THE LADYSMITH CHRONICLE

Issued Every Wednesday and Saturday.

VOL. II. Ladysmith, B. C., Wednesday, August 11, 1909. No. 2.

City Fathers Are Really Indignant

While the meeting of the council Monday evening was a short one, it contained elements that may have far-reaching consequences. After routine business had been transacted, Ald. Matheson created some consternation by referring to certain alleged charges on the part of Robert Barclay that James Callendar, police officer, had accepted a bribe in order that there would be no restrictions on gambling on the former's premises. The aldermen realized the seriousness of the situation and they felt the charges should be probed to the bottom.

There were present: Mayor Nicholson, and Ald. Matheson, Brown, Dier Campbell and Roberts.

After the minutes had been read and approved, a communication was read from Mr. D. R. Harris, surveyor, to the effect that there was a shortage in the measurement of 4 feet on First avenue, between High and Roberts street, and asking if the same be taken off the streets, the alleyways or the property intervening. He was anxious to secure the information at once.

The mayor stated that he knew there was a shortage of 11 inches higher up, but he was surprised to learn that the difference was so much as 4 feet lower down. He did not think that permission should be given to interfere with the streets, and that was all the council had any control over.

Ald. Matheson endorsed the opinion of the mayor, and it was moved, seconded and carried, that Mr. Harris be informed that he must not meddle with the streets.

Mr. L. M. de Gex wrote to the council, submitting plans for the new Canadian Bank of Commerce building on lot 1, block 27, and asked permission for the erection of the building, so that it might be made part of the record.

The communication was received and filed and the request granted.

Mr. V. Mitchek asked permission to erect a stable on High street between Fourth and Fifth avenues and presented his plans.

The communication was received and filed and the request granted.

Mr. John Wolney asked permission to erect a dwelling-house on lot 5, block 125, corner Fifth avenue and Symon street.

Request was granted.

Mr. John H. Foster asked permission to erect a building on lot 4, block 4, and presented plans.

The communication was received and filed and the request granted.

Mayor Nicholson made a veroal request on behalf of Mr. D. J. Matheson for permission to erect a small building in the rear of the latter's lot.

The request was granted.

Mr. John H. Foster asked for a street to be cleared so that he could get his lumber in for his new building.

The mayor stated that something should be done to afford the convenience requested.

Accounts aggregating $1,778.54 were presented and referred to the financial committee.

The mayor said he would like to discuss the street work with the financial committee. A great deal of work had been done, but yet there was a great deal laid out. It might be that the available funds would necessitate retrenchment.

It was decided to hold a meeting for the consideration of this matter.

There was a motion to adjourn, but Ald. Matheson said he had a little matter for the consideration of the council board. This was in connection with a case that had come before the police court last week. He confessed that he could not understand it himself, and he was therefore in the position of one seeking information. It appeared that a young man named Barclay had entered Harry Hughes' store and had used fearfully vile and obscene language, and that Police Constable Callendar had been present and did not offer any protest. He wanted to know why it was not stopped, and moreover he wanted to know what foundation there was for the charge made by Barclay that he had paid the police officer money to be permitted to carry on gambling. Ald. Matheson protested that he had no no ill-will against the police officer, but this was a matter that must, in the interests of the community, be cleared up.

Ald. Dier did not believe in condemning a man on street talk, and he believed that any man who would use the language that Ald. Matheson suggested had been used by Barclay would not hesitate in making a serious charge against a police officer. The council, he said, should have proof before it condemned Police Officer Callendar.

Ald. Matheson protested that he had nothing to say against the honesty of the policeman. What he wanted to know particularly was why the police officer permitted the use of such language in a public place. Complaints had been made to him of the horrifying expressions that had been used on the occasion referred to.

Constable Callendar, who was present at the meeting asked permission to explain to the council, which was granted.

Mr. Callendar said he had no power to go into any place until requested to do so. Had he been requested to stop the language he would have done so. It now seemed as if he were suspected of taking bribes, and if the council would rather take the word of a man who used the language complained of than his, he could not help it. He courted investigation. He had never taken a bribe from any man.

Mayor Nicholson said that when Barclay was first brought up he pleaded not guilty, and it was hoped that during the trial something would come out on which to base direct charges, but after remand he had pleaded guilty, so that nothing could be discovered to aid the council or the police commissioners. These were not pleasant things to refer to, but so far the council nor the police commissioners had not heard of any direct chacges.

Ald. Matheson protested that he had no reason for believing the officer had taken the bribe. The matter which concerned him most was the dreadful language that had been used in a public place within the hearing of passersby, and no one to prevent it. The police officer must know that he had full power to enter every public place of business.

The mayor also contended that a police constable could enter any public place in his capacity as a preserver of the peace.

Ald. Matheson said he had no ill-will against Mr. Callendar. He had always been willing to aid him in the discharge of his duty.

Mr. Callendar—"Well, this is the first time I ever knew I could go into a public house, without being requested, and arrest a man."

Ald. Dier asked who laid the charge against Barclay.

Ald. Matheson said Constable Callendar had laid the charge, but he was compelled to do so.

Ald. Brown wanted to see the matter cleared up, and to do so, Barclay must be made to substantiate his public charge of bribery.

Mayor Nicholson said this was a hard thing to prove. Constable Callendar had said that there were no grounds for the charge. Barclay's side had not yet been heard. It was now up to Mr. Callendar to get an explanation from Barclay and if it were his case he would make him prove it.

Ald. Dier wanted the matter left over till the next meeting of the council to give Mr. Callendar an opportunity to clear himself. He remarked that one could hear all kinds of stories on the street but the trouble was to get proofs.

Ald. Campbell believed the police commissioners should go to Barclay and get his charges in writing.

Mayor Nicholson pointed out that the city paid the police officer, and the council was responsible more than the police commissioners in having the matter cleared up.

Ald. Matheson was of the opinion that it was now up to both to have the matter cleared up, and a resolution to this effect was adopted.

There being no further business the council then adjourned.

The Ladysmith Plumbing, Heating and Electrical company have received a large consignment of the latest electrical fixtures. The company would be pleased to have the public call and make an examination.

Fine Showing of Coal in No. 4 Shaft

The announcement is made that Messrs. Simpson and Austin, the contractors, have uncovered a vein of coal in No. 4 Extension mine. On May 3rd Messrs. Simpson and Austin began work. With them they had two engineers, two blacksmiths, three top men and fifteen men below. It was expected that the work would take them four months, but at the expiration of three months and five days, continuous working, they struck coal at a distance of 270 feet.

The vein uncovered will average 7 feet of good, hard, clean coal, equal to any yet discovered on the Island. A bonus of $1000 was promised the contractors if they would accomplish their work within four months, and they are going to try and get it. They have yet eighteen feet to go, and they will have to timber about 30 feet.

No. 4 Extension mine is located about two miles on this side of Extension and about ten miles from Ladysmith. It is in close proffimity to the railroad, and it will mean when in operation that the men will save 10 minutes each way in going to and from their work. It will take some months to get the mine ready for work, and the number of men employed will be greatly increased.

It was reported today that ten feet of clean coal have been discovered in the No. 4 shaft. This is something remarkable, and if the report proves correct it will be impossible to approximate the value of the discovery to Ladysmith. It certainly now appears that there has been good reason for the sweeping advances in real estate that are now taking place in this city.

Local and General News Notes

Eleven men were burned to death in a hotel at Vernon yesterday morning.

Robert Barclay has done the best he possibly could to restore the good name of Constable Callendar by expressing regret for his charge and addressing the same to the police commissioners.

Rev. Dr. Whittington, at one time principal of Columbian College at New Westminster, and subsequently superintendent of Methodist Missions has purchased property at Summerland, and will hereafter make his home there.

The mine on Hall Creek, eleven miles from Nelson, has been re-opened after an eight years' shut-down. It was a good gold-producer in its day, but the old lead pinched out and the hope of the new promoters is to open a new lode.

Mr. James Gilchrist has purchased the house and lot on the corner of Baden-Powell street and First avenue, formerly owned by Mr. R. Hunter, and will there conduct a boarding house. Mr. Hunter will build a new house on the E. & N. property.

Mrs. Marion Gardner Hodgson, wife of Mr. Herbert Hodgson, Nanaimo, died in that city at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. She had been operated on for appendicitis a few days ago. Deceased was only 21 years of age, and had been married on the 14th of July to Herbert Hodgson.

Even the Nanaimo Herald admits the fact that Ladysmith is moving, but the city is now growing like a "mushroom." The Herald has the following: "Tony Waskett was in the city last evening and is very enthusiastic over the outlook for Ladysmith. With the new light service and the sewerage system, you are just right we have the coming city on the island, and it will grow like a mushroom. Among other improvements the Smelter City counts on is a big C. P. R. hotel. The city is certainly showing energy and enterprise and deserves to thrive and prosper."

Coal Discovery on Haslam Creek

It is reported that Mr. Swen, who has been running the drill on the Haslam Creek property, has struck an eleven-foot seam of coal. The drill has been running for about six weeks and the fact that coal in such quantities was reached in such a short space of time once more demonstrates that the district tributary to Ladysmith is second to none in coal bearing stratas in the world. Assuming the information to be correct with regard to the dicovery on Haslam creek, there will be another shipping coal mine in the vicinity of Ladysmith in the near future, and that means another big payroll, with Ladysmith as the supply centre.

THE PHONOGRAPH NEXT DOOR.

We thought our fortitude was tried,
that had so well withstood
The cacophonous onslaughts of our
musical neighborhood—
The wailing flute and piccolo, the
squawking violin,
The concertina's hideous blasts of inharmonious din,
The plunking banjo and guitar, the
incessant ivory keys,
The husky basso's Sunday night
vociferous rhapsodies;
But these were sweet as warbling
groves and brooks that tinkling
flow
Compared with what our tortured
ears now undergo,
Since Abner Hopkins sold his house
and left us to deplore
The day the Browns moved in and
brought their phonograph next
door.

