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Sale of Hat Pins--pecial Values

indeed that we hold a special offer certainly mean a quick or Friday the extra special of-

t Hat Pins. Regular lors. Regular price

a Long Way in the iday. Reg. Values Saving of Nearly ne-Half

7 and 42 inches wide, in tan, Regular price, per yard, 75c.





est quality velour, shades of

The Semi-Meekly Colonist.

VOL. L. NO. 359.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUE SDAY, JUNE 7, 1910.

RETRENCHMENT

Difficulty Over Freight Rates Puts Stop to Expenditures Except Such as Are Absolutely Necessary

NEW YORK CENTRAL CANCELS ORDERS

Sale of Bonds Is Discontinued -President of Company Thinks Some Increase in Rates Will Be Allowed

NEW YORK, June 4.—W. C. Brown president of the New York Central railroad, issued a statement tonight confirming a report that the New York Central had cancelled orders for freight cars costing \$3,000,000 and that in addition instructions requesting bids for freight cars totalling in cost \$4,000,000 had been withdrawn. He added that expenditures for improvements amounting approximately to \$5,000,000 had been held up pending settlement of the freight rate question.

He also said authoritatively that negotiations in Paris affecting the sale of bonds and debentures of the Cleveland, Cincinnatt and Chicago railroad and the Michigan Central, totalling \$27,500,000 had been discontinued in view of the unfavorable impression creaked in France by developments here.

party leaders.

In the eighth congressional district, Irving H. Wanger, Republican, was opposed for renomination by Wm. G. Huerick, who was placed on the Republican ballot as an "anti-Cannon" man. Reports from the district indicate that Wangen was renominated by a substantial majority.

In four of the six congressional districts in Philadelphia, independent Republicans, under the party title of William Penn. opposed the organization's Republican candidates, all of whom are present members of congress, but the entire six incumbents were renominated.

Military Service in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, June 4.—Though
it is not yet decided whether Lord Kitchener or Gen. Sir J. French will inspect the South African forces to devise a scheme of military defence, it is
stated that the ideas recently suggested by the Transvaal are now being
considered by the union government.
This scheme practically amounts to
compulsory service.

CALGARY, June 4—Rains followed yesterday's sunshine, showers commencing at six o'clock and continuing until noon. There is every reason to believe that the rainy season has commenced, and, like other years, will continue for a week or ten days. The precipitation of the week has been most beneficial to the crops, and reports are being received of spring and winter from 15 to 20 inches in height and covering the ground in a solid mat.

BE INVES

FRS ground in a solid mat.

Want Boundary Defined.

SANDUSKY, Onio, June 4.—Forty corporate and individual owners of the fishing fleet appearing before the International Fisheries Commission has are liable to seizure by Canadian revenue cutters because of the lack of definition of the international boundary line. Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Palo Alto, Calif., and Edward Ernest Prince, of Ottaws, constitute the commission. They were informed that the tugmen had no way of knowing when they were in Canadian waters. A decision was promised within 10 days.

Charged With Woundies

CUNDITIONS WILL

BE INVESTIGATED

King Assumes Highest Rank

LONDON, June 4.—The King, who at the time of his father's death held ranks in the British army and navy inferior to those of several of the subjects and to Emperor William, the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph, has assumed the highest rank in both branches of the service, making himself field marshal and admiral of the fleet.

—No Clash of Authority

VANCOUVER, June 4—John Pease Babcock, deputy commissioner of fish
Charged With Woundies

T. William Chosen for the Work

Canadian

Connected to time time of his father's death held ranks in the British army and navy inferior to those of several of the subjects and to Emperor William, the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph, has assumed the highest rank in both branches of the service, making himself field marshal and admiral of the fleet.

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—No Clash of Authority

Starting For Canada

LONDON, June 4.—The King, who at the time of his father's death held ranks in the Eritish control of the subjects and to Emperor Francis Joseph, has assumed the highest rank in both branches of the subjects and to Emperor Francis Joseph, has assumed the highest r

iline. Dr. David Starp Jordan, of Palas Authority

Alto, Calif., and Edward Ernest Prince, of Ottawa, constitute the commission will ask of the Strate of Ottawa, constitute the commission will ask of the Strate of Ottawa, constitute the commission will be a strain of the Strate of Ottawa, constitute the commission will be subject to alteration to strain of the Str

WELL IN AUSTRALIA

Dominion Government Agrees
to Suggestion Made by Hon.
Mr. Bowser for Appointmeni
of Commission in North

Enginemen Given Increase
CHICAGO, June 4—The federal
arbitration board, which has been
taking testimony in the wage controversy between 27,000 enginemen and
49 railroads west of Chicago, late this
afternoon handed down a decision in
favor of the enginemen. The arbitration board granted employees sixty
per cent. of their demands for a 12 1-2
per cent. increase.

Properties in Ymir District Find Favor With American Occasion of the angle and the second of the angle and the second occasion of influence of the angle angle and the second occasion of the angle angle

FOR SEVERAL HOURS

American Who Laid Mines for Insurgents Is Taken Prisoner by Government Troops and Will Be Tried

CALGARY, June 4—British capital has decided upon Cargary as the location of a large departmental store, building, and work will be commended shortly. This will be a branch of the Pryce Jones & Co., of Newton, Wales, mall order house, and the Calgary house will be the distributing point for western Canada. The representative selected this city after two months' investigation of points in the west.

TELEGRAPH LINE

FOR STEWART

On the field, and that General Mena, in the dry spring extensive forest was in hot pursuit.

All dispatches received during the River, and early in May a severe to Nicaragua indicate that the Madriz armies at Bluefields and Rama practically have been destroyed, and that the end of the fighting, on the east coast at point for western Canada. The representative selected this city after two months' investigation of points in the west.

So far as known at the state department, the only force which Madriz now has on the east coast, except the few scattered bands now being pursued by the revolutionary armies, is on Bluefields bluff.

The complete rout of the Madriz forces is shown by belated telegrams received at the state department. These telegrams confirm reports of the total defeat of the troops which have been operating near Rama. Nicaragua.

American Prisonse.

San JUAN DEL SUR. Nicaragua.

Del Complete de prisonse de prisonse de prisonse de prisonse d

Superintendent Phelan Leaves for North to Make Preparations for Construction of Branch to Portland Canal

June 1 William D Pitth an american, who laid the mines at Bluefields for the insurgents, was captured yesterday by the government troops, and will be tried by courtmartial.

This was made known today following the receipt by the government of the news of the capture of Bluefields Bluff by the forces of President Madriz. The troops passed to the assault over five mines, only one of which exploded. Pittham, was wounded and captured it

Mr. Baxter. Inspector of machinery, has returned from the north, where he has been for the last month in specting steam plants at the canner-tee to be and the steam of the last month in specting steam plants at the canner-tee to be and the steam of the last month in specting steam plants at the canner-tee to be and the steam of the last month in specting steam plants at the canner-tee to be and the steam of the last month in specting steam plants at the canner-tee to be and the steam of the last month in specific steam of the last month in specific steam of the steam of

Labor Wins in West Australia ADELAIDE, June 3.—Mr. Verran, leader of the labor party, submitted a motion of want of confidence in the government, which was carried by a vote of 22 to 19, whereupon the Peake ministry resigned and a labor ministry was formed, with Mr. Verran as premier.

Captain Found Responsible.

LONDON, June 4—The board of Trade which has been inquiring into the stranding of the Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha on the coast of the Scilly Islands on April 18 last today found Captain Leyland responsible for the disaster by steering too close to Bishop's Rock in the thick weather. The captain's certificate was suspended for three months.

Judge's Wife Dies Suddenly
STRATFORD, Ont., June 4.—Mrs.
Barron, wife of County Court Judge
John A. Barron, died very suddenly yesterday. While stooping to pick flowers
for a visitor, walking with her in the
garden, she was seized with a fainting
spell, to which she was subject, and spell, to which she was subject, and passed away shortly afterwards, without regaining conscieusness.

Homesteads of Forty Acres

MONTREAL, June 4.—Tecumseh and Nationals played their first scheduled game today at Nationals grounds here before a very large crowd. The Nationals scored the first game in the first quarter, after 14 minutes play. There were no games scored in the second quarter. Final score: Nationals, 5; Tecumsehs, 2.

Poor People Forced to Leave Their Homes at Short Notice - Many Are Taking Refuge in Other Countries

Pittham was wounded and captured, it is said, as he was engaged in operating a magazine through which the hidden gimes of destruction were released. Pittham lived in Boston.

RETURNS FROM NORTH

Machinery inspector Finds Development Coast.

Mr. Baxter, inspector of machinery, has returned from the north, where he has been for the last month in specting steam plants at the canner
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Mr. Baxter, inspector of gracing to the despatches received by the Jawish aid society in clear to clear.

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Mr. BERLIN, June 4.—The expulsion for fruit growing, which are difficult to clear.

NEW MANAGER

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—A proper than 30,000 of these resided in Kiev.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—A proper than 30,000 of the cases no notice was given to the people, who were compelled to leave the cities immediately, and the form the forbid college.

Mr. Baxter, inspector of machinery

FIFTIETH YEAR

New Regulations Relating to Acquirement of Homesteads and Pre-Emptions Are Adopted by Governmen.

DIFFERENT RULES FOR VARIOUS PARTS

and Pre-Emptions of Twen ty or Forty Acres-Conditions of Clearing

In the Kamloops division the area of homesteads is fixed at 160 acres, or a quarter section. The smaller area is applicable to lands suitable for fruit growing, which are difficult

GEMAN STIRED

D. Do eight operationed different power of the continue of the c

MR. MANN TELLS

BMEALISM
THE POBLICA

THE POBLI

Breaks His Arm

On Thursday last a young man named J. McElhanney was unfortunate enough to fall out of a tree about lifteen miles from the city, and assistain a broken arm. He was foreman on Chapman's survey party, and had been working in the woods on the survey for some time past. He was removed to the Royal Jubilee hospital, where upon enquiry last evening it was found that the broken limb was rapidly coming back into its former form.

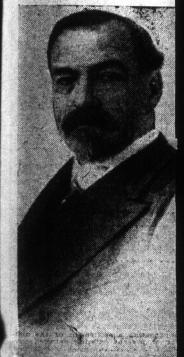
All the striking employes of the International Paper Company returned to work last Monday morning under the terms of an agreement entered in the officers of the company and the officers of the Company returned to by the officers of the Company returned to by the officers of the Pulp Makers and that Mr. Terfard Frondey, the man who had his knee cap broken and otherwise seriously injured in the runaway which occurred at Oak Bay Juction, was progressing very fay-juction, was progr

tion Immediately TO EXPLOIT COAL AND TIMBER HOLDIN

Work Upon Island Section Begin Within a. Month Contracts for Mainland S

Vice President of Canad Northern Railway Arrives City and Discusses Plans Company in This Provi

Tenders for the Vancouver Is section of the Canadian Northern, tending from this city approxima 100 miles to a West Coast seab terminus on Barkley Sound and conceted with the mainland by modern from Eng Bluff, will be invited immediately



D. D. MANN sident of the Canadian ern Railway, who arrived in

veys, and it is expected that con struction of the island division with the struction of the island division with the complete of the struction. The complete of the struction of this division has been satisfactorially arranged by Mr. Macker ate, and funds for construction at immediately available.

