of death when he meets it in the grove, and realizes that his sufferings are over, his long trial ended, his weariness and disappointment soon to become things of the past.

"One only friend he sees can help—
A friend that shall come when dawns at last
The day that knows not bridal song
Nor lyre nor dance—that festal day
Whose equal doom we all abide;
Shall come kind Death, and make an end."

A horribly morbid theme has that play in which Oedipus figures. It is not probable that there lives a writer today who would dare to handle it. It shows the ruling of the cruel oracle all the way through. We have a man of noble qualities, doomed to make one horrible mistake after another until death brings his release. He slays an old man who has insulted him, not knowing him to be his own father, and later marries Laius' widowed queen, his own mother. The fact that he is in utter ignorance of his parentage is not allowed to mitigate his offence in the least and though he enjoys prosperity until his four daughters have grown to womanhood, such dreadful woes beset him then, and cause broadcast suffering, that poor Oedipus, beggared, blind, old and infirm becomes only an object of pity.

"O, my lord, Ajax, of all things most hard,
Hardest is slavery for men to bear.
And I was daughter of a sire freeborn,
No Phrygian mightier, wealthier than he;
But now I am a slave. For so the gods,
And so thine arm had willed it. Therefore
For I am thine, thy wife, and wish thee well—
I charge thee now by Zeus who guards thy heart."

And by that couch of thine which I have shared,
Condemn me not, given over to their hands,
To bear the cruel gibes thy foes would fling,
Bethink thee on that day that thou shalt die,
And by that death divorce me, violent hands
On me the Greeks will lay, and we shall live
Henceforth the life of slaves, thy child and I.
And then at me shall some one of my lords
Shoot out sharp words, "Lo, ye, the concubine
Of Ajax who was strongest of the Greeks—
Fallen from what pride, unto what service
bound."
So they will talk. And me such fate will plague;
But shame such talk imports to thee and thine,
Nay, but have pity, and leave not thou thy
sire,
So old, so grieved; pity thy mother too,
Portion'd with many years, who night and
day
Prays to the gods to bring home alive;
And have compassion on thy boy, O prince—
Think, should he live, poor child, forlorn of
thee,
By unkind guardians of kind care deprived,
What wrong thy death will do to him and me;
Nothing have I to look to any more,
When thou art gone. Thy spear laid waste my
home;
My mother too and father, Fate withal
Brought low, in the dark house of death to
dwell.
What home then shall I find instead of thee—
What wealth? My life hangs utterly on thee."

These are the pathetic words put into the mouth of the slave girl Tecmessa, who has served Ajax as servant and wife during his long absence in Troy, who has borne him a little son, and who bemoans the death about to befall her lord. The whole story is portrayed most pathetically. Ajax, from having been the strongest warrior of them all, becomes mad through disappointed ambition, and makes such dreadful mistakes as thinking that droves of sheep are the armies of his enemies, and falling upon them and slaughtering them. He is the laughing stock of the army. At length sanity returns, and appreciating the shameful spectacle he has made of himself, he resolves to commit suicide. This he does in spite of Tecmessa's prayers and entreaties, though he loves her and the child devotedly.

"Men must obey their rulers. Nay how else?
Things most august and mightiest upon earth
Bow to authority; the winter's storms
Dense with their driven snow, give place at
last
To fruitful summer; and night's weary round
Passes, and dawn's white steeds light up the
day;
And blasts of angry wind let sleep again
The groaning sea; and tyrannous sleep withal
Holds not his prey; but loses whom he binds.
Then shall not we learn wisdom and submit."

The concluding words of J. P. Mahaffey's admirable criticism are a high eulogy to the great poet. "Nor is it likely that a time will ever come when future generations will have made such advances in art that the Oedipus of Sophocles, the Hermes of Praxiteles, the nameless tomb of the King of Sidon, the temples on the Acropolis at Athens will be superseded by greater models."

"Come in swimmin', I'll show you some new strokes."
"Nope, last time I went dad showed me some new ones."

BRIBERY DEVICE WAS INGENIOUS

Light Thrown on Conditions Existing in Printing Bureau At Ottawa Which Are Now Being Investigated

GOULDTHRITE PLAN OF GETTING RICH

Sales Agents Induced to Buy Stock in Merwin Baby Food Warmer, of Which He Was Owner

OTTAWA, June 30.—A long story hangs on the Merwin baby food warmer in connection with the recent startling revelation of conditions that exist in the printing bureau of the Dominion government—conditions that are said to become more bewildering as the investigation proceeds.

Several years ago Gouldthrite invented an ingenious device for the heating of baby food warmer.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland Dead TORONTO, June 30.—Rev. Dr. Alex Sutherland, missionary secretary of the Methodist church in Canada, died this afternoon, aged 77.

Calgary's Progress CALGARY, June 30.—Bank clearings for the month of June in Calgary show the gratifying increase of over 65 per cent, totalling \$12,032,065.

MAY BE REFERRED TO HAGUE TRIBUNAL Question of Canada's Sovereignty Over Arctic Territory—U. S. Officials Refuse to Discuss Matter

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The state department refuses to confirm the rumor that the United States is certain portions of Arctic territory. This is a matter which will possibly be brought up before the court at the Hague, and in the meantime officials here do not desire to discuss it.

CANADA'S SENTIMENT London Daily News Seriously Comments on Address of Douglas' Curious Statements.

LONDON, June 30.—The Daily News says that many Canadians favor the Dominion's annexation by the United States. "We believe that this idea is practically dead, that the development of our time are all against the probability of a new nation, with nothing to complain of, deliberately severing its connection with our historic centres of civilization."

HIS HEAD CUT OFF Paris "Apache" Who Murdered Police Officer Guillotined—Violence of Mob.

PARIS, June 30.—Lalouette, the "apache" who killed a policeman several months ago, was guillotined at daybreak today. The socialist had attempted to get a reprieve for the assassin, but failed, and a violent demonstration by socialists and revolutionists occurred at the scene of the execution.

