

OPINION ON EDITORS ARE WORK OF PRESS VISITING CITY

Great Britons Predict That Press Conference Will Have a Far-Reaching Effect Throughout the Empire

DELEGATES ENJOY PROVINCIAL TOUR

Were Entertained Today by Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth and Will Be in Manchester

GOVERNMENT GAVE THEM LUNCH TODAY

Ladysmith Will Be Visited This Afternoon, and Tomorrow the Party Will Sail for Seattle—Some Impressions

London, June 17.—The Canadian delegates are thoroughly enjoying the provincial tour. At the Lord Mayor's banquet in Salford last night, Mr. Duff, of Winnipeg, made an excellent speech. Responding on behalf of the delegates, he said that the conference would have important results because all public men in England who had spoken with the responsibility of office accepted in entirety the view of imperial development which was held strongly by the delegates.

Victoria is sheltering at the present time, temporarily, a bunch of men who edit or write for newspapers and magazines in Chicago. The party comprises some well known men of the world of current literature and the idea is to impress them individually and collectively with the advantages and prospects of British Columbia.

The bond which bound the Empire together was a community of aspirations. Today the delegates were most hospitably entertained by the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth and will be at Manchester tonight.

I have received the following responses to my request for opinions on the potentialities of an Imperial Press Union for the Empire, apropos of the press conference.

"Aston—I am confident that the representatives of the Imperial Press can do much toward promoting and strengthening unity throughout the Empire. I earnestly hope they will use that power to the fullest extent."

"LORD ROBERTS." "Sutton Place—The result of the conference will be the appointment of a permanent committee to have chargeable rates between Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa and the West Indies. The work will be hard but victory certain."

"NORTHCLEFFE." Mr. Balfour says in a verbal reply: "London, realizing the occasion of the conference as quite unique, gave the overseas visitors of her best. It is impossible as yet to measure the effect of it all on the opinion of the Empire at large, but it unquestionably reminded the world how effective the press may be in laying deep and solid that unity which, as I already said, must be based on the common action of the different states of the Empire. None of them are subordinate, all of them are equal, but in their very equality, ready to co-operate for a single object."

"The press will themselves increasingly recognize and help the public to recognize that if greater organic unity is ever obtained it will not be by the sacrifice of the independence of any single fraction of the self-governing portions of the Empire."

Mrs. Chamberlain telegraphs from Birmingham her regrets that Mr. Chamberlain would be unable to accede to the request.

WINDERMERE. TRADE DISPUTES IN MONTH OF MAY

Ottawa, June 17.—The Labor Gazette reports that during May there were fifteen trade disputes in Canada, an increase of two compared with May, 1908. Thirty-two firms and 4789 employees were affected, the loss of time being approximately 99,337 days.

Industrial accidents occurred to 278 individual working people in Canada during May, of which 83 were fatal and 185 resulted in serious injuries. Lumbering headed the list with 77 fatalities, while the railway service came second with 23.

Vancouver, Now \$4,500. Vancouver, B. C., June 17.—The Henderson directory makes Vancouver's population May 1 this year \$4,500.

Conciliation Board Spits. Fernie, June 17.—The conciliation board has made out its report and sent it to Ottawa. A majority report signed by F. S. Herman and H. Grant, chairman, is as far as can be learned favorable to the miners. A minority report will be made by C. MacLeod in favor of the operators.

At noon today the party was the guest of the government at luncheon and at 4 o'clock the members will leave for Ladysmith. This trip will give them, some to the south of the island, tomorrow the party will sail for Seattle.

Herbert Vanderhoof, who through his association with the immigration association of Canada and now as editor of the Canadian North, has done considerable to dispel the old idea in the United States that Canada had the North pole for its chief attraction; is prominent in this party. He is the only member representing a Canadian publication.

The party is in charge of J. S. Dennis, of the C. P. R., who is stationed at Calgary.

"This is the first time I have had an opportunity to really see anything of the island," Mr. Vanderhoof said this morning. "I have been in Victoria before, of course, but I have never been able to get into the city into the country. I expect to find something to think about."

The party consists of Robert R. Jones, managing editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean; Samuel E. Kiser, editorial director of the Chicago Record-Herald; Bruce Barton, associate editor of the Home Herald and World's Weekly; George Richards, associate editor of the World Today; Herbert Vanderhoof, editor of Canada's Monthly; Prescott Hammond, associate editor of the Chicago Evening Post and Henry M. Hyde, editor of the Technical World Magazine.

C. N. R. HAS TROUBLE WITH ITS ENGINEERS

Winnipeg, June 17.—Trouble of a serious nature is reported to be impending between the Canadian Northern locomotive engineers and the company. The differences arise out of the alleged failure of the company to live up to the existing schedules.

The dismissal of several engineers for what is considered by the men unjust and insufficient reasons is also one of the disturbing features. It is alleged that clauses are being inserted into the schedule by the company which did not appear in the original and that interpretations are placed on existing clauses which they were never intended to imply. It is rumored that unless a satisfactory arrangement is arrived at with the company, resort will be made to arbitration through the Lemieux Act.

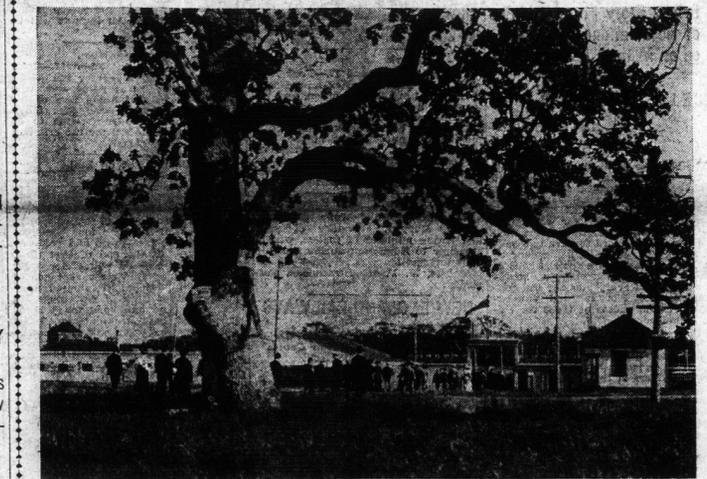
G. T. R. Earnings. Montreal, June 17.—Grand Trunk earnings for the week ending June 14 amounted to \$795,513, an increase of \$29,997 over the same week last year.

Montreal Bank Clearings. Montreal, June 17.—The bank clearings for the week ending today are \$43,280,681, compared with \$26,618,189 last year and \$38,736,906 in 1907.

Millionaire Mining Man Dies. Houghton, Mich., June 17.—Capt. Johnson Vivian, a millionaire mining man, died last night in his home in this city. He was eighty years old.

Old Yardmaster Killed. Ottawa, June 17.—Paul Brennan, forty-two years a G. T. R. yardmaster here, fell off a pilot engine this morning and was run over, his head being severed from his body.

IT'S ALL IN THE WAY THEY COME



THE GREEN SWORD FOR THE LOSERS

STOCK GAMBLING IS ROASTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Governor Hughes' Commission Reports That Mercantile and Metal Exchanges Should Be Suppressed

New York, June 17.—The report of the committee appointed by Governor Hughes to investigate speculation in securities and commodities and the organizations used in dealings therein has been made public.

The New York Stock, the Consolidated Stock, the Cotton, the Produce, the Coffee, the Mercantile and the Metal Exchanges and the Curb Market were thoroughly investigated, and recommendations were made for the improvement of existing conditions were made at length by the committee.

"The most drastic finding is that affecting the Mercantile and Metal Exchanges, as follows: "Under present conditions, we are of the opinion that the Mercantile and Metal Exchanges do actual harm to producers and consumers and that their charters should be repealed."

Concerning speculation in general, the committee declares that it may be wholly legitimate, pure gambling, or something parting of the qualities of both; that in some form it is a necessary incident of productive operations; that it tends to steady prices and that for the merchant or manufacturer the speculator performs a service which has the effect of insurance.

"In law," says the report, "speculation becomes gambling when the trading which it involves does not lead, and is not intended to lead, to the actual passing of hand to hand of the property that is dealt in. The rules of all the exchanges forbid gambling as detailed by this opinion, but they make so easy a technical delivery of the property contracted for that the practical effect is to make it a game of chance, legally, is not greatly different from that of gambling."

The committee makes no presentment of the Great West Saddlery Co. because of the tendency of such selling is to steady prices. It is recommended that the minimum margin should be 30 per cent, and strong disapproval is expressed of branch brokerage offices which supply liquor and resort to other improper means to induce speculations.

BIG FIRE LOSS IN WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Man., June 17.—A fire which broke out at 12:45 this morning in the Great West Saddlery Company's brick warehouse and factory on Market Street East, did damage amounting to almost \$400,000.

The cause of the fire which started on the top floor of the building is unknown. The value of the structure and stock was \$775,000, and the insurance \$450,000. E. F. Hutchings is president of the Great West Saddlery Co., which is the largest business of its kind in Western Canada. The work of the high pressure system, which was given practically its first serious test, was most satisfactory, and through its efficiency the flames were confined to the saddlery building.

Lady Stenographer Blugged. Kansas City, June 17.—Miss Annie Lee Owen, official stenographer in the investigation of the police department to decide whether illegal resorts are allowed to do business, was blugged yesterday while working in her office. Stenographic notes reporting the testimony of witnesses in the hearing were stolen by the assailant, who escaped.

BOXES WANTED AT A RUSSIAN VESSEL FIRES ON BRITISH SHIP

Two Hundred Citizens Clamoring for the Accommodation Promised by the Dominion Government Months Ago

With two hundred or more local business men clamoring for post office boxes the authorities still are waiting the fulfillment of the Dominion Government's promise to install the required additional accommodation in Victoria's building.

When the new wing was built about a year ago, providing the two new apartments which were absolutely necessary in the handling of the constant increasing mail business, an assurance was received that more boxes would be sent forward without delay. That is months ago and then there were sufficient applications on hand to warrant the augmentation of the present seven hundred boxes by two hundred or more.

Those who wanted them were told that they would be here early this year. Now they are wanting their demand every day, while newcomers also are asking for the usual provision for mail, but all have to be turned aside with the answer that the Government hasn't yet done anything to relieve the pressure but that some word "may be expected any day."

That is the present situation and while members of the post office staff will say nothing one way or the other, it is easily to be seen that they are annoyed. Those of the general public who are being put to daily inconvenience are not so patient, however, a number are pressing their opinion of the dilatory indifference of the powers that be in a most emphatic and outspoken manner.

C. P. R. Traffic Earnings. Montreal, June 17.—C. P. R. traffic earnings for the week ending June 14 show an increase of \$206,000 over the same week last year.

Big Saw Mill Burned. Atlantic City, N. J., June 17.—Fire early today destroyed the large saw and lumber yard of Lake and Riley at Pleasantville, five miles inland from this city.

Preference For Philippines. Washington, June 17.—By a vote of 26 to 43 the Senate yesterday rejected an amendment providing that imports from the Philippines into the United States shall pay the same duties as imports from other countries except as now provided by law.

Victrol, Finland, June 17.—A British steamer has been fired upon by a Russian torpedo boat, approaching too close to the bay on the Finnish coast, where Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William are to meet to-day.

The British steamer in question is the Northburg, Captain Robertson. She was hailed and fired upon last night of the Northburg, Island of Horko. The projectile from the torpedo boat pierced a steam pipe and one member of the crew was wounded.

The incident shows the extreme nervousness of the safety of the Emperor Nicholas, even at sea. Russian torpedo boats have been patrolling Pitkepas Bay, a secluded branch of the sea, that Emperor Nicholas makes the headquarters for his summer cruises.

The Monarchs Meet. Helsinki, June 17.—The German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern with Emperor William on board joined the Russian squadron conveying Emperor Nicholas on board the Imperial yacht Standard at 10 o'clock this morning. Emperor Nicholas immediately went aboard the Hohenzollern and welcomed Emperor William. All the ships present were dressed and manned.

Canadian Canal to Open. Soo, Ont., June 17.—The Canadian canal will be in operation some time next week.

Veteran Publisher Dying. Toronto, Ont., June 17.—A. H. St. Germain, a veteran newspaper publisher of Canada, lies at the point of death at his home here. He is in his sixt year. Some time ago he developed dropsy and gangrene has since set in.



AUTOS FOR THE WINNERS

ALTERNATIVES TO DREADNOUGHT OFFER

Colonel Foxton Sails From Australia With Power to Make Important Offer to British Admiralty

Melbourne, June 17.—Colonel Foxton, a delegate to the defence conference called yesterday. He is authorized to discuss alternatives to the Dreadnought offer, including the provision of a great naval base for the Imperial navy in some Australian port and the assumption by the Australian navy of fuller responsibility for holding the Pacific.

Col. Foxton will assure the Admiralty and management of the proposed subsidiary navy, and to undertake that the whole of Australia's warlike machinery will be organized so as to be instantly available for any Imperial emergency. He however, is not able to promise the enlistment of Australians in the military forces, for other than home defenses.

Were These Towns Destroyed? Joplin, Mo., June 17.—It is reported that Purdy and Monette, Missouri, were wrecked and the surrounding country devastated by a tornado yesterday. At least two were killed, arriving passengers say. The report has not been confirmed.

Bisley Team to Sail. Montreal, June 17.—All the members of the Canadian Bisley team sail on the Allan liner Tunitian at daylight tomorrow morning. The only change in the team is the substitution of Sergeant Snook, of Truro, N. S., for Captain Blais of Ottawa.

McGill vs. Pennsylvania. Montreal, June 17.—McGill and University of Pennsylvania teams started a one day's cricket match on McGill campus this morning. At the noon adjournment the score was: McGill all out 77; University of Pennsylvania 31, for one wicket.

Cigarette Stubb Starts Big Fire. Newark, Ohio, June 17.—A cigar or cigarette carelessly tossed away is supposed to have caused a fire that early today destroyed the auditorium of the Ohio Grand Army veterans have been holding the score was: McGill all out 77; University of Pennsylvania 31, for one wicket.

Another Wage Increase. Sharon, Pa., June 17.—Notices were sent yesterday at the plant of the Sharon Steel Tubing Company that July 1st every employee, including the office force, will receive an increase of 10 per cent in pay.

A TEST CASE SCENTS GOLD ON REBATE ON THIS ISLAND

Important Question Raised Regarding What Is to Be Legally Recognized As Original Point of Shipment

SHIPMENT TO ALBERTA CITED

Philadelphia Reading Railway Indicted on Charge of Allowing Lower Freight Rate Than That Published

Philadelphia, June 17.—The indictment yesterday of the Philadelphia Reading Railway by the federal grand jury for allowing a lower freight rate than was published in the schedule of the commerce commission, raises an important question regarding what is to be legally recognized as the original point of shipment of commodities and merchandise imported from foreign ports.

The proceedings which were started by the government constitute a test case of the point of issue.

A carload of beet sugar was imported from Hamburg, Germany, its destination being Alberta, Canada. No Canadian port being acceptable for the delivery of the sugar, the shipment was sent to the port of Philadelphia and was handled by the Reading part of the way to Alberta.

The Reading's charges, it appeared, were but 55 cents per hundred weight, despite the schedule price of 1.32 cents per hundred weight.

The original point of shipment, according to the railroad, was in Hamburg, Germany. United States authorities aver that to all intents and purposes of the act, the carrying of the sugar by the defendant was an original shipment, the starting point being the local port and not Hamburg.

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SCENTS GOLD ON THIS ISLAND

Jafet Lindeberg, One of the Discoverers of Nome in Victoria Today Thinks There Is Much Metal Here

A BIG RUSH DUE SOME DAY

Also Thinks There Will Be a Rush to the Peace River Any Time—How Nome Was Found

"There's gold in this island, of course; that is known. But that there is gold here in big quantities is what I strongly suspect and I wouldn't be a bit surprised to see another great rush right on this island of Vancouver."

Such was the statement made to The Evening Post this morning by Jafet Lindeberg, the discoverer of Nome and now one of the officials of the Pioneer Mining Company, the largest operator in the Nome district.

Speaking of the possibilities of Western Canada as a gold producing country, Mr. Lindeberg said that it was not beyond the range of possibility that a big discovery would be made on the Peace River country almost any day. "But it will be a difficult country to get at and unless the discovery is followed by the building of rail lines to some accessible point near the fields the proposition will hardly be paying one in the long run."