• • •

The quiet porch so soothing once to
this home-loving heart
Now rumbles nightly with the noise
of "Paddy Duffy's Cart";
The horny-handed "tarriers" "drill"
and undermine our walls;
"The Suwanee River" overflows and
inundates the halls;
"McCluskey Throws Him Down" with
vim, and makes the tumult spread;
Tranquility lies mangled 'neath "The
Baggage Car Ahead."
On "Nancy Lee" and "Sweet Marie"
we slam the indignant blind,
And shut the window with a bang
upon "The Man Behind";
But scornfully the Parthian shot is
spel by Neighbor Brown:
"Say Au Revoir, but Not Good-by,"
"Go 'Way Back and Sit Down!"
Soon as the sacred Sabbath day with
restful silence falls,
"Bedelia," "Down Where the Wurzburger Flows" to "Mr. Dooley"
bawls.
We have our coffee and our rolls by
"Up in a Cocoanut Tree,"
Our dinner "Under the Anheuser
Busch," and "Down on the
Farm" our tea.
Meanwhile the galloping rag time
booms "On a Sunday afternoon,"
And "All Aboard for Dreamland"
breaks my sweet siesta's boon.
And when we open the holy Book
wherein the prophets tell
About the land of pure delight where
saints immortal dwell,
And muse on them whom we shall
meet in that supernal clime,
It's "Meet Me in St. Louis, Louis"
"In the Good Old Summer Time."

• • •

In vain our place is billed for sale;
the applicants all say:
"We like the house but could not
stand that phonograph. Good
Day!"
But I shall spring a cunning mine
wherein relief appears,
And "Home, Sweet Home's derisive
strains shall cease to taunt
our ears.
Five lusty boys has Neighbor Brown;
when Christmas comes, the same
Shall each receive a box of tools—
without the donor's name.
And some day when their trustful ma
is on her shopping route
Shall Nemesis beguile those kids to
get their hammers out,
And set to work with curious zeal
its mysteries to explore,
And hush for ever and a day that
phonograph next door.

A London, Eng., dispatch says: "Sir Frederick Borden and Hon. Mr. Brodeur met Rt. Hon. Mr. McKenna, Sir John Fisher and other high admiralty officials yesterday in order to discuss certain technical points in regard to Canada's scheme of assistance to imperial naval defence. Canada, it is understood, is of the opinion that the Dominion should have for herself a navy which should form an integral part of the imperial navy in the time of emergency. The other dominions are inclined to view that a direct subsidy for imperial defence should be provided. Fine technicalities are now being discussed by the committee's experts and at the close of their deliberations a report will be submitted to the full conference."

The crowd of nearly 700 people that witnessed the fifteen mile race last evening at the Royal Athletic Park, Victoria, says the Colonist, swamped down on John D. Marsh at the finish of the long grind, and carried him bodily from the track.

The speedy Winnipeg runner defeated the game Alex. Rowan, of Nanaimo, by exactly one lap, having covered the fifteen miles in the extra fast time of 1:25:26.

Last evening's race was the first attempt at a long distance affair in that city, and Manager Wattellet deserves great credit for making it a great success. Shortly after 6 o'clock the fans started filing into the park, and by 6.45 all was ready for the start. The runners were introduced, the Nanaimo lad looming up about twice as big as the winner from Winnipeg. Fred Meadows, of Guelph, was on the grounds and challenged the winner to a race at any distance.

Without any delay the runners were sent on their way, both taking the start with a good sprint, Marsh setting the pace for the first lap with Rowan at his heels. The first mile was covered in five minutes and seven seconds. They kept up this clip for two miles with Marsh still setting the pace doing the first two miles in 10.31. At the start of the third mile Rowan startled the spectators by letting out an awful sprint, gaining a good lead on Marsh, who later on closed up the gap, and for the next few miles they raced side by side. At the seventh was seen one of the greatest exhibitions ever witnessed when Marsh attempted to get the lead, the speed burners running neck and neck at a heart breaking clip for over 200 yards. Shortly before this Marsh weakened and had to be given brandy by his trainers to relieve a stitch in his side; at this stage Rowan, who was running strong, gained a great lead on Marsh. After the twelfth mile, however, Marsh began picking up little by little, and the runners were even at the beginning of the thirteenth. Marsh was then running easy, and his stride lengthened, and from this juncture he took the lead, and when the pistol was fired announcing the last lap, the Winnipegger was 440 yards or one lap to the good.

Rowan certainly demonstrated that he is a coming runner, being at the present time in his twentieth year and if he takes care of himself, he should be able to hold his own with the top-notchers. His sprinting powers are marvellous, and do not seem to fatigue him at all; but John D. Marsh is one of the best in the business at the present time, and to be beaten by him is no disgrace for the Vancouver Island lad.

The coal miners in the Crow's Nest country are forming a Canadian Mine Workers' Union, being dissatisfied with the late strike called by the American officials and by the fact that that union refused to financially aid the strikers called out under their rules.

Mr. L. M. de Gex is calling for tenders for excavation, erection of foundations and chimney for the new Canadian Bank of Commerce building on Lot 1, Block 27, Ladysmith. The plans and specifications may be seen at the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Tenders must be in August by the 17th.

As a result of a visit to Alberni by Hon. Thomas Taylor, minister of public works for the province, and representations made to him by H. C. Rayson, government agent, further important work in the way of opening the district by building good roads is to be undertaken at once.

Day Boat Service to Vancouver

The problem of improved passenger traffic between Ladysmith and Vancouver may be solved in the near future. When the committee from the Ladysmith Board of Trade and the Citizens' League visited Vancouver, they hoped to arrange the matter with the C.P.R. company, but subsequent reports from the company disclosed the fact that no relief might be expected from that quarter. Since then correspondence has been carried on between private citizens and the representatives of different transportation companies at Vancouver with the hope of eventually accomplishing the desired object. As a result, it seems as if one or other companies will decide to run a boat daily between here and the Terminal City. Yesterday Mr. H. Whitaker, managing director of the Sechelt Steamship Company, and Mr. A. J. Craig, assistant manager of the same company, visited Ladysmith, and entered fully into the question of transportation between here and the mainland with several of the business men. This company is prepared to put a boat on the run at once, providing they can secure the patronage that would make it a paying venture in time. Messrs. Whitaker and Craig realize that this could not be accomplished all at once, but they do believe that with the good-will of the business men of Vancouver and the business men of Ladysmith it would only be a short time until it would be on a paying basis. The Vancouver commercial men have already pledged liberal patronage, and it now remains with the Ladysmith people to do their duty.

The company has several boats that are available for the service. If necessary they could put one of their smaller boats on the run immediately, but by many it is believed that even if it caused a delay of a couple of weeks it would be better to begin the service with a larger boat. The boat designed for the run when business is in full swing is a modern one capable of carrying nearly two hundred passengers. Ladysmith will be the headquarters of the service and the boat will leave here every morning at 7 o'clock making the run to Vancouver in three hours and a half and returning in the evening. This boat could be used for moonlight excursions, and the company would in all probability arrange weekly excursions to Vancouver.

For a long time the citizens of Ladysmith have professed a desire for close communication with Vancouver. Now the opportunity is at their doors, and the question is will they take advantage of it. In the course of a few days it is more than likely that a petition will be circulated to be presented to the company. If the petition is numerously signed and the company are convinced that the business interests will give the venture loyal support it will only be a matter of a few days until there is a boat running daily between here and Vancouver. Ladysmith has been handicapped by the present arrangements, and the growing importance of the city demands improved transportation facilities between here and the mainland. The city is not asked for any subsidy. The proposal is simply to give the company all the local freight between the two points. The matter is one of great importance and the citizens should lose no time in making final arrangements with the Sechelt company.

All records in salmon catches on this coast were surpassed yesterday when the Fraser river fishermen and gill netters and purse seiners of Puget Sound were forced to abandon work because they could not dispose of their catch. There was the enormous total of two million two hundred and thirty-four thousand sockeyes in the Fraser river, Bellingham, Blaine and Anacortes canneries. Thousands of fish are going to waste. The canners are not prepared to handle the total catch, but are speeding machines and men up to the highest notch and running the entire twenty-four hours without a stop.

The Bank of Vancouver will have a branch at North Vancouver.

$300 CASH And $12 per Month

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Will purchase a first class 5 roomed house with good garden and in choice portion of the city.

JOHN STEWART

Notary Public Conveyancer

LADYSMITH, B. C.

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Over $5 and not exceeding	$10,	6 "
" $10 " "	$30,	10 "
" $30 " "	$50,	15 "

These orders are payable at par at any office in Canada of a Chartered Bank, except in the Yukon and at the principal banking points in the United States.

They are negotiable at $4.90 to the £ sterling in Great Britain and Ireland. They form an excellent method of remitting small sums of money with safety and at small cost and may be obtained without delay at any office of the Bank.

LADYSMITH BRANCH L. M. de Gex, Manager

THE LADYSMITH CHRONICLE

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Advertising Rates on application.

Editorial Comment.

It is not exaggerating the situation in the slightest to say that the speech of Ald. Matheson at the council board last Monday evening fell like a bombshell in the ranks of the city fathers. The members of the council board are not as a general thing very demonstrative, but they are jealous of the ctedit and honor of their city, and justly so. This being admitted, some idea ay be gained of the chagrin of the aldermen when Ald. Matheson, after referring to a recent case in the police court, stated that it had been charged in a public place in the city that Constable Callendar had been guilty of accepting a bribe from a young man named Robert Barclay to secure immunity from prosecution for permittinb gambling on his premises. The allegation certainly was a serious one, and if guilty Policeman Callendar would have been liable to prosecution on a charge that might have had serious consequences. It was felt that the council and police commissioners must make a thorough investigation into the charges. However, it is not likely that they will have to resort to an investigation, for Barclay has sent a letter to the police commissioners, completely retracting his allegation against Constable Callendar. In fact, he admits that he does not know what he said on the occasion referred to, but of one thing he seems to be certain and that is, he never offered a bribe to Constable Callendar. This will probably be regarded as a satisfactory explanation, and may have a good effect in the way of disposing of other street rumors. It is a serious matter to attemot to blind the eyes of the law by offering bribes, and it is none the less a dangerous undertaking to impute dishonesty to any man, particularly one engaged in the administration of the law. It was hardly conceivable that a man of Callendar's shrewdness would accept a bribe, and it is gratifying to know that the man who made the charge against the officer admits his grievous error. In this connection credit must be given Ald. Matheson for bringing the matter before the council.