BROOKENS' FEATS

Makes Another High Flight—With Brother of Count de Lesseps As Passenger

MONTREAL, June 30.—The feat today at the aviation meet was the flight of Walter Brookens, the Wright aviator, with Bertrand de Lesseps, brother of the count, as a passenger, lasting twenty-three and a half minutes and ascending to a height of 1,140 feet. It was the first time that de Lesseps had ever been up in a heavier-than-air machine.

COBB BILL DEFEATED New York State Assembly Votes Against Federal Nomination of State Officials.

ALBANY, N.Y., June 30.—The combined influence of President Taft, Theodore Roosevelt and Governor Hughes failed to save the Cobb direct nomination bill from defeat in the assembly today. After defeating a motion to defer action until tomorrow, the house voted by 88 to 25 to endorse the action of the assembly judiciary committee, which reported the measure adversely.

BIG INCREASE IN BUILDING FIGURES

First Six Months of Year Establishes Remarkable Record—Over Million and a Quarter Mark.

All records for building activity were eclipsed during the first six months of the year. For that period the value of the buildings for which permits have been issued was \$1,247,225 compared with \$788,200 for the corresponding six months in 1909 and \$520,780 for the same period in 1908.

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PRAIRIES ENJOY HEAVY RAINFALL

Reports From Nearly All Parts of Country Show That Refreshing Showers Have Come to Help Crops

LOW TEMPERATURES ALSO REPORTED

Damage From Hot Spell Is Thought to Be Confined to Few Districts—Farmers Much Encouraged

WINNIPEG, June 30.—Crops in one of two districts have been slightly singed by the hot spell, but taking all around, it is declared by those in a position to know that there is nothing to cause any uneasiness.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway country evidently came in first for the refreshing rain, for in the district around Melville there was an abundance of rain on Tuesday night. Other reports received today were of an encouraging nature.

Fire in Montreal MONTREAL, June 30.—As a result of a fire at St. Mary street today four frame dwellings were destroyed and twenty families left homeless.

DANCE IN SALOON WITH FIRE BELOW Dangerous Situation for Passengers on Board Philadelphia Steamer—Vessel Returns and All Are Landed

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The Merchant and Miners' steamship Greelion, which left this port yesterday afternoon for Boston with more than 100 passengers on board, returned here today with a serious fire in the hold.

WORDS OF PRAISE FOR ENGLISHMEN American Naval Officer Makes Complimentary Speech at Celebration Commemorating of Sir Francis Drake

PLYMOUTH, Eng., June 30.—The officers and midshipmen of the American squadron now visiting Plymouth, attended the celebration yesterday in honor of the memory of Sir Francis Drake.

Bank Merger HALIFAX, June 30.—Royal Bank auditors are now at work on the books of the Union Bank of Halifax preparatory to the merger of the Royal Bank and Union Bank, and on their report will depend the business of the bank.

Harvard Commencement CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 30.—The first commencement at Harvard University under the direction of President Lawrence Lowell came today with the annual meeting of the University of the State of New York, which had Governor Charles B. Hughes, New York, as its orator at the public exercises.

YOUNG'S JULY SALE

Advertisement for Young's July Sale featuring 'Tomorrow's Specials' and 'Children's Wear'. Includes images of women in dresses and lists of clothing items with prices.

Advertisement for Henry Young & Co. located at 1123, 1125, 1127 Government Street.

Advertisement for Allen & Co. 'FIT-REFORM WARDROBE' featuring 'Good Dressers Say This Is the Store for Correct Clothes'.

Advertisement for Dixi H. Ross & Co. 'SATURDAY BARGAINS' featuring 'LARGE QUART BOTTLE ROWAT'S PICKLES'.

Advertisement for Copas & Young 'It's the 1st of the Month Again' featuring 'The Grocers' That Guarantee to Save You Money'.

Advertisement for B. C. Saddlery Co., Ltd. 'Our Hobby Again' featuring 'Proud of our fine All-Weather English Show Rugs'.

SENT SEALSkins GOT CODED

How a Young Man Who Gained in Pelts at Kodiak Tried to Smuggle Them from Alaska and Lost His Furs

A good story is going the rounds about an Alaskan who endeavored to get a shipment of six cases of cod fish sealskins from southwest Alaska to Victoria.

Believed That Application Gazetted for Charter Heralds Building.

The current issue of the British Columbia Gazette (which, containing 481 pages, is probably the largest weekly paper published in Canada) notes in an advertisement...

It is a long list of new provincial companies which appears in the present issue of the Gazette, the latest addition to the business organizations of the province being as follows:

Among the provincial appointments of the present week are those of Victor Cecil Fawcett, of Victoria, as a clerk in the department of the attorney general; Alexander McLean, of Vancouver, as fourth assistant at the Provincial Industrial school; Alex. McCullough, of Esquimalt, as provincial constable; E. P. Henegau, of Victoria, to be clerk in the treasury department; Robert Hewitt, of Princeton, as a mining recorder, etc.

Three and a half million dollars in their hands and disappointment writ large upon their usually impassive countenances stood outside the locked door of the provincial assessor's office at 515 last evening, and murmured mouthfuls of Oriental imprecations, the free and sterilized interpretation of which might be rendered "Too late!" The time had, with the closing of the official day, expired during which the provident clerk had allowed a 25 per cent advantage of the 25 per cent count for prompt payment of taxes. It will cost the least-eyed ones just 25 per cent of whatever their tax bill amounts to to learn the good old lesson that "Procrastination is the thief of time."

Mining Department.

EDITED BY WILLIAM DAVENPORT, MEMBER SWANIAN MINING INSTITUTE, GREENWICH, ENGLAND. INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS 1904

The Nova Scotia government has just enacted a Workmen's Compensation Act, but they have excepted from its provisions those coal companies at whose works relief societies are established...

very desirable that it should be given a rest from legislative enactments and that the miners should supplement their efforts after increased wages by trying to give increased value in work done.

Electricity and Coal Dust. With regard to coal dust, it is only within the last 20 years that this has been seriously considered as an explosive. It has been proved that coal dust can be ignited by bare flame, like gas.

Provincial News. Col. F. A. Wilson, of London, Ont., is this week spending a few days fishing in this coast, and at the same time is this coast, and at the same time is this coast...