On the question of the mineral possibilities of this island Mr. Lindeberg is very sanguine. He is here, he says, for pleasure only but he is also very much interested in the future of the island. Asked what he considered would be the best way to prospect the island systematically Mr. Lindeberg said at once: "By boat, cruising around the coast, running up all rivers and streams. The old method of the pick, the pan and the cradle is the only way to prospect. It has been used for years and always with success."

The Pioneer Mining Company, of Nome, is, Mr. Lindeberg said today, about the now more extensively than ever. It is employing more men this year than it has ever done and is shipping more bullion. One of its directors who knows in Victoria is Cuthbert J. Gadd, of Manchester, Eng.

It is difficult to get Mr. Lindeberg to speak of the early days in the North. "Oh, he will smile when you ask him about it. It was just the same as any frontier country. It was wild and rough and that about lets it out."

Telling of the actual discovery of Nome, Mr. Lindeberg said: "There were three of us in the party, John Bryntson, E. O. Lindblom and myself. We had been prospecting for some time in Alaska as a result of the traces of gold there before. It was a known fact that there was gold in Alaska, but no one had up to that time made a big strike. In the latter part of September, 1898, we were prospecting in the foothills lying along the coast where Nome stands now. There we found the rich indications that led to the big discovery. We investigated, got some idea of what we had hit and then staked the discovery. We didn't know anything about the rich beach deposits. They were discovered a year later by the first comers in the big rush."

Mr. Lindeberg will sail, with Mrs. Lindeberg, in a few days for Nome. Speaking of some of the fiction that has been written about the early days in the famous camp, he says that it is very much overdrawn.

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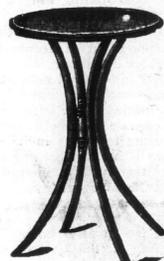
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Price, \$4.



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Price, \$4.50

er Use



REED ROCKER

Built very heavily, very wide seat, sloping back, arms and back very high. Is indeed very comfortable, best quality reed, shielac enamel finish. Splendid value at\$7.50.

ore Closes at 5:30 Saturday, at 9:30 p. m.

CANADIAN MADE BEACONS TO BE USED

Lighthouse Tender Manzanita Brings United States Official to Investigate Acetylene Gas Buoys

TO INSTAL THEM IN ALASKAN WATERS

To make investigations regarding the practicability of the acetylene gas beacons as aids to navigation in British Columbia waters for use in Alaskan waters, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, chairman of the United States lighthouse board, arrived from Seattle on the Manzanita yesterday evening and left this morning for a cruise through the northern inland waterways of British Columbia bound to southeastern Alaska. Investigations will be held en route regarding the acetylene gas beacons, manufactured by the Canadian Government at Prescott, Ontario, and used on this coast.

The United States lighthouse department has been for some time past considering the use of the acetylene gas beacons and buoys of the type used in local waters and several officials have made visits to Victoria to seek information regarding them. The officer in charge of the Alaskan district recommended their use two years ago and following Dr. Pritchett's report it is probable they will be adopted. Dr. Pritchett said that the acetylene buoys are found to be practicable on the board probably will use some twenty or more between Seattle and Lynn Canal. They will vary in size, some rising eight feet out of the water and others fifteen or twenty feet above the surface. There will be three kinds of these and our experiments on this trip will determine which is most practicable for the coast. The experiments will last about three weeks. The Manzanita, a new vessel built to replace the former tender, is now in the Columbia River, had her forward deck piled high with bunker coal when she sailed north. Capt. Byrnes is in command of the vessel. Rear Admiral Seheze left Seattle on the steamer, but departed at Bremerton, where a call was made en route.

Let the People Decide

Washington, June 17.—After a conference tonight in which five progressive Republican senators participated, it was announced that the fight for the adoption of an income tax amendment would be continued in spite of President Taft's recommendation that the matter be referred to the people.

FAVORS UNION OF MARITIME PROVINCES

Moncton, N.B., June 17.—At a meeting of the Non-Board of Trade tonight a resolution was unanimously passed favoring union of maritime provinces into one province. Chief arguments in favor of the union were the lessened cost of machinery of government and greater influence in federal parliament. The Board agreed another resolution unanimously favoring construction of the Georgian Bay canal by the federal government.

TO DIFFERENCE IN INTERESTS OF

Helen Keller Sends Letter and Leslie Oren Delivers an Address in the Sign Language

Columbus, O., June 17.—What is said to be the largest conference in the interest of the blind, in the history of the world, was begun here yesterday, on the occasion of the opening of the biennial convention of the American Federation of Workers for the Blind. Today Yoshimoto, special representative of the Emperor of Japan, delivered an address. A feature of the day was the reading of a letter from Helen Keller in which she urged the blind not to quibble needlessly over systems of prints, a subject which has had a foremost place on the convention programme for years, but to devote their time towards solving the ultimate and more important problem of how to prevent blindness. Leslie Oren, who less than ten years ago received at the state institution for the deaf, a helpless mass of flesh, but who has made phenomenal progress in education, despite the absence of sight, hearing and speech, addressed the delegates in the sign language.

NEW DREADNOUGHTS BUILT FOR RUSSIA

St. Petersburg, June 16.—The keels of four battleships of the present dreadnought type are in progress in St. Petersburg in the presence of Vice-Minister of Marine, the foreign naval attaches and representatives of the Russian naval league. They will be of 23,000 tons each, length 695 feet and beam 82 feet. They will have a speed of 20 knots and the main batteries will consist of ten twelve-inch guns of a special nickel steel.

Winnipeg, June 17.—A party of thirty left here tonight on their annual pilgrimage to Ste Anne de Beauport.

THREE KILLED BY BOILER EXPLOSION

Denver, Col., June 17.—Three persons are known to be dead, one fatally injured, 9 seriously injured, and 3 missing as the result of an explosion of a 100-ton boiler in the power plant of the Denver Gas and Electric Company. So terrific was the explosion that the boiler was thrown high in the air. It crashed through the roof of the plant and completely wrecked the walls. The electric lights were cut off for more than two hours, and the city was in darkness. One of the first bodies taken out was that of Joseph Perri, aged 7, who was playing in the alley behind the plant, and was crushed under tons of debris. The dead are: Joseph Perri, Harry, the engineer; an unknown man. The property damage is estimated at \$250,000.

Earthquakes in France

Paris, June 17.—A series of earthquakes which caused slight earth shocks occurred again yesterday at Toulon and Marseilles. The water in the harbor at the latter place receded 2 feet.

Filtration System is Ready

Edmonton, Alb., June 17.—The latest statement given out by the city authorities is that the filtration system is ready for use by next Monday. The work is all finished now, but the water department is awaiting the arrival of some concrete connections before turning on the water. The concrete will be firmly set by next Monday at the latest.

STRIKERS STAND FIRM

Japanese in Hawaii Get Promise of Help From Outside—Some Purchase Revolvers

Honolulu, June 17.—No reply has been received by the Japanese strikers here to the cable appeal which the arrested editor of the Jiji made to Ambassador Takahira at Washington. The appeal claimed that the authorities entered the office of the newspaper without due process of law, and thereby violated the treaty rights of the four editors now under arrest. A letter to Takahira setting forth the steps taken by the higher wage association and requesting that the authorities complained of in their cable appeal to the ambassador, which was sent by the Alameda, which leaves this port tomorrow.

In response to appeals cabled to the Japanese in San Francisco and Seattle, replies have been received by the strike leaders promising financial and moral support. All of the messages said that subscriptions have been started. The strike leaders declare that the arrests have solidified the sentiment of the strikers and the whole of the Japanese community.

The Japanese retail merchants association in San Francisco and Seattle, favoring a return to work, and now favoring the prosecution of the strike in the United States, are buying revolvers with the avowed purpose of resisting what they term unauthorized seizure.

FOURTEEN YEARS FOR HARBOR

Fernie Italian Who Wrote Threatening Letters Demanding Money Will Work for the State for a Term

Fernie, June 15.—Jos. Bameria, charged with writing threatening letters demanding \$200 of the first man, and \$300 of the second man. If they failed to pay their place would be burned and they would be killed. Information was laid to the police, who gave evidence, arresting the prisoner and of finding paper corresponding to that on which the letters were written, and these were identical with that of the two letters by an expert they were found to be identical. The prisoner, intending to return to the States that week, having quit his work at Coal Creek. He was not tried on the charge of jail-breaking.

CAUSE DELAY IN STEEL LISTING

Paris, June 17.—Since the fact became known that negotiations were being carried on, the campaign against the listing of steel common has grown steadily more formidable. Certain papers denounced what they termed the proposed "raid" upon French savings and severely censured the government for making any concessions to the United States while the hostile American tariff was pending. French steel interests helped along the agitation by raising every possible technical objection, especially in the bureau of registration, where it was contended subscription could not legally be made by a third party, such as the Bankers' Trust Company, for the introduction of changeable certificates, because when these were exchanged for steel shares it would be tantamount to the introduction of steel stocks without subscription. The net result of the campaign, besides raising serious questions of legality, has been to cause the fiscal authorities who were favorably disposed to the listing of steel common to retard their decision in order to examine and weigh the objections. The negotiations consequently are likely to be considerably prolonged.

Canadian Loans Hang Fire

London, June 17.—In addition to 70 per cent. of the recent Toronto loan, which had been subscribed, it is likely that large portions of other Canadian loans, issued of late, are still undrawn. The London and Lancashire Loan, issued of late, are still undrawn. The London and Lancashire Loan, issued of late, are still undrawn. The London and Lancashire Loan, issued of late, are still undrawn.

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WRECK LUCKY FOR THE NATIVES

Officer of Blue Funnel Liner Brings Story From Colombo of How Famine Was Averted on Minicon Isle

RICE LADEN STEAMER WENT ON REEF

The steamer Antiochus, Capt. Keay of the Blue Funnel line, completed discharging her freight for this port, consisting of a thousand tons of general merchandise, this afternoon, and proceeds to Vancouver, for which port she has much freight as would afford two full cargoes for average sailing ships. The business being done by the Blue Funnel liners for British Columbia ports is showing a steady growth and on every steamer the consignments for Victoria and Vancouver are in excess of those for Puget Sound ports.

Bill Passed by Massachusetts Legislature Gives New Haven Company Large Control

Boston, June 17.—The passage in the House of the bill which practically brings to a close the three years controversy over the railroad situation in New England, and as giving the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, with certain restrictions, the bill probably will become a law before the last of the week. It provides for the incorporation of the new company, to be financed by some railroad company, presumably the Boston and Maine, which will purchase and hold the Boston and Maine stock now in the hands of John L. Elliott, the former president of the Boston and Maine. The stock cannot be resold until by permission of the legislature.

Call for "Ralph Connor"

Winnipeg, June 17.—A prominent clergyman, who has been in the city, says there is a strong possibility of the Rev. C. W. Connor, "Ralph Connor" being called to St. Nicholas church, New York.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Flour. Royal Household, a bag, \$2.00. Leuchart, each, 2.00. Royal Standard, a bag, 2.00. Wheat, a bushel, 1.85. Oats, a bushel, 1.50. Corn, a bushel, 1.35. Barley, a bushel, 1.25. Potatoes, a bushel, 1.10. Apples, a bushel, 1.00. Peaches, a bushel, .85. Cherries, a bushel, .75. Strawberries, a bushel, .60. Raspberries, a bushel, .50. Blueberries, a bushel, .45. Currants, a bushel, .40. Raisins, a bushel, .35. Prunes, a bushel, .30. Walnuts, a bushel, .25. Almonds, a bushel, .20. Pistachios, a bushel, .15. Cashews, a bushel, .10. Macadamia nuts, a bushel, .05.

STEEL STOCK TO BE LISTED IN PARIS

Paris, June 17.—Morgan, Harjes & Co. have announced that the steel stocks of the U. S. Steel corporation are to be listed in the Paris market. The firm yesterday issued the following statement: "The report issued in the morning papers relative to the sale and technical difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of this project are erroneous. The direct negotiations, which the new special features of the operation involve, although of necessity slow, are proceeding as satisfactorily as could be expected under the circumstances."

Evidence Given Before Commission in Montreal Shows That Offices of City Were Obtained By Purchase

Montreal, June 17.—There appears according to the evidence given before the royal commission, to have been a regular system of payments for obtaining appointments to the Montreal fire brigade and once in, of securing promotion. A number of firemen went on the stand and swore that they had paid money to get on the force, and some of them identified Sub-Chief Martin as the man who had put the money, though they believed that the money so paid was to go higher up, one witness expressing the belief that Chief Benoit was to get part of it. A man named Desautels also appears to have been concerned in the business, acting as broker. Sub-Chief Martin was put on the stand in the afternoon, and it developed that he could not read. He denied ever having received any money for the stand, but he even knew that it was common talk in the brigade that the only way in which to obtain promotion was to pay for it. The firemen, unless the police are told, are not compelled to sign a declaration that they had not paid anyone for their position. The police, however, told them that they had not given the evidence the firemen are giving without the royal commission's authority. At the royal commission this afternoon, Capt. Veau, of the fire brigade, testified on the stand and cheerfully told of his connection with several transactions regarding promotion in which money passed through his hands. In one case he had got \$650. He had gone out, and spent part of it on a man, but had subsequently returned the amount to the man. In another case he stated that he had received \$1,000 from a man who had been a member of the fire brigade, and after a good deal of work, in which he had gone to see Chief Benoit twice, he had returned the money. He denied having received any part of it, but he had given it to another man, who had given it to him.

THAW AGAIN TRIES FOR HIS LIBERTY

Flahkhill Landing, N. Y., June 17.—Harry K. Thaw was taken from the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan to White Plains today, for a hearing before Justice Mills, to determine whether or not he is sane. Thaw was in custody of Dr. Baker and two attendants from the asylum and was accompanied by the Rev. George H. Tapp, rector of St. Luke's church at Matteawan, for whom he has formed an attachment. Thaw's attorney, Charles Morhouse, was also a member of the party. Proceedings similar to those now in progress were instituted last summer, but were withdrawn by Thaw after Justice Mills had refused to grant him a hearing before a jury.

Turks Sentenced

Constantinople, June 17.—Four Marshals who include the commander of marine and public instruction, and two generals, a former councillor of state, were sentenced to imprisonment for complicity in the recent revolutionary movement. An important imperial trade has been issued approving the sentences.

New England Railways

Boston, June 17.—The passage in the House of the bill which practically brings to a close the three years controversy over the railroad situation in New England, and as giving the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, with certain restrictions, the bill probably will become a law before the last of the week. It provides for the incorporation of the new company, to be financed by some railroad company, presumably the Boston and Maine, which will purchase and hold the Boston and Maine stock now in the hands of John L. Elliott, the former president of the Boston and Maine. The stock cannot be resold until by permission of the legislature.

MINER KILLED IN EXTENSION ACCIDENT

Nanaimo, June 17.—A serious accident occurred at Extension yesterday, whereby one man lost his life and two others were injured, one rather seriously. The accident took place in No. 4, west level of No. 3 mine, and was due to a fall of stone. E. Armstrong was killed outright, and his brother John and D. Campbell were hurt, the injuries to the former not being of such a serious nature as those to Campbell. Deceased was a native of Boldon, Durham Co., and had resided in Ladysmith for the past five years. He was 40 years of age and leaves a wife and six children. An inquest will be held.

Sent to Asylum

Cambridge, Mass., June 17.—John Murphy, the pig killer for the North Cambridge Company at Somerville, who became insane and killed five of his fellow workmen on June 5th, today was ordered by Judge Lawrence to be sent to the institution for the criminal insane at Bridgewater.

Morse Out on Bail

New York, June 17.—Charles W. Morse, the convicted banker, was released yesterday, pending the taking up of his appeal in the United States circuit court of appeals next October. For four months Morse will be free to go and come as he pleases. At the end of that time, the court of appeals will either order a new trial or affirm the sentence of 15 years' imprisonment imposed upon the former chief of the National City Bank last year. The bail bond for \$125,000 was signed late this afternoon by James H. Morgan, who has volunteered for this service several months ago, and Morse quit the custody of the United States marshal shortly before 5 o'clock.