The Vancouver Island railway in terests of the company have been placed under separate and independent executive officials reporting direct the heads of the road, and these of ficials will at once establish head quarters in Victoria, Mr. Hughes being in charge as resident chief ergineer. This officer is now in the field making a careful reconnaissand

gineer. This officer is now in the field making a careful reconnaissance of alternative routes from this cit to Barkley sound, preliminary to report which will determine the example of alternative routes from the company to report which will determine the example of the line projected by the Victoria Barkley Sound Company, the survey of that company will be acquired an a considerable time-saving thus a accomplished in the initiation of actual road building. The primary consideration kept. constantly in mine however, is the selection of a rout which shall be unqualified and conclusively the best, in grade, alignmen extension and development possibilities and all other requisite conditions that it may be permanently adopted without the possibility of it bein subsequently discovered that it is not the best.

Mainland Construction. Mainland Construction.

Mainland Construction.

A contract for construction of a six ty-one mile section of the Canadia Morthern railway between the sout side of New Westminster bridge and Chilliwack will be awarded this month tenders closing at the Toronto head-quarters of the company on the 15th inst. It is expected that little more than a fortnight, making allowane for the time occupied by the contractors in getting their outfits on the ground, will elapse before grading operations are actually in progress. The beginning of construction of this westernmost mainland section will be mad opposite! New Westminster, at Por Mann, where the company has acquired upwards of two thousand acres fo dockage, car building shops, etc.

Stewart Line

Stewart Line

Employment is now available for the hundred white men wanted for construction work on the Portlan Canal Short Line, detail plans for the five miles of which have now filed with the provincial gov ex. and with which Mr. Grant mex. I and with which Mr. Grant he engineer in charge (and one of between the best practical railway builders in merica) is now ready to proceed his line, approximately sixteen miles of length, is to extend from Stewar ach into the mineral-crowded hills riving all the proven mines of the introduction of which Mr. Mann and as associates now have under option and of which Mr. Mann's own property, the Mountain Boy, is the farth at inland, and at the same time, in inland, and at the same time, Stewart will proceed at once t these may be ready for th of the rails and other ma for road building and equip which left Cape Breton b art during early July. The rail

CLAIM LAND WAS NEVER CONQUERED

Naas River Indians Deny Right of Settlers to Stake Off Land in Aryansh Valley-A Remarkable Document

Trouble is again threatened by the native inhabitants of the Nass River, who last winter inaugurated a short-lived campaign against the whites which would have doubtless been disastrous but for the prompt measures of the Government to protect the isolated settlers in the threatened district. During the past few weeks numerous land-seekers and prospectors have been turned back by the Indians, with the message that the natives claim proprietorship in the country, and can only be defeated in warfare for possession. Indian Agent Perry states that the latest recrudescence of trouble arises through the intemperate boasting of certain white men, who have taken a perilous pleasure in taunting the Indians that if they do aught to break the peace of the land, soldiers will be sent north and "the Naas will run red with blood." The Naas Indians are highly civilized and take their stand on the established principles of international law that national ownership of any country may only be established by right of conquest, treaty acquisition or formal purchase. The Naas country, they assert, has neverbeen so acquired by Great Britain, and if it is to be claimed by right of conquest, they propose to fight for their heritage as did the Boers of South Africa.

During last year and this, the natives

quest, they propose to fight for their heritage as did the Boers of South Africa.

During last year and this, the natives have spent upwards of \$2,000 in securing legal opinions of eminent constitutional lawyers in Toronto and in Vancouver. During the past few weeks each land-seeker turned back has been duly served with a copy of the formal statement of the Indians' position, which remarkable document reads as hereunder:

"Whereas we, the Indian people of the Aiyansh Valley, Naas River, British Columbia, being the lawful and original inhabitants and possessors of all the lands contained therein from time immemorial; and being assured in our possession of the same by the proclamation of His Majesty King George III., under date of October 7th, 1763, which proclamation we hold as our Charter of Rights under the British Crown;

"And whereas, It is provided in the said proclamation that no private person do presume to make any purchase from us of any lands so reserved to us until we shall have ceded the same to the representatives of the Crown in public meeting between us and them;

"And whereas, up to the present time our lands have not been ceded by us to the Crown, nor in any way alienated from us by any agreement or settlement between the representatives of the Crown and ourselves:

"And whereas, our case is now before the Privy Council in England and we are expecting a settlement of this Province at an early date;

"We do therefore, standing well within our constitutional rights, forbid you to stake off land in this valley, and do hereby protest against your proceeding further into our country with that end in view—until such time as a satisfac-tory satisfacent process."

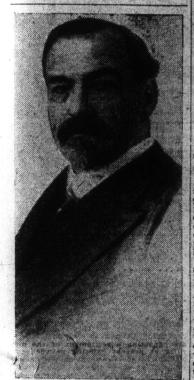
"Dated at Aiyansh, British Columbia, this 17th day of May, 1910."

The trade unions are entirely logical in asking for restriction on the importation of laborers for the protected industries, says the New York Times. If we are all to be taxed to give high prices and profits to those industries it is absurd that the beneficiaries shall have the further advantage of imported cheap labor to compete with workmen already here for whom protection is professed to saked whom protection is professedly asked. This argument is now practically the only one that has any direct influence on votes. No one any longer believes that our industries are "infant"; that they cannot hold the home market against all comers; that our varied natural resources, with our careble natural resources. they cannot hold the home market against all comers; that our varied natural resources, with our capable workmen, do not give our manufacturers the better of any competitors at home and of many even foreign markets. Nor do those who have mastered the subject doubt that the "cheap labor" of older countries, measured by its product, is more costly than our own at higher wages. But to a considerable portion of American workmen and to the unthinking classes the protective tariff is protective to labor, the cause of higher wages and of the superior scale of living which undoubtedly prevails in this country. This is the unblushing pretension of the favored employers. Now, it is plain that it is from this point of view an injustice and an outrage to permit the importation of foreign laborers to compete with our own. It is also a logical cause of complaint if immigration of competitors without the direct action of employers is allowed. The result is the same though the methods vary.

Mr. Stern is cashler for Mr. Schwartz in a New York restaurant. He fell heir to \$300,000, and in order to celebrate the occasion he asked for a night off and blew in ten cents for a night off and blew in ten cents on a visit to a moving picture show. This recalls a story of an old lady in an eastern province, who fell heir to an estate yielding an interpret of \$30,000 a year. When the fits, year's amount arrived—it all came at once as it had been accumulating pending search for her—she asked her lawyer what she should do with it. He suggested that she had better give her sons, who were poor, some of it. "I've been thinking that over and concluded that it would be right to give them each \$10." she said. Thirty dollars was a sum she could appreciate, but \$30,000 was beyond her comprehension. Mr. Stern seems to be of the same class. But, as he is young, he will learn and he won't have to look for teachers.

The Great Northern has been very severely condemned by a coroner's jury sitting in the case of the death of Shegoro Owendara, a Japanese laborer. Gross neglect of adequate protection agencies is charged against the railway company.

Tuesday, June 7, 1910



MR. MANN TELLS

OF PROJECTS

OF ROJECTS

TO EXPLOIT GOAL

AND TIMESE HOLDING

STREET HOLDING

AND TIMESE HOLDING

TO EXPLOIT GOAL

AND TIMESE HOLDING

AND TIMESE HOLDING

TO EXPLOIT GOAL

AND TIME

See the second of the second o



French Kid Gloves in tan, brown, white and gray75¢

HOSIERY AND CORSET MENTIONS TODAY

DEPENDABLE HOSIERY

Ladies' Silk Finish Cotton, double heel and spliced toe, in black, tan and

Corset Comfort may be found in any of the following renowned makes

"Nemo" Self-Reducing Corset, latest modes in C|B a la Spirite, W. B. Nuform Corsets, D. and A. Directoire Corsets, also the famous "Gozzard" Corset, the corset that laces in front. We carry a full line of Ladies' and



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Lime Juice, Rowat's, per bottle25c Lime Juice, Stowers, per hottle35c

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Federal Wire-Tightener and

Splicer

Will Accomplish in Thirty Seconds What Under the Present Methods Takes Five Men Thirty Minutes

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The Colonist.

greatest industrial centre in the world. In the economy of nature these two provinces have been created to be the complement of each other. Very naturally the East looks upon everything between the Atlantic and the Rocky Mountains as its territory, to developed and exploited from the seaboard, but those of us who look into the future from the standpoinnt of western observers, and we think all persons, who like Mr. Villiers are able to take a view of the future in its own way. broadened by werld wide observation.

The landslide report from the Panama Canal may prove somewhat serious, not in itself, but because it may be the precursor of similar and formidable occurrences. It will be remembered that the French engineers have always said that the canal project would be shipwrecked in the Cul-Columbia. These two great provinces, with a united area of nearly 600,000 square miles are so stored with incalculable resources and so filled Mr. Villiers says that the time may was prepared for an explosion. It an ocean frontier that is nearer Asia the British Empire may depend upon than any other part of North America across which commerce can find a course. If these two provinces were one, they would constitute a political entity which could make a claim to potential greatness such as no other part of the world could rival, and the part of the world could rival, and the fact that a statute has drawn an im-

cert with our neighbors as far as is sides there were expressions of opinipossible in all questions of general importance. We are not now speaking in a political sense at all, but sets of the province. importance. We are not now speaking in a political sense at all, but from a material standpoint, for the two provinces may fittingly be developed as one, there being no real rivalry between them except in respect to those things which are for spect to those things which are for the continuous and when the continuous and the continuous and when the continuous and the c spect to those things which are for she was showing some the condition of things that is not their mutual advantage. We are very apartments at Kensington, and when ant to contemplate. It will no

ly, and when a gentleman of his standing points us farth r afield than kin. our own surroundings he confers a great benefit upon us.

Sir Ernest Shackleton as a visitor.

There will be much regret if he comes and goes without the citizens having and goes without the citizens having and goes without the citizens having an opportunity to hear him tell of his experiences in the Antarctic. Sir want to use his berth. I want to see the wire feels like committing any helmous crime that could be suggest-Ernest is a representative British explorer. He is modest in his claims, and if he is seeking to make money out of a lecture tour, it is only because the expense of his great expedition has a server of the expense of his great expedition. The same observation would also apply to steamphone, but it seems to be. When a person rings up smother he ought at cause the expense of his great expedition has made it imperative for him to do so. If no arrangements are berth, \$1.50 was enough for an upper, wherein he was absolutely right.

Ship berths. Chairman Madee also said that if \$2 was enough for a lower berth, \$1.50 was enough for an upper, who he is. He has broken in upper, wherein he was absolutely right.

Mr. Pugaley, Minister of Public below to tell him that he ought not to encoach upon the other and politeness at least ought to tell him that he ought not to encoach upon the other sime by compelling him to make frastic guesses meed not on that account think that his achievement is not fully appreciated by the people of the city. Victoria does not, as a rule, think much about lecturers, and there is no organization here that makes a specialty of arranging for them. And then this is June, the month of roses, when it is a grievous thing for a Victorian to have to stay indoors of an evening.

Sir Ernest Shackleton is a man of whom all the British Empire feels proud. He set about his great effort without any flourish of trumpets, and he came home and told modestly what he had done. There was no controversy over his report. Every one accepted what he said as strictly true. Comparisons are proverbially edious, but it is worthy of note that he did not make the last stage of his journey so that the glavy of reaching the Popple of Toronto by telling them that he can to secure them all the did works and a big ship-building plant. It is a tough proposition for which the genial minister cannot find words of encouragement. When he words of encouragement of the encouragement of beauting a plant it is a surface of the city as a since that he genial minister cannot find words of encouragement. When he words of encouragement of the encouragement of beauting the ever does, and he is approached in regard to the encouragement of beauting the people what he said as strictly true. Comparisons are proverbially edious, but it is worthy of note that he did not make the last stage of his journey so that the glavy of reaching the Popplian and the Canner of the canner of the control to a man of whom all the British Empire feels proud. He set about his say and the permonent of beauting the people what he said as strictly true.