One of the signs of the times is the increasing number of requests for building permits presented to the council at each meeting. These permits are only for buildings inside of the limits, and when to these are added the large number of houses being erected on the E. & N. acreage, some idea may be formed of the progress being made in and around Ladysmith.

The uncovering of a 7-foot seam of good coal on the Wellington Coal Co's. property and the discovery of an 11-foot seam on the Haslam property means a great deal to Ladysmith. It is quite within the range of probability that the population of the city will double within the next two years.

Local and General News Notes

Frank McFarland, of Vancouver, was in the city today.

Miss Ruby Mackalonan and Miss Addie McKinnon, of Vancouver, are visiting Mrs. James Adam.

Mr. W. B. Compton has returned from Vancouver where he engaged several men to aid him in his electrical work.

Fred Cullin, a Victoria electrician, has been engaged by the Ladysmith Plumbing Co., to work in the electrical department.

Miss Crew, of Nanaimo, while returning home last Saturday evening in company with her father, was robbed of a purse containing $70. The robber snatched the purse from the hands of Miss Crew and ran away.

The Ladysmith opera house has been papered and painted on the inside. It is the intention of the management to make several improvements, which when completed will add greatly to the appearance of the house.

Grand Forks suffered by fire to the extent of $9,000 last Saturday morning, the principal building destroyed being the Queen's hotel. The cause of the fire is unknown. The Queen's hotel and Columbia Meat Market were partially insured.

Further work on the Coquitlam dam has been stopped by the Dominion government until such time as the plans of the Vancouver Power company for the extension at Coquitlam Lake are formally examined and approved by the government's representatives.

Vernon's city council has selected a site on the Wilson property for a 5,000,000 gallon reservoir, and is negotiating for an additional five acres a short distance below, where an auxiliary open reservoir to hold 15,000,000 gallons can be economically constructed by damming the lower end of a ravine and puddling the bottom and sides.

A charming home wedding was celebrated at Alberni a few days since, in which the principals were Mr. James Dick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Dick, of Nanaimo, and Miss Johanna Nicholas, of Alberni. Mr. and Mrs. Dick were in Victoria yesterday on their way to Seattle, a tour of the Sound cities constituting the bridal journey.

Six United States torpedo destroyers passed outside Monday afternoon for Esquimalt. The first to come in sight were the U. S. S. Perry, Hopkins, Whipple and Truxton. A few hours later the Paul Jones and Hall hove in sight. They were ten miles away, but could be seen plainly with a glass. The six boats are returning from Alaskan waters.

Mr. H. E. Beasley and a party of Englishmen returned yesterday morning from Little Qualicum, where they had been inspecting some of the land recently cleared by the E. & N. company. In the party were Col. Gordon and two other British officers who were looking for land on which to locate and build large country homes. They were greatly pleased with what they had seen, and will quite likely locate at Little Qualicum.

There will be a meeting of the Vancouver Island Football Association at the Abbotsford at 2 p. m. Sunday Messrs. Thornley and Eno will represent the local team. The most important subject to come up for discussion will be the inquiry as to why the cup has not yet been handed over to the Ladysmith seniors. The purchasing of medals for the three championship grades will be settled, and other important matters will be discussed. President Duncan of Victoria has written that he will be present.

A despatch from Ogdensburg, dated August 9th, says: "Driven insane by the complexities of immigration requirements, Mrs. Ann Kuljaj left here tonight in charge of a government inspector for New York, whence she will be deported to her home in Austria. Three months ago her 15 year old daughter and herself were passed at New York and permitted to buy tickets for Ladysmith, B. C., where they were to join the husband and father. But at Prescott, Ont., they were turned back by Canadian officers on the ground that they had not sufficient funds. Unable to make herself understood, the mother lost her reason, and has since been confined in the state hospital here. The Canadian authorities now agree to admit the daughter, and she will be sent to join her father."

TRANSFER OF LICENCE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to make application to the Board of Commissioners of the City of Ladysmith at their next regular meeting for a transfer of the retail liquor licence now held by me in respect to the premises known as the Columbia hotel, situate on Lot 2 Block 30, in the City of Ladysmith from myself to Alex. Kulai and Emil Kulai.

JOSEPH TUESZ.

Ladysmith, 3rd August, 1909.

TRANSFER OF LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to make application to the Board of Commissioners of the City of Ladysmith at their next regular meeting for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by me in respect to the premises known as the Pilot Hotel, situate on Lot 9, Block 126, in the City of Ladysmith from myself to Alexander Thomas.

J. R. THOMAS.

Ladysmith, 25th May, 1909.

Hilbert & McAdie Undertaking Company

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Timber Deal at Cowichan

The deal for a large tract of timber and farming land in the Cowichan Lake district, which has been hanging for some time between an American company and the C. P. R. is now all but consumated.

The transaction involves a number of features which make it of the greatest interest to the southern portion of the Island. First, it insures the opening up of what is believed to be the finest timber valley in this province—a valley which will keep the railway in freights for half a century. Second, it involves the early construction of the much desired C. P. R. extension eo Cowichan Lake, affording quick access to one of the grandest sporting areas on the continent, and to lands of great fertility.

It will also mean, if the negotiations now in progress are closed, the abandonment of the Cowichan river as a highway for the conveyance of logs, and its preservation as a trout stream.

One clause of the contract now pending provides that the company shall erect a large mill, presumably on Cowichan Bay, and another at at Cowichan Lake, and that as soon as the company is ready to ship its logs and lumber the railway will have facilities providing for transferring them to the Bay by rail. It is also understood that a very advantageous freight rate on these logs has been secured from the company, and that this rate will be available for all shippers who wish to take advantage of it.

The importance of such development can scarcely be over-estimated. The Cowichan district has been practically untouched by the lumbermen, for although of great wealth, the Chemainus and other lumbering concerns have contented themselves with holding their reserves there for the future. The active operation of a large concern here, shipping from a deep sea point, will mean a great accession of business in this place, and give a still further impetus to trade in Duncan and throughout the whole valley—Cowichan Leader.

NOTICE

We have removed to the building lately occupied by Mr. Palmer, next door to Walters & Akenhead's Dry Goods Store, where we will be in a position to supply you with Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Enamels, Picture Frames, Etc.

Harry Kay

To the People of Ladysmith

Just a few words to let you know that I have entered into an arrangement with THE LADYSMITH HARDWARE CO., LTD., whereby I will be with you, prepared to do Electrical contracting, wiring of your house and installing of Fixtures. My recommendations are, having worked for the Nanaimo Electric Light Co. for over fifteen years and the past three years in Vancouver in wiring and contracting.

You are no doubt thinking about wiring your home. The present time is the best time to have me look it over, give you figures and complete the work to your entire satisfaction, at reasonable figures.

Leave your orders or a request for any other information required at THE LADYSMITH HARDWARE CO., LTD. when they will be promptly attended to. W. JARVIS.

TRANSFER OF LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to make application to the Board of Commissioners of the City of Ladysmith at their next regular meeting for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by me in respect to the premises known as the Ladysmith Hotel, situate on Lot 3, Block 27, in the City of Ladysmith, from myself to Leopold Metral and Michael Sharley.

JOSEPH CARTWRIGHT.

Ladysmith, August 7th, 1909.

John W. Coburn, President and Managing Director.

The Ladysmith Lumber Co.,

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Ice Cream 10c a plate.

Fruit Picking.

Deep down in every woman's heart slumbers the desire for a sum of money which she can use for special purposes of her own, and this means that wives and daughters who are not given a personal allowance resort of all kinds of little schemes to earn one.

In the country the personal allowance is almost an unknown quantity, and in summer the country woman adds to her savings from eggs, butter and chickens by picking fruit.

A village woman recently told me her experience in picking strawberrics. She and a companion started at daybreak, and all day long through chill of dawn and scorching noon till early evening they moved slowly on their knees between the rows of vines. Sometimes they stood a moment and rubbed their knees and straightened their backs, but not for long. If they were to make the work worth while they must keep at it. One picked 150 baskets and the other 160, and the pay was one cent per basket.

Hearing a casual remark about the fruit-picking season, it sounds so simple and easy a thing. It brings visions of country roads, a shady drive, cattle in pasture, a vista of lake, and then the broad, low fields dotted with pickers dressed in multicolored garb, their heads covered with broad-brimmed hats. But the actual work is different, especially for the amateur, who must often suffer from stiff joints for days after her labor.

For cherries a picker obtains 25 cents for a large basket and will pick about ten in a day. This work, too, is much slower and more tiresome than might be expected and would exhaust the patience of a nervous, fidgety person. Standing for hours on the rung of a ladder is not the least trying part of it.

But raspberries and blackberries make the hardest picking of all, for the season is usually much hotter than in strawberry time, and there lacks the shade of the cherry tree. Moreover, the bushes are covered with thorns. But there is everything in being used to it, and the people who make a business of fruit gathering do not seem to mind it. The women and girls who try it occasionally just to make some pocket money fare the worst. Raspberries bring the picker one and a half cents per quart basket.

In the States there are many professional pickers who begin in the most southerly parts early in the year and follow the crop north. This is done most in the case of strawberries, and there is great rivalry as to who can pick the most. They obtain one and a half cents per quart for their work, and are paid in aluminum checks redeemable at almost any store or local bank. During the season in the largest berry sections there are often a hundred or more pickers living in tents in the fields. Sometimes whole families engage in it. In the evenings the towns in such districts would remind a visitor of a street fair or circus. Crowds swarm in the streets. Refreshment stands with a supply of "pop," lemonade and peanuts are doing a rushing business and vying with a merry-go-round and shooting galleries and cane racks to get the pickers' nickels. In the fruit sections of Ontario the army of workers is not so large, and there is nothing more entertaining for them at the evening rest hour than a game of ball or such quiet pleasures as may be found at any time throughout the summer.

On every well-organized fruit farm there is a quick system of packing and shipping. First come the carriers who take the boxes from the pickers and give them tickets in return. These bits of pasteboard the girls fasten on the end of their hat pins. It is the duty of the packers to level and arrange the berries in the boxes and put them in crates with another staff of men to load them in wagons and take them to the train. Bookkeepers keep a record of every box from its picking to its delivery.