New Paper in Hamilton

Hamilton, Ont., June 17.—A new conservative paper is to be established here, to support the government's hydro-electric project, which the Spectator has bitterly opposed.

Dominion Iron and Steel

Montreal, June 17.—The annual statement of the Dominion Iron & Steel company shows a net surplus for last year of over \$1,500,000.

Clean Fights Continue

Amoy, June 16.—The clan fights in the Heuwah district, north of Amoy, have not yet ended. A group of villagers recently captured a junk with a crew of Chinboh villagers on board and set it on fire. The crew, fearing escaping, overboard. Two of the Moelim men were killed.

London, June 17.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged today at 4 1/2 per cent.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

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LADIES' DAY at the RACES

After a few bets on their favorite ponies, we ask the ladies to remember that Ross is headquarters for Strawberries, the thoroughbred of fruits: We have made arrangements for the finest Gordon Head Strawberries to be delivered here twice daily.

In other fine fruits we have: FRESH PLUMS, per basket, .50c. FRESH GOOSEBERRIES, 2 lbs., .25c. BANANAS, per dozen, 35c. VALENCIA ORANGES, per dozen, 35c and .25c. NAVEL ORANGES, per dozen, 50c and .40c.

OUR WINNER FOR TODAY

Fresh Apricots, 5 lb. basket, .40c.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers 1317 GOVERNMENT ST. TELS. 52, 1052 & 1590

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY, made from the finest Scotch Malt and Corn, and celebrated for its purity and strength for more than 100 years. JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN. Distillers to H.M. the King.

D.J. Collis Browne's Cholorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. Acts like a charm in DIARRHEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY. Causing Medical Treatments accompany each bottle. Sold in all Chemists. London, S.E. 16.

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CONSERVATIVE ELECTS

at the RACES

Write ponies, we ask the ladies' headquarters for Strawberry-neighborhood of fruits: arrangements for the lead Strawberries here twice daily.

- FRESH GOOSEBERRIES, 2 lbs.25c
BANANAS, per dozen 35c
VALENCIA ORANGES, per dozen, 35c and . . .25c
NAVEL ORANGES, per dozen, 50c and40c

FOR TODAY
et.40c

ROSS & CO.
ent Grocers
TELS. 52, 1052 & 1590

JAMESON'S STAR WHISKEY

SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
H.M. the King.

codryne

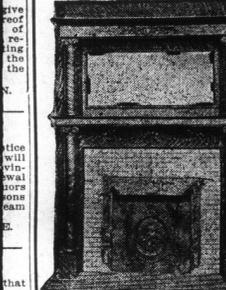
ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE!
FEVER, GROUP, AGUL.
The Best Family Name
COGERS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

NIGHT AND DAY

BY EVANS LLOYD
One of the finest standard songs. Don't fail to get it from

Fletcher Bros.

The Music Store.
1231 Government Street



Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement
sole Agents for Nephth Fletcher Paris, and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Lims.

RAYMOND & SON

No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

Corrig College

Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C.
Select High-Class BOARDING COLLEGE
for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Requisites

Subscribe For THE COLONIST

CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

Enthusiasm Evoked at Annual Meeting Last Night Bodes Well for Future of Party in Victoria—Capt. Tatlow on Indian Reserve

A degree of enthusiasm that bodes well for the future of the Conservative party in this city was evoked last night at the annual meeting of the Victoria Conservative Association, held in Institute Hall. Practically all of the old executive were present and addresses were given, among others, by Capt. Tatlow, minister of finance, and Hon. E. J. Fulton, minister of lands. Capt. Tatlow shed some additional light on the attitude of the government towards the Songhees Reserve question. The new executive was chosen as follows: President, H. F. Bishop, vice-president, H. F. Bishop, E. A. Lewis and E. E. Lison; treasurer, L. Tait; secretary, W. Price; executive committee, J. W. Bolden, H. Dallas Helmecken, K. C. J. Brown, J. Dean, H. Maynard, L. Beckwith, G. H. Hays, G. H. Riddell, G. Penketh, C. Baxter, C. M. Coddison, H. Fullerton, H. Maloney, A. McKewen and W. W. Perry.

Retiring President. G. H. Barnard, M.P., the retiring president presided at last night's meeting. In his opening address, he alluded to the organization work which had been carried on during his term office. He pointed out that since he had been satisfied with the result, and he drew attention to the victories won in the provincial and Dominion elections. There were, he said, signs of another election between the present and next June and it behooved those present not alone to keep the organization in its present state, but to render it more perfect still. When it was possible to win in the Dominion election last October, surely it was possible to win the forthcoming provincial elections. In the executive which was just going out, the most harmonious character, and he expressed the sincere hope that this state of affairs would continue.

While the election of officers was being carried on a number of interesting speeches, illustrating the progress of the party were delivered. Captain Tatlow on being called upon congratulated the association on the representative gathering. He pointed out the fact that there was no great issue before the country at the present time, and that the election but he was unable to say when it would be. The time for war, he drew an interesting comparison between the conditions of the province at the time the conservatives came into power and at the present day. 'Premier McBride,' said Captain Tatlow, 'has been grossly misrepresented by one of the papers in this province. Let me carry your mind back to 1902 when the Conservatives first got into power here. At that time Mr. Helmecken came to us and asked what we thought of the Indian Reserve question. At that time an arrangement was made representing this province and the then secretary of state by which the land was divided into two parts, a park, 17 acres, that portion lying between the E. & N. Railway and the Victoria Terminal, and the balance should be left over to be divided among the Indians. The money advanced for the sale was to purchase another reservation for the Indians, and whatever was left over was to be used for the benefit of the Indians. The Conservatives of that time were perfectly willing to act upon that arrangement but the Dominion government feared that the Conservative government in British Columbia would get credit for the settlement of the matter, and hence, nothing was done. 'In 1906 we passed an act empowering the provincial government to deal with the land on the reserve after the Dominion authorities had settled the matter with the Indians. We told the city council to make whatever arrangements they could get credit for, but again for doubtless the same reasons nothing was done. The desire of the provincial government is to see this vexed question settled. We do not care who gets the credit for the achievement. That is the status of the question today. No one can say that we have not done our best to effect a settlement. 'Then Premier McBride has been assailed on the grounds that he has done nothing for Victoria. The government today is building a road to Millstream at a cost of \$100,000, which will prove of great advantage from a tourist's point of view, and from which Victoria will benefit considerably. We are endeavoring to get the whole block on which the provincial government buildings stand to become the property of the province. We already own one-half of this property, and we are to make the block one of the handomest in the entire Dominion. We are prepared to give every cent to spend a just proportion of money in Victoria. In fact we are thoroughly imbued with the idea that the capital of the province should get a little more in proportion than the other cities. We know that the capital of the province has been beautified, and when the time comes we are prepared to spend money on a similar scheme in Victoria. When the time of the next provincial elections comes around we think that on the record we have made that we can fairly ask the people, not only of Victoria, but of British Columbia to give us their support as we think we have done honestly by them. Hon. Mr. Fulton The Hon. F. G. Fulton, on being called upon to give an account of his self for recently becoming a benedict,

Victoria, of the grants made to the Agricultural association which had a period of depression after the building had been burned down, and the Old Men's Home, He referred to what Captain Tatlow had said of the affairs of the province and in this respect quoted some figures illustrative of the prosperity which had blessed the country under the Conservative regime. The following figures dealing with the public works have been processed: The amount of money spent on public works, and the increase in taxation during the same period were quoted by Mr. Thomson and are indicative of the great progress being made:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1904: \$7,744,411; 1905: \$7,878,232; 1906: \$8,235,238; 1907: \$8,326,857; 1908: \$8,368,000; 1909: \$8,452,728; 1910: \$8,541,158; 1911: \$8,630,588; This year: \$8,719,016

Mr. Thomson dealing with the above figures pointed out that the province's debt had been reduced by more than one-half, the amount of money spent on public works has been increased eightfold, and taxation, in spite of the fact that the population had largely increased, had only been increased by eight per cent. All this had been accomplished under a Conservative government. Most of the money which they were now able to spend on public works had been derived from the natural resources of the province, while the difference in taxation was practically nil compared with the growth in every line.

CHINAMAN SCRAPS WITH DETECTIVE

Edmonton, Alta., June 17.—As the result of a desperate encounter early yesterday morning, a Chinaman named Ah Kim, alias Chian Chung, the Celestial now lies at the city hospital in a critical condition. The constable is suffering from the effects of the fight which he was up against when creating Ah was making off with a bag of goods which he had stolen from the Palm cigar store near by.

NEW IRON WORKS FOR VANCOUVER?

MacDonalds May Construct Plant Therein, Urged by Members of Building Trades. Vancouver, June 17.—There is great likelihood of a large iron works being located here by the end of the month, MacDonald, proprietors of the Grand Forks Machine and Structural Iron Works, who are now in the city, are in the situation and have already secured much encouragement from individuals prominent in the building trades, including structural engineers and architects.

AMERICAN BANKERS MAY NOW SUBSCRIBE

Washington, June 17.—Events are so rapid in the proposed loan of \$27,000,000 on the Hankow-Szechuen Chinese railway as to make the state department hopeful that the American group of bankers anxious to participate will be allowed to do so. Yesterday a cablegram came to the department saying that the agents of the European bankers at Peking had advised their principals to permit the New York group to join and a despatch from Berlin also was received which caused the officials to state that the administration was much gratified at the cordial reception which the German government had given to the proposals for American participation.

Stolen Paintings Returned

Quebec, June 17.—The two paintings stolen from Laval University on Monday were returned to the university on Tuesday. The thief, who had received them from a priest, had no questions were asked.

And Here is Rejoicing

Pittsburg, Pa., June 17.—Eight thousand employees of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company have been notified that from the date of July 1st their wages will be increased 10 per cent.

Negotiations Are Cancelled

Ottawa, June 17.—Andrew Weir & Company, the well known steamship owners of London, Eng., have called the Canadian government cancelling all negotiations for a Canadian-New Zealand steamship service.

Obalski Retires in Quebec

Quebec, June 17.—Mr. James Obalski has tendered his resignation as superintendent of mines for the province of Quebec. Mr. Obalski was one of the veterans of the provincial service. Twenty-nine years ago he accepted the position from which he has just retired.

Campbell



Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies, Misses and Children. All 'CAMPBELL' Costumes are hand-tailored from end to end!

LONGSHOREMEN DO NOT PLAN TO STRIKE

International President of Union Declares That No Trouble Will Take Place—Business Does Not Warrant. Cleveland, Ohio, June 17.—There will be no strike of the longshoremen on the Great Lakes, according to T. V. O'Connor, international president of the Longshoremen's Union, who arrived here yesterday. 'The vote of the members of the union upon the question of declaring a strike was so close that we had to go over it again,' said Mr. O'Connor.

TAKE THE CHEROOT FROM THE SAILOR

Washington, D. C., June 17.—Cigarette smoking by the enlisted men of the United States navy should be discouraged as much as possible, in the opinion of Admiral Season Schroder, commander in chief of the Atlantic battleship fleet. Admiral Schroder desires to see a ban placed on the habit and recommended that the secretary of the navy that all cigarettes be sold at the ships' stores at any of the vessels under his command. He believes that cigarettes impair the health of the men and do not increase their efficiency.

MEETING OF KINGS TO MAKE FOR PEACE

London, June 17.—The suspicions with which the proposed meeting of Emperors William and Nicholas was viewed in England when the announcement was first made, on the assumption that Germany was attempting to weaken the triple entente, have almost entirely disappeared, and both through the papers and in the streets, there has been a general welcome as a further move to secure the peace of Europe. This change in sentiment is the result of most candid semi-official statements from Berlin and St. Petersburg. In order that the intention of the interview has been accepted in England, and it is pointed out that the Emperor of Russia to Sweden, Denmark, France and England, and possibly Italy, a meeting between Emperor Nicholas and the Emperor of Germany could not be avoided without the suggestion of discourtesy.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICAN LEAD

London, June 17.—The predominance of American and British horses in the International Horse Show, which came to an end yesterday, evident throughout the ten days of judging at Olympia, has been further emphasized by the complete prize lists that are now available. British owners headed the list of prize winners in point of numbers, but a comparison of the number of winners to entries gives the Americans a still better average, taking eight cups against Great Britain's eleven out of a total of 21. Of the two remaining one went to Canada and the other to France.

NOMINATIONS IN THE YUKON OVER

Dawson, June 17.—Nominations for the Yukon council closed yesterday. Nominations for all five districts were made, as follows: District 1, L. A. Smith, Conservatives; Charles Bossuyt, Joseph Stingle, Liberals; South Dawson, James W. Murphy, Dr. A. G. Gilis, Liberals; John Grant, Independent Liberal; George Black, Conservative; Klondike, Max Launderville, Angus W. McLeod, Liberals; David Ennis, Eugene A. Hogan, Conservatives; White Horse, Robert Lowe, Liberals; Phelps, Liberals; Patrick Campbell, Conservative.

Venezuela Meets Germany

Berlin, June 17.—An agreement of amity, commerce and navigation between Venezuela and Germany was today signed by the Federal Council.

"Chic" Costumes at Amazing Prices FOR FRIDAY

AMAZINGLY LOW PRICES for beautiful and "tres chic" costumes; that is the treat we have in store for you on Friday. There are seventy-five in all. They were personally selected by Mr. Campbell, and represent the choicest creations in this season's costumes. The materials are: soft summer cloths, finest serges, smart worsteds. The colours are perfect dreams of delicate colour tones, such as: plomb, gray, gun-metal, old rose, greens, etc. The prices represent the greatest value ever given in Victoria, viz.—

All \$25 to \$30 values Friday's \$15 Price
All \$30 to \$45 Friday's \$18 Price

Our Aim Is To Give You "Great Value at Small Prices" Campbell

GRADUATED SCALE OF DUTIES ON ZINC

Mr. Aldrich Offers This in Place of the Duty of One Cent a Pound—A Very Heavy Tax. Washington, D. C., June 17.—As soon as the Philippine amendment was disposed of by the Senate yesterday the zinc schedule of the tariff bill was brought up by Mr. Aldrich, who offered a committee amendment substituting a graduated scale of rates on zinc ore in place of the duty of one cent a pound as provided in the House bill. The substitute admits zinc-bearing ores containing less than ten per cent of zinc free of duty. On zinc ore containing from ten to twenty per cent there is a quarter of a cent a pound; on zinc ore containing from twenty to twenty-five per cent one cent a pound; on zinc ore containing more than twenty-five per cent one cent per pound.

APPLEBY'S CLEAN UP

Montclair, N. J., June 17.—Fred Appleby, the English long-distance runner, who made Montclair his headquarters when he came to this country a few months ago, has returned to his native land, several thousand dollars richer by reason of his participation in American and Canadian Marathons. Appleby did not finish first in any of the important races, but he landed part of the money in every event in which he was entered. He expects to return to this country in September and re-enter the racing game. Alfred Shrubbs, another English long-distance runner who made Montclair his headquarters, is said to have cleaned up \$30,000 since he came to America.

AMATEUR GOLF TOURNEY AT FAIR

Seattle, June 17.—The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific championship golf tournament, open to all amateur players in the world, is now in full swing on the links of the Seattle Golf and Country Club, north of the city. Douglas Grant, of San Francisco, who has won the Pacific Coast championship, is one of the entries. The prizes put up are the handsomest ever offered in a Pacific Coast tournament. H. C. Henry, one of Seattle's rich men, and a great lover of the game, is the donor. Those who survived the preliminary play of yesterday are: Douglas Grant, H. A. Plesger, H. Canfield, Sherwood Gillespie, J. Matterson, T. S. Lippy, former Pacific Northwest champion; J. Neville, C. P. Spooner, E. A. Strout, Harry W. Treat, G. H. Tilden, F. R. Van Tuyl, A. S. Kerry, C. K. Magill, W. B. Mixer, S. T. Holbrook, T. P. Carr, Z. M. Greene, H. S. Balston, C. D. Stimson, J. C. Ford, L. S. Lindsay, J. Owsley.

JOHNNY KLING BUYS ST. JOSEPH FRANCHISE

Omaha, Neb., June 17.—Changes are rumored in the Western Baseball League with Pueblo to get out, the franchise going to St. Joseph. The transfer probably will occur within the next forty days. John Kling, former catcher for the Chicago National, who is now running a billiard parlor in Kansas City, is said to have bought the franchise, and believing there is money in baseball at St. Joseph will take the team there. For three years Kling has been seeking to get hold of a franchise in the Western League, and it is said that this is the first opportunity that has presented itself.