Comparisons are proverbially edious, the control to a almost unlimited and the control to a provent and the control to a provent and the control to the provincial unit of the control to the provincial unit of the control to a provincial to the control to the provincial unit of the provincial unit of the control to the provincial to the con remains that he knew how to organize success, and this is a quality that is of inestimable value. Sir Ernest has intimated that Canada is to be his future home. We suggest to him that Victoria would be a good place for him to live. We cannot promise him Antarctic weather, but when he gets tired of our genial climate, ther will always be the Buttles Lake

It looks as if the United States will have postal savings banks. In the course of a few centuries our neighbors will catch up with progressive

ders where he can go for recru-

Our friends in Alberta are rejoicing because of a snow storm. We would hardly go into estacles here over such an occurrence, which goes to prove how true it is that what's one man's meat may be another man's pois

thing between the Atlantic and the Rocky Mountains as its territory, to be developed and exploited from the St. Lawrence valley and the Atlantic St. Lawrence valley and the Atlantic St. Lawrence valley and the Atlantic felt called upon to rebuke Mr. Rocse- it may be remembered to the control of the called upon to rebuke Mr. Rocse- it may be remembered as those of the control of the called upon to rebuke Mr. Rocse- it may be remembered as those of the called upon to rebuke Mr. Rocse- it may be remembered as those of the called upon to rebuke Mr. Rocse- it may be remembered as those of the called upon to rebuke Mr. Rocse- it may be remembered as those of the called upon to rebuke Mr. Rocse- it may be remembered as those of the called upon to rebuke Mr. Rocse- it may be remembered as those of the called upon to rebuke Mr. Rocse- it may be remembered as the called upon to rebuke

with illimitable possibilities, and have come when the retention of India in an ocean frontier that is nearer Asia the British Empire may depend upon of Vancouver to discover, if they can,

glad that Mr. Villers spoke of this community of interest of the two westernmost provinces, for it will serve to attract general attention to it. We are apt often to think locally and when a gentleman of his

This is what Chairman Mabee of who rings you up over the telephe A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR

Who rings you up over the telephone the Railway Commission says: "If I go to the ticket office with \$2 in my begins a series of remarks after this hand I can't get a berth because a fashion; Do you know who I am?

BOWES' TALCUM

dorant for the feet and for ex-

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

1228 GOVERNMENT STREET, NEAR YATES

POWDER

eriment of government by commis-tion. By and bye the people of Vic-with great clearness and force the oria will see that this is the only rue way of solving the various probems of municipal administration.

With great clearness and force the great possibilities of Vancouver Island. This was an exceedingly important contribution to the subject, and for-

It may be remembered that som velt. We do not suppose that many people will thank him, for the British found in a stove in a railway car in public likes to settle its own quarrels which were a number of Chinamen. on to say that every car in the train

the work of the ministry, so it was fact that a statute has drawn an imaginary line between them makes no difference.

In considering the future of this province we ought to keep this idea in mind, and we ought to act in concert with our neighbors as far as is consisted in all questions of general expressions of opinitarios. The provincial government has done nothing lately that has called forth such a general expression of approval as the establishment of the forest requirements of the country demand. One reason assigned is that the ministerial course of study is too several sides there were expressions of opinitarios. This first the effect that this future nation.

ple in this vale of tears is the person

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Dainty Vases for Summer Flowers

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able Cloths—Siz	e 72 x 90 in.	At \$4.00 to	\$3.00
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Don't miss these sets of beautifully embroidered table linen. Set consists of r dozen napkins and r table cloth-packed

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ENGLISH SOVE

As this series of articles

history of England, but chief steps in the developmentitutions as they exist to Elizabeth's reign will not any detail. It was a forma history of England. One products was a spirit of overshadowed everything already been made of the refused to acknowledge pap the consequence was a protrigues at home and abroa which at some stages was the throne and at others of succession to Mary Stua of as Mary, Queen of Sco more devoted adherent of] than Elizabeth was of Prointrigues at times resulted tions in Scotland and along brought the country often civil war; they led to fore which forced Elizabeth to p tilities abroad; but they did fect the peace of the kings ambition of Philip of Spain bearing upon the affairs of the death of Mary he prop Elizabeth, and although his cepted, he nevertheless con time to be the champion of not for any love of that cou he wished to prevent Mary wife of the King of France of England and thus uniting France, England and Scotlar In the end Philip's attitude the execution of Mary he ha to fear such a union, and he to the demands of the Pope vade England. He was the so because of his fear that would be exerted to deprive lands. The position of P was very influential. He wa Naples and Portugal. The his territory. The New Wor which was claimed by Portu had acquired the crown of only Brazil but all the Portu the East Indies passed unde monarch before Philip ever wide a domain, and only th has exceeded it in scope. I to tell the history of the Ar esting point to be noted in with was the complete failur tions of Philip and the Roman on the continent in respect to English Catholics. Spanish e ported that at the approach he great Catholic nobles wo Elizabeth, and as only a mino lation was Protestant, this seensure the easy triumph of Ph spirit of patriotism had arises spirit that would not brook a The Catholic nobles were qu what in them lay to restore authority of the papacy, but th to see this done by the instr foreign conquest, and so the support of Elizabeth with the age and resolute determinatio ed those who were more her policies. The affair of the strated that, however much F distracted by domestic differ united country as against the r This spirit of patriotism was a of national feeling. In mediaev tism, such as characterized Gr had ceased to exist. Feudalis vaders found countries honeye loyalty, or perhaps it would b that there was no other loyal individual rulers. Loyalty to t a thing that had hardy been d tries changed their rulers wi difference, the people seeming concern as to what sovereign compelled to give allegiance t was the insular position of Er other cause that contributed result, there had developed in a feeling of patriotism that loyalty to the sovereign. Thou who flocked to the support of E have gladly seen her driven

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ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

As this series of articles is not intended as a history of England, but only to set out the chief steps in the developments of British institutions as they exist today, the events of Elizabeth's reign will not be dealt with in any detail. It was a formative period in the history of England. One of its most notable products was a spirit of patriotism which overshadowed everything else. Mention has already been made of the fact that Elizabeth refused to acknowledge papal supremacy, and the consequence was a prolonged series of in-trigues at home and abroad, the object of which at some stages was her dismissal from the throne and at others to secure the right of succession to Mary Stuart, usually spoken of as Mary, Queen of Scots, who was a far more devoted adherent of Roman Catholicism than Elizabeth was of Protestantism. These intrigues at times resulted in military operations in Scotland and along the border; they brought the country often to the verge of civil war; they led to foreign complications which forced Elizabeth to participate in hostilities abroad; but they did not seriously affect the peace of the kingdom itself. The ambition of Philip of Spain had an important bearing upon the affairs of England: After the death of Mary he proposed marriage to Elizabeth, and although his offer was not accepted, he nevertheless continued for some time to be the champion of English interests, not for any love of that country, but because he wished to prevent Mary Stuart, who was wife of the King of France, becoming Queen of England and thus uniting the crowns of France, England and Scotland upon one head. In the end Philip's attitude changed, for after the execution of Mary he had no longer reason to fear such a union, and he lent a willing ear to the demands of the Pope that he should invade England. He was the more ready to do so because of his fear that English influence would be exerted to deprive him of the Nether-lands. The position of Philip at this time

was very influential. He was King of Spain, Naples and Portugal. The Netherlands were his territory. The New World had been given him by the Pope with the exception of Brazil which was claimed by Portugal, and when he had acquired the crown of that country, not only Brazil but all the Portuguese domains in the East Indies passed under his control No. the East Indies passed under his control. No monarch before Philip ever ruled over so wide a domain, and only the British Empire has exceeded it in scope. It is not necessary to tell the history of the Armada; the interesting point to be noted in connection therewith was the complete failure of the expectations of Philip and the Roman Catholic leaders on the continent in respect to the action of the English Catholics. Spanish emissaries had reported that at the approach of the Armada, the great Catholic nobles would rise against Elizabeth, and as only a minority of the population was Protestant, this seemed certain to ensure the easy triumph of Philip. But a new spirit of patriotism had arisen in England, a spirit that would not brook a foreign ruler. he Catholic nobles were quite ready to do what in them lay to restore England to the authority of the papacy, but they had no mind to see this done by the instrumentality of a foreign conquest, and so they rallied to the support of Elizabeth with the same lofty courage and resolute determination as characterized those who were more in sympathy with her policies. The affair of the Armada demonstrated that, however much England might be united country as against the rest of the world. This spirit of patriotism was a new exhibition of national feeling. In mediaeval times patriotism, such as characterized Greece and Rome, had ceased to exist. Feudalism killed it. Invaders found countries honeycombed with disloyalty, or perhaps it would be correct to say that there was no other loyalty than that to individual rulers. Loyalty to the country was a thing that had hardy been developed. Countries changed their rulers with apparent indifference, the people seemingly evincing no concern as to what sovereign lord they were compelled to give allegiance to. Whether it was the insular position of England or some other cause that contributed chiefly to the result, there had developed in that kingdom feeling of patriotism that was more than loyalty to the sovereign. Thousands of those, who flocked to the support of Elizabeth, would have gladly seen her driven from the throne and her place given to some one who would

have been more amenable to Rome; but they were loyal to their country. It has been pointed out that Elizabeth's title to the Crown was parliamentary. By right of descent Mary Queen of Scots could show a better claim than she, provided the papal edict of illegitimacy against Elizabeth was admitted to be legal, and as the laws were then understood by the majority, it was hard to contend otherwise. But Parliament had declared that the Crown should descend to Elizabeth after the death of Mary without children, and what Parliament said was the law of England then as now. Nevertheless Elizabeth was not minded to trust too much to Parliament, for she was irksome of restraint. She inherited from her father and grandfather exalted ideas of the position of the sovereign, and she practiced many economies rather than call Parliament together to ask for supplies. In the end she found herself compelled to do so, and at various times during her reign she sought parliamentary sanction for acts that either Henry VIL or Henry

the wishes or approval of the people's repre-sentatives. She thus, not wholly by design, but chiefly through necessity, replaced Par-liament in the position it had occupied in the reign of Edward VI., although it never attained under Elizabeth the status which it had reached during the reigns of the Lancastrian.

The reign of Elizabeth was characterized by the expansion of English commerce and the development of a spirit of adventure, which laid the foundations of the British Émpire. Such mas Frobisher, Drake, and Raleigh showed to the people of England that there were fields awaiting their energies beyond the seas. These gentlemen adventurers were notable men. They stood in a class by themselves. They were zealous Protestants and ardent slave-traders. They robbed cathedrals, burnt ships at sea, assailed fortresses, in short worked their own sweet will in what-ever part of the world they found themselves. They sought for a passage to India around the north of Asia and thus discovered a route into the White Sea and developed a trade with Russia. Disappointed in finding a way to the East in that direction, they sought it north of America, and when failure met their efforts in the frozen ocean they sailed southwards in defiance of the papal grant to Spain and founded English colonies. Drake sailed around the world robbing the Spaniard whereever he found him, and came home to find his acts repudiated by his Queen, who nevertheless took care to reward him with a knight-

Passing mention only can be made of the great intellectual life of this period, but the age that produced Spencer and Shakespeare needs little else to be said for it. Elizabeth herself was a patron of letters. Learned, she encouraged learning in others, and she had a fondness for the lighter side of knowledge. She inherited from her father a love of painting and music, and ability in literature was a passport to her favor. The Elizabethan Age was not a revival. It was a creation.