SATURDAY. We offer, fresh from the ovens—Popham's Crisp Ginger Snaps, 3 lbs. 25c. Popham's Mixed Biscuits, 2 lbs. 25c. Popham's Soda Biscuits, 2 lbs. 45c.

The Family Cash Grocery. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Phone 312. Domestic and Imported Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

100% CROSS EXPANSION PISTON PACKING. "DODS' SHOOKUM" is positively the best piston packing on the market and is the only one in which the quality of the cross expansion has been fully developed without building up sections packing, always troublesome to handle and ready to come apart.

RU. HOME-MADE PERFUMERY. By George Ethelbert Walsh Homes and Gard. The art of the perfumer found a secret that the ordinary towns land suitable for flowers...

Some of the Results of the Act. 1. Reducing the output. 2. Increasing the wage of all-day men. 3. Making it necessary to employ more persons in order to secure the same output as before.

First—The Reduction in Output. As regards the reduction in output, the preliminary returns for the year 1909 already issued by the Home Office indicate the effect of the Act.

Earnings of Day Wage Men. As regards the increase in wages, day wage men, working on an eight-hour shift the same wage as they previously got for nine hours or more.

Reduced Output Per Head. As regards the third point that more persons are needed for a given output, the preliminary returns of output and persons employed give strong evidence of this fact.

Conclusions. From such evidence as is forthcoming, the writer is inclined to put the extra cost due to the Eight Hours Act at the present time at from 38 to 50 a ton.

It is only among those who are unaccustomed to think in quantities that the notion has been entertained that the Pittsburg loses any material part of its prestige as an iron and steel producing centre.

Whatever the degree of danger may be, it is much lessened by the use of switches and distribution boxes with wide flange wherever possible.

Perhaps the most vexing question at the present time is whether or not the public should be armored.

While off Rio Janeiro, en route from Newcastle-on-Tyne to Puget Sound, the British ship Daigonor, Capt. John Labester, experienced a severe electrical storm during which she was struck twice by lightning.

There are, however, some things to which attention has been drawn by the exercises at the close of the school year that are worth thinking about.

It is to be doubted if anywhere in the world there is a larger proportion of the pupils of the public schools who are physically stronger than there is here.

It is impossible for the stranger who sees, for the first time, the fine new school building at the short-staged policy that neglected to provide the children who attend it with the best possible environment.

Col. Peters, D. O. C. Military District No. 11, was expected in Kamloops Thursday for the purpose of inspecting the 140th Infantry.

James Sinclair of Ducks Range, who is interested with Joe Blair and others in the proposed railway, is being reported as having written an interesting account of their last trip into the country.

Mr. Sinclair has nothing but praise for the beauties of the location where the proposed railway is situated.

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WOMAN'S WORK. On Friday afternoon, June 24th, the Dumas Board of the W. A. to Missions held their regular monthly meeting.

WOMAN'S WORK. The corresponding secretary, Mrs. Cooper, read a letter from Miss Bostert, answering certain questions on the subject of the new book.

WOMAN'S WORK. The junior secretary reported that the junior pledges had been paid and that the annual meeting had been held.

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STUMP PULLING. THE DUBUCHE PATENT STUMP PULLER is a new size. Our smallest machine will pull a 12 inch stump.

Lavender is imported into great quantities from England for perfumery uses, but it grows in most parts of this country. It is most properly dried, retain their color and the fragrance is one of the best.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

HOME-MADE PERFUMERY

By George Ethelbert Walsh in American Homes and Gardens.

The art of the perfumer is not so profound a secret that the ordinary person who owns land suitable for flower cultivation cannot undertake to manufacture perfumery both for home and commercial uses. Perfume making has never reached great proportions in this country, although years ago the Department of Agriculture attempted to encourage it, and even made an extensive collection of data to show that equally as fine roses, tuberose, and similar flowers can be raised in this country as in the little town of Grasse, the perfume centre of France and of the world. It was shown that in Florida, California, and many of the South Atlantic States, flowers suitable for making perfumery could be raised on an extensive scale without much difficulty, but as the result of this movement very little perfumery is made today for commercial purposes.

Any of our highly-scented flowers are suitable for making perfumery, and the process of extracting the odor from them is simple. In the manufacture of different perfumes, the question of extraction depends on a good deal upon the nature of the plants. The different processes are distillation, compression and maceration. Such odors as lemon and bergamot are obtained by distillation, and others by hydraulic pressure. But the ordinary perfume of jasmine, tuberose and violets is obtained by maceration. This consists of soaking the flowers in heated fat, and in time they are taken off and replaced by others.

The more delicate flowers are best handled by the enfleurage process. Pure sweet lard or tallow grease is spread on a tray of glass, and when cool the surface is covered with the freshly gathered petals of the flowers to be treated. The tray is thickly covered with the blooms, and then set away in a dry place. The flowers in time are replaced by fresh ones, and the process repeated until the grease has absorbed all of the odor. The whole process of enfleurage depends upon the power of lard or tallow grease to absorb and retain the odors of the blooms, and then upon the equally important virtue of pure alcohol to extract the odors from the fat. When this fat, heavily laden with the odors, is placed in a bottle of alcohol, it parts with the fragrance and leaves it in the alcohol. By straining off the liquid from the fat, a pure essence or odor is obtained.

The best flower to experiment with for home use is the tuberose, because of its powerful fragrance. A square wooden frame with a pane of glass set in the lower part, should be made. The frame should be at least two inches deep, to hold the flower petals. The glass surface is covered with half an inch of pure, sweet lard or squares of mutton fat. The flower blooms should be collected early in the morning, when the dew is on them, and immediately transferred to the tray. They should be placed in several layers deep, and pressed down firmly by laying another pane of glass on top. A number of such trays should be used, so that a considerable amount of perfume can be made. On the following morning a fresh supply of blooms should replace the old, and the operation continued for a week. At the end of that time, the fat should be so saturated with the odors that it is ready for the alcohol bath. When placed in the alcohol, the bottle or jar should be sealed up tight. A few hours is sufficient for the alcohol to extract most of the odors, but usually twenty-four hours are required for complete absorption. At the end of that time the mixture is to be strained. To prevent the evaporation or loss of the odors, the straining should be done rapidly and in a wide-necked bottle or jar. Suspend a double thickness of fine cheese cloth in the mouth of the jar, and then place the mouth of the bottle containing the alcohol close to it. By pouring rapidly, and corking immediately after straining; it is possible to separate the odors from the fat without much loss. Here is the basis of modern perfume, depends upon the amount of flowers used. The volatile alcohol carries with it the perfume which one extracts from the flowers.