POLICE CHIEFS TOOK A JAUNT TODAY

Buffalo, N. Y., June 17.—There was no meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the day being devoted to pleasure. This morning the visiting delegates with the members of their families were taken for a boat ride around Grand Island, in the Niagara River and to Niagara Falls, where, after viewing the sights, they were entertained at a banquet.

Knock Police Systems

Buffalo, N. Y., June 17.—The police systems in the larger cities of the country were severely criticized at the inauguration of the session of the Congress on Charities and Correction today. The attack came from several quarters by the reading of a paper by Mrs. Joseph Bowen, of Chicago, on the "Knock Police System." It was suggested that the police chiefs now in convention here send a delegate to next year's charities convention, a suggestion which was received with hearty applause.

Another International Match

London, June 17.—Ida M. Wynne, second daughter of Robert J. Wynne, the outgoing United States consul-general in London, was married in this city today to Hugh Ronald French, a first lieutenant in the Seventh Dragoon Guards, one of the crack regiments of the British army. The ceremony occurred quietly in Brompton Oratory. Only relatives and personal friends of the bride and groom were invited.

Passengers Reach Naples

Naples, June 17.—The North German Lloyd steamer Princess Irene, carrying the cabin passengers of the Cunard line steamer Slavonia, wrecked on June 10 off the coast of Sicily. Arrives here at 10 o'clock this morning after calling at Gibraltar.

San Juan Ashore

Manila, June 17.—According to telegraphic advices received here the American steamer San Juan is ashore at the mouth of Carangian harbor.

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THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

The Federated Boards of Trade in the East are doing great work to advance the proposal for the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal. The Ottawa Free Press tells us that the project is regarded with favor from the Atlantic to the Pacific and advances the proposition that it is for the general benefit of Ontario. Our contemporary assures the Federation that its efforts will have the cordial sympathy and support of the municipality affected, and that means not only throughout the Ottawa valley, but in vast large areas in both Eastern and Western Canada. No doubt the proposed canal would be a great thing for Canada and no doubt also the people of Western Canada will not stand in the way of an enterprise that has so many things to commend it as this one; but we may be excused if we decline to regard as of all enterprises the most important and to take the position that it is the next great public work to be undertaken, even although everything else must wait. There is an excellent and expensive canal system now connecting the St. Lawrence with the Great Lakes. The Canadian Pacific has a line of railway from Montreal to Winnipeg; the Canadian Northern will soon have one also, and so will the Grand Trunk Pacific. The wheat growing region of the Middle West is to have a connection with the ocean by way of Hudson Bay, which will be ready long before the Georgian Bay Canal can be built. Within the next three or four years there will be four or five avenues by which the grain of the Prairies can reach the Atlantic Ocean. We are not aware of any other project of the kind in the idea of another one; we only object to its being given the first place among proposed government enterprises. We venture to think that it is very nearly time that a little greater attention was paid to the development of avenues by which trade can reach the Pacific Coast, and the vast resources of Alberta and British Columbia can be utilized to the greatest advantage.

RETURNING SANITY.

In one of his recent public speeches Mr. Balfour said that the true bond of Imperial unity is sentiment. Close commercial relations can do much, he said, towards begetting good feeling between the several parts of the Empire, but the real foundation must be community of sentiment. This is one of the first and one of the most satisfactory signs of returning sanity on the part of British public men on this subject. We have been doled with tariff imperialism as a nuisance. People on both sides of the Atlantic have been asserting that Canadians are just waiting to see if the tariff reformers are going to triumph before deciding whether or not the Dominion will cast its lot with the United States. It is pleasant to hear the leader of a party, who may be assumed to stand for tariff reform, take a different position. There was a good deal of insistence by Mr. Balfour in some quarters because he did not accept the Chamberlain doctrine in its entirety; but he was much too wise a statesman to take the extreme position that the British Empire could only be kept together by tariffs. Doubtless he is too well read a historian to assent to any such proposition. Speaking for ourselves, we welcome Mr. Balfour's declaration with the greatest satisfaction. Possibly it will have the effect of restoring the sanity of those perverted imperialists, who think an Empire can be taxed into solidarity. Let it not be supposed that we do not favor the development of inter-imperial trade by every legitimate means, for we do. What we do not favor is the idea that bonds of enduring friendship can be created out of tariffs alone, or even principally. If we were asked what we would substitute we should answer: Nothing. We would insist that the British people, these instincts were sufficient to create the Empire, and they will be sufficient to keep it together. If they feel the need of inter-imperial preferences, the people will establish them, but they will be based on industrial and commercial considerations, not upon political necessities. If they feel the need of united action in matters which they will take that action. If those individuals who only discovered last year that they were British, cannot understand how solidarity is compatible with freedom of action, they would do well to read the colonial history. There may be some who will think the expression abused, but persons who only discovered there was an Empire a short time ago, rather strongly but it is taken from a recent English paper which expressed the liveliest satisfaction that so many people in England had recently made this discovery.

BRITISH IMMIGRANTS

The London Daily News objects to the "daughter states" skimming off the best of the British rural population and rejecting all others. This observation is worthy of consideration. Naturally Canada in common with the other over-sea Dominions only desire the best immigrants from the Mother Country or any where else; and doubtless also it seems very unfair to many people in the United Kingdom that we should bar people of an undesirable class. It seems unkind that we should take only the best. But consideration will show no other course of action to be possible. A new country like Canada or Australia cannot assimilate the negro-wells, even of British blood. There is no place for them, because they will not occupy any place that is open to them. A new land is of necessity a land of workers, and in admitting immigrants it must discriminate between workers and idlers. It may seem a cruel thing to say, but the problems created by English social conditions, using the expression in its widest sense, must be worked out in England. We do not see how Canada can help in the solution. While there is in one way or another work in Canada for every willing man, there is no place for the idle and dissolute immigrant. He drifts into the cities and is an injury to himself and everyone else. We are far from thinking, however, that relief might not be had from the social difficulties of the Mother Coun-

SLAVONIA IS A TOTAL LOSS

Gibraltar, June 15.—That the big Cunard liner, Slavonia, wrecked off the coast of Flores Island, just south of the Azores group, will be a total wreck is the statement of her master here today. He says it will be impossible to save the vessel owing to her position on the reef and that everything on board will go to the sea, including the baggage of the saloon passengers in the hold. The passengers who were landed here yesterday by the steamer Princess Irene, the North German Lloyd liner that answered the "C. G. D." message, for help sent out by the Slavonia's wireless operator, tell impressive stories of the wreck and praise the work of the ship's officers and crew. The shipwrecked people are once more in touch with comfort as most of them are well-to-do. They landed here, in many instances, with nothing but the clothes on their backs, but they were immediately installed in the best hotels as guests of the Cunard company. The passengers who were landed here yesterday by the steamer Princess Irene, the North German Lloyd liner that answered the "C. G. D." message, for help sent out by the Slavonia's wireless operator, tell impressive stories of the wreck and praise the work of the ship's officers and crew. The shipwrecked people are once more in touch with comfort as most of them are well-to-do. They landed here, in many instances, with nothing but the clothes on their backs, but they were immediately installed in the best hotels as guests of the Cunard company.

TRANS-ANDINE RAILWAY

The Trans Andine Railway, which will connect Buenos Ayres with Valparaiso, and will be the first trans-continental line in South America, will be opened for traffic this year. At present the only ways of making a journey between the capitals of Chile and Argentina are either by riding a mule over the mountains, which is at times a difficult undertaking, and in winter impossible, or by a sea voyage of ten days by way of the Cape Horn route. The highest point reached by the railway is over 10,000 feet above sea level. This tremendous ascent could not be made in the distance available by a standard gauge road as the grades are prohibitive. The mountain section is of 3-foot gauge, and in the steepest parts cogged wheels and rail are employed. The track follows the old mule path, and winds about in a wonderful way, and the first tunnel and along galleries cut out of the face of precipices. It is easy to believe the statement that the scenery en route of this railway was proposed as long ago as 1840, the first survey was made in 1880, and in 1870 construction was begun. Very important commercial and political results are expected from the completion of this new line; but it seems probable that if any very large amount of business can be developed over such a railway, an offer of \$3,000 a front foot has been made and refused for a lot of land on Jasper avenue, Edmonton. With three transcontinental railways running into it, and a vast region to the north awaiting development at most any price for Edmonton real estate is reasonable.

LION WOUNDS ONE OF SELOUS' PARTY

Nalivasha, British East Africa, June 15.—A member of the party of F. C. Selous, the noted African hunter, and George McMillan, a nephew of the late Senator McMillan, of Michigan, was brought in here yesterday morning wounded by a lion. The man's name is Williams and he was in the service of McMillan as a secretary. The encounter with the lion occurred in the Stolk district, where the party has been shooting. The Roosevelt party left here ten days ago for the Stolk district but nothing has been heard of the expedition since its departure.

Heinze Indicted.

New York, June 15.—The Federal grand jury today handed down indictments against F. Augustus Heinze, head of the United Copper Company, his brother Arthur P. Heinze and Senator Robinson of Michigan, charging conspiracy and alleging an attempt to obstruct the administration of justice by spiriting away the books of the United Copper Company while the company was under scrutiny and also by interfering with a United States marshal in the performance of his duty.

Emperor Off for Finland.

Berlin, June 15.—Emperor William left here this morning at 10 o'clock on a special train for Lintula, where he will embark on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern and proceed to the Gulf of Finland to meet Emperor Nicholas of Russia.

Brandenburg on Trial.

New York, June 15.—Broughton in the magazine writer, Brandenburg, was charged with larceny was placed on trial here today. Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland, widow of the late Grover Cleveland, went on the stand against him.

Fishermen Return Safe.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 15.—Two of the fishermen from the fishing schooner Nettie Franklin, who disappeared in the fog off Cape Cod last week, have arrived here on the Tank steamer Aral. They had been in their dory 13 hours when picked up.

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WEDDING GIFTS

This store offers you a wonderful choice in the matter of Wedding Gifts and every item useful and dainty. There is a variety and price that'll please most anyone and you are welcome to come in and look over the offerings at your leisure. Investigate before making any purchases elsewhere.

MAKE YOUR OWN ICE CREAM

To be sure of PURE ice cream, make it at home. To make it easily and quickly, rich, smooth and velvety, use the Lightning Freezer. Wholesome ice cream for the little folks, dainty desserts for dinner, are easily and quickly made and of a distinctly superior quality. We stock a full range of these superior freezers—from 2-qt. to 20-qt.—a size for every family. Come in and let us explain some of the superior features. Prices range from, each—

SETS POPE ABOVE JUDGE IN FRANCE

Bordeaux, June 15.—Cardinal Andrieux, who has been summoned to Court, charged with having incited a breach of the laws by the allocation of the province of the diocese, condemned the occasion of his entrenchment, has sent a letter to the judge in which he formally refuses to appear in court to answer any charge in connection with the Separation Law. The Cardinal writes: "That law became non-existent for Catholics the minute their supreme chief, the incorruptible guardian of the morals of individuals and nations, condemned it as inimical to the property, authority and liberty of the Church."

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JAP MATTING

OR 50c SIBLE.

We bought these right... designs are very attractive... bedroom mats and for... \$3.75

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In our first floor, near the... Street entrance, we have... table laden with special values... 'camp crockery.' We call it... specially priced lines, odd... we are closing out, which... saving opportunities to... going camping. If you are... camping, you'll certainly... some 'china' and you would... foolish to risk your house... when these pieces are of... for so little. Come in.

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Costs little to do it if you get... window screens and screen... from this stock of ours... all made and priced at popular... Many sizes are kept in... and several attractive door... are offered.

WINDOW SCREENS, from 25c GREEN DOORS, from \$1.25

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NOT THEIR'S BY TREATY

Letter of Sir James Douglas Deals With Songhees Indian Reserve Lands

MATTER EASY OF SETTLEMENT

Reserve Is Vested in Crown and Indians Have No Exclusive Rights in It

The Songhees Indian Reserve lands are not the Indians' by treaty as has been frequently stated as a reason for the failure of the Dominion government to settle the vexed question.

According to a letter of Sir James Douglas, now unearthed, the lands were crown lands, reserved, in trust for the benefit of the Indians, but in which the governor retained the power to exercise full control in the name of the crown.

According to the letter the lands were available for lease, the proceeds to be devoted to the interests of the Indians.

In another letter to the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir James Douglas deals with the Indian question generally and states that it was the intention that each family or Indian should have a certain tract of land devoted to their uses which should remain vested in the crown, and which they could not sell, but could only be alienated by permission of the crown.

The letter of Sir James Douglas to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Feb. 9th, 1859, shows that the city of Victoria was in a better position at that date than it is today. The letter follows:

Victoria, Vancouver's Island, 4th February, 1859. Sir,—I have the honor of transmitting herewith for your information, my correspondence with the House of Assembly of Vancouver's Island on the public business of this colony.

The subjects referred to in that correspondence are not of an important nature with the exception of that marked letter, dated 5th February, 1859, which touches on the subject of land reserved near the town of Victoria for the benefit of the native Indian population.

Attempts having been made by persons residing at this place to secure those lands for their own advantage by direct purchase from the Indians, and it being desirable and necessary to put a stop to such proceedings, I instructed the Crown Solicitor to issue a public notice in the Victoria Gazette to the effect that the lands in question were the property of the Crown, and for that reason the Indians themselves were incapable of conveying a legal title to the same, and that any person holding such land would be summarily ejected therefrom.

In my communication before referred to, you will perceive that I have informed the House of Assembly of the course I propose to adopt with respect to the disposal and management of the Indian Reserve at Victoria; that is, to lease the land and to apply all the proceeds arising therefrom for the exclusive benefit of the Indians.

I have but little doubt that the proposed measure will be in accordance with the views of Her Majesty's government, and I trust it may confer great benefit on the native population, will protect them from being despoiled of their property, and will render them self-supporting, instead of being thrown as outcasts and burdens upon the Colony. I have, etc.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS. The letter with regard to Sir James's policy in the treatment of the Indians follows: Victoria, Vancouver's Island, March 14, 1859. Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th of the 30th December last, containing many valuable observations on the policy to be observed towards the Indian tribes of British Columbia, and moreover your instructions directing me to become naturally introduced among them, and contribute to their security against the aggressions of immigrants; that the same should be done on the additional articles they would purchase, they would contribute to the colonial revenue, and, in their own consent, some light and simple form of taxation might be imposed, the proceeds of which would be expended strictly and solely on their own wants and improvements.

the highest bidder, and that the whole proceeds arising from such leases should be applied to the exclusive benefit of the Indians.

The advantages of that arrangement are obvious. An amount of capital would thereby be created, equal perhaps to the sum required for effecting the settlement of the Indians, and any surplus funds remaining over that outlay, it is proposed to devote to the formation and support of schools, and of a clergyman to superintend their moral and religious training.

I feel much confidence in the operation of this simple and practical scheme, and provided we succeed in devising means of rendering the Indian as comfortable and independent in regard to physical wants in his improved condition, as he was when a wandering denizen of the forest, there can be little doubt of the ultimate success of the experiment.

The support of the Indians will thus, wherever land is available, be a matter of easy accomplishment, and in districts where the white population is small, and the land unproductive, the Indians may be left almost wholly to their own resources, and, as a joint means of earning their livelihood, to pursue unmolested their favorite calling of fishermen and hunters.

Anticipatory reserves of land for the benefit and support of the Indian races will be made for that purpose in all the districts of British Columbia inhabited by native tribes. These reserves should in all cases include their cultivated fields and village sites, for which from habit and association they invariably conceive a strong attachment, and prize more, for that reason, than for the extent or value of the land.

In forming settlements of natives, I should propose, both from a principle of justice to the state and out of regard to the well-being of the Indians themselves, to make such settlements entirely self-supporting, trusting for the means of doing so, to the voluntary contributions in labor or money of the natives themselves; and secondly, to the proceeds of the sale or lease of a part of the land reserved, which might be so disposed of, and applied towards the liquidation of the preliminary expense of the settlement.