Personally this great queen seems to have been kind of heart, resolute, ambitious, fond of admiration, not unscrupulous either in her public policy or the gratification of her private wishes. She was exceedingly untruthful, it being said of her that the only person who could surpass her in lying having been Mary Queen of Scots. With all her faults, and her greatest admirers do not deny that they were many and grave, she was a thorough Englishan, and it is not too much to say that the England of today is due to her strength of purpose, her far-reaching influence and the independence of her character.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

II.

The Celts are sometimes called Kelts, sometimes Gauls, or Gaels. It is difficult to determine just what many writers mean by the several terms, for exactness of definition is not possible. It is not quite certain whether or not the people to whom these terms apply were one and the same. Ordinarily the Gauls are associated with what is now France, the Celts generally with ancient Britain and Ireland, and the Gaels with Scotland. To the historians of Greece. and Rome all peoples living in Central Europe were "barbarians," and they did not distinguish closely between them. The name Celt is from the Greek, and was applied to these socalled barbarians generally; the Romans preferred the name Gauls. But there was no certainty even thus far, for we read in the Greek account of the invasion of that country that the invaders were Gauls, and such of them as passed over into Asia Minor gave their name to Gallatia, to the people of which country St. Paul wrote his Epistle. Speaking generally, the inhabitants of Central Europe, before the Christian Era, from the steppes of Russia to the shores of Ireland, and from the Baltic to the Tagus were regarded by the Greeks and Romans as one people, and are treated by most modern writers as Celts. Thebaud, in his History of Ireland, says that they consisted of a number of independent republics and do not appear to have lived in cities. Sir Walter Scott, in his History of Scotland, advanced the same view. Pausanias, a Greek historian, who wrote in the Second Century of the Christian Era, said: "The Gauls inhabit the farthest parts of Europe, on the shore of a great sea which at its extremity is not navigable. The sea ebbs and flows, and contains beasts quite unlike those in the rest of the sea. The name Gauls came into vogue late, for of old the people were called by themselves and others Celts." In his account of the invasion of Greece, Pausanias uses the name Celt and Gaul interchangeably. On the other hand, the Roman writers, who tell of the sacking of Rome by the same people, always speak of them as Gauls. In the case of both invasions the leaders were called by the historians of the invaded countries Brennus, which seems to have been a title equivalent to the Teutonic "konig," from which we derive our word king. Neibuhr, the German historian, seems disposed to question the homogeneity of the people known as Celts or Gauls. He inclines to the view that there were several races which advanced across Central Europe at different periods before the beginning of the historical era, and he thinks the Cymri, who occupied Britain, and who are now represented by the Welsh, were not identical with either the Celts or Gaels, but a more aggressive race, who drove these tribes before them, forcing the Celts into Ireland and the Gaels into Scotland, and retaining England and Wales for themselves. He also attempts there were several races which advanced across VIII. would have done without any regard to and Wales for themselves. He also attempts

to distinguish between the Gauls and the Cymri. The absence of any written Celtic lit-Cymri. The absence of any written Celtic In-erature dating from this early period makes it impossible to reach any definite conclusion from a comparison of languages, for while a great mass of Celtic poetry has been preserved it has come down to us in the language after-wards spoken in the several countries where the Celtic traditions were kept alive. Examination of the available authorities leaves much doubt as to the Celts, but we seem warranted in concluding that they migrated from Europe a long time previous to the beginning of the Christian Era. Guizot in his History of France, says that the Gauls were the original inhabitants of Western Europe, a statement that does not seem consistent with the Roman accounts of the invaders, who came under Brennus nearly three hundred vears before. Christ, for these say that the Gauls had many slaves, which seems to indicate that they had conquered previous occupants of the land in which they lived.

The Celts were a talk fair race, exceedingly hardy, brave and resolute. The glimpses of them which we get from the accounts preserved by the people whom they defeated in battle, for they kept no roords of their own deeds and left no monuments with inscriptions, suggests that they must have possessed a well organized system of government, and to have known the value of money, which facts show that they were far removed from a state of sayagery. They were, nevertheless, greatly in-clined to cruelty. They obliterated the tribes with whom they came in conflict, and even in the case of Rome, while they were persuaded to withdraw from Italy by the gift of what was then a vast sum of money, they so completely destroyed many cities in Northern Italy that the names of them were never again heard of after the wave of invasion had rolled away.

Such were the people who are the first known possessors of Central and Western Europe, and whose blood flows in the veins of millions of descendants today. As they drove the prior inhabitants of the country before them, so in their turn they were driven before subsequent invaders, until they had gone as far as the sea would permit. Hence we find in Ireland and Scotland the Celtic stock more strongly represented than anywhere else. Whether or not they exterminated an earlier population in these two countries must of nepopulation in these two countries must of necessity remain unknown, although the probability is that they did. There was a relatively high degree of civilization in Ireland long before Rome was founded. Ollav Feola, who reigned about 1000 B, C., established triennial parliaments, which met at Tara, and the Irish Chronicle tells us that at this time "society was classified into seven grades, each marked by the number of colors in its dress, and in this classification men of learning ranked next to royalty." This statement seems incompatible with the claim that the ferocious Celts, who swept down upon Greece and Rome from Central Europe seven centuries later, could already have been resident in Ireland. There is, however, a slight similarity to be noted, for we are told by Greek writers that the Celts wore tartans to distinguish the several classes, which seems to indicate a common origin with the people of ancient Ireland. It is less difficult to discover in these tartan-wearers from the shores of the Black Sea the ancestors of the

Scotch. The Gaelic language is described as Indo-Euorpean, a term that has no very definite sig-nificance. It was Celthe in its origin and has been preserved in its greatest purity in some parts of Ireland, in the Highlands of Scotland, and in the islands of the northwest coast of It has been said above that the Celts left no inscriptions, but this must be qualified by the statement that in Ireland there was in existence at a very early day a system of writing known as Ogham, and many inscriptions on monuments in these letter symbols have been preserved. In the early part of the Christian Era the Irish adopted the Roman alphabet, and there is reason to believe that a very considerable literature was in existence before the invasion of the Danes and other Northmen, who seem to have ruthlessly destroyed as far as possible all traces of early Irish civilization and culture.

The Celtic characteristics seem to have been strongly preserved in Britanny, the name of which country was derived from that of a Celtic king. There is no reason to suppose that the Celtic population of Western Europe was exterminated by the great Teutonic invasion. Some of the people fled before the invaders, but undoubtedly many of them remained, doubt-less in a condition of slavery, and contributed to some extent to laying the foundation of the national characteristics of the people of Germany, France, Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Northern Italy and the United King-

HERALDRY

In connection with the death of the late King and the accession of his successor, the names of certain officials were mentioned that are rarely heard of except on such occasions. A great deal of what to the ordinary individual A great deal of what to the ordinary individual is mysterious, and to some persons, silly, hangs around heraldry. One of the English judges, referring to an officer of the Herald's Office, who was badly mixed up in some evidence he was giving before him, spoke of him as "a silly old man who did not understand his own silly business"; but to the Herald's Office itself the "husiness" is almost sacred. It has been called "business" is almost sacred. It has been called a science, and, like all sciences, it has a jargon of its own. The following is a description of the Royal escutcheon in the language of this so-called science: "The dexter chief quarter

chief quarter a field with a lion rampant gules framed in a bordure of fleur-de-lissee also gules; the dexter base quarter the Irish harp or on a ground azure." It may be added that this definition, as given above, has been somewhat simplified for popular use. Of course you could at once sit down and draw the escutcheon without making a mistake from this deto put or upon argent, unless you happen to be one of those who have a right to bear the arms of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, in which case you will be quite justified in having "a cross argent potent between four crosses or." That you may be further assisted in making this escutcheon without the use of colors, it may be added that "argent" in the lines from the dexter chief to the sinister base, and purpure, by lines from the sinister chief to the dexter base. In plain English, argent is silver, or is gold, azure is blue, gules is red, sable is black, vert is green, and purpure is

While heraldry seems rather an absurdity nowadays, it had its value once upon a time. It was designed to enable knights to recognize each other, which was a matter of some importance in times when they went out to fight clad in hardware, their faces covered by closed visors. One of these gentlemen would look very much like another unless he was provided by some means of identification, and he might very easily be belaboring his best friend instead of his arch enemy. Hence it was necessary to have arms appurtenant to certain houses. There is some confusion in the minds of many people between arms and crests. A crest is really a badge, sometimes worn as a mark of honor, but oftener as a means of identification. A knight might bear a shield or escutcheon, and it might or might not be surmounted with a crest; but if it bore a crest his followers might also wear the latter so that it might be known to whom they were attached. It is admitted by the Herald's Office that anyone now may assume any crest he may fancy, for they are no longer regarded as anything more than an ornament; but a grant of arms is a more serious matter. In the old books on family pedigrees you will find this expression: "Arms he beareth (here the arms are described), and for a crest" (here will follow the description of the crest); but the arms are the great thing. The Royal House displays its arms, but never its crest, if it has one, and we find no reference to any in any books on heraldry at hand. It is said that the plainer the escutcheon the older the family, as a general rule, but this must be accepted with some qualification, for many families have adopted the arms of others with which they have intermarried, and the result is a somewhat complex escutcheon.

Heraldry was deemed of such importance that at one time the chief heralds were crowned amid religious ceremonies. In England there are three kings-at-arms, namely, the Garter King-at-Arms, who is chief; Clariencieux, who presides over the southern shires, and Norroy, whose jurisdiction is over the north. Then there are six subordinate heralds and four pursuivants, the latter being distinguished by their mantles; thus Blue Mantle Pursuivant, Red Mantle Pursuivant, and so on. Over the King-at-arms is the hereditary Grand Marshal, who is always the Duke of No all knights could bear arms, that is, so far as England was concerned, but in the reign of Henry V. a decree was made that thereafter no person, who had not born arms at Agincourt or his descendants, should assume an escutcheon without special permission from the Herald's

A Century of Fiction XXXV. (N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

GUSTAVE FLAUBERT

In taking into consideration a man's convictions, we must also take into consideration the times in which he fived and that time's prevailing spirit. We must, moreover, know the moral and physical qualities of that man. Perhaps it is not too much to say that the moral judgment of any person may be questioned unless that person is mentally and physically normal. Try as we may to prevent it, the condition of our bodies, if they be in any sense diseased, must influence our views of life. Early environment, too, leaves an inef-faceable impression which corrects or distorts the mature deliberations of later years. Therefore in reading or writing of the life of Gustave Flaubert, we must take into account many things before we accept in whole or in part his estimate of life and its meaning; and then if we are normally healthy in mind and in body, we can perceive the falsity of his views, and accept the man's works for what they are

Flaubert was a pessimist, living in a pes-simistic age, and for the cause of his individual pessimism we have not far to seek. He was born in 1821, and until the age of eighteen lived in a hospital, where his father was one of the head physicians. He was a dreamy, impressionable, sensitive child, and "his room overlooked a court where the invalids walked, and gules bearing three lions passant gardant; the an amphitheatre where his father's pupils dis-

sinister base quarter the same; the sinister sected bodies. The dreams of his childhood and youth moved side by side with horrible impressions of physical decay." In addition to this between the father and the son there was no understanding whatever. The father was a rough, practical surgeon, skilful in his profession, but who had no patience whatever with fancyings or imaginings. He desired his scription. If you happen to want to make your-self an escutcheon, you must be careful never for such a calling. As the lad grew older, symptoms of epilepsy began to show themselves, from the age of twenty until his death he was to suffer intermittently from this dread disease. Small wonder that he took a bitter view of life, especially as he could not, or did not permit himself, to participate in those blessings which are compensation for the cruelof colors, it may be added that "argent" in the language of the ordinary world is represented by white; "or," by white with black dots; "azure," by horizontal black lines on white; gules, by vertical black lines on white; sable, by crossing vertical and horizontal black lines; vert, by lines from the deviate chief to the sinister has a greatest results are great in proportion to the sinister has a greatest results are great in proportion to the est of human ills, and make life worth while to greatest results are great in proportion to the pain we endure. He saw only the misery and pain of life; the narrowness of human destiny "horror of the future; weariness of enduring; woefulness of yielding, falsehood of desire; and vanity of hope."