In the maceration process the petals of the flowers are bruised before they are immersed in heated grease. Orange flowers and orange and lemon peel can be bruised and then mixed with heated grease, either pure lard or olive oil, and then mixed with alcohol to extract the odors from the grease. Orange peel or lemon peel rubbed against some sharp instrument, which will break the small cells parts with most of its odor when immersed in heated olive oil. Many kinds of berries and fruits can be treated this way, although peppermint, sassafras and the other standard perfumes of this class have their odors extracted chiefly by distillation.

Lavender is imported into this country in great quantities from England for sachet and perfume uses, but it grows with little care in most parts of this country. Lavender leaves, when properly dried, retain their odor indefinitely, and the fragrance is one that most people like. A small garden of lavender would yield as much satisfaction to the average woman who enjoys perfumery as any other plant. Lavender odor can be extracted in the same way as that of violets and tuberose, but most of the lavender used is in the dried form. The cultivation of lavender for perfume should prove a most fascinating as well as profitable work for one with a small flower

garden during the growing season, and when harvested in the fall the whole place is scented with it.

The roses used for making the attar of roses in Europe, are the red damask of Bulgaria and the hundred-leaf or cabbage rose of Provence, in Southern France. Until recent years these roses were supposed to possess unusual virtues which could not be duplicated elsewhere, and for years it was not thought possible that attar of roses could be made in this country. This, however, is a mistake. While the climate of parts of Europe may develop the roses to an unusual degree, it is a known scientific fact that roses raised in the Southern States of this country equal any of those in Europe. The famous Gloire de France rose, which is so generally cultivated in this country, has the true odor of attar of roses, and it could be made productive of a commercial perfume farm. It is a perfect bloomer in the Southern States, and very hardy. In our Northern States it can be raised in sufficient quantity to make home-made perfumery a delightful occupation. The rose gardens of California have long produced abundant bloomers suitable for perfumery manufacturing. A number of people make perfumery on the Pacific Coast for local trade, and some of the Southern States have entered into the business in a small way.

Oil of geranium is a common basis of our perfumes, and this can be extracted from three of our most common and productive geraniums found in most gardens. They are the rose geranium, the nutmeg and the skeleton-leaved geraniums. Their culture is so easy that amateurs raise them without difficulty. A garden filled with these geraniums would yield a considerable quantity of oil of geranium. Most of the oil of geranium used by perfume manufacturers comes from Algiers, Italy, Corsica and Spain. The oil is extracted from the plants by distillation or maceration. Sometimes the oil is obtained by simple expression from such substances as orange and lemon peel, but this would hardly prove satisfactory for geraniums.

Tuberose, violets, and jasmies have always proved the most generally popular of perfumes for the multitudes, and they have been extracted from flowers raised in this country in the most satisfactory way. Some of these perfumes made on a Florida flower farm sold for one dollar an ounce in New York a few years ago. Near Jacksonville a flower farm was established for the purpose of demonstrating the value of American-grown flowers for perfume making, and dealers in perfumery, offered to take all the product. But for some reason the experiment was never carried on for a great while. It showed, however, a possible opening for those who enjoy flower gardening and perfumery making.

The manufacture of oils from sassafras and winter-green has been developed in this country, and a considerable trade built up. But few other plants and flowers which yield delicate and strong odors have been properly exploited here. We let dozens of our valuable plants grow wild in our gardens and woods, without thought of their value, while our perfume manufacturers spend thousands of dollars to import the oils and extracts derived from them. Thus our perfume of "new-mown hay" has as its basis the "deer-tongue" which flourishes so generally in Virginia, Florida, and Carolina. The sweet bay and swamp laurel possess virtues which makes them of value to the perfume maker. The common snake root of Canada and the northern part of our own country has an aromatic oil that is used by perfumers for strengthening their extracts.

Synthetic chemistry has imitated many of our natural perfumes, and it is the boast of the chemist that he can make any odor or scent that is used in the trade, using as his basis some such common articles as the coal-tar products, potato peels, or sugar beets. But while perfumery is affected more or less by the development of synthetic chemistry, the true odor of the flowers and plants must continue to form the basis of the trade. They are not in danger of being supplanted by any means. So long as we enjoy the odors of sweet roses, jasmies, and violets, these flowers will be grown for commercial purposes. In the little town of Grasse, France, upward of ten billion pounds of flowers are annually converted into perfumery. We pay some two million dollars a year to Europeans for raising and extracting perfumes which could be made right at home.

It was common in old New England days for every housewife to have her sweet herb garden, where she raised her thyme, sage, fennel, and lavender. These were gathered and dried for winter use. Old bureaus were heavily scented with the fragrance of their dried leaves. The abandonment of this practice is to be regretted. It is partly due to the modern ease of obtaining all such products at the drug stores. One does not have to raise medicinal herbs or sweet-scented herbs for household use. But a return to the old-fashioned custom would prove far more satisfactory. The flowers and herbs gathered fresh and put away in the home retain far more of their fragrance than those bought at the drug store. They add to the home a delightful, grateful fragrance which seems to pervade every nook and corner.

Fortunately, a revival of the old custom is being agitated, and many herb and flower gardens are found today whose odors are destined to be preserved for winter use. Either the dried leaves and flower petals are gathered fresh and kept in air-tight jars, or serious attempts are made to extract the fragrance in

the regular commercial way of maceration or enfleurage. With ample practice in doing the latter, a sufficient amount of skill will in time be attained.