The plan followed by the government of the United States in making Indian settlements, appears in many respects objectionable; they are supported at an enormous expense by Congress, which for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, granted the sum of \$58,000 dollars for the support and maintenance of the Indians of California alone, and for the four years ending with the 30th June, 1858, the total expenditure for that object came to the large sum of 1,104,000 dollars, and notwithstanding the heavy outlay, the Indians in those settlements are rapidly degenerating; neither would I recommend the system pursued by the founders of the Spanish missions in California.

Their objects, though to a certain extent necessary, were mainly of a benevolent kind; the Indians were educated and trained in the Roman Catholic faith; they were well fed, clothed, and taught to labor; but being kept in a state of pupillage, and not allowed to acquire property of their own, nor taught to think and act for themselves, the feeling and

pride of independence were effectually destroyed; and not having been trained to habits of self-government and self-reliance, they were found, when freed from control, altogether incapable of contributing to their own support, and really were more helpless and degraded than the untutored savages.

11. With such beacons to guide our steps, and profiting by the lessons of experience so acquired, we may perhaps succeed in escaping the manifold evils of both systems;—that is, we may avoid the debasing influences of the American system, by making the Indians independent and the settlements self-supporting; and to avoid the rock on which were wrecked the hopes of the Spanish missions, I think it would be advisable audaciously to cultivate the pride of independence, so ennobling in its effects, and which the savage largely possesses from nature and early training.

12. I would, for example, propose that every family should have a distinct portion of the reserved land assigned for their use, and to be cultivated by their own labor, giving them, however, for the present, no power to sell or otherwise alienate the land; that they should be regarded as tenants of the land as their inheritance; that the desire should be encouraged and fostered in their minds to acquire their possessions, and devoting their earnings to the purchase of property apart from the reserve, which would be left entirely at their own disposal and control; that they should in all respects be treated as rational beings, capable of acting and thinking for themselves; and lastly, that they should be placed under proper moral and religious training, and left, under the protection of the laws, to provide for their own maintenance and support.

13. Having said thus briefly on the prominent features of the system, respecting which you have so kindly expressed your opinion, and trusting that you may convey to you the information you desired, and may not be deemed irrelevant, I have, etc.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS, Governor.

Gypsy's Warning

Belleville, Ont., June 16.—A young girl in a gypsy caravan, near here, has taken with \$500 of her parents' money. The tribe reported the matter to the police.

Good Place for Editors

Brantford, Ont., June 16.—F. Douglas, editor of the Brantford Expositor, will be appointed sheriff of Brant county in succession to the late Sheriff Woot, who was also at the time the editor of the Expositor.

PLUNGES 1,000 FEET OVER PRECIPICE

Juneau, Alaska, June 15.—Noel Ogilvie, head of the Canadian survey party, arrived here yesterday and brought news of the tragic death of James York, one of the members of the survey party, at Summit. York was on a precipitous descent to take a picture when he lost his footing and plunged 1,000 feet.

Up that Summit Miss Ellen Fish met her. Their liking for each other was mutual from the first meeting and no time was lost by them before having their marriage celebrated.

Pioneers of Victoria

ROBERT FISH

The subject of the accompanying sketch, Mr. Robert Fish, may well be ranked amongst Victoria's first pioneers, as the name of this country in the early part of the Hudson's Bay Company's regime. He is a son of Mr. Wm. Fish, of Sturminster Newton, Dorsetshire, England, his mother being Miss Charlotte Spencer, also of Sturminster. Mr. Fish made the passage out to this country on board the bark "Lory" which was just six months and fourteen days in the voyage, the weather being so bad that the vessel was blown about the Cape Horn, and the greater part of the passage was tempestuous in the extreme, especially during the night of the 20th, when the water had to be poured down the trip in order to keep the vessel afloat. This was not over looked, and Mr. Fish was not over-looked, and Mr. Fish with his wife and children, and dancing were always forthcoming whenever weather permitted, and he was a most entertaining and hearty fellow, and his wife was a most interesting and accomplished woman. The "Lory" carried three hundred passengers on this her only voyage to the west coast of North America. On arrival here Mr. Fish with his wife and children, and Mr. Charles Williams, after reporting at Fort Victoria, which was then the only port owned by the company, went to Colwood or Langford Plains. The latter called so after his name, and he was employed by the company and in charge of clearing land at what was afterwards known as Colwood farm. They took contracts for this at so much per acre and engaged the help as they required. Much of this was Slawish labor and few knew the peculiarities of the redskin better than Mr. Fish. The land here was very fertile and very soon the crops of different varieties were flourishing for the company. Mr. Fish and his companions remained at Colwood during the five years in which they were employed by the company and as well as clearing the land they erected fourteen miles of fencing, some of which was on what is now the Hatley Park estate. This period was spent very healthily and happily by them. They hunted deer, grouse and other game all over the country side and were so successful that they needed little else of a fleshy nature for their larder while residing there. Fish, too, of a fleshy nature came plentifully to their hook. About this time some of the Indians about the coast were very savage and created much disturbance, so much so that the British man-of-war "Thetis" was compelled to bear down on their ranches and burn and destroy everything in sight in order to scare them into submission, and this usually had the desired effect. A fort was also about this time established at Craigflower, so named after Mr. Fish, who had his home in the old country. When his five years' service to the company had expired, he decided to secure landed property and after looking about for a time succeeded in purchasing one hundred and fifty acres from the company at the price of £1 per acre. This was situated in the Colquitz valley near Swan Lake and there they resided for five

teen years, during which time they brought the wilderness to blossom like the rose, and when they sold it to Mr. Griffiths who was wharfinger for the company they received good money in return. The Fish brothers were practically the first settlers in that part of our colony. Mr. Pearce of Colquitz proper came soon after. In 1855 Mr. Fish married Miss Ellen Morris, of Manistee, Lancashire, Miss Morris came to this country in that year, a passenger on board the sailing ship "Robert Lowe." She was but three weeks in Victoria when Mr. Fish met her. Their liking for each other was mutual from the first meeting and no time was lost by them before having their marriage celebrated.

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Western Canada Wood Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 638 VIEW STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Plant under course of erection at Quatsino Sound, Vancouver Island.

ASSETS

The company have acquired 55,699 acres of Pulp Land on Quatsino Sound, Vancouver Island.

WATER POWER In addition to the vast Pulp Limits acquired, the company have also secured a 20,000-inch water record on Marble creek, at Quatsino Sound, capable of developing from 10,000 to 15,000 h. p. This creek derives its source from three lakes, 20 miles in length, and is thus permanent the year round.

CAPACITY OF PLANT The plant when fully complete will have a capacity of 600 tons of news and wrapping per week, and feel confident that we will have the pulp plant with a weekly capacity of 100 tons in operation by December 1st of this year.

COST OF MANUFACTURE With our tremendous pulp limits which enable us to secure our pulp wood at a nominal figure and splendid water power, the cost of manufacture of news and wrapping paper should not exceed \$30.00 per ton; at present news is jobbing in British Columbia at \$40.00 per ton. The freight rate in carload lots from Ontario and Quebec being \$17.00 per ton.

LOCAL MARKETS The local market of the company extends east a thousand miles to Moose Jaw and tributary region. Within the above territory the annual consumption of paper is estimated at a thousand tons exclusive of that used by printers and newspapers. The five daily papers of Victoria and Vancouver alone consume over 100 carloads of paper per year.

FOREIGN MARKETS The foreign markets of the company consist of China, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, Hawaii and the Philippines. In 1908 the above countries imported over \$10,000,000 worth of wood pulp and paper, principally from Norway, Sweden, Germany, Eastern United States and Eastern Canada.

FREIGHT RATES TO ORIENT A freight rate from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per ton can be secured from British Columbia to China, Japan, New Zealand and Australia, on wood pulp requires approximately two cords of four-foot wood. At present Spruce and Hemlock wood is worth from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per cord in 5,000 miles nearer the Oriental market than Eastern Canada or European mills, we not only are able to secure a much lower freight rate, but also a lower insurance rate.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA News and wrapping paper are manufactured principally from Spruce, Hemlock, Balsam and Larch wood; one ton of chemical wood pulp requires approximately two cords of four-foot wood. At present Spruce and Hemlock wood is worth from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per cord in 5,000 miles nearer the Oriental market than Eastern Canada or European mills, we not only are able to secure a much lower freight rate, but also a lower insurance rate.

PROGRESS OF WORK We are proceeding as fast as possible with the work. The erection of the plant has been placed under the exclusive supervision of Mr. Chas. E. Erde, of Appleton, Wis., one of the most distinguished authorities on the erection of pulp and paper-mills in the United States, having built more than 50 of the leading mills of the country, and he is confident of being able to have the pulp mill in operation by December 1st of this year.

SALE OF STOCK In offering the preferred stock of this corporation, we do so with a

We Now Offer for Subscription the Remainder of the First Issue of

300,000 PREFERENCE SHARES

IN BLOCKS OF 100 SHARES AT \$1.00 PER SHARE

PAYMENTS: FIFTEEN PER CENT ON APPLICATION, FIFTEEN PER CENT IN THIRTY DAYS

Balance, 10 per cent, per month until fully paid. The Preferred Stock is entitled to a cumulative dividend of 7 per cent, payable out of the net profits of the Company before any dividend is paid on the Ordinary Stock.

DIRECTORS:

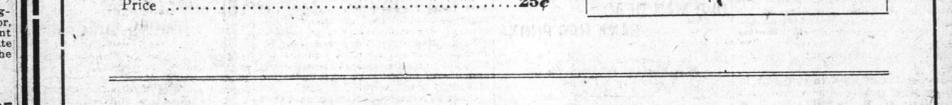
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Ladies' Swiss Cotton and Lisle Vests—Always hitherto sold at 90c per garment. Today's and Thursday's Price 60c Ladies' Swiss Cotton Vests—Regular prices for these garments are 40c and 50c each. Today's and Thursday's Price 25c



HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 GOVERNMENT STREET VICTORIA, B.C.

feeling that it is the best industrial stock ever offered for subscription in Western Canada. At present it is impossible to buy stock in the majority of the operating paper mills of Canada and there is no question but that inside of 18 months the stock of this corporation will be selling at a handsome premium. Remember, the time to buy stock in any corporation is six months before a wheel has been turned, not after it is in operation.

PROFITS IN PULP AND PAPER MANUFACTURE

No industry, not even mining itself, has yielded as large and permanent dividends as the manufacture of wood pulp and paper, and there is no reason why the mill which we are now erecting should not pay at least 25 per cent annual dividends. Under much less favorable conditions, the Eastern Canadian and English mills are paying from 15 to 25 per cent. With our natural advantages, we should be able to make a profit of approximately \$15.00 per ton on newsprint, \$20.00 per ton on wrapping paper, and \$15.00 per ton on box board and pulp board. The Pacific Coast mills of the United States are now making a net profit, after deducting depreciation, operating expenses, bonds, etc., of approximately \$15.00 per ton on wrapping and \$15.00 per ton on box and pulp board, and this after paying from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per cord for wood. In 1908 the Laurentide Paper Company showed a profit of \$251,458. The Kellner-Partridge Pulp & Paper Company showed a gross profit last year of \$1,152,205, the official United States Government Report, issued at Washington, D. C. July 26th, 1907, Bulletin 80, showed that the mills of the State of Oregon made a profit of 20 2-3 per cent of the value of goods over all expenses. The three mills in the State of California showed the value of goods over all expenses, of 18 per cent. The gross profits of the International Paper Company for the year ending June 30th, 1908, amounted to \$1,535,915.

Under date of February 10, 1908, Mr. Herman Ridder, President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, filed charges against the Trust of the United States, and in his disposition to Hon. Chas. J. Bonaparte, Attorney-General of the United States, said:

"News print paper mills that are not entirely modern are now making paper at figures of more than \$20.00 per ton, and are selling the paper at prices just announced by the International Paper Company, \$25.00 per ton. In other words for paper delivered, say, in New York, up-to-date mills are making a profit of more than 60 per cent on the cost of manufacture, delivery and storage, and they are making a profit of more than 40 per cent upon a reasonable allowance for the capital required for a modern plant."

With our close proximity to the Oriental market, there is no reason why we should not make, conservatively, 10 per cent more dividends than the Eastern Canadian or American mills. In 1908 Australia imported over 80,000 tons of news, principally from Eastern Canada and Europe. Why should we let this great volume of paper go to Eastern Canada, Eastern United States and Europe, when we are in a position to control it ourselves? Every dollar of paper used in the Orient should be furnished from Western Canada. With sufficient mills to produce the goods, what country is in a better position to control the trade of the Orient than British Columbia? Not only are we able to manufacture news and wrapping paper from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per ton lower than Eastern Canada and American mills, but we are from 2,000 to 3,000 miles nearer the great Oriental markets. The demand for news and wrapping paper is gradually increasing, and within ten years China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand will be absolutely dependent upon this province for its supply of pulp and paper. We know the big dividends that the paper mills of the world are paying, and with our immense timber limits, covering 56 square miles, which assures a permanent supply of wood at a nominal cost, there is no reason why we should not pay even larger dividends than the present operating mills.

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HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

FISHING RESORTS HANDY TO VICTORIA

II.—Cowichan Bay
(By Richard L. Pocock)

The safest place I know of for an all-prise and-no-black fishing resort within easy reach of town for any time of the year when either trout, or salmon, or both, are in season, is Cowichan Bay. I have fished there every month of the year from February to October inclusive, and have never yet had a blank day and very seldom a poor one. The two specialties of this place are large sea-trout and spring salmon. From the latter end of May until the run of the cohoes in the early fall there are plenty of sea-trout to be caught in the bay if you go the right way about it. At times fly-fishing is good in the lower (tidal) reaches of the river which here enters the sea, especially at high tide, but it is never such a sure thing as the capture of the trout in the salt chuck with a little spoon.

In February and March there is very good fishing for spring salmon and grilse here, the salmon caught at this time of year seeming to be much more lively for some reason than those which run in the fall and playing at or near the surface instead of doing quite so much sulking in the depths.

Any description of the fishing in this beautiful bay naturally falls under two heads—salmon fishing and trout fishing. The salmon-trotting in the fall needs no very lengthy description, as, of course, at that season of the fisherman's year salmon are to be caught almost anywhere on the coast, so that it is not necessary to go so far from town merely to get good sport with the cohoes. It is however a noted place for the capture of heavy "spring" salmon, which run up the Cowichan River in great numbers, not quite such large fish as are caught at Campbell River and other well-known resorts further afield, but still more or less frequently caught of a weight of over thirty pounds, thirty-eight pounds being the top-notch last fall, so far as my information goes. The one thing necessary to success with these fall monsters is an early rise, as after the sun is well up, they seem to absolutely refuse to bite at a spoon. In the spring or rather late winter, however, it does not seem to be so necessary to gear oneself from the warm blankets in the semi-darkness, though, taken as a general rule, morning and evening are the best times to try for "springs."

The sea-trout fishing is at its best just at the time of year when the hot sun on the low water of the rivers makes it imperative for the river angler to catch his fish either in the early morn or else as the sun is sinking to rest, as, speaking generally, it is waste of time to cast flies over the river in the heat of the summer day.

As the best way of getting the stranger within our gates a good idea of the sport he may expect to get here with the trout at this season of the year, here is an account of a trip taken a few days previous to publication.

On June 6th of this year I with my trusty bike boarded the three p.m. train at the E. & N. depot for Cowichan Station, where I arrived at about a quarter to five. Mounting the wheel at the station, a fifteen minute ride over an excellent road took me to the hotel at Cowichan Bay overlooking the water. The sight of the water made the fisherman in me much too impatient to wait for six o'clock supper, so, pocketing some light refreshment, I walked the few steps from the hotel to the boathouse run in connection and a few minutes past five o'clock was on the water. Having an idea to try fly-fishing in the river, as the tide was high enough to enable me to row up its tidal reaches, I started across the bay and made my way up the furthest and largest fork of the delta; unfortunately I had forgotten to see that there was an anchor and a good length of rope in the boat, so that I was handicapped by the strength of the current, which bore me downstream rapidly whenever I stopped for a few casts. There were fish in the river, and I managed to catch one of about half-a-pound in weight and rose and missed one or two others (bigger ones, of course) before returning home for a late dinner. Two men in the boat, one rowing and the other fishing, would, I am convinced, have done better, as several good fish were rising at the tail of every pool.