He made friends among the greatest writers of his day, and his genius was honored by them all. His literary works are not many, but the few he produced are almost perfect specimens of language, style and artistic finish. The most brilliant of his books is undoubtedly "Madame Bovary." This is a story of wonderful conception and infinite literary beauty. While he wrote it, it possessed his body and soul. He had no thoughts apart from it. Through long sleepless nights he worked out his ideas to write them down in the daytime. He would be satisfied with nothing less than perfection, as near as he could reach perfection, and the writing of the book was an almost too exacting task. Nevertheless, it was well worth while, for if we are to believe M. Paul Bourget, it has established his reputation for genius, and has become part of e classical tradition of France.

Flaubert died in 1880.

We produce below a few extracts from Bourget's admirable criticism of this author, wherein may be found some literary hints, which those who undertake writing conscientiously may accept as of no small value.

Flaubert's beautiful choice of language gave his books their greatest charm. "An isolated word," writes Bourget, "taken by itself should have its value of tone for the author, as the color on the palette has its value of tone for the painter. . . Are there not words of whose presence at the end of a pen or at the tip of the tongue betrays a patrician manner of feeling and thinking, while others reek of bad company and soil the paper on which the pen traces them? It is not their meaning which gives them this elegant or brutal, this ignoble or aristocratic bearing. It is their trace, visible or not, of their Latin origin, their tonic accent, their sonority, and still other elements which can not be analyzed and which the artist discerns through practice. For Flaubert, the profession of authorship consisted in developing in himself this sense of the physiognomy of words to the point of always ding the exact and, as he maintained, the only term to express a truth, a form, a feeling.

The choice of words resembles the

choice of colors in a painting. The value of a tone changes with the value of a tone placed next it. Therefore the second step in ship consists, once the words are chosen, in putting them together and in constructing sentences. . . . Flaubert thought that a well-constructed phrase adapts itself to the Flaubert thought that a rhythm of the respiration. He reasoned a little like this: In presence of such or such an idea we experience such or such an impression. This impression has its rebound in our organism. It leaves it colder or warmer; our blood beats quicker or slower; our breath is hurried or stopped. The phrase which translates this idea should accord with the state of our organs, and how better ascertain this than by trying it with the register of our chest? "Badly constructed sentences," said he, "never resist the test." If sentences are made to be read aloud, harmony is their ruling quality; and from that spring these two laws; constant renewal of forms, and suppression of all rhyme, of all hiatus, and of all repetition. "The author in his work," wrote Flaubert, "should be like God in the universe, everywhere present, and nowhere visible. Art being only second to nature, its creator should exercise analagous methods, so that one feels in every atom, every aspect, a hidden, a limitless in susceptibility of injury from external things."

Mrs. Nocash-Mercy! you let your girl off every afternoon! Neighbor-Yes, indeed, it is such a saving. The more she is away the fewer dishes she

"Do you have well water on your place?" "I shouldn't say it was exactly well water," replied the man who is obsessed by the germ theory, "but the latest analysis shows it is on the road to recovery."-Washington Star.

breaks.-Illustrated Bits.

Said the young wife: "I am 28 years old

"What?" cried her husband, aghast. "Why! we've been married only a year, and you told me on our wedding day that you were only

"Ah, yes," she replied sadly, "but I've aged very rapidly since my marriage!"

CHURCH'S WORK

CAPTAIN CHURCH'S CHURCH'S THE ART OF A CROSS CHANNEL

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CAPTAIN

No Tax on Incomes.

cenders for ships for the new Canadian navy.

Logging Camp Burned

Logging Camp Burned

PRIEST RIVER, Idaho, June 2.—Three separate forest fires are raging in the vicinity of this place, and one of them has done severe damage. The fires are along the three wagon roads which lead to and from Priest Rapida, and as there is no sign of their abatement the situation is serious. The fire which has so far done the most damage broke out Monday in some slashings about seven miles from here on the West Branch. The fire has destroyed Brothers' logging camp, which contains seven buildings. The sixty men and two women who lived there succeeded in escaping to Priest River.

FLYNN AND PAPKE

TO FIGHT SOON

LOS ANGELES, June 2.—Jim Flynn and Billy Papke were matched on Tuesday to boxe were matched to the tuesday to boxe were matched on Tuesday to boxe were matched to the tuesday to boxe were match

ner of tonight's ten-round bout between Sandy Ferguson, of Boston, and
Jack Burns, of Salinas.

CALAIS, France, June 2.—Eight
chains have been placed around the
scribed to a new church at Ewings
Landing in the Okanagan.

CALAIS, France, June 2.—Eight
chains have been placed around the
French submarine Pluviose, and an
attempt will be made to release the
sunken craft at next tide.

VOYAGES TWICE

Contributions for Churce

Burgosses — Circulation of State and the contribution of the contribut



SATURDAY "SPECIALS"

Mothers, Housewives and sagacious ones are always interested in the goods itemized below as "specials," because they are using goods like these constantly. We believe our Saturday Specials are earning the continued approval of Victoria ladies, and are glad to find this confidence and approval spreading to a larger and larger circle every

i delektri -
35¢
76g- 25¢
25¢ 20¢ 25¢
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rice 50¢

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WE TAKE THE BURDEN OF THINKING ABOUT YOUR SUMMER SUIT



This is where Fit-Reform Serves a man so helpfully.

We have seen to it that styles are correct—that patterns are rich and elegant-that sizes are here to suit your figure, as soon as the effects please your

All the hurried man has to do is to step into the wardrobe-and into his own right garments.

As an example of how easily and inexpensively one may dress, see the elegant Tweed, Worsted and Serge Suits we are showing at \$18.

You will probably think they are \$25 until you learn the price.

ALLEN & CO. 1201 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

"Nature might have made a better berry, but it is certain

The Strawberry Is The King Of Berries

And this store is headquarters for the finest fruit. Today we are offering fine

Local Berries, Per Basket 25c

Special This Week ASHCROFT POTATOES-Not seedlings-roolb. SACK FOR\$1.50

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A lady has just made the discovery that she has been losing money, but she is purchasing her Food Supplies NOW from

COPAS & YOUNG THE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

And has started to Save. Are You? Look up our prices They will keep you Posted

Or 4-lb. tin
NICE JUICY ORANGES—per dozen, 40c, 30c and ... 15¢ NICE JUICY LEMONS—per dozen. 25¢ NICE MILD CURED HAM—per lb. 24¢ PURE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE—quart bottle... 20¢
ROWAT'S ENGLISH VINEGAR—quart bottle... 15¢ TRAVER'S ENGLISH PICKLES—large 18-oz bottle. 15¢ LARGE JUICY GRAPE FRUIT—3 for 25¢ INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—3 lbs. for \$1.00 CANADA FIRST or ST. CHARLES CREAM—

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS AT LOWEST PRICES SEE OUR WINDOWS

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

Call or write for prices. B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD 566 YATED STREET.



NEWS OF PLOT TO

Conflicting Stories of Attempt to Slay Pr Censor's Temerity-R in Japan

(By Edward Young) SHANGHAI, June 4.—News gard to the recent bomb e within the precincts of the

within the precincts of the Regent's Palace at Pekin is so conflicting. Evidently the aut have endeavored to hush the up, and consequently it has difficult to obtain authentic it ion as to what actually happer as to the identity and objects persons directly implicated. Ad to one account, the Prince Regwalking in the park when the sion occurred. As the two lead tendents in his retinue steppbridge, the bomb, which had placed underneath the structuploded, killing the two men spot, and severely wounding who was following them. The Regent himself was unhurt. Highness immediately withdre the palace and a vigorous sear instituted with the structup of the search of the sear Highness immediately withdre the palace and a vigorous sear instituted, with the result the more bombs are said to have discovered in position in other of the park. It is added that arrests were subsequently effe. Another report states that the are busy endeavoring to trace the authors of the outrage, who a lieved to be either revolution followers of Yuan Shihkai, or a bination of both. The Govern Huran is said to have telegited to the Viceroy of the metrol province to the effect that a few before the nefarious attempt forty members of the anti-dy revolutionary party entered Pe is also reported that from sources information has been of that Yuan's partisans have been judicially busy of late. Since the currence extraordinary precambave been adopted to ensure the ty of the Prince Regent. The shave been increased and even have been adopted to ensure the ty of the Prince Regent. The have been increased, and ever entering or leaving the precin the palace is subjected to stric veillance. When his Highness a the Court, shops on the line of have to be closed, and police troops line the streets. Further have been issued that in future escort are not to allow any poto approach him in the street the purpose of presenting pet

The Foreign Trained
One of the problems created by growth of the new learning in (is that of providing employment foreign-trained students. While sixty such students presented selves as candidates at the metrian examination in 1908, last yearnumber had grown to 300. Under new system of examination it has come custemary for the Pekin ermient to draft a few of the cegsful men into various Mini or into provincial educational futions. Others find employmenthe new industrial enterprises have begun to come into exist But what becomes of the vast in ity is a mystery, and in view onew scholarship system which poses to send 100 students year the United States, and the increexodus of Chinese youths to foreign-educated me China. The Foreign Trained

Hence the "World's Chinese Stu-Journal" advocates complete reor zation by the Central Government all provincial institutions; the d bution of foreign-trained students have passed the metropolitan exa ation throughout the provinces, i recommendation of the Thron recommendation of the Thron directors of government instituth hospitals, industrial enterprises, an a system of promotion based qualification and efficiency. Sympathizing with the object in the "North China Herald" doubts practicability of these proposals, ficial customs, it remarks, are to change, and however rapidly flood of foreign-trained students creases, it must be a long time be the older men, still more the fashioned ideas, can be eliminated.

The Censors

The Censors

The Censors

In China's internal economy small part is played by the cen They are the "eyes" and "ears" of Emperor, and pending the creatio a Parliament, they provide the check on the misdemeanors of adistrative officals. It is their dut denounce wrong-doers to the Thrand as a rule they discharge it great thoroughness. Occasion however, their zeal outruns their cretion. Thus serious trouble great thoroughness. Occasion however, their zeal outruns their cretion. Thus serious trouble arisen over the action of Cer Chiang Ch'unlin, who, greatly to perturbation of the Prince Reg has denounced no less a personage t Prince Ching. The censor came prominence a few weeks ago b series of attacks on leading offic He denounced the Governor of Kis si, "for bad reputation," Governor Annui "for deception and favoritis Viceroy Chang Jen-chun of Lis kiang for employing incapable in ordinates. For this last piece of terity he was reproved by Impe decree, and his subsequent reques be allowed to resign was rejected "a piece of audacity." It was that the censor, being a man of bending straightforwardness," nounced Prince Ching as "an treacherous Minister who draws the public service a crowd of in able persons like himself without pointing any one able or worthy. This was too much for the Pr Regent, and the valliant Chiang promptly deprived of his censors. This is the third time within the pent reign that Prince Ching has t denounced, with similar msfortunithe hardy censors. In the presistance, however, the whole bod censors have protested against treatment meted out to their collea and it is evident that they will lightly submit to the distinction with as been drawn in the exercise of tunctons, between Imperial nobles lesser dignitaries. The censorate exists of two presidents, a Chinese a Manchu, four vice-presidents, in the first distinction. cretion. Thus serious trouble

a Manchu, four vice-presidents, to ty-four supervisors, distributed am the six Ministries, and fifty-six of sors, among whom the Empire divided up, in fifteen circuits.