GARDEN PESTS

I have met in my life a long list of rivals—every horticulturist has had the same experience. Every one of these claimed what I claimed, and I could not see but what they had as good a right as myself, if they could beat me. Among the most persistent were English sparrows, and hawks, out of the air; mice, rats, turtles, moles, gophers, out of the ground, and no end of beetles and bugs and flies and bees. Remember, however, that nearly every one of these creatures it is possible to utilize. Moles are very rarely a pest, and then only by upsetting the plants which we have set in their tracks. Their mission is a good one, that of devouring grubs. I never kill them if I can. When the May beetle emerges (every third year), you will find that the moles have in some way found out that they are to appear, and have multiplied accordingly. The presence of lice on our plants in some way calls for an enormous development of bees and honeybees, to either feed on the lice, or on the honeydew that they make.

When we have eliminated from our list creatures of this sort, that can frequently be utilized, we have left the English sparrow and the crow. I should like to say a kind word for all three of these fellows, and I believe the crow does some good. The blackbird becomes a scavenger sometimes, and changes his wild habits to cleaning up cities. I have seen this change of character more frequently in the Western towns, and it seems to come about from a change of environment, the crowding of other creatures into the usual field habitat of the blackbird. The English sparrow probably changed his habits for the same reason, but is an unmitigated nuisance. Now let me tell you how to get rid of him. In the first place, make it a regular habit to break up their nests if they come to your buildings or trees; then let them understand that they will be shot if they come over your lines; finally let all the song birds and valuable birds find that your homestead is a safe retreat. You will be surprised to find how soon they will join in the battle, and make it nearly impossible for a sparrow to show himself within their demesnes. At my Clinton home the sparrows are to be found, jabbering and quarreling all over the homesteads adjacent to me, but while we do occasionally hear one inside the lines, they never venture to undertake anything like an aggressive footing.

If our country homes would unite on this basis, we should get two grand results: we would rid ourselves of the sparrow, and would secure the presence of catbirds, bluebirds, indigo birds, song birds, grosbeaks, cardinal birds and robins.—American Homes and Gardens.

SEA SHORE PLANTING

There is much waste and much disappointment in the planting done on the seashore, because the trees and shrubs which will endure the hard conditions found along our coast are few, and planting anything outside of these few things is sure to end in failure. Conditions at the seashore are hard, not only because of the high winds and the salt spray, but also because of the poor soil, which may be sandy, gravelly or rocky. A rocky shore is easier to plant, for where there are rocks there is sure to be some soil in the depressions, and that can be enriched or added to until it is sufficient to grow a tree.

On the dunes and islands from Maine to Delaware, the best deciduous shade trees are: the Ailanthus (hardest of all), the Oriental plane, which is handsomest; the sycamore maple, which needs soil a little better than pure sand; and the Norway maple, which will grow in a gravel bank. These are named in the order of their difference to salt spray.

For border plantations, as screens or wind breaks, the wild cherry, catalpa, Carolina poplar, willows of many kinds, but especially the small Salix pentandra, the yellow locust and the honey locust can be used with good effect and with assurance of their perfect hardiness.

The shrub oaks which grow so luxuriantly along the coast are excellent for large plantations, and can be grown from seed if they are found difficult to transplant.

The pin oak, red oak, scarlet oak and English oaks will probably do moderately well. On a large place the mulberry, white birch, canoe birch and hackberry might be tried though the canoe birch seems a little out of place on the sand.

Among evergreens, the red cedar would be our first choice for ornamental or protective planting, followed closely by the pitch pine, red pine, Scotch pine and Austrian pine.

The more showy evergreens which will do well near the sea are the white spruce, Douglas spruce, Norway spruce, Colorado spruce and concolor fir. Of these, the white spruce is by far the best.

There are few trees other than these which can be grown on the dunes, because it is impossible to give them anything except dry sand to grow in. Watering is of little use. You cannot water enough in a dry time, nor can you add manure or soil enough to improve the conditions very much.

It is perfectly useless to plant hemlocks or sugar maples or trees of similar tastes on the dunes.

Of the shrubs which can be used, privet is the commonest and in some respects the most useful, though I am sure that our native sumacs, bayberry, beach plum and roses are more interesting the year round, and in their season more beautiful.

Baccharis grows wild on the shore or on the edge of the marsh, and is effective in mass.

Rosa rugosa, rosa wichuriana, lilacs, spiraea, tamarix, rose acacia, and Bohemian olive will give a more dressy appearance to the place.

Barberry, elder, button bush and Indian currant can be tucked away in odd corners, and will add much to the interest of the plantations in winter.

Among evergreens shrubs, the inkberry, the holly, and the low junipers are particularly desirable.

The Virginia creeper is the hardest and the loveliest vine. Honeysuckles are good, and are almost evergreen.

The finest carpet for sandy soil is the leasberry, which has leathery dark green leaves set close together on a long trailing stem. One plant will in time cover a large space with an unbroken carpet of green two or three inches thick. It would be easy to cover a large area with barberry, making a beautiful imitation lawn, but it would only do so if you look at, not to walk on, as it would not stand much wear.

Golden rod, beach pea, Hudsonia and many other weeds and grasses can be bought in large quantities from the collectors and planted in mass.

Remember that in seashore planting the object is to cover every inch of sand with something, so that there will be no drifting in the wind, no marching of the dunes, and no washing in hard rains.

Once planted and growing, everything should be left alone, until they begin to crowd and do each other harm, and every effort must be made to prevent fire, which is the greatest injury to seashore planting. The work of years can be undone in seconds by a fire rushing through the shrubbery and woods.

If you must have a lawn, give it good soil and keep it small and near the house.

If you read seed catalogues you will see among the lawn grasses red fescue recommended for sandy soil at the seashore; but this should be qualified by the statement that it does not make a good lawn. What is really meant is that it will grow and make a poor showing where nothing else will succeed. Rhode Island bent grass, Agrostis canina, is probably the best grass for dry, sandy soils.

For paths on the sand, try tanbark as a substitute for the soft carpet of pine needles which is such a delight under the pitch pines.

THE CARE OF POULTRY

(By Hayden Clement, ex-Assist. Attorney-General of North Carolina, Review of S.C.W. Lighthouse.)