ROSE RAMBLER.

WOMEN RIDING ASTRIDE.

Apparently there is no close season for freak legislation in the United States. Every now and then some crackbrain manages to get himself into the newspapers by introducing some outlandish measure which can result only in publicity for the man who invents it, and possibly inconvenience and annoyance for the great and enlightened free electorate which put him into the legislature.

The latest of these freaks is a bill pending in the legislature of the State of Georgia to prevent women riding astride. This fool bill has been brought in by a Rev. Wright whom the dispatches say, is a doctor as well as a sky-pilot. There should be a law to prevent doctors from becoming parsons or vice versa if Rev. Wright is a fair example of the results of such a combination.

For many women the cross saddle is the safest, easiest and most healthful. There can be no question of the safety in comparison with the side saddle and especially in rough country riding. If a cinch breaks or becomes loose the chances for a side saddle turning are as ten to one against those of the cross saddle. Almost every long distance rider has experienced the little shock which comes to one on finding a cinch hanging quite loose so that the saddle might easily have turned. That it did not was simply because it was a cross saddle, with the rider balanced in the seat. The tendency of a cross saddle is all against turning while the that of the side saddle is all for turning. The side saddle furnishes a constant strain on the cinch.

Very few women attain to either a comfortable or graceful seat in a side saddle, while of those who ride astride nearly all are graceful and easy riders. The occasional cross rider who makes an exhibition of herself by abbreviated graments where they should be long, and an exhibition of others which should not be seen at all, cannot possibly furnish a condemnation of the practice. The lack of modesty and common sense on the part of such individuals would be quite as conspicuous in a side saddle as in any other.

Much depends upon the garments worn and the deportment of the riders. In horse shows held many of the most admired lady riders used the cross saddle. There was absolutely no basis for adverse comment either as to the modesty or gracefulness of their seats and it is not unfair to the side riders to say that the cross riders were among the best.

As for the healthfulness of the cross style, that is doubtless a matter of individual adaptability. No doubt the cross saddle would be detrimental to the health of some of the riders, but I will venture to say that the health of the cross riders will compare very well with those who affect the side saddle.

There is a fine assumption of masterly superiority by this Rev. Sawbones in his bill. Who are the best judges of their riding style if not the ladies? I know some ladies cannot nor would not ride astride and I have no quarrel with their choice. That is their taste and they have an unquestioned right to its exercise. Equally so have the ladies who prefer the cross saddle. But Rev. Pillmixer knows more about what the ladies ought to do than they do themselves. He insults every woman who prefers to choose for herself and he will make them do as he thinks they ought to, just because he says its the way they should.

HER IDEAL MAN.

She was a lovely chocolate-cream-box sort of a girl, with a gushing tenderness suggestive of butter on a hot day, and she was confiding in her "ownliest own" girl friend.

"The man that aspires to the privilege of pressing his moustache upon my rosebud lips," she began, firmly, "must be tall and stalwart as a pine tree in its prime."

"There is a slump in pine trees just at present," murmured her friend, inaudibly, but the rapturous girl swept on.

"I can see him now with the perfect Greek features of the Belvedere Apollo, surmounting a frame that is suggestive of the Farnese Hercules in repose."

"I fancy that Ouida has been there before," murmured the friend once more, "but there is no additional charge for heroics; so proceed."

"His mouth must be firm but kind, and his soft hazed eyes will twinkle with a smile that is at once sweetly serious and saucily sedate."

"I fancied that I was rather a connoisseur in smiles myself," remarked her friend, "but I do not recall at this moment seeing one of the precise nature you describe. But I will endeavor to imagine it. Fill in your hero, please."

"He must be strong and resolute, yet generous and tender to a fault; his face will light up with the fire of a strenuous passion when his feelings are aroused, and yet he will have his whole nature in such perfect control that he will never lose that grip of himself which is the leading characteristic of the true aristocrat."

"True aristocrats have been a falling market for some time past," remarked the friend in another aside; 'but there is nothing like putting one's trust in Providence."

"He must be both truly religious and honestly manly, with the creed of the man of the world elevated to the standard of the highest religious principle."

"Right, oh!" said her friend relapsing into slang. "Musular Christianity, ritualism and rowing, golf and godliness, are all the go. There may be a chance for you yet."

And then a dreamy far-away look came into the melting maiden's eyes as she concluded:

"He must have no eyes for any other girl in the world, but feel the god of love spring into birth in his heroic soul as his glance meets mine, and we realize that we were predestined for each other from the beginning of the world."

At this moment the door opened, and the neatly-attired parlormaid announced "Mr. Jimkins is waiting to see you downstairs in the drawing-room, miss."

"What! that little red-haired bounder with a squint," enquired the dear friend, "who used to be spooning round Maud and Blanche, until they at last succeeded in getting it into his wooden little copper-topped cocoanut that his room was decidedly preferable to his company! Why, he's the mangiest little toad that ever—"

But the whole of her remark was lost upon the chocolate-cream girl, whose dainty feet were tripping downstairs three steps at a time, and, before the drawing-room door closed the dear friend heard her begin "Dear Mr. Jimkins, how seet of you to come on a day like this!" And then the door closed, and the friend was left to her own cogitations on the eternal feminine.

FULTON WAS FAIR.

While Fulton himself denied that he was the originator of the idea of propelling vessels by steam, many Americans sometimes talk and write as though Fulton was the original inventor of steam navigation, and the Clermont, launched in 1807, the first boat to illustrate his achievement. Such is not the fact. Four years before the Clermont steamed up the Hudson, Fulton had constructed a small steamboat which was tried out on the Seine. A Frenchman, Desblancs, made a similar experiment about the same time, but without noticeable success. In response to Desblancs' claim for priority in the idea Fulton wrote:

"Let M. Desblancs reassure himself. Is it a question of profit, of lucre? I shall enter into no competition. It is not on the rivulets of France, but on the great rivers of my own country that I shall carry out my navigation. Is it a question of invention? Neither M. Desblancs nor I invented the steamboat. If that glory belongs to any one it is to the author of the experiment at Lyons—of the experiments made in 1783 on the Saone."

The man who made the experiment Fulton thus referred to and to whom he ascribed the chief glory of the invention was also a Frenchman, Claude Francois Dorothee, sone of the Marquis de Jouffroy d'Abbaris. To Jouffroy, therefore, must be ascribed a priority of at least twenty years in the matter of the steamboat.

In view of Fulton's great achievements not only in making the steamboat a practical invention, but in many other things, Americans can well afford to do justice to Jouffroy.

"SLIM" AMERICAN TRICK.

It is alleged that brokers in the State of Washington have been counterfeiting British Columbia shingles, thereby selling the products of their mills in the Eastern market as the real article from British Columbia. A number of brokers, it is said, have taken advantage of the demand in the American market of shingles of the British Columbia standard, and have been marking their inferior product as being of British Columbia manufacture. In the State of Washington, not far from the international boundary line, is a little town called Vancouver. Very few people in the East know of the existence of this town, always associating the name Vancouver with British Columbia's chief commercial centre. These brokers, so it is said, simply mark their shingles, "Vancouver," and the buyer in the East is under the impression that he is getting what he is paying for—British Columbia shingles. Instead he is really getting the inferior grade of Washington shingles. Vancouver, British Columbia, and Vancouver, Washington, are two different places, and British Columbia made shingles and Washington made shingles are as different as the two places of the same name, with the advantage always with the British Columbia article. It is also said that British Columbia markings are used to deceive the buyer in the East.

This "sharp practice," if allowed to go on would undoubtedly in time injure the good name of British Columbia shingles and hurt the trade.

In the State of Washington are a number of brokers who do business in an honest and legitimate manner, and who would not stoop to such tactics for the sake of dollars and cents. Some of these handle annually large quantities of the Canadian product. These men are putting forth every effort to put a stop to the practice.

The shingle manufacturers in this province are also taking action and it is probable that a mark will be agreed upon, which will be copyrighted. This mark will be placed on all British Columbia shingles, and the fact will be widely advertised in the Eastern market.

It is hoped that by this means the most unfair tactics of a portion of the Washington brokers will be overcome. This would also ensure the Eastern buyers of getting what they want, namely, the best cedar shingle on the American market—made in British Columbia.—The British Columbia Timberman and North-West Lumber Journal.

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Better Health Education

It is obvious that in education health is fundamental, that you cannot properly educate a child that hasn't good health and that to maintain this health the conditions in the schoolroom must be physically wholesome. What is not so obvious is that it is the duty of the school to so train the child to get good health and keep in good health in after life about as easily and as naturally as he reads. The school that has failed to train the child to get good health and keep it has failed in educating the child as truly as if he were unable to read good literature with intelligence and appreciation. A sound body is therefore, both a requisite for a good education and a test by which the quality of the education can be measured.

With this point of view consider a few reasons why the schools should take a broader view of the health education of the children:

1. Because the existence and efficiency of the schools depend on healthful conditions. The existence of the school is threatened by the presence in it of a contagious disease and, therefore, most intelligent communities have provided for a daily medical examination of the school and particularly for the examination of all children who have been absent a day or more.

To a less extent the work of the school is hampered for all by the presence of large numbers of children having physical defects and disabilities, such as bad eyes, ears, teeth, tonsils and adenoids. The discomfort and disability produced by these defects not only interfere with the education of the suffering children, but also act as a drag on the efforts of the teacher and so interfere with the education of all. Hence progressive schools have provided for the examination of all the school children, and the results obtained have been so marked as to warrant the assertion that a community which has not provided for a thoroughgoing medical inspection of its schools is guilty of criminal negligence.

2. Because the school is largely responsible for the good or ill health of the child. The school practically has the child in its control during its waking hours for eight or ten years, and these are the years most impressionable and most susceptible to right influences. It is only fair that the school should be held responsible for the sanitary surroundings and healthful habits of the children entrusted to its care and training. Furthermore, the community for its own protection, must so far as possible try to offset in the school the unhealthful influences in the homes of the poor and ignorant.