Mr. Shiba, chief of the Religi



ne goods itemw. We believe adies, and are r circle every

CO.

Victoria, B.C.

very that she has been losing r Food Supplies NOW from

YOUNG

NE GROCERS ave. Are You? They will keep you Posted

ARMALADE_35¢ lozen, 40c, 30c and ... 15¢ UICE—quart bottle...20¢ AR—quart bottle..... 15¢ ES—large 18-oz bottle. 15¢

BUTTER-3 lbs. for \$1.00 LES CREAM—35¢ AR—20-lb. sack....**\$1.15** packets—3 lbs. for. . \$1.00 OF ALL KINDS AT

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NDENT STORE road Streets

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NAS OF PRIES DE LES CONTROL CESTONS DE LES CO

Dr. Robertson Head of Commission

NOME, Alaska, June 3 - The ice NOME, Alaska, June 3 — The ice conditions here are the worst that have been seen in ten years, and the steamship Corwin is held fast and helpless in the ice fifteen miles off this city, while the gaseline Schooner Helen Johnson is occupying a precarious position between the ice floes twelve miles from Solomon. Captain Louis Lane, of the Helen Johnson, came ashore over the ice today thus defeating Captain West, of the Corwin, who may not be able to get here for a week. Lane expects to return to Solomon tonight and guide his vessel through the open leads to the beach.

MELBOURNE, June 3.—The department of defense is advertising throughout the Commonwealth for two hundred non-commissioned officers at a salary of £156 per annum. Australia's Parliament

Inquiry Into Industrial Training and Technical Education—

MELBOURNE, June 3.—In reference to the question of holding another general lection in consequence of the death of King Edward, the attorney-seneral has decided that the validity of the new parliament was not affected by His Majesty's death.

Archbishop's Fund LONDON, June 3.—The council of the archbishop's West Canada fund has received a resolution of thanks from the bishop of the Calgary diocese. It has been decided to establish one or more mission stations near Edmonton. The fund now reaches £23,000.

Attractive Area Chosen by REFORM IN SPAIN Government for Purposes of a Provincial Park

resident Taft's Favorite Measure Much Amended Now Awaits His Signature Arbitration Tribunal at the Hague Opens Sessions Business Monday.

BY NEW EXECUTIVE

AND CONTROLLED PROPOSED

TO THE WAY DECENTED

TO TH LONDON, June 4.—The general election, which has just taken place in Spain, will help to give the politi-

LONDON, June 3.—Applications have been made to list Canadian Government £453,878 3½ per cent. registered stock and scrip for £4,546,121 at 3½ per cent; also Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway \$1,200,000 first consolidated mortgage bonds.

FISHERIES DISPUTE

THE HAGUE, June 3.—The arbitra-tion tribunal to adjudicate in the New-foundland fisheries dispute opened yes-

Grenadier Sand LONDON, June 3.—The Grenadier RALLWAYS NEED band sails for Canada on August 1.

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RUSSIAN VICTIM

OF AEROPLANE

OF AEROPLANE

M. Poptof, Instructor in Aviation for Ministry of War Probably Fatally Injured When Mackine is Wrecked

St. Petersburg, June 3.—M. Poptof, instructor of aviation for macking is wrecked.

St. Petersburg, June 3.—M. Poptof, instructor of aviation for macking is wrecked.

St. Petersburg, June 3.—M. Poptof, instructor of aviation in the same, was probably featally injured in an aeropiane account at Catchin to a provincial police in aeropiane account at Catchin to the water and before being able to recover himself, fell into the water. It is believed he had relatives in Vancouver. The provincial police in vancouver. The provincial police in aeropiane account at a Catchin to.

Census in Japan
TOKIO, June 4.—The latest census
of Japan shows that the population in
1908 numbered 49,581,628. In 1898 the
total was 43,763,855. There has thus
been an increase in the decade of
close on six millions.

Royal Bank Branch in London Eastern Lines Send New Tariffs to Washington—Cases for and Against Increase Are Presented

SEEK ITS SUSPENSION

Representations Made to Government Depreceding Enforcement of Wide Tiles Act in Cariboo.

Numerous representations have lately been received by the government with a view to inducing the administration to temporarily suspend the strict enforcement of the Wide Tires Act as applied to those portions of the Cariboo roads as are in constant use at present for the movement of secundated to the strict of secundated to the strict of secundated to the secundated to the strict of secundated to the strict of secundated to the secretary of the secundated to the secretary of the secundated to the secretary of the secretary of the secundated to the secretary of the secundated to the secretary of th

GOOD IN CANADA

Sir Ernest Shackleton Gives His Impressions After Tour of Western Country-Wants to Search for Minerals

ROCK GARI

By Charles Downing Lay i and Garde

Rock gardens are more in England than in Americ one can judge by the man graphs in English books may be because all gardeni moist climate, but chiefly



A Rock Ga

English people care more for we, who "love flowers," the to spend much time or the

The delight in gardening more serious and active pass of flowers, and the last and h of this delight is perhaps which demands all one's skil besides much patience and continually absorbing than roses, for instance, because th longer, and the triumphs great

Anyone with some intelli persistency can grow roses, b more than that, something a

grow the rare plants of a rock Cabbages and roses are sin al triumphs, and in perfection natures, though in different s

Rock gardening, on the ot to a smaller number of peop sensitive to the delicate char flowers. It is intimate and I be done by hand, so to speak ght, though the time actual

be considerable. No one who can move abo too much of an invalid to en rock garden, and no one who a care, is willing to give it to It is too full of detail; on too any hired gardener, trained to cabbages, to care for, unless thusiast and the garden is to your own. It is like golf: if

the game you must play it yo The compensation for all tention is a knowledge and ke the smaller and more bea plants, things not commonly must be seen close at hand, rock garden, to be fully enjoy

Many of the plants which there are nearly impossible to places, because they cannot e or because they must have spe conditions provided for them. ground but a few weeks in e the large flower garden wou lost. They are often rare, ar condition, and must be nurse more, by shifting to different

different soils, until they become Physically a rock garden i provide each plant with its ment, and this means approxi from a temperate desert to an

The rock garden should be Ugly piles of stone (rock wo can never be a rock garden or eyesore. As a substitute for arge stones can be arrange bank with some success in natural conditions, as shown plan and sections of a rock stones should be used rathe boulders, and they must be f in the earth so as to form small partments or pockets. Each must have loose stones in the drainage, and must be filled sloping on the surface so that stand on the ground in winter, little that the beds will not was the water which falls on th Little of the stones should

EXPLORER FINDS GOOD IN CANADA

Sir Ernest Shackleton Gives His Impressions After Tour of Western Country-Wants to Search-for Minerals

WINNIPEG, June 3.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, the famous English Antarctic explorer, accompanied by Lady Shackleton, reached this city this morning from Vancouver. Since the explorer left Winnipeg las week he has lectured at Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, and at each of these places he has had a most gratifying reception. Asked what his opinion of the Canadian people was, now he had been from one end of Canada to the other. Sir Ernest replied: "Everything has been made very nice for me, and the people have been hospitable to an extraordinary degree." inary degree."
"What has impressed you more than

"What has impressed you more than anything else as you have gone about the country?" asked the interviewer.

"Well, what has struck me most has been the note of justifiable optimism that seems to permeate everybody, and I must say it is well established and well founded."

"Do you believe in Canada's future?"

"Undoubtedly, and not only in its future, but its immediate future. The greatness Canada will attain for itself is not a great way off. It is only just beginning, but the results will be surprising. I have seen this throughout the country."

"Is there any truth in the rumor that you are about to settle down in "I don't know about settling down.
I am not a settler down," and the
great explorer smiled and asked:
"Now, am I?"

great explorer smiled and asked:
"New, am I?"
"No, no settling dewn yet a while.
I intend to work in Canada, that is, I am going to go over ground that is yet unknown, especially on the side of minerals. There are vast mineral areas in Canada which have not yet been touched. They are here, I believe, for the geological situation teaches that lesson, but they must be got at. I shall try to do that. I believe in the future there will be great mineral developments in Canada. I will not say they have been neglected in the past, but they have been considered by agriculture and placed somewhat in the background. Agricultural needs is what have been considered in the past, but you must not forget that there is a mineral side. I believe the country possesses the material it requires for most of its own nanufactures, and before very long we hall be getting in this country most of the material we are at present importing from other countries."

Sir Ernest went on: "I have got no efinite plans yet, but I have got hopes, and when I have got hopes such as I ave in regard to this matter it does not take me long to make up my mind. If course I know the places and districts where this mineral wealth is to efound."

Sir Ernest lectured here tonight be-

MAIL SERVICE TO

PRINCE RUPERT omplaint of Board of Trade Re Delays Resented by Boscowitz Steamship Company

Complaint having been made hrough the Board of Trade respecting the delivery of mails at Prince tupert and particulars having apeared in the local press, exception as been taken by the Boscowitz S. S. Dompany in a letter to the board, which came up for consideration at a ouncil meeting held yesterday. The Boscowitz S. S. Company statid that under the agreement with the J.T.P., and the approval of the Dominion Mail Department, the steamers Vadso and St. Denis had been andling the mail service weekly between here, Prince Rupert and Stewert since April 1st. They further ate that on account of heavy reights the Vadso on her last two tips had been one day late of schedle, but that otherwise sailings and eliveries have been on schedule time. he company complains that the omplaints against the steamers are pt warranted, and considers that insettigations of the facts ought to two been made hefore any publicity. stigations of the facts ought to we been made before any publicity ad been given to the matter. It was explained that at the time e complaint was considered no rerence was made to the carriers, erefore any remarks were not in-nded to reflect particularly on any

mpany. The general feeling was at the mails should be delivered as quently as possible regardless of at companies may be engaged in s service,

At the meeting of the council there
re present Mr. Simon Leiser, pretent, in the chair; and Messrs. L. A.
nge, J. A. Mara, A. W. McCurdy,
J. Shrallcross, J. L. Beckwith, G.
rter, H. B. Thomson and J. A. Tur-

DOMINION HATCHERIES

perintendent of Fisheries at Harri-son Lake Where Experiments Are Under Way.

H. Cunningham, Dominion super-endent of fisheries, who is at presendent of fisheries, who is at prespaying his annual visit of inspect to this western province, is now Harrison Lake, where a series of eriments in fish culture in progress the hatchery is under close obserion. As already stated, Mr. Cungham brings the good news that irst hatchery in Western Canada the replenishment of British Colbla stocks of game fish will short-to be established on Cowichan lake, propagation of trout being the tobjective. He has also given out news that two new salmon hatchnews that two new salmon hatchs will shortly be established, both hese on Vancouver Island, the one g placed at the head of Anderson e, on Barkley Sound, and the other Kennedy Lake, Clayoquet Sound, h of these is to have an initial acity of 500,000 fry, with facilities enlargement so soon as this may adjudged necessary or desirable, e are at present more than forty hatcheries in Canada each of higive employment to from three welve practical students of piscal habits and conditions.