There is nothing that responds more readily to care and attention, or that suffers more from carelessness and neglect, than poultry. You that have failed to make poultry profitable are yourselves responsible, either from ignorance or carelessness. Warm, cozy quarters in the winter, and cool, shady quarters in the summer, with an abundance of fresh water, wholesome food, and cleanliness, are the essentials of profitable poultry.

It must not be enthusiasm and attention one week, with carelessness and neglect the next, but it must be painstaking care and attention every day and every week.

Much also depends upon the time of the year when the chicks are hatched. Study the climatic conditions where you live and then determine for yourself the best time for hatching. To those of us living South of the Mason and Dixon Line I advise that all chicks be hatched during the months of February and March—never later than April.

By early hatching a threefold result is obtained: First, you do not have to contend with lice, mites, gape worms, etc., in the early age of the chicks, and you will therefore raise a larger percentage of the chicks hatched. To raise 95 per cent. of the chicks hatched in these months is not uncommon. Second, the early hatched chicks will mature more rapidly and grow to a larger size than later hatched ones. Third, early hatched pullets will begin laying early in the fall and lay throughout the entire winter, when eggs command the highest prices.

In order, however, to have winter eggs, I have satisfied myself that it is absolutely essential to have a warm house with floors and a southern exposure and a scratching pen. Without these, pullets and hens will be a dead expense during the winter months. I can put eight pullets in a piano box and get more eggs in the winter months than you can with thirty pullets that are allowed to run at large with only a roof for a shelter. You don't believe it? Try it!

Now as to young chicks! Keep them penned up; you like to see them running at large—but keep them penned up. Little chicks allowed to run at large in the early morning dew and in newly ploughed fields are certain to contract sore head and gapes. Did you ever see a person trying to cure chicks of the gapes by using a horsehair? They might as well try to bail out the Gulf of Mexico with a pail. I had a chick with the gapes killed and examined under the microscope. We found that there were thousands of little gape worms in the chick. The gape worm is of a very low order of life, and we found that it responded more readily to turpentine than to anything else. The worm is from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in length, and is in the shape of the letter "Y," one of the prongs being a bag or sack

filled with eggs. It is very prolific, and as soon as the sack opens hundreds are born. Camphor pills will sometimes cure a chick of the gapes. No medicine can reach them unless it does so by vapor. An hour after the chick has swallowed the pill it smells of camphor. Camphor is a very strong vermifuge, and the worms die. Another good remedy is caustic lime in a dry, powdered state. It may be either air or water-slacked. Hold the chick in the left hand, open its mouth with the thumb and forefinger, and with the other hand, drop a pinch of lime into it. Hold in this position for a few seconds until it is obliged to breathe, when it will inhale some of the lime; then let it go. By all means put a few drops of turpentine in the drinking water.

We have heard much of the so-called sure cures for poultry diseases, but there is only one sure cure that I am familiar with, and that is a cure for cholera. Take red pepper pods and cut them up fine and boil in enough water to mix the bran or meal; to this add a little turpentine and feed to the poultry. If they are beyond the eating stage, force it down them three or four times a day and within a few days you will see that your labor has not been in vain. It has been years since I have lost a bird from cholera. It is a good idea to feed red pepper in the mash about once every two weeks in the winter, and to feed salts about once every two weeks in summer.

Here are a few poultry rules that will be found profitable:

1. Construct your poultry houses good and warm, so as to avoid damp floors, and afford a flood of sunlight. Sunshine is better than medicine.
 2. Provide a dusting and scratching shed where you can bury grain and thus induce the fowls to take the needed exercise.
 3. Feed systematically two or three times a day; scatter the food so they can't eat too fast, or without proper exercise.
 4. Do not feed more than they will eat up clean or they will get tired of that kind of food.
 5. Give a variety of food, both dry and cooked; a mixture of cooked meat and vegetables is an excellent thing for their morning meal.
 6. Do not crowd too many in one house; if you do, look out for disease.
 7. Use carbolic powder in the dusting bins occasionally to destroy lice.
- Fresh milk with a dash of pepper, and green cut bone are the best things to feed laying pullets. I have fed fresh beef scrap, but with not so good results. Fresh beef scrap should be fed sparingly—not over twice a week. It seems that eggs are not so fertile when fresh beef scraps are fed.
- To beginners in poultry I would say: "Don't expect to be able, by buying fancy-priced stock, to produce 'blue-ribbon winners' at the start; don't go into the business of selling fancy stock at first—a person must be an experienced and well-known breeder before he will be able to receive high prices for his birds; it is best to select your breed carefully and stick to one breed; buy good 'bred-today' stock from a reliable breeder; study how to realize a profit by selling poultry and eggs for market; study your 'Standard of Perfection' and gradually work up to breeding fancy prize-winning birds.—The Industrious Hen.

NOTES

A feed of finely-chopped onions, once a week, is a tonic that helps to keep broilers lively and healthy.

With broilers we want to get the one and one-quarter to two pounds in weight in as short a time and with as little expense as possible. The fowls of the American class come nearer filling the bill for broilers than any of the Asiatics or the smaller breeds.

A nest egg makes a nest more attractive to most hens, especially of the smaller breeds. We like the china eggs. An egg cover will pick at them for a little bit and give it up as a bad job.

Many who keep poultry overlook the importance of grit. Lack of grit means poor digested and few eggs. A load of gravel near the chickens' home would improve the health and increase the egg yield on many a farm. I know it is claimed that the grit of commerce is the best, but the gravel is good enough grinding material. If you have never tried you will be surprised how fast it will disappear when placed in a box where the hens can themselves.

Keep the old fighters apart and so remove them from temptation.

It sometimes troubles young poultry-keepers, who have never lived on the farm, to know when a hen gets old. The spurs are a pretty good thing to go by. You do not see long spurs on young hens.

Ice-cold water can not help chilling the hens. It must be warmed up somehow, and that takes vitality. Save the hen's strength of body by warming the water on the kitchen stove. You can do it cheaper than the hen can.

Lots of warmth in good corn. Fine for cold wintry days.

Egg-shells are largely lime. The hens can't make good shells unless you furnish plenty of lime.