Next morning I was up soon after the sun, though I may say here for the comfort of the sportsman who loves his beauty sleep, that, as events proved, such an early rise was quite unnecessary to the making of a good catch. The tide was on the ebb, and was already so far out that I judged it advisable not to try and repeat the tactics of the evening before, but to try my luck in the salt water at the river mouth. It was not long before I was into my first fish, hooked on a small Wilson spoon, which proved after a few minutes of excitement to be a nice fat grilse of about three pounds. A few minutes after, the second came into the landing net (a large one, by the way, as a small net is a snare and a delusion in this game), a fine fresh run sea-trout of as nearly as possible two pounds weight with the sea lice on him. Not such a bad beginning. Before adjourning for breakfast there were four nice fish in the boat—all large.

After breakfast the sport improved; the lower the tide, the faster the fish seemed to bite, the schools of small fry could be seen leaping as the big cannibals made a rush at them and every fish caught disgorged several of the younger generations of its race. From nine thirty till two thirty, when operations were suspended, there was a succession of battles every few minutes with heavy fish in the pink

of condition, the total catch when the rod was laid aside for the camera being twenty-one fish, of which four were grilse and the rest trout; the heaviest weighed three pounds and a half, and the average, if three distinctly smaller than the others, were eliminated, going as near as "demmit" two pounds.

I stopped fishing at least two hours sooner than was necessary in order to catch the afternoon train at five o'clock back to town, having as many fish as I could carry with convenience and more than I could carry with comfort. This I regard as by no means an extraordinary catch for this place at this time of year

senses at full stretch all the time. The bag is quite satisfactory considering the bright weather for the duck only come low when it blows or rains, and consists of mallard and teal and a slightly larger variety known here as the spectacled teal, which, I believe, is never seen in England. This duck is slightly larger than the common teal, with a green head and a green stripe down the back of the neck to the throat, which latter looks like burnished copper. The long, pointed feathers which grow from the back and fall over the ends of the wings and the base of the tail are also very beautiful, being shaded from brown to black. Altogether it

the unsuspecting duck. When he gets as close as he dare he discharges his piece of artillery, and then has a busy time gathering the slain. They often pick up about thirty birds, and, as they sell these in the market for 6d or 9d each, according to size and condition, and as the powder, etc., cannot cost more than 4d per charge, this must be a very lucrative, albeit rather cold, calling.—Pompey, in The Field.

THE SPORTSMAN AND THE SHOTGUN

A bill before the legislature at Albany made it a felony to sell to private individuals arms

deer hunting, or the one who dynamites fish. No true sportsman, no matter who he is, will hunt with a silencer or carry one into the woods.—The Outing Magazine.

USS OF PONGEE

Pongee is popular for all sorts of costumes, from the simplest princess walking dress to the visiting frock made elaborate by a wealth of embroidery. There are many weaves and qualities of pongee, but in buying a frock for hard wear, it will pay to buy a really good quality, firm, a trifle heavy, and preferably smooth of surface. Some of the rough pongees are very good looking, but they do show dirt shockingly; and while there are some lovely lustrous pongees in very light weight, these are suited only to the more elaborate frocks. The cheaper grades of the thin pongee are not particularly practical for frocks of any type.

Among the rough surface pongees this season there are some new things on corded order and these are being much used. As we have intimated, they catch the dirt more readily than a smooth, firm tussor, but on the other hand they do not show soil so badly as the more familiar type of rough pongee whose roughness appears only at intervals in the weave.

All the lovely colors are introduced into the pongees, but the natural tone is still first favorite and has the advantage of looking cooler than almost any other shade. It cleanses well, too, and though it soils easily it seems to have a way of soiling all over alike so that it is not soon unsightly. A princess travelling frock and coat or coat and skirt of such material will be a boon to any woman during the summer, and the tailors say that many of their customers are ordering a princess, a coat and a separate skirt of one pongee, the coat doing duty for both skirt and princess, and the latter being replaced by skirt and sheer blouse for very hot days or informal wear. White pongee, the oyster white in particular, is being used in Paris. A plain skirt of pongee mounted upon a blouse of net matching the silk in color and braided all over in self-color soutache braid, and a coat of the pongee embroidered in soutache make an attractive costume. Beautiful trimmings are to be had in the natural pongee tones, embroidered nets, laces, handsomely embroidered silk bands and motifs, etc., so that where hand braiding or hand embroidery is too difficult of achievement excellent effects may be obtained without hand-work.

The guimpe of the natural tone pongee usually carries the color of the silk up to the throat, but the dead tone is too unbecoming there are pretty fine laces which have white foundation run with threads of pongee color, and there are nets too which combine these shades with white. An all white guimpe is never entirely successful with the natural tone pongee, and in that fact lies a problem, for there is nothing so becoming next a warm flushed face as cream or white. The French dressmakers, however, are using much ecru net for guimpes and undersleeves even where the cream would be admissible, and they say that this tone softens the complexion and is more flattering to it than white.

Black pongee coats are in demand for general use, replacing the once loved and practical taffeta coats, and many smart models in the black pongee are offered by the high class houses, while of natural color pongee coats there is no end. These last range from the cheapest and sleaziest of garments resembling the much abused linen duster, to the smartest and most serviceable of dust coats fashioned from firm, soft pongee of good quality, well tailored, and the elaborately embroidered or braided garments for dressy wear. Spot proof pongees on the motor order make excellent summer dust coats for traveling or motoring.

MAKING A RIVE

It was just the other day that a lawyer at Osgoode Hall slapped his knee and chortled to himself.

"I was just thinking," he said, "of what Pat Ferguson (that's W. N.) said to old Judge Ferguson one day.

"Pat was arguing a matter before the judge, and the judge was following him and was reading the papers which they say were in Pat's own handwriting. The case was full of figures and almost every time the judge would read out an amount Pat would have to correct him. The judge stumbled along, making the best he could of the figures, but at last he stumbled again.

"What's this—a five or an eight?" he demanded of Pat.

"It's a five, my Lord."

"Can't you make a five better than that?" demanded His Lordship, angrily.

"Pat looked at the angry judge with a twinkle in his eye and a smile playing about his mouth.

"I find it very hard to make a five some days, my Lord," he answered.

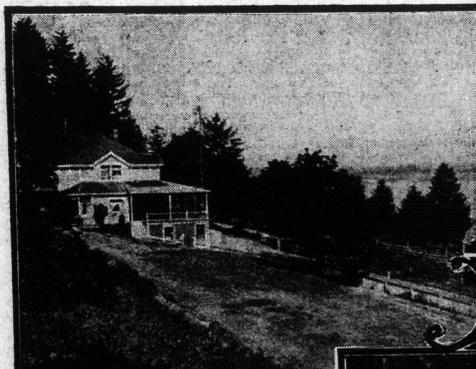
"But that was years ago."—Saturday Night.

NOT THE APPIAN WAY

At a pageant recently given in Shropshire commemorating Britain at the time of the Roman occupation, a young woman spoke to a tall, burly, and shivering man whose Roman toga hardly protected him from a raw, penetrating east wind.

"Are you Appius Claudius?" she asked, eagerly.

"Me, miss?" he replied. "Me 'appy as Claudius? Oh, no, miss; I'm un'appy as 'ell!" —Harper's Weekly.



BUENA VISTA HOTEL, COWICHAN BAY

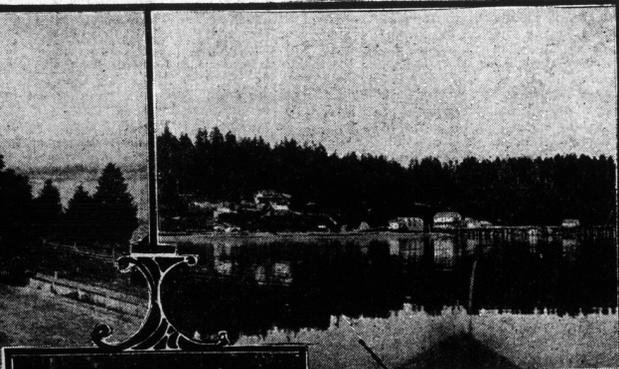
and I am sure that other anglers trying the river will have no difficulty in equalling it. Rigs can be hired to drive from the station to the bay by those who do not care for bicycling or walking, and it is quite possible to enjoy excellent fishing there in one day between trains.

FLIGHT SHOOTING AT NANKING

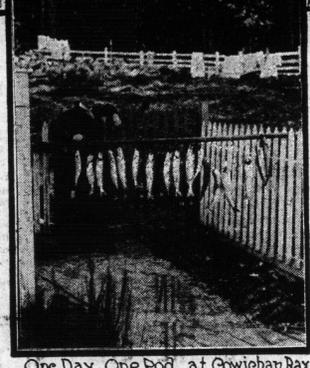
Before giving any description of this, very sporting and difficult, but most enjoyable of all the many forms of sport which one can indulge in here, it is necessary to explain that Nanking is surrounded by twenty-four miles of fortified wall at least sixty feet high, and wide enough at the top for five men to march abreast. This wall is built close up to a series of bluffs on the river side, and it is on the tops of these bluffs that we take our places. At 6:15, for the duck are punctual to the minute, we are all in line, the commissioner on the right, then the Consul, then myself, and next the two naval instructors. In front of us we look down a steep bank covered with short grass as far as the wall and when you can drop your duck on to this bank it is easy to pick them up; but if they carry on over one's head they drop into thick covert, and then the fun begins, and one's difficulties are increased a hundredfold by the falling light.

The sun has gone down flooding the Yangtze, which is two miles away straight ahead of us, with gorgeous gold and crimson, and we are all alert for the whistle of the teal as the first flight comes over us from behind, for there are two distinct flights every evening, one going to and one returning from the river. A small gaggle of geese, about twenty, pass over the gun on the extreme left, but too far for him to do any harm to them, and they quack and chuckle derisively as they wheel to the left and then mount up into the sky. "Mark!" from the Consul, and a flight of teal pass in front of me like stones hurled by a giant, but, still having my eyes on the geese, I can do nothing except make them wheel to the left, which gives the next gun a very pretty right and left as they swing over his head. And now the teal come thick and fast, and the ball is properly opened. They come straight at you, but directly they see you they turn upwards, and if you can get them as they shift in their flight so much the better for your bag, but you must be very quick.

The finest shots of the lot are those one gets at the solitary teal who were a bit late in starting and have to hustle to catch up with the main flight, and it is especially pleasant to bring one of these down from the sky, for they fly even faster than the others and will carry no end of shot. Now we get a few minutes' respite, and can pick up our duck and get back before the second and largest flight commences. Here they come, and a couple of teal go past in a flash, making the air whistle as their sharp little wings cut through it. What a musical sound it is, and I shall never again hear it without thinking of the bluffs above the Nanking wall and the many good times I have had there! I think we have seen the last of the teal for tonight, and now there comes down to us from far up in the darkening sky the quiet, contented quacking of an old mallard as he shoots by at the head of his flight until he comes to the Consul, and then down he comes with a crash which splits his fat breast open. A very pretty shot, followed by a right and left equally good to see as the next flight goes over the same gun, and he takes his toll of every flight. A few minutes more and the fun is over, but while it lasts it is fast and furious, and the mixed sensations of delight, despair and fervent hope that are all crammed into twenty minutes, and succeed each other as fast as the duck come past (and that means at a very useful speed indeed), are really wonderful in their intensity, and keep all one's



COWICHAN BAY, V.I.



One Day, One Rod, at Cowichan Bay Four Grilse, the rest trout

is an exceedingly handsome bird, and I am sure it would have a very warm reception if it were introduced into England, and I see no reason why it should not thrive there as well as the common teal, given a suitable locality, as, for instance, the Tring reservoirs or the Essex marches. One can sometimes get a specimen of the pintail here, and the beautiful mandarin duck is an occasional visitor, though they are found in larger numbers further up the Yangtze, where they are not so much sought after.



RESTING BY THE ROADSIDE



The Chinese have a very (to them) satisfactory method of killing duck for the market. They find a flock on the river and then approach as near as they can in a sampan. From this they lower a small punt about seven feet long and one foot wide with an enormous gingal, or muzzle loader, mounted on a tripod in the bows. This terrible weapon is loaded with about one-quarter of a pound of native powder and one and a half pounds of shot, glass, pebbles, broken nails, and screws collected from the nearest blacksmith, and, of course, the recoil is terrific, shooting the small punt back several yards when the discharge takes place. However, one man slips over the side of the sampan and puts his head up through the bottom of the punt, and then, helped by the current, paddles down on

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mere shell, but with a coat of grey looks fairly complete so far as the concerned. All the scaffolding is way. Stands are erected for privators, with a special stand around for the launching ceremony.

The operation is too technical to at length, but, in brief, it comes to an entire ship is lifted up by human hundreds of men armed with hammers in wedges simultaneously, working and of a bell. This operation seems far into the night, and is then impressive.

Days down which the ship will then plentifully greased with tallow. So stands ready for launching, held in only by the "dog-shores" under the cradle.

Each has been described so often, and is so much like any other launch, unnecessary to say much about it. It is regarded as "born" on the launch, because then, for the first takes to the water. But actually it is more on a par with a duck-boat than a launch.

As soon as the ship is safely launched, the new ship is as possible taken out of the water she is put into dry dock. Here, unless have been seen to before launching, the hullers will be fitted, also the rudder, armor-plates will be put into position, and been well planned, everything will be in the dockyard alongside; and the which a ship gets completed depends entirely upon organization in this respect.

British organization of this sort is very good. The plates weigh anything from ten to twenty tons each. There is, of course, an excess into which each has to fit. And just as in the difference between good and bad ship building. I have seen foreign hulls with gaps between the plates, these filled with bits of wood, putty, cement, what not! Making armor-plates to fit is very much of a high art.

When on the armor-belt is in position, the ship is taken out of dry dock and into a fitting where she floats alongside a jetty. Here, enormous shears, her boilers are removed and at a later date her turbines. The funnels also are got up, by the masts.

At this time the ship will begin to present its appearance, and cease to grow awkward. It will mainly be concentrated on fittings, ranging from hundreds of axtingues to officers' cabins. Before the quite complete she will go to sea for trials. The machinery is tested at all guns and torpedoes are fired, the turning powers noted, and so forth. This ordeal being satisfactorily completed, the ship returns to the dock to "complete for sea."

By the time there comes a day when, smartly painted, the battleship is ready for service. Then, and not till then, is it "in over" by the Navy as an effective member of the British Fleet.

Manuscript. A Roman soldier. Over his head are the three crowns of martyrdom, and above these is inscribed his name—"St. Menas."

The book, which is 6 1/4 inches long and 4 inches wide, contains 18 vellum pages, all perfect, except that the blank portion at the bottom of the last page has been cut away. It is probably for the purpose of writing a letter. The text is complete. The writing is in a neat, clear hand, and is sometimes black and sometimes red, and is quite clear and distinct after the lapse of more than a century. The edges of the vellum are much worn, and some of the pages are slightly stained. The front portion of the cover, which is of skin, has been injured by fire; the back portion has disappeared entirely. Altogether, it is a noteworthy addition to the collection at the British Museum, and students of Egyptian history will be glad to know that the Trustees have decided to publish the volume, in facsimile, with an introduction describing the rise, development, and decay of Christianity in the Roman Sudan.

Cabby's Vested Interest. During the election campaign a candidate hired a cab to take him to and from a meeting at which he had to speak. At the hall there was a crowded audience when he began his speech but it gradually dwindled to one man. Pleased with the attention of the listener, the candidate paused in his speech and remarked: "I trust that I am not trespassing on your kindness, sir? I shall be done in ten minutes." "Ten minutes," cried the other, "I don't care if yer talk all night, so long as yer don't forget that the keb's at work at the door."

A Released Volunteer. The author of a shanty during his first experience heard the colonel in command declare that everything was to be done "the same as in actual warfare." No sooner was the first blank cartridge fired than the frightened soldier dropped his gun and took to his heels. "Hey, why are you running away?" shouted his captain as the man dashed by him. "It's all right, I'm doing the same as I would in actual warfare."

A Royal "Rake"

The career of the ex-Crown Prince George of Serbia may well be described as a Royal rake's progress, according to the Leeds Mercury.

He has been variously called "the worst boy in Europe," "the Royal Hooligan," and "the European Harry Thaw."