3. Because the school should be a light to enlighten not the children alone, but the whole community. Not only are the children woefully ignorant regarding such elementary things as the effects of bad food, bad air, bad water, lack of exercise and lack of sunshine, but the parents and the young adults of the poor and the foreigners are often just as ignorant. Furthermore, a large proportion of these children have the burden early laid on them of taking care of the younger children of the family. It is no unusual thing to see a little schoolboy or schoolgirl taking care of a baby and two or three other children under six years of age. The school, therefore, is probably the best and frequently the only avenue by which a community can dispel the ignorance regarding the elementary laws of health, and thus rid itself of a constant menace to its life. Here, as elsewhere, opportunity spells responsibility.

Most intelligent people understand that it is unnecessary to have their house overrun with rats or cockroaches. It ought to be as well understood that it is just as unnecessary for a community to allow its water supply to carry the germs of typhoid fever or cholera. Civilization has arrived at the stage where it is high time that opprobium should attach to the community that allows itself to be overrun with tubercle, typhoid, or diphtheria bacilli. To a lesser extent, but just as surely ought blame to attach to an individual who is so ignorant, lazy, or unclean as to allow his body to become the host of disease producing organisms. The education in each case plainly is at fault and the school must make it right or share the blame.

4. Because the most strategic point of attack against the preventable disease which alone carries away from one-tenth to one-seventh of the civilized races of the world is the public school, for there more than anywhere else should we be able to train the child in right living as to fortify him against the attacks of tuberculosis during the next ten years of his life. In this country there are 30,000 deaths from tuberculosis every year between the ages of 15 and 24. I am not putting the matter too strongly when I say that if the schools, backed by the community, understood their duty and did it, most of these lives could be saved.

What should be thought of a farmer who made some weak efforts to cure those of his cattle already infected with tuberculosis, but neglected to develop the calves of his herd by proper food, air, sunshine, and exercise so as to effectually fight the tubercular organisms?

Yet that is practically what we are doing. We are making feeble efforts to take care of a few of the many tuberculars. Not only do we do nothing to conserve and develop the health of the children in the schools, but we actually lessen their resistance by forcing them to sit, fifty or more in a room, inhaling vitiated air and shut away from the sunlight.

The health problems of the public schools have reference not only to the health of the school children and their ability to maintain their health in after life; but also in a larger sense to the health of the entire community. These problems are: to keep the schools free from contagious disease; to secure the correction or removal of physical defects; to provide children with the proper living conditions; so to train them in wholesome habits of living as to protect and develop their health, and to fortify them against disease.

BETTER THAN THE INDIAN LIST

The supreme court of the State of Michigan handed down a somewhat unusual decision yesterday in the case of a woman who sought damages from a saloon-keeper because he sold liquor to her husband, thereby rendering him a drunvard, as well as causing the plaintiff to lose her home, her money and the companionship of her husband. The case was originally tried by a jury and the woman got a verdict for small damages. The appeal to the supreme court resulted in a judgment in her favor for something over $5,000, she having sued for $10,000.

The case was a somewhat novel one, it being a new line of argument to claim that hotelmen are responsible in law for the damage done by the liquor they sell. That both the lower and supreme courts of the State have agreed that there is such responsibility, and that those who suffer as a result of the sale of liquor are entitled to damages, will give the liquor men a distinct shock. With the fear of damage actions ever before them, they will be more careful as to whom they serve and the amount of liquor they give to any one customer.

Looked at from the viewpoint of simple justice it does seem reasonable that the one who suffers physically and mentally as a result of the drink evil should be entitled to collect damages from someone, and the naming of the saloonkeeper as the defendant seems to be about the right thing, especially if he has been warned previously not to sell liquor to the person who, because of the drink habit, is causing the suffering. It would be interesting to see how a similar case would turn out in the Canadian courts. If the precedent of the Michigan supreme court should happen to hold good in this country, a plan far better than the Indian list would have been at once discovered to minimize the drink curse in the cases of chronic and habitual boozers. Once let the hotelmen realize that to sell to a drunk might mean letting themselves in for heavy damages and they would not sell to drunks.—Hamilton Spectator.

DUELLING IN ITALY.

The greatest duel of modern days in Italy was that between the Count of Turin and Prince Henry of Orleans. It came about in a serious manner. Prince Henry had insulted the Italian army after the battle of Adowa and one day received a telegraphic challenge to a duel signed "Victor Emmanuel." The challenge was accepted, and thus Crispi, who prime minister, came to know of the crown prince's impulsive action and interfered. "But," said King Humbert, his father, "how can it be stopped? Our honor is now involved." Crispi thought a moment and then exclaimed' "I have it! The Count of Turin is Victor Emmanuel also." And thus he was the one who fought.

This was followed by one of those genial practical jokes which convulsed Europe. France at that time hated Italy and never lost an opportunity to sneer at her. It must be explained that in Rome there was always at carnival time a characteristic figure of a little man with an immense sword riding a donkey, who was a caricature of the age of chivalry and was called "General Mannaggia la Rocca."

One day in the French papers appeared an imposing announcement that General Mannaggia la Rocca threw his glove at the feet of the entire French nation and cast their base insinuations in their teeth, inviting any or all to mortal fight. Replies were not long in coming, one of which was from a noted fencer and duelist of his day, M. Tomegueux, appointing his seconds and announcing their arrival in Rome. France was on the quivive, from goverment personages to the humble bargee, and when the trick played upon them was discovered all Europe shrieked with laughter, and France the loudest of all.—Pall Mall Gazette.

BURNS' GRANDCHILD DIES AT GREAT AGE

The eldest direct descendant of Robert Burns has died at Cheltenham, England.

Mrs. Sarah Aliza Maitland Tombs Burns Hutchinson had reached the advanced age of 87 years. She was the daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel James Glencairn Burns, and her family are now the only lineal descendants of the poet.

Mrs. Hutchinson was born in Bengal on November 2, 1821. She lost her mother when only five days old, and was sent home to Dumfries, where she was tended by her grandmother the widow of the poet. During this period she sat for the famous picture everywhere known to students of Burns as "Bonny Jean and her Granddaughter."

At the age of 25 she was married to Dr. Berkeley Westropp Hutchinson, a native of Ballinasloe, Ireland. A terrible misfortune overtook them when they emigrated to Australia, for they lost their children by death on the ship. In Victoria and New South Wales, however, other children were born to them, of whom one son and three daughters still survive—viz., Mr. Robert Burns Hutchinson (now farming in British Columbia), Mrs. Annie Vincent Burns Scott (widow of a landed proprietor near Adelaide), Mrs. Violet Burns Gowring (wife of the principal of St. Bede's College, (Eastbourne), and Miss Margaret Constance Burns Hutchinson.

MUST CONTROL ARTISTIC EYES.

Jansci Rigo, gypsy violinist, former husband of the Princess Chimay and present star attraction at the Techau tavern, San Francisco, must keep his eyes from rolling around the feminine faces of his audiences—unless he chooses to wear blinders. Manager A. C. Morrison of the Techau tavern gave out the ultimatum, declaring that temperament or no temperament, are or no art, he would not calmly accept the vociferous and indignant remonstrances of irate husbands and sweethearts, at whose charges the amiable Rigo had cast his alluring optics. This order Rigo, Morrison says, will have to obey if he wishes to continue his contract at the cafe.

"Rigo's tricks," said Morrison, "might have passed in Budapest or Paris or New York, where there are large transient floating populations. In those cities the cafes at which Rigo played would be filled by those who would see him once and then go away. Here in San Francisco it is different. The people who attend the cafes live here and each restaurant has its regular patronage. The first time Rigo bows and smiles at the local women they pass it off as a joke and a pare of the evening's fun, but when he continues to do so night after night they naturally feel offended. So numerous have been the complaints against Rigo and his eyes that I was forced to put a stop to it.

"This is not the only trouble. Rigo in his contract with us agreed to play in the afternoons. Up to the present he has contented himself with playing in the evening only. From what I can gather his artistic emotions prohibited him playing during the daylight hours.

"Now, I am not an opponent of the artistic temperament. I never interfere in any of the internal squabbles of the orchestra, nor take a hand in the stormy fancies of a great artist. In fact, I enjoy these exhibitions, but Rigo has to play in the afternoons and he must stop making goo goo eyes at the patrons if he wishes us to keep up our end of the contract."

A Woman's Notebook

Is there anything more real than the stupidity of fiction, stupid, because of its limited outlook. "That could never happen in real life," you hear people constantly say, yet all of us who have not led utterly dull and commonplace lives know of situations that could never have been written, because they would have seemed so utterly and incredibly absurd. Then the most apparently ordinary mind has gone through phases and emotions inconsistent and out of keeping with its normal trend, while more complex persons would appear as six ordinary or twenty-six ordinary fiction characters in one.

To begin with, we assume quite unconsciously different moods, and even views, when we are with different people. We judge one another almost wholly by the surface, which, I suppose, is why we write about the surface, and even those authors who search beneath have never ventured really into the strange complexities of one human mind. An idealist sometimes becomes a materialist, and vice versa, or a sentimentalist becomes deadly practical on occasions, and a saint, or a would-be saint, will fall into an error that a far less worthy person would scorn to be guilty of. It is a well-known fact that the wearisome, conventional, and highly Pharisaical member of the community has not infrequently been known to develop into an absolute Don Juan amid Continental surroundings, and has done and said things which he would have staked his word a few weeks before he was incapable of doing himself or of condoning in anyone else.

* * *

A woman said to me only the other day. "I wish you would write a story about a woman, a really good woman, who is deeply in love with her husband, and madly in love with someone else at the same time. It might be the case," she added, with the confidence born perhaps of knowledge.

"I do not doubt it," I replied, "but are you also going to find me an editor who will publish the story."

I can conceive the situation. A woman really and truly in love with her husband might possibly be temporarily swept off her feet by the glamor of some other attractiue personality. It is only to be hoped that the unreality of glamor Rould be made aware to her before she reached disaster.

A man once said to me, "Don't make the mistake, if you mean to write novels, of thinking it is always the man who runs after the woman; sometimes a situation is forced upon a man. Now, I know a man," and he forthwith proceeded to tell me—his own story! Whenever a man says to you, "I know a man," he usually alludes to himself, that man among men, who more or less fills the whole world, also, you can tell by the semi-self-conscious and air of unsuccessfully assumed indifference he elaborately puts on.