On sunny days let the hens take a few turns out in the scratching shed.

The hen-folk, like hogs, need to be protected from the scalding rays of the sun. When you see a hen going round lolling, it is time to look after the shelter.

Holding eggs in hot weather is risky business. Better let them go often.

Old hens make the best mothers, but pullets are the best layers.

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Bargains Await You in Every Department. Our July Sale Saves You Money

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

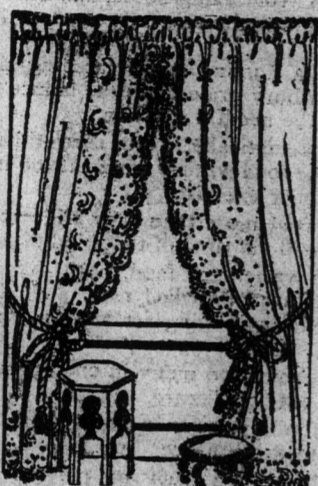
When Feeling Fatigued After a Hard Day's Shopping, Visit Our Tea Rooms, Third Floor. Tea Daintily Served

Monday, the Great Bargains Will Be Found in the

Ladies' Drawers, Regular 35c, Monday, 25c

A finer assortment or a better bargain would be very hard to find. These are made of a very good quality cambric, in a number of very dainty styles. Some are trimmed with embroidery. This is a line which we usually sell for 35c. July Sale, Monday, 25c.

Irish Point and Swiss Lace Curtains, Values to \$35 for \$7.85

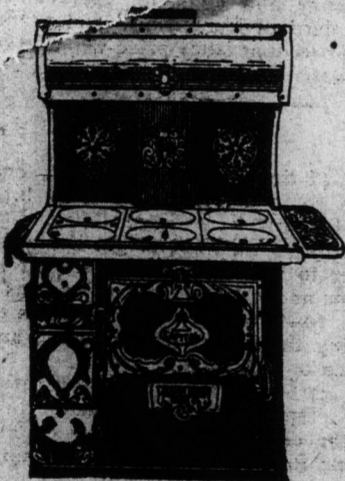


A remarkable saving indeed. Some people would hardly credit this announcement, nevertheless you will find them just as represented. But remember, there are only a few pairs, and only 2 and 3 pairs of each design, ranging in lengths up to 3 1/2 yards. There are also a few very fine Arabian Nets. These have a slight shade of green worked in the designs. The regular prices were to \$35.00, but we will clear them out Monday at \$7.85.

Monday's Special Offering in Bed Lounges, Reg. \$19.75 for \$15.90

Bed Lounges, constructed on strong, hardwood frames, 6 ft. long, with folding head rest, upholstered in self green tapestry. Regular \$15.75. Special \$12.90. Upholstered in red velvet. Regular \$19.75. Special \$15.90.

Capital Ranges—Newest and Best



The new Capital Range, which we have just added to our stock, is the last word in range construction. It is absolutely the best moderate priced range yet produced. As the accompanying illustration shows, it has six holes, well finished, with nickel trimmings. It is an excellent baker and is most economical in fuel consumption. Better come in and let us show it to you. Priced at \$40.00. The Never-Slip Stove Lid Lifter is the latest invention. Lid cannot possibly slip off. Price 25¢.

Dress Muslin, Silk Dress Goods and Ready-to-Wear Departments

It is impossible to put on sale on the opening day all the varied stocks which will be sold during the month. Monday's list of July Sale offerings will be just as interesting as those on sale Saturday. We were as busy as we could be in many departments, Saturday, and for the balance of the month you may look for just such bargains every day.

An Extra Special Bargain for Monday in the Mantle Section



Ladies' Silk Foulard, Muslin and Net Dresses, Values \$25 to \$35, \$6.90

We consider this the most conspicuously important reduction that we have held, and such as this, embracing the season's most fashionable garments, should interest every woman. The Muslin Dresses are in white, the material extra fine, while the Nets are in white and Ecrú. The Silk Dresses are made of foulards and Pongee, in many very dainty effects. These we have been selling all the way from \$25.00 to \$35.00. Monday at our grand July Sale \$6.90.



Women's Stylish All-Over Net Blouses Regular \$4.50 to \$8.75, Monday, \$2.90

There should certainly be a rush for these Monday. They are the season's latest and best effects, made of a very fine all-over net, lined throughout, all colors and sizes. No matter how particular you may be, you will find that this is exceptional value. Regular \$8.75. Monday, July Sale Price \$2.90.

Children's Soiled Silk Dresses

Reg. \$2.00 for \$1.00

Reg. \$5.50 for \$2.00

At half-price or less we are offering a number of very dainty Children's Dresses. These are made of lawn, in the very latest styles. This remarkable bargain is owing to the fact that they have got slightly soiled through being handled. Regular \$2.00 values. Monday \$1.00. Regular \$5.50 values. Monday \$2.00.



Special Bargains from the Stationery Dept.

We have just received a big shipment of Paperies, Note Paper and Envelopes. This box contains 1 lb. of the best of linen paper, also 75 envelopes to match. Nicely boxed. Usually sold for 85c. July Special \$50¢. 1,000 Paperies, containing 24 sheets of linen paper, with 24 envelopes to match. Very prettily boxed, the box being suitable for gloves or handkerchiefs. Regular 50c. Special for July \$25¢.

WARD LOCK'S SIXPENNY NOVELS 200 titles to choose from. Regular 15c. Special, per copy \$10¢.

SEASIDE LIBRARY This Library contains 50 titles, paper covers, including Garvie, Holmes, Southworth, Conway, Doyle, Fleming, Braeme, and many others. Special, 3 for \$25¢.

CLOTH BOUND BOOKS 60 titles to choose from. Regular 25c. Special \$12 1/2¢.

TABLETS—BIG VALUES See our Special Tablet, large size, ruled or plain, 60 to 100 pages in each tablet. Special \$10¢. Tablets, embossed with "Victoria, B. C." Regular 50c. Special \$25¢.

Couches, Reg. \$12.90, for \$8.50

Couches, made on hardwood frames, finished golden oak, upholstered in strong tapestry, shades of red and green. Seat and head finished with best springs. Regular \$12.90. Special \$8.50.