The Crown Prince's downfall has recently been reported in the newspapers. In a fit of violent drunkenness he attempted to break into his father's room in the palace in the middle of the night. A faithful valet named Kodakovics most respectfully endeavored to dissuade him from this unseemly conduct. Thereupon the crazy Crown Prince kicked him savagely in various parts of his person, and finally kicked him all the way down a magnificent flight of marble steps.

The poor valet was carried away to a hospital in a terrible condition, suffering from a broken leg, three broken ribs, and very grave internal injuries. Having a tough constitution, he lingered some weeks in great pain, and finally died.

The news of his illness and its cause spread among the people, arousing fierce indignation. Demonstrations were made against the royal palace, and King Peter realized that he must take desperate action with his incorrigible son. The King, the Prime Minister, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and other important personages lectured the Crown Prince, and told him he must resign his succession to the crown, but they overawed him, and forced him to write the following remarkable letter:

"Driven by unjustified insinuations, based on an unfortunate occurrence, I beg, in defence of my honor, as well as my conscience, to declare that I renounce all claims to the throne, as well as any other privileges to which I am entitled. I beg you to take the necessary steps that this action may receive sanction. I place my services as a soldier and a citizen at the disposal of the King and the fatherland."

"Kicked Out of the Country." The King then proclaimed his second son, Alexander, Crown Prince in place of George. It was announced at the same time that the deposed Crown Prince would travel for a time in various parts of Europe, which was equivalent to saying that he would be exiled until his offences should be partially forgotten.

Thus the oldest son of the King was deprived of his rights to the Crown of Serbia and ignominiously kicked out of the country. In order to get the proper view of this royal rake's progress, it is best to go back to the beginning. We find it recorded that when he was a small boy at school in Switzerland he distinguished himself by cutting off a cat's legs and committing other acts of cruelty to animals.

Then came the time when his father, who had spent his life in exile, was called to fill the throne of Serbia, made vacant by the horrible murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga. Prince George was then seventeen years old. A distinguished French officer, Major Levasseur, was chosen as military tutor for him.

In Love with an Actress. During the Major's term Prince George fell desperately in love with Mademoiselle Deshanska, a beautiful young actress and a great favorite at the Royal theatre, Belgrade. Nightly he sat in a box, blew kisses to her, and threw her enormous bouquets. She reciprocated his affection and waited his kisses back across the footlights to the great delight of the audience. As soon as the King learned what was going on, he caused the police to escort the actress across the frontier.

She settled in Vienna, and the Crown Prince hurriedly followed her without consulting his father. The King sent his cousin, Yasha Nenadovitch, after the truant with a force of police. They kidnapped the Prince and brought him back three days later. Mademoiselle Dechanska was found dead by the banks of the Danube under circumstances that indicated that she had been murdered.

Soon after this the Prince committed one of his most shocking crimes. There was a nun who excited his admiration in the convent of the Trinity, near Belgrade. With three companions, in the small hours of the morning, he drove to the convent and attempted to batter in the door. With his sword he killed two porters who attempted to drive him away. He also ran a faithful watchdog through the body. At last the Mother Superior herself appeared, and said, "Prince, you shall not advance another step except over my dead body."

Then, abashed by her stern and saintly presence, he went away. Insulted the Archbishop. The Prince was in the habit of going late to the solemn services in the Cathedral of Belgrade, and entering in a noisy, disorderly, and irreverent manner. The Archbishop of Belgrade sternly told the Prince after service that he must come to church in good time or not at all. Furious with anger, the Prince told the venerable prelate to go to a different climate, and then struck him in the eye.

The question of confining the Prince in a sanatorium on account of his outrageous actions had been discussed in the newspapers, and it was said that Prime Minister Pasic favored this action. Hearing this, the Prince broke into the Prime Minister's room with a riding-whip, and began to lash him, crying: "You dog! You intend to confine me, your future master; I'll kill you! I'll thrash you to death, you canaille!"

The Prime Minister defended himself as well as he could by holding a leather bag behind him, while crying for help.

On several occasions, King Peter, who is a vigorous man, had chastised the Prince himself with a whip. He proposed to do so after this assault on the Prime Minister; but the Prince leaped at him, knocked him down, and started to dance on his father, until it was necessary for outsiders to rescue the exalted person.

A Public Scandal. The Crown Prince has had innumerable love affairs besides the one first mentioned. One day while the King was making a solemn State and religious procession from his palace to the cathedral, he was horrified to meet his son intoxicated and lolling in a carriage with one of his favorites. In seeing the King in his State robes the drunken Crown Prince called: "What an old idiot you look!"

He was intensely devoted for a time to a very flighty actress, Mademoiselle Dzardevitch, who was starting in Belgrade. He is particularly fond of variety actresses of the stout type, with blonde hair. With one of them, Fraulein Keller, he repeatedly supped in public at a principal restaurant of Belgrade, thereby putting royalty in a most undignified light. Another flame was a Hungarian girl named Floriacz, who played the musical glasses. One night he serenaded her, disturbing the sleep of the best people of Belgrade. When the police tried to move him on he threatened them with a revolver.

He was turned out of the municipal music hall of Belgrade for throwing champagne bottles at the leader of the orchestra and climbing over the footlights to make love to Madame Beyla.

ONE KIND OF HUSBAND. Lady Arthur Paget, at a dinner in New York, said of the "appalling American divorce habit"—for that is the shape which our divorce question takes in her eyes: "And deceit, petty deceit, grave deceit—that is another frequent cause of divorce. 'Too many husbands are like the one who said, as his servant helped him on with his overcoat: 'I am, if my wife asks you where I am, tell her I've gone to the opera.' 'The man bowed. 'Yes, sir; very good, sir.' And he lied imperturbably. 'And where are you really going, sir, in case any of your friends should call or ring you up?'—Detroit Free Press.

After this time small quantities of gold were found, but in every case the discoverer was regarded with suspicion, being considered to be a robber, and so it was not until the discovery of gold in California that mining first began in the colony. When the rush began, whole streets in Sydney were deserted and business came to a standstill owing to the fact that all the servants and assistants vanished through the Blue mountains.

Soon other gold discoveries were made in Australia, with the result that the towns were drained of their males. In the case of California men were willing to pay large sums of gold dust for the opportunity of gleaning at a woman through the cracks of a shanty; in Georgia, however, the women crowded to the doors whenever a male passed through the town, as men were so rare as to become curiosities. That town in four months lost nearly three-quarters of its inhabitants.

The Australian fields differed from all other gold fields owing to the size of the nuggets of pure gold which were found. An aborigine began playing with a glittering substance which turned out to be a mass of gold weighing 102 1/2 pounds, and having a value of over \$20,000.

Actually gold could be picked up from the surface, one party of fire men obtaining \$25,000 of gold in eight hours. Considerably larger nuggets than these were found. For instance, the Welcome Stranger nugget weighed 2,268 ounces, and another nugget was sold for \$52,500.

According to legend one of the principal Western Australian fields was discovered owing to a boy picking up a stone to throw at a crow. It was found that this stone contained gold, and the fact was reported to the warden. The official immediately telegraphed to the governor of the colony that a boy had picked up a stone to throw at a crow—in the excitement of the moment, however, he omitted to state that the stone contained gold. The astonished governor therefore wired back: "Yes, and what happened to the crow?" "Now the goldfields in Western Australia occupy an area eight times that of England.

Possibly the most remarkable fields in the history of gold mining are those occurring in frozen North America. In the case of every other goldfield, the original discoverers fared about the worst owing to the fact that the news became at once public and attracted vast hordes of adventurers.

The men who first discovered gold in the Yukon had no competitors for months owing to the isolated position of the fields, and the enormous difficulties of reaching them. In fact, the news of the discovery did not leak out until the original discoverers had taken all the gold they wanted, and had come back to civilization wealthy men. At the time of the discovery the district was practically an unknown territory containing only a handful of inhabitants.

Take the case of the discovery on the Bonanza Creek of the Klondike river. The dis-

cover and the 350 inhabitants of Forty-Mile had the richest known gold deposits in the world to themselves for many months, and accordingly made astounding fortunes. A barman in the town was too idle to go to the top of the creek so he turned aside into a smaller creek close at hand. Astounding as the fact is, he made \$3,000,000 out of the gold he won.

The districts round about supply a mass of gold deposits, containing good-sized nuggets. Throughout the whole of the winter the miners dug up the "pay dirt," and then when the spring came set out to wash it, and not one of the claims proved valueless.

One remarkable fact regarding the Canadian goldfields, however, was the lack of violence and lawlessness; in fact, the people trusted each other to such an extent that when a purchaser entered a store he threw his gold dust upon the counter, and turned his back while it was being weighed, as it would have been an insult to the storekeeper to doubt his honesty by watching the weighing process.

Gold was not discovered in the famous Witwatersrand district of South Africa until 1855, Johannesburg springing into existence the next year. The history of these goldfields is singularly prosaic compared with the others, owing to the fact that the precious metal occurs in reefs, and therefore, it was out of the question for individual men to pick up fortunes.

The Rand gold mines have to be worked by means of corporations possessing a large capital, mining being carried on in much the same way that coal is mined in this country. The gold is found in strata which form a kind of sandwich, and some of the reefs dip to great depths. It is believed that each mile length in the central section of the Rand bears gold to the enormous value of \$300,000,000.

Some Romances of the Gold Fields

And Childhood with its glow of truth. The rich, the poor, on land and sea; Where will the mighty millions be, A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep. A hundred years to come! No living soul for us will weep. But others then our lands will till. And others then our homes shall fill. And other birds will sing as today. And bright the sun shall shine as gay. A hundred years to come.

By the Sea. Through the still night I lay On a gray cliff that overlooked the Sea, Whose breast no ripple stirred; And there, as wore away The night, discoursed to me In tones of melody. A voice before unheard.

"Dreamer of idle dreams! Their legends still rehearse The stars that shone when good alone Did fill the universe; And still the Sea doth speak As in the ages old. She to the sages spake: Over yon mountain peak Behold the moon doth break! The moon that they beheld!"

"Doth the Sea moan? 'Tis not that virtue dies; 'Tis not for right o'erthrown That darkness veils the skies! By laws inscrutable, All evil perisheth; God is immutable Naught of death." Then my heart stirred within me, and I cried: "O Voice, O Voice, the grave is deep and wide. My soul for its beloved dead upon the hills I seek the comfort of thy snow. Answered the Voice, "Behold the tender flower. Carefully guarded from the wintry blast. The reaper reapeth only at the hour Appointed by the Master." Then the night was past.

With outstretched arms I follow Thee. In sorrow. To-morrow? But vainly, and thou laugh'st at me. To-morrow! To-morrow! Ah me, to leave this shadowland, Upon thy sunlit shore to stand. Ah me, to clasp thy jewelled hand. To-morrow! To-morrow! Thou beckonest, and I pursue. In sorrow. To-morrow!

Earth's falsest heart to thee, is true. To-morrow! To-morrow! But thou art falsest than the wind— A dream, vapoury the mind, And they that seek thee never find. To-morrow! To-morrow!

The Land of Dreams. Farewell, farewell, thou land of Dreams! The dreamer sighs his last adieu; Mountains and vales and whispering streams, Skies that were always bright and blue. Can time or fortune e'er efface The imprint of those blissful hours. When this heart was Hope's dwelling place. And every path was strewn with flowers?

Song of the Goose Girl. King Arthur and his knights go riding by, go riding by, Queen Guinevere and Lancelot go riding by, and I Who keep my flock the road beside, Have seen them ride. And heard them sing: "It is the Spring, And trees once more are blossoming."

I heard Sir Lancelot sing: "O Heart's Desire, my Heart's Desire, The spark of life has fanned yet once 'T is again to blossom." I heard the Queen's voice caroling: "The breath of May And cuckoo's lay Have called us back to earth this day."

From Avalon they come on each May-day, Through Camelot and Lyonesse to Joyous Garde, they wend their way. I keep my flock the road beside, And see them ride. And hear them sing: "It is the Spring, And life once more is blossoming." O Queen of rainbow mist from shore To-morrow! To-morrow! As onward through this drowsy land of ours you pass once more of the Spring. And see us sing With sudden zest. Men hail once more the Mystic Quest— Alix Egerton, in The Westminster Gazette.

Ex-Presidents of U.S.

One of the charms of a simple society has always been the ease with which great public servants return to obscurity when their duties are ended. Cincinnati at the plough has been extolled as the model of republican virtues, and an example for republican imitation. But, unfortunately, in a complex modern world Cincinnati is not the best of models. We like to think that our great men are capable of this kind of noble eclipse, but we know very well that it is not practicable. A man who has held the reins of supreme power cannot sink into the herd, however earnestly he may desire it. The younger Pitt, when it seemed possible that he might go out of office, proposed to return to the Bar and attempt to practice. But if he had done this, he would not have occupied the position of an ordinary junior. The Bench and Bar would have been more than complaisant towards a man who had been Prime Minister, and might at any moment return to power—a man who had such vast potential capacity for patronage. You cannot wholly dethrone those who have

been once enthroned; a King in exile remains very different from the average citizen. This truism has led most countries to make provision for the retirement of their chief citizens by means of pensions. It is felt by most people that for a great public servant to be left to struggle among the crowd, handicapped in the race for success by the years he has given to the service of the State is unworthy of the dignity of the nation. In America it is otherwise. The system inaugurated for a very simple society continues in the most complex of modern communities. The President however high may have been his services becomes at the end of his term an ordinary citizen unwarded and undistinguished. Grant joined the Wall street firm of stockbrokers; Cleveland became a consulting attorney to a business house; Harrison went back to practice at the Bar; Mr. Roosevelt is to become a member of the staff of the Outlook—not editor, but editorial advisor and contributor. The New York World in an article on Monday very rightly protests against the system which makes such things necessary. The World is a Democratic paper, and has never supported Mr. Roosevelt. But it argues with much justice that the dignity of the office of President is lowered if its occupant is thrust into private life at the end of his term to earn his living as best he can. It urges that a retiring President should be given a seat in the Senate and a pension of at least £5,000 a year, and the reasons it adduces will carry conviction to every student of politics and every well-wisher of the American nation. In fact, the President should be treated as a soldier or sailor who has vacated an important post, but who is still fit for duty. He should be paid on half-pay.

We have no wish to suggest that journalism is not a most useful profession and the Outlook a most capable and high-minded paper. It has an honorable reputation for sobriety and good sense, and with Mr. Roosevelt on its staff should be a great force in American public life. But we cannot feel reconciled to the system under which a President is merged in the publicist. Our first objection is very general—that the necessity to seek a means of livelihood may work very hardly in some cases. Mr. Roosevelt is a man of limitless versatility, and could have made his living in a dozen different spheres, from cow-punching to the management of a university. But every ex-President may not be so happily situated. We can imagine a great First Citizen, a man with a real genius for politics, who would be hard put to it to earn a living. The younger Pitt, for example, would have done badly at the Bar we are sure, if he had had to rest on his merits as a pleader; and if Mr. Gladstone had had to make his way, say at the age of fifty, in a profession, we do not feel that his progress would have been very fast. The whole idea seems to us barbarous and uncivic. A man who is a true statesman by profession, who has dedicated his best years to the service of his country, should not be cast off when his term of service is accomplished. His future should be the care of the State.

In the second place—and this objection applies especially to the case of Mr. Roosevelt—an ex-President will find it difficult to become a private citizen, and may exercise an influence in a profession due, not to his present merits, but to his past dignities. We have already instanced the case of an ex-President pleading before a court of law. In journalism the danger is still greater. We would not for a moment suggest that Mr. Roosevelt will not make a brilliant journalist. His many books and his messages to Congress show that he has a mastery over the written as well as the spoken word. But the main appeal of his articles will be that they are signed by an ex-President, and by one who even in his retirement remains by far the greatest figure in America. Mr. Taft is the inheritor of the Roosevelt tradition, but he cannot be its spokesman while we have Mr. Roosevelt writing weekly in the columns of the Outlook. The whole situation will be very delicate. One of the two political centres of gravity will be in the press, and the Fourth Estate will acquire a dominant place in the political organism. The fact is, that Mr. Roosevelt is too big a man to be a journalist or a lawyer, or indeed any sort of private person. His influence will be illegitimate, because it will not be based on his private capacity, but on his public antecedents. In politics Mr. Roosevelt is too masterful a figure to make the role of freelance either safe or profitable.