There are many limitations in ordinary fiction; but, since we judge one another so much by the surface it may be as well that we babble on without reaching the depths where we might become incoherent to the average story-reader. Nevertheless, it is distinctly trying, if you describe a situation in which you have taken part, or to which you have been an actual witness, to receive a letter saying, "Your story was good, but so impossible." This must happen to every conscientious writer. I have been told I was not convincing or my plot was a little far-fetched over stories that a more realistic and better storyteller would consider but milk and water unto his wine.

* * *

I remember a late housemaid of mine, whose mother was lodging in one of the meaner streets of Fulham, telling me of a little sight she had seen while on her way to visit her mother. A little girl was sitting on the pavement talking to one of the housemaid's brothers. In her arms she held an extremely small and wizened baby, and she was singing to it while sharing some sweets of some kind with the boy, and my housemaid stood back for a moment and listened as she sang these words and rocked the baby to and fro:

"A little ship was on the sea;
It was a pretty sight;
It 'siled' along so pleantlee,
And all was carm and bright."

And, as this piveture of peace and serenity was being sung, the baby added a chorus of pitiful baby cries of its own. The little girl, stopping in the midst of her soothing melody, shook it violently backwards and forwards, crying, "Stow it, carn't yer—jest you stow it," and then went on singing her slumber-song—while an elder girl cried reprovingly, "You'll brike that biby's 'eart if you 'itch it up and down like that."

Poor little mother! and poor little "biby."

* * *

I have heard a little tale which illustrates the unfortunate, if appropriate, "slips" we sometimes make in conversation. One of the many large mustard manufacturers was giving an almost exclusively family party, but had invited a very old friend to the feast. This old gentleman, evidently under the impression he had arrived too early, came into the room with an air of slight concern; but, his face clearing visibly as he saw the assembled family, said cheerily, as he advanced toward his hostess, "My watch must be wrong; I quite thought I was early; but I can't be, for I see you all 'mustered' here!"

* * *

In reply to a query as to a paragraph I wrote on keeping receipts, I should like to add: I remember a tradesman with whom c had dealt for over ten years sending me in a bill, I had already paid. I felt sure I had paid it, but could not find the receipt. My husband, more methodical, had put it aside for me. I went round to the shop, and said to an assistant, "I hape already paid this bill." He said, "Really, madam," in a tone that made feel exceedingly glad I had the receipt. He then said he would "make enquiries," and went away, to return presently to tell me that, "No, it had not been paid." I argued, and he argued, and he proved to me that it could not have been paid, as it was not entered "in our books." I then produced my receipt, and he stammered and stuttered and apologized, to which I replied that I quite understood, but all I wanted to know was, who got the money when the bills were paid twice?

ROSALIE NEISH.

A SURVIVAL.

So when I go down town on a Saturday night my mind travels back to cities and towns of the old land that come to me shining brightly through the mist of years. How poor was the illumination then compared to the brilliance of our own streets on each recurring Saturday night! But the itinerant vendors of various commodities used to do their part by having flaring naptha lamps attached to their temporary booths and carts. The crowd on the sidewalk was dense, but that was what everybody seemed to like—it was sociable, and tended to good-fellowship. The public-houses did a roaring trade in "pints of fourpenny," and "small jugs of ale." The man and his wife who shared a "pint of fours" between them (four cents) generally drank it out of one pint blue mug. A "small jug of ale" (six cents) also was a pint, but this was accompanied by a couple of small tumblers, and was esteemed "a higher touch." The beer loosened the tongues of those who went within the swing doors, so that you heard a babel of sound when the latter were opened. Sometimes they opened suddenly to emit a couple of men who had had a difference, and had requested each other to "come outside." It was generally settled by a round and a half, or two rounds, after which it was considered proper to return and "have another" just to "show that there was no animosity," and victor and vanquished, though they might be sore, were the best friends again. The popular shops were as full as the public-houses, and it was astonishing how much an artizan could buy on a Saturday night for eight or ten shillings—say $2 to $2.50. But then he considered himself well paid if he got "thirty bob" a week ($7.50). He had to make the best of it.—"Diogones," in Vancouver Province.

ERROR MEANT DEATH.

China, with all its vast population, boasts not quite two dozen daily papers, but among them are the two oldest papers in the world. The Kin Pan used to be considered by Europeans the oldest paper, but it has been issued a mere thousand years. The Tsing Pao, or Pekin News, was first published 500 years before the Norman conquest and has been issed without intermission for nearly 1,400 years. The Tsing Pao has the appearance of a yellow backed magazine of twenty-four octavo pages, each containing seven columns, consisting of seven "characters."

Two editions are published—an edition de luxe for the court and the upper classes at a cost of 24 cents a month, and an edition inferior in paper and printing, costing 16 cents a month. It has a circulation of about 10,000 and is really the principal paper of China, chronicling the movements of the emperor and of the court and printing the ministerial reports. It is probably the most exact paper in the world. The punishment for an error in printing was until recently, at least, instant death.

Subscriptions Taken for
Montreal Star,
Seattle Times,
Victoria Times.

BUY A GOOD CIGAR
HARRY HUGHES

S. J. GIFFORD
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables
EXPRESS WORK A SPECIALTY
WOOD FOR SALE
First Avenue. Phone 56.

Wall Paper Sale
AT COST
Must clear; owner leaving town. Come and get first choice.
—AT—
J. E. Smith
Roberts St. . . Ladysmith, B. C.

Singer and Wheeler & Wilson
SEWING MACHINES
If you are thinking of buying a sewing machine call and see our stock of slightly soiled machines at reduced prices to clear.
A. E. PALMER
FIRST AVENUE

ARE YOU READY
TO PAINT OR PAPER? WHEN YOU ARE READY WE ARE.
PICTURE FRAMING A SPECIALTY.
S. ROEDDING
Paperhanger and Art Decorator.
High Street.

All kinds of Clock and Watch Repairing. Satisfaction Guaranteed at Reasonable Prices.
English Watches a Specialty.
J. R. Easton
Practical Watchmaker.
All work left at H. Hughes' store will receive prompt attention.

F. C. Fisher
TEACHER OF MUSIC
Studio in Williams' Block.

Chong Kee
Laundry
Washing and Ironing promptly attended to.
[illegible] Avenue.

Have Your Houses Plastered
For Terms apply to
C. HINE, Plasterer, etc., Ladysmith, P. O.
Cement Sidewalks a specialty.

Shoe Repairing
I am ready to repair Boots and Shoes. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
FRANK SPINATO,
Corner Third ave. and High street, near Queen's Hotel.

A. JARVINEN
Photographer
First Class Photos.
Gallery on First Avenue.

Shoes Shoes Shoes

Men's Canvas Shoes and Oxfords, reg. $2.25 and $2.50 for $1.40.

Women's Canvas, reg. $1.25 and $1.35 for $1.00. Children's from 70c up.

Men's Dongola and Box Calf, reg. $5.00 for $3.50.

Men's Patent Leather, reg. $5.00 for $3.85.

Men's Dark and Light Tan, reg. $5.00 for $3.75.

Women's and Children's Tan Shoes at a big reduction.

Women's 1 strap Slippers, reg. $1.75 for $1.35.

Children's Slippers, reg. $1.40 for $1.00, all Shoe Slippers are guaranteed, also for Boys and Girls in Box Calf and in Grain, at a reduction

A few more Pairs left in Men's Pit Shoes at $2 50.

J. J. Thomas
HIGH STREET

Box173 Phone 43

For Meats

OF ALL KINDS, SAUSAGE A SPECIALTY, LEAVE ORDERS AT

Geo. Roberts'
Meat Market

Cor. First Ave. and Roberts Street.

LADYSMITH.

Just Arrived

A few tailored shirt waists in white figured Madras.
Striped Madras.
White Lawn.

Miss Uren's

LIVERY STABLE

B. B. WELLS, Proprietor

Hack, Express, Livery and Feed Stable

DRAY WORK AND FURNITURE MOVING. WOOD FOR SALE

Phone 62

First Avenue - Ladysmith, B. C

Fresh Vegetables
Grown by White Labor

Green Onions, Spinach, Lettuce, Rhubarb.

E. Pannell

Ladysmith Waterworks

NOTICE

On and after this date water consumers must not sprinkle streets or roads.

The following rules will govern gardens and lawns:

Below 3rd Avenue—In the morning from 7 to 10 o'clock.

Above 3rd Avenue—In the evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Dated June 9th 1909.

J. J. Bland,
Superintendent of Waterworks

COOKED PRESSED

Corn Beef

Chicken and Veal at all times

J. A. Ryan
BUTCHER

Why Do Women Marry, Is the Great Question

A few weeks ago, the following letter from a young woman, twenty-six years of age, was addressed to an exchange, and following the inquiry is the answer given by a female writer on the paper. Both the question and the answer may interest some of the readers of The Chronicle.

Dear Editor:

I am a young woman, not married, and I make a pretty good living.

I suppose I could get married, but would you really advise me to?

I have two married sisters—and I know that both of them envy me my freedom and easy life, if the truth were told.

They have the worry and care of children, and they have to hear their husbands' worries as well as their husbands' children.

When my work is done, it really is done. My time belongs to me, and I do what I like.

Their work and worries are never ended. It is the house, or the bills, or the children. Always some one sick or something they need.

They love their children and their husband—both of them. But why did they get tied up in that way? I have more money, really, than either of them, considering that I have only myself to care for. And I don't have to thank anybody for it.

There is very little in life for them. They are getting older all the time, and things are not going to improve.

I know you advise all men and all woman to marry. But is not that just general good, moral advice?

Do you really advise me to marry while I am able to take care of myself, and enjoy life with no troubles to worry about? Yours for hard facts. Twenty-Six Years Old.

Answer.

Young woman, we don't control ourselves in this world.

If we did manage ourselves entirely it would a colder, more selfish world than it is. Very likely marriages would be less numerous. People living alone, and thinking of themselves only, would be plentiful.

But men and women are put here on earth already wound up.

We have to run in a certain way, obedient to our winding. And the Wisdom that winds is very high and very pure wisdom.