RURAL

ROCK GARDENS

By Charles Downing Lay in American Homes

Rock gardens are more common and better in England than in America, or seem to be, if one can judge by the many excellent photographs in English books and periodicals. It may be because all gardening is easier in that moist climate, but chiefly, I think, because next to a lawn. It is too fussy and lacks the

planting is finished. The appearance should be rather that of an outcropping ledge covered with plants, than a pile of stones with plants growing between them. The artificial rock garden may start in the open and lead through a glade with trees on each side to give shade, but so far away that their roots cannot reach the beds. A natural glade with a brook would be a lovely place for our garden.

The rock garden should never been seen



A Rock Garden Which Needs More Grass and More Paths

English people care more for gardening than we, who "love flowers," though not enough to spend much time or thought in growing

The delight in gardening is a different and more serious and active passion than the love of flowers, and the last and highest expression of this delight is perhaps rock gardening, which demands all one's skill and knowledge, besides much patience and taste. It is more continually absorbing than the growing of oses, for instance, because the season is much onger, and the triumphs greater and less often

Anyone with some intelligence and much persistency can grow roses, but it takes much nore than that, something akin to genius, to grow the rare plants of a rock garden.

Cabbages and roses are similar horticultural triumphs, and in perfection appeal to like natures, though in different strata of society!

Rock gardening, on the other hand, appeals to a smaller number of people, who are more sensitive to the delicate charm of uncommon lowers. It is intimate and personal; it must e done by hand, so to speak, and the labor is light, though the time actually given to it may

No one who can move about out of doors is of the permanent features of the rock garden, too much of an invalid to enjoy the care of a and will be most convenient if near the table, as ock garden, and no one who has ever had such care, is willing to give it up to a gardener. It is too full of detail; on too small a scale for any hired gardener, trained to grow roses and cabbages, to care for, unless he too be an enthusiast and the garden is to be his and not your own. It is like golf: if you would enjoy the game you must play it yourself.

The compensation for all this personal attention is a knowledge and keen enjoyment of the smaller and more beautiful flowering plants, things not commonly seen, and which must be seen close at hand, as they are in a rock garden, to be fully enjoyed.

Many of the plants which can be grown there are nearly impossible to grow in other places, because they cannot endure crowding, or because they must have special and peculiar conditions provided for them. Many are above ground but a few weeks in each year, and in he large flower garden would inevitably be ost. They are often rare, and come in poor condition, and must be nursed for a year or nore, by shifting to different position, trying ifferent soils, until they become established.

Physically a rock garden is an attempt to provide each plant with its natural environment, and this means approximations varying from a temperate desert to an alpine summit.

The rock garden should be on natural rocks. gly piles of stone (rock work) on the lawn an never be a rock garden or anything but an esore. As a substitute for a natural ledge, rge stones can be arranged in a sloping bank with some success in the imitation natural conditions, as shown herewith in the plan and sections of a rock garden. Rough stones should be used rather than smooth oulders, and they must be firmly imbedded in the earth so as to form small and deep compartments or pockets. Each compartment must have loose stones in the bottom, for rainage, and must be filled with good earth, loping on the surface so that no water can stand on the ground in winter, but sloping se little that the beds will not wash or fail to soak up the water which falls on them in summer. Little of the stones should show when the

repose which is necessary in the boundaries of a lawn. It should be hidden by shrubs such as rhododendrons, kalmias, azaleas, and the common juniper (juniperus communis), with the Mugho pine, the yews and some of the slow growing or dwarf spruces. These will all form a background for the rock garden and increase its isolation from the rest of the place. The rock garden is so different from ordinary features of a place that it will look trivial and messy unless the contrast be made complete

Turt walks with stepping stones for dewy mornings are nicest. There should be several stone seats—a stone table and a bird bath. A very small lawn not more than fifteen feet wide will be pleasant to sit on in warm weather and in the spring it will be full of crocuses and squills.

Running water and a rude pool, partly hidden by a large rhododendron, perhaps, will give moist air and shade for ferns, and various little mosses. In this one can fill the patering pot, or plungs the flowers while they wait to b taken to the house. A pool for aquatics would not be good. Aquatic plants are too luxuriant and coarse to be in harmony with delicate things in the rock garden. A fireplace, if roughly built, might be one

it will probably be used for boiling the tea kettle or making toast or simply for warming one's toes in winter. Charcoal or hard wood shavings make a quick and hot fire, much better for outdoors than an alcohol lamp.

If a natural ledge is to be used it should be stripped of all vegetation and soil. Then the loose stones can be taken up and arranged to make the pockets or depressions deeper and to provide better drainage. Taking up the soil s necessary so that one can see what the depth of pockets is and thus determine what to plant in them. One must not waste a deep bed on grough resisting plants, nor plant things which need moisture in a shallow bed.

It should be a rule that no plant must depend on watering to live, even in the longest drought, though water to increase the luxuriancy of growth may be desirable! A hose connection will be very useful.

The plants which can be grown in a rock garden are very numerous and there should be flowers there throughout the season, from the earliest snow drop or winter aconite to the last autumn crocus.

There are many small shrubs which should find a place in the rock garen. Dwarf Rhodo-dendrons, Daphnes, Hypericum, Ledum, Pieris, Azaleas, will all do well and add much to variety of color and form.

Of the ferns and bog plants which can be grown on rocks that are naturally wet and shades, it is impossible to speak in this short paper, but the possibilities in such a place are

The rock garden should be carefully located on the way to some frequented place so that one will not fail to visit it several times a day, no matter how deeply engaged in other work. In such a place a few minutes can be stolen for weeding, or simply for visual enjoyment, which might not be possible if a special trip were necessary.

My rock garden is on the way to the flower garden and vegetable garden, and is not much out of the way to the motor house, besides being the pléasantest place for afternoon tea, which is served on the low stone table, so we are often there, and almost always when passunder either green or white glass.

der all the colored glasses, especially the blue.

As the nutrition of plants depends to a great ing through I stop to pull up a weed or two, or to pick some flowers. Sometimes in the cool morning before breakfast the sun shines pleasantly there, and I may spend a half hour fuss-ing with things—the keenest pleasure of the

Doing the work in this way it ceases to be work, and there is never a time except in April and September when a half day is devoted to

On summer evenings we lie there with our backs to the warm stones, enjoying the sounds and fragrance of the night and watching the stars. Even in winter the rock garden has

THE EFFECT OF COLORED LIGHT ON VEGETATION

By Jacques Boyer in American Homes and

M. Flammarian for many years has been studying the effects of sunlight on vegetation, In his early experiments he had the assistance of M. Georges Mathieu, and he is now working in collaboration with M. Julien Loisel, at the agricultural station of Juvisy, near Paris.

In order to carry out these researches, which extend over considerable periods of time, he constructed four small forcing houses enclosed with glass. The glass of one house, which is used to establish the effect of the total solar radiation as a standard of comparison, is colorless, and the other houses are glazed with red, green and dark blue glass respectively. All these colored glasses are very nearly monochromatic, as was proved by a careful examination with the spectroscope. Thus the experiments were conducted in three well-sep-arated regions of the solar spectrum: the red end, the middle of the green nearly coincident with the color of the foliage of most plants, and the extreme blue just within the violet. This last color was selected because it was impossible to obtain violet glass of sufficiently good quality.

The four houses are placed side by side, as shown in the photograph, in identical meteorological conditions. In order to assure uniformity of temperature, each house is provided with ventilating pipes, so arranged that the air moves from south to north, and no light is admitted through the ventilators.



The Stone Table and Seat

In general, it was found by M. Flammariou and his assistants that growth is promoted by red light. This fact was established in regard to plants belonging to families widely separated in the botanical series, from sensitive plants and lettuce, to begonias and oaks.

Blue light, on the other hand, exerted scarcely any effect. For example, sensitive plants of the same age and height-about one nch-were planted in the four houses on Aug-Three months later the blue house plants had hardly grown, though they continued to live in a latent and sluggish fashion. Meanwhile the plants in the house with colorless glass had attained a height of four inches, and the plants under green glass had reached that of six inches. But the most remarkable growth had been made in the red house, where the average height of the plants exceeded six-teen inches. Moreover, the sensitiveness of the plants in the red house was increased to such a degree that the slightest movement or the lightest breath of air caused their leaves close and even whole branches to droop. The plants in the blue house, on the contrary, had almost completely lost their sensitiveness.

Similar, though less marked, effects were observed with begonias, geraniums, pansies, strawberry plants, oak seedlings, etc. In the blue house, strawberries remained edible, and almost unchanged from May to October. This result is of great practical importance, for it indicates the possibility of accelerating or retarding the growth of vegetables and the ripening of fruits by the employment of red or blue glass. The variously colored rays affected oaks somewhat differently from the other plants. The seedlings exposed to red light made the most rapid growth of all, but the plants in the

SUBURBAN~

Acorns were planted in pots, at a uniform depth of one and a half inches, on March 6, 1905, and ten of the pots were placed in each of the four houses. Five plants made their appearance in the white, and the same number in the red house, but only three in the blue and two in the green. On September 26, 1906, the average heights in inches of the plants in the various houses were as follows: Red, 171/2; blue, 101/2; white, 61/2; green, 41/4. Thus the plants under red glass were four times as high as the plants under green glass. Furthermore, at the end of February, 1907, all the foliage of the oaks in the white house had turned vellow, while only a few leaves had turned in the red house, and the foliage of the young trees in the green and blue houses remained bright green. In October, 1907, the colors of the foliage in all the houses remained as they were in February. The growth of male ferns exhibited certain peculiarities. Very little growth was made under blue, green or colorless glass, while in the red house the plants developed rather more rapidly, but their stems were blanched. Lettuce plants in the red house sent up stalks five feet in height, while the plants under white glass remained headed, and only two feet high.

Several objections, however, suggest themselves in regard to this method of experiment. In the first place, the intensity of illumination s different in each house, the white house being the lightest and the blue house the darkest. Secondly, the temperature is subject to a similar variation, the highest temperature having been observed under the colorless glass, and the lowest under the blue. Now, there are for each species a temperature and a degree of illumination which are the most favorable for the growth of the plant.

In order to separate the effects produced by the three factors, color, illumination and tem-perature, M. Flammarion repeated the experiments described above, employing screens to moderate the temperature and illumination in certain cases. By this means he succeeded in making the temperature and illumination of the red house equal to those of the white house. The luminous intensities were measured with vapor actinometers and Crookes' radiometers. The temperatures of the soil were obtained by means of self-registering spirit thermometers, the bulbs of which were buried to depths of 10, 20, 30 and 60 inches, and a horizontal selfregistering instrument gave the temperature of the surface.

It was thus shown that the differences in growth in the foregoing statement could not have been due to differences in temperature, for the comparatively low temperature of the blue house was the most favorable to growth. Even here the thermometer sometimes rose to 40 deg. C. (104 deg. F.), a temperature higher than commonly used in horticulture; while those between 45 and 50 deg. C. (113 and 122 deg. F.), which were occasionally observed under the white and red glasses, appear unfavorable to vegetation. After the addition of the screens, the differences between the temperatures of the houses never exceeded 3 deg. C. (37.4 deg. F.). In the second series of experiments, as in the first, the plants in the red house grew much more rapidly than those in the white, although the température was about the same in both. The radiometer showed that the illumination was the same in the screened white house and in the unscreened red house. Hence the increased growth under the red glass must be attributed to a specific action of the red rays. M. Flammarion, has also succeeded in modifying the forms, sizes. and colors of flowers and leaves, and the perfumes of flowers, by the employment of colored glasses.