Women's Long Coats, Mon. \$12.50

The price that we are offering these coats at for Monday's selling should bring a crowd of enthusiastic purchasers who wish to save, for the values are exceptional. They include the season's very latest and most fashionable materials of the very latest styles, in full length and seven-eighths. The regular prices were \$20 to \$22.50. Monday, at our July Sale, \$12.50.

A SPECIAL MONDAY SAVING IN SILKS—HALF PRICE. REG. 50c VALUES FOR 25c
Monday offers exceptional, or in fact a remarkable bargain in Silks. These consist of Tamaline, Louisienne and Natural Pongee. Nearly every color is represented in this assortment, in plain and stripe effect. These usually sell for 50c. Monday, July Sale, 25c.

Extra Special Carpet Bargains Mon.

25 Carpet Squares, special quality tapestry. Colorings: fawns, greens, reds and Orientals, in conventional and floral designs. Size 9 x 9. Regular \$7.00 and \$8.50. Monday \$5.90.

\$4.50 Wool Carpet Squares at \$2.90

40 only. Kensington Art Squares, in a good assortment of neat designs and colorings. This is a splendid opportunity to get your bedroom floors covered at a reasonable cost. The colors are mostly blues, fawns and greens. Size 9 x 9. Regular \$4.50. Monday \$2.90.

Seamless Carpet Squares

20 only. Seamless Tapestry Squares. This is the very best quality of English tapestry carpet. The colors are fawns and greens, with medallion, floral and Empire designs. Size 9 x 12. Regular \$18.75. Monday \$14.75.

Ladies' White Mull and Pique Blouses

Values up to \$3.50 for

\$1.00

A very special offerings, consisting of a fine variety of Ladies' White Mull and Pique Blouses. Some are very prettily embroidered, while a large number will be found in the new tailored effects, with collars and cuffs. These are well worth while taking advantage of. Many of them were priced as high as \$3.50. Special offering for Monday \$1.00.



Sharp Reductions on All Boys' Wash Suits

Every Wash Suit in the house must go. Drastic measures have been used in order to make a sure clearance. They are in fancy drills, ducks and piques, finished with sailor collars and cuffs, in Russian and Buster styles. Regular \$2.25 to \$2.75. July Sale \$1.65. Regular \$1.25 to \$1.50. July Sale \$85¢. Regular \$1.75 to \$2.00. July Sale \$1.25. Regular \$1.00. July Clearance Sale \$75¢.

Boys' Blouses Reduced

Boys' Blouses in fancy ducks and crashes. Sizes from 3 to 8 years. Regular \$1.50 to \$1.75 for \$1.00. Regular \$1.00 to \$1.25 for 75¢. Regular 75c for 50¢.

35c, 50c, 65c and 75c Dress Muslins and Linens Go on Sale Mon. at 25c yd. Our Entire Stock of Dress Muslins and Linens from 35c to 75c for 25c

VOL. L. NO. 368.

HARVEST WILL BE VERY E

Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture Expects Wheat to Commence 10th in Some Districts

YIELD WILL NOT EQUAL LAST

Says Farmers Will Learn They Must Farm More Intelligently—Older Do Look Best

REGINA, July 6.—Saskatchewan will this year set a record which never been reached for wheat, according to a statement in Regina, W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, who returned today from a month spent in the northern and eastern sections of the province. Motherwell has been out on a tour of inspection, and has had the best opportunity for seeing the crop situation. His views, however, are of great importance and will do much to do with the influence on the markets.

"On the whole," he said, "this year is a week or ten days earlier than last, although the yield will not be high, taking it all over the province. It will keep us somewhat as much wheat as we have this year, but, best of all, it was an exceptional one. It was kind of year that spoils the farmer and a good many of them will experience this season that must farm scientifically if they are to secure results." Asked regarding the time for planting, Mr. Motherwell said that it is better to the east and west of Regina there would be binders to go. "The best crop," he said, "is in the southern districts, and it is to the fact that these localities have been occupied longer and consequently in better condition, that the larger crop in the districts, and the farmers' benefit."

FRONTS ON FRENCH German Military Decree Against the Language in Alsace-Lorraine

PARIS, July 6.—The promised tonomy for Alsace-Lorraine has been on a strange note. A decree published by a military paper circulates in the two provinces formally bids the employment of the French language in the regiments. "Alsace ought," says this document, "to make it a point of honor to use German in their correspondence, which is the language of the country. They ought to see that their parents do the same, particularly when they write post cards by reason of the bad impression correspondence can produce in barracks."

The decree recalls the fact that formerly some Alsatian soldiers received French papers, but that they had ceased to receive them on the view of their superiors. "This is the more satisfactory cause French journals are for most part too realistic in tone and contain expressions which are not French, but provincialisms incompensible to the foreigner."

Likely to Get Office OTTAWA, July 6.—It is stated that H. C. Deschamps will succeed the Hon. Nap Tessier as secretary of the department of public works. He has for some years been assistant secretary and for a few months acted in the capacity.

Auto Driver Killed INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 6.—Thomas Kinchade, a well-known automobile driver, was killed at the Indianapolis motor speedway this afternoon. He was on the track in a practice run when the car, a National, off the high embankment at the southeast corner of the course. He was caught beneath the wreck.

Stove Foundries Merge HAMILTON, July 6.—A big move in all the stove foundries here is under way, with a combined capital of a million dollars.

All-American Victory SYDNEY, N.S.W., July 6.—The All-American football team, composed of students of western universities, beat the Orange team by a score of 11 to 3 today.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 6.—After a thorough investigation by the agent of the marine underwriters, Capt. Powler and Capt. General, assisted by Capt. Robert Hall, as general agent of Wilcox, Peck & Hughes, of New York, underwriters, the steamer Wotan, which suddenly listed at sea Saturday, was found intact and returned this morning to Eagle Harbor. The lister was found intact and returned this morning to Eagle Harbor. The lister was found intact and returned this morning to Eagle Harbor. The lister was found intact and returned this morning to Eagle Harbor.