Men and women marry because they have to. That's the real answer to your question.

Your turn will come, Miss Twenty-Six—at least we hope so. When it does, you will wonder that you ever asked such a foolish question.

A married woman with babies is a real woman. Others are not real.

What do you think of a man that does not work, and that does not want to work?

The woman that does not want to marry and to care for children is the wrong kind of woman, as the idle man is the wrong kind of man.

We can tell you the answer to a much more difficult question than yours. The question is:

"Why do women consent to marry men who—as a rule—are not at all worthy of their good luck?"

Women marry men chiefly because they want to know about themselves!

Women have not the faculty of interpreting themselves to themselves.

A very plain little man in Shakespeare's day boasted that with ten minutes start he could so interest a woman that the handsomest man in London could not attract her for a second.

What he said was true.

His secret—although he kept it to himself—was very simple.

He told the woman the things that she wanted to know about herself. When the handsomer man came along and wanted to talk about himself—he was not listened to.

Young men may remember for their guidance than the important thing is to study the young woman's character—ability, talents, fine qualities, etc.—and then give the results of the investigation.

You see, women cannot yet produce actual high-class work, such as men produce. They have in them qualities far higher than men's qualities. But these only show in their sons. Lincoln's mother was greater than Lincoln. The creator is greater than the created. But she did not know it. She did not get the applause of the crowd, the votes of the millions.

What she needed, and probably never got, was the kind of man that would have understood her greatness and told her about it.

Nancy Hanks was her name, and she was about six feet tall and very homely, according to Beatrice Fairfax's usual standards.

But the right man could have told her that her big hands were proof of mental power. He could have told her that the fierce character which perhaps made neighbors afraid of her was a fine thing—an indication of power that her son would inherit. She would have liked such a man and gone a long way to please him.

Women's real qualities are revealed only in her children. The right kind of a woman is only really happy when she has sons and daughters that tell her what she is, and that combined with her own good qualities the best qualities of the man she cares for.

Naturally a woman's liking for the admirer and future husband comes first.

While waiting for healthy, clear-eyed children to sing her praises and prove her worth, she likes to have around an intelligent man that can guess those qualities and describe them well.

Women marry because they must—nature makes plans and they are obeyed. They are not forced upon the unfit—which explains the existence of voluntary old maids and bachelors.

Our letter-writer, Miss Twenty-six, is taking notice, and although she does not know it, there probably is not far from her the person who will marry her and make her working hours irregular.

She will be glad that happened, when a small wrinkled human being about ten minutes old is handed to her, nicely washed, with a little white dress on—looking extremely ugly to all the rest of the world, but wonderfully beautiful to her.

FORCED ON THEM.

No living man of this age ever deliberately chose to "adopt trousers." He was forced into them and all other eccentricities of dress by woman, says the Providence Journal. In the very earliest sartorial experience of every man he is swathed in a queer bundle of incoherent bandages by woman. Later she puts him into cute little dresses so that the neighbors can't tell him from his little sister.

Still later she cuts off his curls and puts him into knickerbockers and he puts on "long pants" when she says the word, and not before. That is all that man has to do with wearing trousers. Woman forced him into them in the first place and now he is afraid to wear anything else for fear of making a sensation.

THE BURNS-JOHNSON FIGHT PICTURES

The world's championship contest at the Stadium, Sydney, Australia, which took place on December 26th, 1908, between Tommy Burns of Canada, and the colored fighter, Jack Johnson, was undoubtedly the greatest fistic event in the world's history. The realistic and lifelike motion pictures of this remarkable contest, which were taken at the ringside while the fight was in progress, will be exhibited at the opera house on Thursday, Aug. 12, morning performance at 11 a. m., evening performance at 8 p. m.

A statement of the facts of the fight will be of interest to Tommy Burns' fellow-countrymen. The total gate receipts were $131,200.00 (more than doubling that of any other fistic encounter). There were 20,400 paid admissions. The Stadium, which was erected for this remarkable contest, is 480 feet by 360 feet, approximately four and a half acres. Two thousand tons of lumber were used in its construction, and it took six weeks to build it.

The pictures will show that throughout the contest Tommy was quite the equal of his colored opponent, and those who have seen the pictures agree that he should be given another chance at the colored champion.

PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL PICNIC.

These were the words printed on the tickets, bit fego me, we maun be gettin' awfu' polite noo that we dinna gie it the gram auld fashioned name o' trip. Hoosomever I hae fund oot the deeference. Oor auld kirk bairns whin they had their trip use tae tak their timmies wi them, bit noo the teachers hae baith cups and plats proveeded. At a trip ye get yer cakes in pokes an milk tae drink, at a picnic yet get smoked tea tae drink an the mithers and teachers tak' sangwiches, cookies and sit cake, (if they can bake it). Weel, oor bairns were a fair daft that auld folk should gang wi them tae Shell Beach in a chug-chug boat, an as we hae nae 'Grezet Fair" in this faur awa pairt o' the airth, an there were nae chape trips tae the Troon or Ayr, Peter an me thocht we wad gang wi them. It wis a braw day when we riz in the mornin' an we we thocht o' the fine jaunts in the auld hay cairts tae Eglinton Castle, bit wis rale hamelike tae hear Harry Blair tellin us hoo tae get on his lanch. The bairns got aheed o' Peter, as sune as they got on the boatie, "they went doon below tae see the ingins," aye an tuk me wi' them, an left their faither up on deck. Weel, when we got tae Shell Beach there wis nae fine Broomielaw for the boatie tae gang intil, sae twa fine callens o' teachers got oot at the front end o' the boat an gar'd us loup intil their airms when we wanto ashore. They were gey an tired when a' us wummen folk ha gotten ashore. Shell Beach wis fine bit there wis nae whulks or mussels an the shells is a' broke up. The milk that there wis tae drink wis frozen, sae that it wid keep.

There's nachody bit the that has ocht adae wi sic an undertakin has ony idea o' the awfu' responsebeelity Sabbath Seule teachers and Shooperintendents conneckit wi a bairns trip hae on their shouthers. I'm shair it's whiles bad eneuch for some o' yon merrit wives wi' lairge femmilies keepin' an ee on an lookin' efter ilka wan o' them whan awa frae hame, but, michty me, its doubly sae whan ye hae tae look efter sic a crood as we had on Saturday, an tae bring them back safe an goond. Bit when a'body tries tae help a wee it's wunnerfu' whit can be dune. Yae thing a wis sorry fur that whan we got back hacre o' the men folks helped Geordie and Andra wi' you big frozen milk blaes an the delft.

The gems were fine the wee bits o' bairns rin their races, aye an the auld ones as weel, fancy me no winnin' sic a braw vawse as wis fur the auld wumman, an auld Rubbert Barr wi'n the auld man's race bit the widdie lassie wis gey near in first. Yin o' the elders accordin' tae custom wis oot fushin an didna catch a cod, bit an auch pun sammon. The bilin o' the tea needit twa fire bosses tae see that it wis properly reekit. Ye'll be tired o' a' thae clishmaclavers, bit ye wid nae lauched tae see the meenister's wife in a wee boat bein rowed by mermaids. They got intil the boat an rowed her awa, an wee Rabbie Gourlay went till her rescue, a sinner o' a dug jumpit in, tae. Whit feemished me wis twa o' thae men frae Lanarkshire, this wis their crack 'A dinna ken hoo it is, Jimmy, bit everybody wants tae be ower clever thae days, an tae take ither fouk for fules." "Weel, Airchie, if some fouk cud see whit's gaun on inside ither fouk, they wudna be sae taen up wi whit's gaun on inside theirsels."

Yir Corresponden,t
MARY ANN.

The demand of the city of Vancouver for sewer pipe this year has been so great that the plant from which the supply is usually obtained has been totally unable to keep up with the demand. As a consequence the contractors for the supply have been obliged to get the pipe from whatever source is available. Thirty carloads have already been brought to Vancouver from Seattle and St. Louis and other shipments have been ordered from these places. In addition 10,000 feet of 10-inch pipe has been ordered from the old country and is coming to Vancouver by sailing vessel.

Opera House
LADYSMITH

ONE NIGHT THURSDAY AUGUST 12

The Original Motion Pictures of the World's Championship Contest, between

Tommy Burns and Jack Johnson

ROUND BY ROUND - - BLOW BY BLOW

Every Detail of the Great Contest
5000 FEET OF FILM.

General Admission 0c - - Children 25c

Morning Performance at 11 a. m.
Evening, Two Shows, 8 p. m. and 9 p. m.

Local and General News Notes

Mrs. J. Reid is rapidly recovering from her recent illness.

Mrs. Frost has returned from an outing at Shawnigan Lake.

In Ladysmith, Sunday, August 8, to the wife of B. Berto, a son.

Mr. L. Baldwin, representing the Success Magazine, is in the city this week.

W. Quinn, representing McLennan & McFeeley, of Vancouver, was in the city this week.

Mrs. Woodwill, of Victoria, sister of Mrs. Stevens, is recovering from her recent illness.

The Ladysmith hotel will be the first hotel wired for electricity in the city. The plumbing is being also put in.

Wm. Jarvis is prepared to wire houses for electric lighting. He can be found at all times at the Ladysmith Hardware Co's. store.

Capt. Cutler of the steamship Wellington has taken his wife and family to San Francisco. During their stay in Ladysmith they were guests of Mrs. Decker.

The final game in the quoiting handicap will be completed next Saturday evening at 7 o'clock at the Portland hotel. Several good scores have been made.

Mr. Alex. Sharp, mining engineer, has purchased two acres of land tributary to the city from Mr. R. Watson, and it is presumed will erect a dwelling and other buildings on his property in the near future.

Those interested in the Ladysmith Choral Society are requested to pay their entrance fees at H. Hughes' store within two weeks. If there is not sufficient funds secured by that time those who have already paid will have their money refunded.

The poles for electric lighting are now being placed in position. Those who intend to use electric light should not delay a moment in having their houses wired. The light will be turned on in a couple of months, and then the firms engaged in wiring will be rushed with orders.

A little girl coming over on the Transfer from Vancouver last Monday, attempted to get off the boat before it reached the apron at the wharf and fell into the water. There was great excitement for a few moments, but the little girl kept her head and managed to climb up to a place where she was safe.