Geranium leaves, for example, lost their circular russet markings, and became large, deeply incised and pale green under red glass, nearly circular and dark green under the blue, and small and very pale under the green. Similar results were obtained with fruits, including peaches, apples and cherries.

In regard to the development of perfumes under the influence of colored rays, M. Flammarion observed a great increase in fragrance of strawberries under red glass. Flowers of Crassula exposed to the open air, either in sunshine or in shade, possess little fragrance, isfactory. but flowers of the same individual plant cover-

As the nutrition of plants depends to a great degree in the development of their roots, it is evident that the plants in the white glass house derive most nutriment from the soil. This partly explains the lack of vigor observed in the plants of all the colored glass houses. M. Flammarion has observed differences in height, vegetative activity, strength, sensitiveness, coloration and even anatomical structure, in plants exposed to light of different colors. The plants raised under white glass, for example, had the strongest stems, containing the greatest number of woody fibres, the bestformed and most numerous thick-walled cells, and the smallest pith.

Finally, MM. Flammarion and Loisel have made some new discoveries in regard to the accumulation of albuminoids in plants. They planted beans in pots, which were exposed to the open air until the flowers had been fertilized, and were then distributed equally among the four glass houses. On the same day, some of the young pods, which were then less than one inch long, were analyzed. The total nitrogen was found equal to 4.5 per cent, and the albuminoid nitrogen to 0.276 per cent of the dry weight. Analyses of fully developed pods, taken from the various houses one month later, gave the following results:

White Red Green Blue Percentage of total

nitrogen 5.11 6.06 6.32 6.82 Percentage of albuminoid nitrogen 4.53 4.76 4.83 5.41

These figures show that the proportion of nitrogen is increased under colored glass, and that the greatest increase is produced by those rays which least affect the formation and activity of chlorophyll. The crop was normal under white and red glass (although the plants were blanched by the latter), and poor under the green and the blue glass.

WINDOW BOXES

Window boxes are a striking addition to any house, whether in the city or the country. They seem a little more lovely in the city, however, where their brilliant color adds so much gaiety to a sometimes dull and monotonous street. They are a consolation to the dwellers in the house and a positive beneficence to the public. The owner who maintains window boxes on his city house when he himself is away, gives evidence of high citizenship and shows consideration for fellow-men less fortunate than he.

It is a pity that city houses must be closed a summer, for there is little more dreary than a house with dusty windows showing nothing but green shades within. If the windows could only be open, with gay colored curtains flut-tering from them, and brilliantly striped awnings, and flourishing plants in the window boxes, how different and how picturesque our cities would be in summer!

In the country, too, window boxes are attractive and may be filled with a greater variety of plants than in the city, if one cares to take the trouble of frequently changing them. Any flowering plant whose roots are not too large may be transplanted to the window box, left there until its beauty is passed, when it can be replaced by something else.

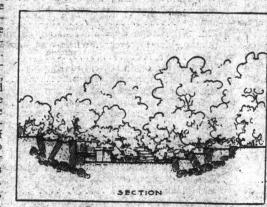
When the window sills are broad, as they usually are on stone houses, a box sufficiently large can be placed on the sill and will need no fastening. On a wooden house, however, there will not be room on the sill and the room on the sill, and the blinds could not be closed, so the boxes must be supported on wooden brackets below the

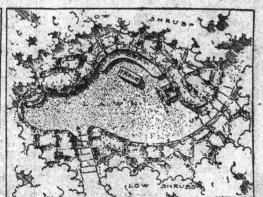
. The boxes must have holes in the bottom for drainage, and must be filled with good potting soil on top of a layer of spagnum moss or potsherds, also for drainage.

The color of the flowers should be chosen with some regard for the color of the house. Pink geraniums rather than red, with a brick house, seems an elementary canon of taste, but is often violated.

Nasturtiums, either the dwarfs for the back of the box, or the climbing kinds planted in front so that they will hang over, are very sat-

The so-caffed German Ivy (Senecio scan-





Section through Rock Garden showing Beds for Plants, also Ideal Plan of Rock Garden

ed with colored bell glasses develop a delicate dens) is a good trailing vine in window boxes, perfume resembling the scent of the banana. When these flowers are cut and put in vases, they retain their perfume, and partially regain the red color which they lost under the colored

The various rays of the solar spectrum not only modify the longitudinal growth of plants, but affect the entire vegetative system. The roots, for example, are poorly developed un-

and is almost as typical of such a situation as pansies, geraniums, lobelia, and sweet alyssum. Petunias, begonias and many other annuals and house plants may be used as the taste of the owner dictates. The main thing is to have these boxes gay and brilliant-even gaudy-and for this geraniums and nasturtiums will probably be best.-Charles Downing Lay in American Homes and Gardens

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The Greatest Bargains Ever Offered in China

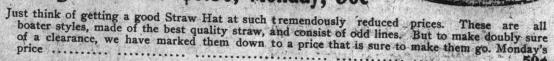


A Special Purchase of Haviland China, Coupled With Odd Clearing Lines, to Go Quickly, Monday. Values up as High as \$4.50, Special Clearance, Monday, at 50c, 25c and 15c



A 15c, 25c or a 50c piece will certainly go a long way here, Monday, in purchasing a piece of fine Haviland China. The assortment consists of triple trays, fruit trays, salad bowls. dessert and rail plates, cucumber and cress dishes. These tremendously low prices are set by us with a view in mind of a clean sweep, and it certainly will—that is to say if price and quality count. But it remains for you to be on hand early. These are being shown in our Broad Street windows. Values up to \$4.50 for 50c, 25c and 15c

A Special Bargain in Men's Straw Hats. Reg. Prices to \$1.50, Monday, 50c



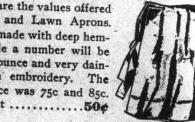
Monday, \$2.65

Dresses for the Little One

wear for Women go on sale Monday at bargain prices. These consist of Patent Leather Oxford Shoes, with plain toe, Cuban heel, made on the newest style last. A better or smarter looking shoe could not be found. They combine all the style and snap wished for. Monday the price we are offering them at should certainly work wonders at the selling end. Per Get One of These Comfortable Summer



in White Muslin and Lawn Aprons. Some of these are made with deep hemstitched hem, while a number will be found with wide flounce and very daintily trimmed with embroidery. The regular selling price was 75c and 85c.



French Model Millinery on Sale, Monday

The Greatest Bargain of

the Season in Women's Trimmed Pattern Hats-Reg. Values up to \$25.00, Your Choice, Monday, at



greater than ever, from the colored gingham to the finest white muslin, most ex-quisitely trimmed. Prices are within reach of the most modest purse.

Warm weather will soon

be here. How about the little ones' wearing apparel? Surely you don't intend keeping them dressed in the

same heavy material, especially when there is a whole

department devoted to this

This season our stock is

Child's Dress, made of Eng-lish print, in dainty pink and white and blue with white stripes, in Buster Brown styles, nicely trim-

Another Style is made of plain blue chambray, with collars, cuffs and belt of

made of blue and white striped gingham, with two rows of embroidery insertion down front. Dutch neck and threequarter sleeves finished with embroidery. These dresses run in sizes from year to 8. \$1.50



Marked to Sell Quickly at \$1.00. \$1.25,\$1.50,\$1.75 and \$2.00



The section devoted to Women's Blouses is one which we are justly proud of. Every known design in beautiful Summer Waists is now being shown, and what is more interesting, is the surprisingly low price they are marked at. A special showing of a line to sell at \$1.25

Tailored Shirt Waists, of white linenette, is made with six

half-inch tucks either side box pleat. Back tucked, has laundered link cuffs and detachable linen collar\$1.75 Waist of White Swiss lawn, has fine embroidered front in dainty design, trimmed with clusters of pin tucking. Sleeves trimmed with rows of tucks. Buttoned in the back and tucked. Attached shaped collar, trimmed with lace in shaped collar, trimmed with lace in sertion, edged with frill of lace\$1.00

Fine White Lawn Waist, made in open front style, has embroidered front with wide box pleat of embroidery inser-tion down centre, also has shoulder tucks, which give the desired fullness across the bust, three-quarter length sleeves. Back finished with tucks. Tucked collar and cuffs edged with lace\$1.25

Waist of fancy woven white mercerized vesting, side opening after popular Russian style and buttoned through three white pearl buttons. Shoulder pleat extending to waist line. Regulation shirt waist sleeves with link cuffs. Detachable white linen collar. Back finished with inverted box pleat\$1.50

Lingerie Waist of sheer mercerized French batiste. The front of this style is elaborately trimmed with lace insertion and Swiss embroidered, finishing with clusters of fine tucks. Back and sleeves tucked. Attached shaped collar trimmed with insertion and Valenciennes lace\$2.00

Never in the history of this store have we offered such remarkable values in Pattern Hats for Summer. Our Mr. T. A. Spencer arrived in London the morning after the death of the King. There being no sale there for anything except black, he bought these model hats at a ridiculous price. They go on sale, Monday morning, at \$5.00 and \$7.50. The values are up to \$25.

THERE ARE NO TWO ALIKE

And discerning women know what this means. Many are trimmed with ostrich plumes, others with clusters of roses, violets, etc. Monday, you will certainly have to be down early.

Our Stock of Silks the Best in the West

New Silk-We have just opened up a large shipment of the newest silk direct from London

\$2.50 to ... \$3.50

42 in. New Two-Tone Effect Gauze, in the newest combination of colors. Per yard. \$2.25

42 in. Silk Voile, in electric, wisteria, sky, orange, reseda, brown, navy, mauve. Per yard \$1.50

Shepherd Cloth is very much in demand. We have a large variety in stock. Per yard, 75c

and ... \$1.00

New Shot Merv and Taffeta in all combinations of shades. Per yard ... \$1.00 SEE OUR STOCK OF NEW MUSLINS

44 in. Batavia Satin, make up swell evening a color. Tan, brown, ashes of roses, mauve,

COLORED PEAU DE SOIE None better for wear, will not cut. In brown,

None better for wear, will not cut. In brown, navy, pink, mauve, myrtle, grey, wisteria, rose, reseda, orange, electric, marine, garnet, cream and black. Special 90¢

New Souane, crepe effects, make up good party dresses and waists 65¢

In all light evening shades.

Tamaline and Geisha Silk, in every wanting shade. Per yard 50¢

Plain Lousienne, in all wanting shades 50¢

Colored Taffeta, in all shades. Per yard, 50¢, 75¢. and 90¢

Mohair Taffeta, the most reliable silk for coat linings, wear guaranteed in every available shade. Per yard 90¢

Natural Pongee. Per yard, 35¢ to \$1.50

Special Spencer Black Dress Goods, \$1 Yd. We Hold at Present the Largest Qualified Stock of Blacks

in the West Resilda Crepes, quite the newest fabric for summer wear. Beau-tiful deep shade, uncrushable, absolutely dust-resisting, 44 inch. Monday, per yard \$1.00

Broadcloths and Venetians, guar-Diagonals, in fine Botany wool,

Suitings in twills and stripes, corsutings in twills and stripes, correct style for summer suits in the mannish stripes. Makes up splendid tailored suits and retains shape. All pure wool qualities and thoroughly sponged. 50 inch and 52 inch. Monday \$1.00

Black Mohair Lustre. Per yard, 35c to\$1.75 Corset Cover Embroideries Special, Monday, at 25c

Dainty in the extreme, quality the finest ever offered for the money. These are the leading features of this lot of fine Corset Embroidery Monday no doubt will surely make a clean sweep of it. So

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postcard size, sliding front, level and view Beck Symmetrical lens, sliding front, plate attachment. All the latest improvements on the older type: Price\$22.50

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