The final objection is, that America in relegating her ex-Presidents to the ranks is losing a great asset. The President is the chief executive officer of the Republic; he is the true American Foreign Office; he is the head of the army and navy. His experience, even during one term of office, is so wide and varied that he becomes a most valuable adviser on all public questions. In the case of one who has served two terms this experience is unique. Such a man has had a political training far more useful than any to be met with in Congress or in the Senate. He has acquired the habit of treating great affairs in a large spirit, and he is not to be fogged by any complexity of detail. He is a true expert in statesmanship, and as such should be kept always on call. It is surely the height of folly to drive such men out of politics altogether, or, if they retain their political interests, to force them into journalism for an outlet. Let the State retain their services by, as we have said, placing them on half-pay. Then they will always be available for arbitrations, home or foreign, special commissions, confidential inquiries, or any other delicate and responsible non-party work which the executive may desire to entrust to a man of special authority and experience.

Spencer, Poet By A. Belding, in the Springfield Republican

(A. M. Belding in The Springfield Republican.)

In a sequestered spot in the beautiful cemetery that is called Fernhill, at St. John, N.B. stands a rough block of black granite, which bears this inscription: "Hiram Ladd Spencer, Born April 28, 1822. Died . . ."

When this inscription shall be completed the world will have lost a sweet poet and journalist of that day, and in their behalf the writer went on the little river steamer to White Head and presented Mr. Spencer with a gold dollar for each of his 80 years. Tall, erect, with massive head and flowing beard, he seemed a very patriarch. He has no relatives in the province, and his tiny store is in one of the rooms of the farmhouse of John Edwards with whom and his wife the poet has made his home in recent years. He keeps a small stock of groceries, and has but few customers. The farm is situated on a hillside overlooking broad reaches of river, island, farm land and wooded hills, and though within a dozen miles of St. John is quite secluded.

White Head is on a broad neck of land between the Kennebec and St. John rivers, and is only reached by steamer, a long ferry, or a long and rough about drive. For several weeks in fall and spring, when the ice is forming or before it runs out, the people are practically cut off from traffic with the world. For 50 years or more Mr. Spencer has been a summer visitor to the place, and had made friends with the people, and when he said good-by to active work his scenic charm and seclusion appealed to him with a power that was irresistible. Though now feeble in his movements, his hair is far, and surrounded by his books, and he looks upon life with love so well, he looks upon life with the eye of one who has drunk deep of the cup it offered, and regards the future with serene philosophy.

Appended are some of Mr. Spencer's verses, which will convey to the reader some of the thoughts and poetic style and the tone of his poetical work. A Hundred Years to Come. Where, where will be the birds that sing. A hundred years to come? The flowers that now in beauty spring. A hundred years to come? The heart that beats so gayly now? Where, where will be our hopes and joys? Joy's pleasant smiles and sorrow's tears. A hundred years to come? Whom'll press for gold this crowded street. A hundred years to come? Whom'll treat on fairs, with willing feet. A hundred years to come? Pale, trembling, Age and fiery Youth,

1848: "Summer Saintings Away Down, 1850: A Song of the Years, and A Memory of Acadia, 1859; and later another small volume of verses, while of the present volume mention has been made.

On the occasion of his 80th anniversary a few of his former friends on the St. John press felt that it would be a graceful act to remember the veteran poet and journalist of that day, and in their behalf the writer went on the little river steamer to White Head and presented Mr. Spencer with a gold dollar for each of his 80 years. Tall, erect, with massive head and flowing beard, he seemed a very patriarch. He has no relatives in the province, and his tiny store is in one of the rooms of the farmhouse of John Edwards with whom and his wife the poet has made his home in recent years. He keeps a small stock of groceries, and has but few customers. The farm is situated on a hillside overlooking broad reaches of river, island, farm land and wooded hills, and though within a dozen miles of St. John is quite secluded.

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100 Doz. Men's Knitted Ties on Sale Friday. Regular Values 50c for 25c



Friday will most assuredly be a banner day in the Men's Furnishing Department, as we are placing on sale on exceptionally fine and varied assortment of English Knitted Ties. Then, too, the price is but half of what you would pay at any other time. This lot is of the four-in-hand style and comes in colors of brown and green, blue and black, purple and green, black and white, green and red, and a number of other popular shades that are sure to please the most exacting.



Men's Fancy Linen and Cotton Wash Ties, Two for 25c

These are of splendid quality and will last for an indefinite period, but for quick riddance, Friday, they are marked at 2 for..... **25c**

Men's Fancy Hose Specially Low Priced

This lot consists of Men's Fancy Colored Lisle Thread Half-Hose, in checks and stripes, with embroidered lace-work, and are of exceptionally good quality, while the values make it imperative that you should purchase here Friday your season's stock. Priced at 50c, 35c and..... **25c**

A Belated Shipment of Men's Fancy Vests on Sale Friday at \$1.25

Owing to us receiving this shipment of Men's Fancy Vests late in the season, we have decided to clear them out on Friday at a specially low figure. Ordinarily these would sell at one-third more. These are all of the very latest styles and effects, which include piques, fancy ducks and drills, in stripes and broken checks. Special Price Friday..... **\$1.25**

A Chance for Mothers

To save on Boys' Knickers is afforded in our Clothing Department Friday, as we are offering for sale a splendid line of these much-needed wearables at surprisingly low prices. These are of English make, the goods are the best, and will wear well. They include blue serges and tweeds, and are marked for Friday's selling at, per pair..... **50c**

A Place for the Tired

Our Tea Room, situated on the Third Floor, is an ideal spot for those wishing refreshments. Delightful view of the harbor, pleasant and cosy surroundings; while a cup of Mem Sabs tea is unsurpassed as a refreshment for those feeling tired and weary. Take elevator to Third Floor.

You Could Not Get Better Values in Ribbons

Than what is shown in the Ribbon Section, as for choice and range of colors it would be hard to describe, but you may rest assured that whatever you need in ribbons, here you will find it at a price that's right.

DUCHESS RIBBON, nice, soft quality, for millinery and sashes, colors, rose, champagne, grey, mole, Alice, electric, mauve, prune and white, 6 in. wide..... **50c**

ALL-SILK FANCY PLAID RIBBONS, suitable for sashes, hair ribbons and millinery, 5 to 7 in. wide. Per yard, 50c and..... **75c**

ALL-SILK RIBBON, good, firm quality, in all the newest shades, also in black and white, 6 1/2 to 7 in. wide. Per yard..... **35c**

There's No Worrying



About having your hair dressed becomingly, fashionably or neat, even if the hair is thin and seemingly impossible to dress, when coming to our Hair-dressing Parlor, on the third floor (annex). Madame Russel makes it a personal study to see that your hair is dressed in a style that suits you best.

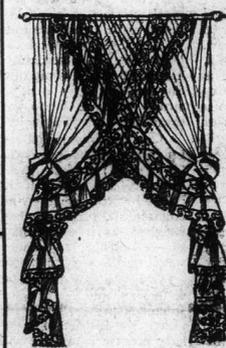
Mme. Russel Also Makes a Specialty

Of making Switches to order from combings, and if in need of a switch, you will find it vastly to your advantage to consult her.

Friday a Day of Bargain-Giving

Friday is always a day looked forward to by thrifty shoppers, because they know by past experience that the values offered for that day's selling are exceptionally good, and we venture to say that this Friday will win for us many more additional friends and satisfied customers. A glance over the many offerings will readily convince you of the exceptional saving opportunities.

Special Clearance Sale of Nottingham Lace Curtains



Nottingham Lace Curtains

On Friday we intend clearing out the balance of the lace curtains which were left over from last week's sale. During Friday's and Saturday's rush a good many of the best values and designs were overlooked, but to make up a good assortment we have added a few more to what was left, and feel convinced that this Friday will clear the lot. They are in a number of very pretty designs, such as panel effects, leaded light effects, scroll, floral and conventional designs, that are indeed fascinating; while the prices denote for all attending, economy.



The Prices are 25c, 50c, 65c, 90c, \$1.25, \$1.45, up to..... **\$4.65**

It is Wise Economy to Purchase Your Shoes Here

When purchasing Footwear from our Shoe Department, you are not only saving real money, but you are getting the very best quality in their respective grades. Our Shoe Department is stocked with all the latest and best ideas and styles direct from the world's leading manufacturers. Note the radical savings to be had Friday and Saturday.

GIRLS' TAN OR BLACK KID OXFORD SHOES, good quality and perfectly reliable. All sizes..... **\$1.50**

CHILD'S SHOES, in tan, black or red, lace or strap, turn soles. Sizes 8 to 10 1/2..... **\$1.00**

WOMEN'S CANVAS SHOES, in white, tan and black. Price..... **\$1.50**

WOMEN'S COLORED CANVAS SHOES, turn sole, fine quality..... **\$2.00**

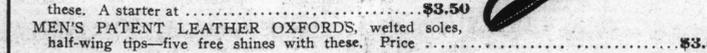
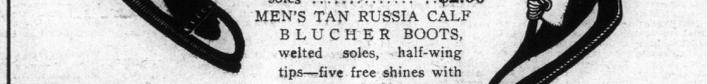
WOMEN'S BLACK CANVAS SHOES, soft elk soles, spring heels. A good camping shoe..... **\$1.00**

WOMEN'S OXFORD SHOES, in black, tan and patent leather. Very Special..... **\$1.75**

MEN'S WHITE CANVAS BOOTS, good quality, sewn soles..... **\$2.00**

MEN'S TAN RUSSIA CALF B L U C H E R BOOTS, welted soles, half-wing tips—five free shines with these. A starter at..... **\$3.50**

MEN'S PATENT LEATHER OXFORDS, welted soles, half-wing tips—five free shines with these. Price..... **\$3.50**



Go-Carts Marked Low for Baby's Comfort

No mother can have an excuse for not giving the little one fresh air, after reading this news. That is to say, if it is for price, as the prices placed upon these vehicles are extremely low. The fine weather on hand demands taking baby out, it saves doctor's bills and brings the color to the little one's cheeks. If in need of a baby go-cart, you will never regret attending this sale.



This Folding Go-Cart **\$1.90**

RECLINING FOLDING GO-CART with 3/4 in. rubber tyres, springs and foot-brake. Body and gear is enameled in dark Brewster green, tufted leather seat and back, leatherette sides and dash. On Friday, price..... **\$7.85**

ENGLISH RECLINING FOLDING GO-CART, with 10 in. wheels and 3/4 in. rubber tyres, springs and footbrake. Body and gear enameled in brown color, varnished in carriage style, diamond tufted seat and back of leatherette, also fancy leather strap and push handle. On Friday, price is..... **\$7.85**

FOLDING GO-CART, with 8 in. wheels and 3/4 in. rubber tyres. Back finished in leatherette, gear and wheels are enameled in a dark Brewster green. Price..... **\$1.90**

Ladies' Night Gowns, Friday, 75c

These are made of fine quality cotton with yoke of all-over embroidery. Neck and sleeves are finished with narrow embroidery. Another style worth mentioning is made in the favored slipover style, with round yoke of fine embroidery, neck and sleeves being trimmed with full Valenciennes lace. Special price Friday..... **75c**



Ladies' Aprons, Reg. Value 75c and \$1.00, Friday, 50c

No better values were ever offered in Ladies' Aprons than what we are placing on sale Friday. They are made of fine white lawn, with bibs of embroidery and frills over shoulders, in a number of dainty and fascinating styles. Regular values were 75c and \$1.00. Special for Friday's Selling..... **50c**

Women's Moire Underskirts, Special, Friday, at \$1.50

Good quality material combined with unusually low prices will make Friday purchasing brisk. This lot is made of moire, in colors of black and navy, made with a deep tucked flounce, all seams being double stitched. Special..... **\$1.50**

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE AT \$1.00
Just fancy, Moire Underskirts being priced at such ridiculously low figures! Why, if you were to purchase the material elsewhere it would cost this price, but here on Friday you can purchase your choice of this line at \$1.00. They are in colors of navy, green, brown and black, plain filling, with deep corded flounce. Friday's Price..... **\$1.00**

Some Splendid Values in Fancy Lace Collars

No matter how skeptical you may be, you will find the department devoted to Lace Collars is able to fulfill every need. Exclusive designs coupled with high quality and low prices makes it imperative that you should buy here.

NEW DUTCH COLLARS, of baby Irish lace, 75c and..... **\$1.00**

DUTCH COLLARS, of linen, with nice embroidery and scalloped edge, 50c and..... **75c**

FANCY LACE STOCK COLLARS, trimmed medallion and buttons, with lawn jabot, trimmed Val. lace..... **75c**

FANCY WASH LACE COLLARS, trimmed with buttons and Val. lace..... **35c**

Store Closes at 5:30 Saturday, at 9:30 p. m.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Store Closes at 5:30 Saturday, at 9:30 p. m.

VOL. L. NO 259

IN MINERAL CANADA IS FIRST

E. Jacobs Finds That Dominion's Mineral Exhibit at Battle Exposition Is the Best There

BRITISH COLUMBIA WELL REPRESENTED

Returning From Tour of Prince and of Alberta, Mr. Jacobs Tells of Mining Progress As He Saw It

E. Jacobs returned today after a month's absence from the city, having returned from a tour of inspection in Victoria on May 20th he first to Coleman, Southwestern Alberta, and then to a number of other mining branches of the Canadian Mining Association, of which he is secretary. Jacobs, who is a well-known business man, visited several collieries—those of the International Company at Coleman; the Canadian Collieries, Ltd. at Battle Bellevue and Lillo, respectively; Canadian-American, at Frank, and Maple Leaf Co. near Bellevue.

Proceeding thence to Macleod most of the managers of companies comprising the Western Collieries Association, the board of education and investigation in connection with the strike of the men who had been employed at a number of collieries in Southern Alberta and Crow's Nest Pass section of British Columbia, having been in the city since time.

He concluded from his talks with operators that there was a definite prospect of a settlement of terms about which the operators and district officials of the United Mine Workers of America disagreed that consequently work would resume at the mines in a few weeks, pending a full investigation of the board of conditions at individual mines, and subsequent events proved this conclusion correct. Production has not yet been resumed at the mines affected by the strike at Letbridge, Mr. Jacobs visited the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's colliery, in connection with the Galt mine, which is No. 6, and are of most present importance. A large modern coal handling plant is being installed at No. 6, which plant, it is claimed will be one of the best in Canada for handling purposes. Other mines were also visited, and plans were obtained for descriptive files, were those of the Royal Collieries, Ltd. in which Mr. A. C. Orfelt, of this city, is largely interested; the Diamond Coal Company, the composite side of Belly River, the Royal; and of the Canada Company, at Taber, thirty miles from Letbridge.

Big Railway Viaduct. A visit was also paid to the big viaduct—one mile and 47 feet in length and 307 feet in height—the Canadian Pacific Railway Company building over the Belly River at Letbridge. This very important structure is described as one of the wonders of the world. It is a completion and, together with the railway cut-off into Macleod, will result in great saving in both travelling cost of maintenance as compared with the heavy grades and numerous trestles and bridges along the route, via the St. Mary's, the Letbridge and Macleod, on the R. Crow's Nest.

Farming settlement in the bridge and Macleod districts is steadily increasing. Eastwards from bridge, too, progress is being made in a similar direction but as yet nothing like the same degree of season was unusually late, plowing and seeding being still done, at the end of May had been completed when the district was visited. Returning to British Columbia, Jacobs spent several days looking at the surface plants of the coal at Michel, Hosmer and Coal and the coke ovens at Fernie. After only construction work was being done, the miners being on but the Crow's Nest Pass Collieries withdrew from the Open Association, was working its coke ovens at Michel, Coal Creek and Carbonado.

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RACING AT JUAREZ NEXT WEEK

Los Angeles, June 21.—There is racing next winter at Juarez, the Rio Grande from El Paso. Mexican government has approved \$250,000 to be distributed in part for this statement was made by Charles Hunt, an interested project. Col. Hunt said he believed the Juarez race track project had abandoned.

Dolaura Returns. The steam yacht Dolaura, Lieutenant-Governor James Douglas and party on board returned today afternoon from a trip to Coquille and Comox. The Lieutenant-Governor and his party have been fishing trip.