Mr. and Mrs. James Rolston, of Dunnville, Ontario, who are on a four months' trip in the west, have been spending a very enjoyable week at Rolston and Dier's camp. They are leaving this afternoon for Seattle and the South. Mr. Rolston was very enthusiastic on the natural beauties of the city and particularly so with regard to the harbor.

1c CLASSIFIED ADS 1c
PER WORD

Advertisements under this head one cent per word per issue, payable in advance.

NURSES.

NURSE BROWN is prepared for Maternity or general engagements. Apply at Mr. E. Wilson's Second avenue, between Roberts and Gatacre.

FOUND,

FOUND—A watch. Owner can have by proving same. Apply Grand Hotel.

FOUND—A small bunch of keys. Owner can have same by calling at this office, and paying for this advertisement.

LOST.

LOST—On road between Ladysmith and Chemainus on Monday 22nd, small pocket book, name inside. Return to owner L. N. Solly, Victoria, or J. J. Bland, Ladysmith. Reward given.

LOST — Between Roberts street, Third avenue and High street, book, entitled "Fun Doctor." Please return to Mrs. Ewart, High street. $1.00 Reward.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — Household Furniture piano and sewing machine. Apply Mrs. D. Patterson, Baden-Powell street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE— Will be sold cheap by private sale. Apply at Harry Kay's home on First avenue.

FOR SALE—Boathouse and gasoline launch. Will sell cheap. Apply H. Blair.

FOR SALE—White Legborn eggs for setting. Buff Leghorns and Black Minorcas. $2.50 a setting. Apply Mrs. Laird.

FOR SALE—My South African Veteran Bounty Land Certificate issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; good for 320 acres of any Dominion Land open for entry in Alberta, Saskatchewan, or Manitoba. Any person over the age of 18 years, Man or Woman, can acquire this land with this certificate. Write or wire, L. E. Telford, 131 Shuter Street, Toronto, Ontario.

WANTED.

WANTED—A dining-room girl. Apply at Ladysmith Hotel.

WANTED—Boarders. White cooking and first-class table. For terms apply Mrs. J. Gilchrist, corner First avenue and Baden-Powell street.

WANTED—A girl to assist in light housework. Apply Mrs. Mulholland, First avenue, Ladysmith.

WANTED—30 or 40 men for sewer word. Must be good men. Wages $2.75 per day. Paid weekly. Apply Hugh McDonald, sewer contractor, Ladysmith.

WANTED—Home for boy of eleven on farm or ranch, where he can help in return for board. Also position as housekeeper to working man by Englishwoman. Letters, Mrs. "C," Ladysmith.

WANTED— Table boarders. White cooking and first-class table. Terms arranged by the month to suit all parties from one meal to three meals per day. MRS. J. GILCHRIST, Baden-Powell street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Robert Barclay and John Conlin, hotel proprietors, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All bills due the late firm must be paid to Robert Barclay, who will also pay all bills against the said firm.

J. CONLIN,
ROBERT BARCLAY.

Dated July 2, 1909.

TRANSFER OF LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply to the License Commissioners of the City of Ladysmith at the next regular meeting, for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by us in respect of the Portland hotel, Ladysmith, B. C., from ourselves to Arthur Leslie Collingwood.

JOHN CONLIN,
JOHN BARCLAY,

Dated at Ladysmith, B. C.
July 7th, 1909.

Odds and Ends
AT
Your Own Price

The Season closes. Odds and Ends of everything accumulate and as we are not carrying anything over, we generally clear out what is left. You have a golden opportunity to gather in some necessities at a low figure and we offer you

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

China Matting

22 Ends, ranging from 2 to 10 yards in one piece. All marked in plain figures.

Remnants

of all kinds, and lots of Remnants. See our Remnant Counter.

Men's Shoes

AT $2.90 A PAIR.

As we only have a few pairs left. We have decided to clear out the balance. Regular $4.00 SHOES.

Apron and Dress Ginghams

A large number of Remnants which are marked away down.

Men's Undershirts

We have bought a Traveller's complete Set of Samples and are 35 per cent cheaper than you can buy. Both heavy and light weight.

Men's Sox

Nice light Summer Sox, Black Rib. 2 Pairs for 25c.

Heavy Sox, 3 PAIRS for 50c.

BLAIR & ADAM

Semi - Annual Sale
Everything Reduced

No Summer Goods Carried Forward.

This is a Money Saving Opportunity.

For One Week Commencing **Saturday**

Cash Only Cash Only

See Bills - See Bills

Simon Leiser & Co., Ltd.

- ANNOUNCEMENT -

We will be pleased to give you figures on your

Plumbing and Bath CONNECTIONS

All Work Guaranteed.

Let us give you our prices before placing your order.

Electrical Wiring

We have arranged with Mr. Jarvis, who is so well and favorably known, to do our work, further comment is unnecessary. Leave your orders early.

The Ladysmith Hardware Co., Ltd.

Linoleums, Carpet Sqares and Rugs.

Just opened up a nice range of Rugs, all patterns, with or without fringe.

Just the thing for the parlor. PRICE $3.50 EACH.

Brussels and Squares in Brown and Green. Good large sizes.

Chinese Matting, all kinds.

Linoleum just in 20, rolls in floral or square patterns. Prices from 25c a yard up.

W. E. Morrison

CIGAR THAT TALKS

"V. I."

PANATELA

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Local and General News Notes

To meet your friends and be right at home, while in Victoria, stay at the Rainier Hotel, George Burggy proprietor. *

The Novelty theatre had a programme of exceptional merit this week, and the audiences were large and enthusiastic.

To meet your friends and be right at home, while in Victoria, stay at the Rainier Hotel, George Burggy proprietor. *

CONFECTIONERY STORE.

I have purchased the stock of William Hooper on Gatacre street, and am now ready to supply the public with all lines of good confectionery, ice cream, sodas and soft drinks.

I respectfully solicit your custom.

JOSEPH LOWDON.

Rev. Father Nicolaye has returned from a visit to Victoria.

Mr. John Eno has left for Seattle to take part in the sports.

Misses Lila and Jennie Gordon have gone up to Wellington to spend a couple of weeks with relatives.

A rancher near Nelson is making excellent money with a new variety of strawberry which ripens extremely late.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Clark and children spent the week-end at Victoria. They had a most enjoyable visit.

Large quantities of apples, apricots and peaches are being shipped from Summerland to the centres of population on the prairie.

A brutal case of wife-beating is reported from Grand Forks, where the community have threatened to deport the cruel husband after severe discipline.

Mrs. John Bickle and her family have returned from a lengthy sojourn in United States cities. The trip extended over a couple of months.

Jack Dunbar, who has many friends here, has accepted the management of the wet goods department of the Portland Hotel. He will be pleased to meet with his old friends at Mr. Leslie Collingwood's hotel.

A number of tansfers in real estate have been made at Duncan recently. G. C. Rigby has bought the property of Dr. Marchbank in Quamichan district; J. N. Sherman has bought that of Mr. R. D. Young at Cowichan station; Colonel Medley, recently from India, has bought the property of L. E. Allin on Somenos lake.

Mr. George Gillespie for many years, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce branch at Victoria, will shortly retire from active work in connection with the branch. Mr. Gillespie has many friends in the province who will be pleased to hear that he is at last able to take the rest he is entitled to.

Hats!

Regular $1.00. $1.25, $1.75 and $2.00 HATS for 75 cents.

Now is your chance to buy a HAT to finish out the summer in.

We have also a line of

Men's Shirts

Regular price $1.25 and $1.50, to clear at $1.00.

C. E. Jeffs

SOLE AGENT FOR FIT-REFORM CLOTHING.

We are Making a Specialty of High Grade Watches.

Not necessarily a big priced watch, but one which is capable of very close time rating and fully adjusted. These works are amongst the Highest Grade manufactured, being made especially for us in Switzerland.

We have them in Ladies' O size, also in Gent's 12 and 16 size in 15 and 17 Jewel. and the High Grade 21 Jewels adjusted to 5 positions, temperature and isochronisms Sold at a Price within the bounds of all. We also keep the Waltham Watch. Come and let us show you this splendid movement, fully guaranteed.

P. G. NOOT

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

Houses Wired for Electric Light

A full line of ELECTRIC FIXTURES to arrive in a few days.

See me for prices before you sign any contracts or make any promises.

See some of my work in this city.

W. B. Compton Practical Electrician

OFFICE: Peterson's Furniture Store.

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Estimates given on Plumbing, Heating, Electric Wiring, Motors, Flat Irons and Electric Fixtures.

A. Leslie Collingwood, Mgr.

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Office and Shop: 1st Ave., Phone 76.

1500 New Post Cards

25c a dozen

Just Received, See Window

Knight's Book Store

TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including August 27th, 1909, for the excavation and erecting foundations and chimney, for building on Lot 1, Block 27, City of Ladysmith.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Ladysmith.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,
L. M. de Gex, Manager.

J. Robertson and Helman Johnson were injured by a cave-in while engaged in sewer construction at Revelstoke. It was the third experience of the kind for Robertson, whose leg was broken.

Mr. L. W. Shatford, M. P. P., has come safely through a third surgical operation performed by Eastern specialists and hopes to be able to return to his home in the Similkameen at a very early date.

Frank Porteous was seriously injured in a drinking quarrel at Nanaimo Sunday, being stabbed in the head, neck, chest and groin. One George Smith is under arrest as suspected of the stabbing.

The property belonging to Dr. Jones, near the Extension hotel, has been sold at a figure greatly in advance of what it was held for a few weeks ago. There will be a big building erected on the property.

OVERS

We are clearing out the "OVERS" in our Summer Suits at exactly half price. All the lines are broken, but there are a lot of them and you will be sure to find your size. A clothing investment that will at once pay you a cash dividend of fifty per cent.

8 Suits in Fancy Striped Tweeds.
Regular $10.00, Special $5.00.

19 Suits in English Worsted. HOME SPUN, ETC.
Regular up to $15.00, Special $7.50

6 Navy Blue Serge, Two Piece SUMMER SUITS
Regular $17.50, Special $10.00

Do These Prices Interest You?

Walters & Akenhead

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