FRUIT EXHIBITED IN OLD COUNTRY

Shipment Arrives Safely and is Received by Commissioner—Arrangements So Far Arranged

British Columbia fruit for exhibition in the chief centres of the Old Country arrived safely in Liverpool the end of last month and was received by Mr. E. Bullock Webster, the fruit commissioner for the province, who had preceded it to Great Britain to arrange dates, etc., according to a letter received from the latter by Mr. W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture. Efforts are at present being made to secure more space than in former years at the Royal Horticultural Society's show.

While every care was given the fruit in transit, the British method of handling subjects it to much more severe treatment than it meets with at Canadian terminal points.

The fruit has already been shown at the fair of the National Chrysanthemum Society held in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham on November 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Mr. Bullock Webster delivered several lectures illustrated by cinematograph in the Electric theatre there also. It was also shown at the show of the Southampton Royal Horticultural Society in the Artillery Drill hall on the 8th and 9th, Mr. Bullock Webster being present in person. On the same dates at the exhibition held by the Ulster Horticultural Society in St. George's hall, Belfast, an exhibit was made in charge of Mr. E. A. Bickmore. Mr. W. A. Walker, a second assistant, was in charge of the province's exhibit at the show held by the Birmingham and Midland Counties' Chrysanthemum Society at Bingley hall, Birmingham. Cinematograph shows were given in connection with both the latter.

On the 9th and 10th fruit was exhibited at the Bath Gardeners' Debating Society in the assembly rooms, Bath, as well as at the show of the Liverpool Horticultural Society in the Corn Exchange, Liverpool. The Canadian trade agent at Liverpool took charge of the latter.

Mr. E. Bullock Webster took charge of the fruit shown at Leeds on November 11th and 12th, Mr. J. A. Turner, son of the agent general, on the same dates officiated at the annual show of the Sheffield Chrysanthemum Society in the Corn Exchange at Sheffield.

The other engagements at present arranged are as follows:

Nov. 14th to 19th—Trades and Crafts Exhibition, Town Hall, Oxford. W. D. Walker in charge.

Nov. 16th and 17th—Chester Paxton Society, Town Hall, Chester. Cinematograph in Sessions Court. E. B. Webster.

Nov. 16th and 17th—Bristol Chrysanthemum Society, Victoria Rooms, Bristol. J. A. Turner.

Nov. 16th to 19th—Scottish Horticultural Association, Waverly Market, Edinburgh. Cinematograph in Bible Society's Hall, on 19th only. E. A. Bickmore.

Nov. 17th to 19th—Norfolk and Norwich Christmas Show Association, Agricultural Hall, Norwich.

Nov. 18th to 19th—Bolton Horticultural and Chrysanthemum Society, Albert Hall, Bolton. Cinematograph in Hall at sale rooms. E. B. Webster.

Nov. 25th and 26th—Aberdeen Chrysanthemum Society, The Music Hall, Aberdeen. Cinematograph in Hall. W. D. Walker.

Nov. 25th and 26th—Hawick Horticultural Society, Town Hall, Hawick. Cinematograph in outside hall. E. A. Bickmore.

Nov. 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th and Dec. 1st—Birmingham Agricultural Exhibition Society, Bingley Hall, Birmingham. E. B. Webster and E. A. Bickmore.

Dec. 1st to 3rd—Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, Westminster, London, S. W. Cinematograph in hall.

Dec. 5th to 9th—Smithfield Club, Agricultural Hall, Islington. E. A. Bickmore.

Dec. 6th to 8th—Leeds Smithfield Club, Victoria Cattle Market, Leeds. E. B. Webster.

Dec. 12th and 13th—Ashford Cattle Show, Ashford. Cinematograph in Picture Palace. E. A. Bickmore.

Dec. 12th to 14th—Suffolk Fat Cattle Club, Ipswich. Cinematograph in outside hall. E. B. Webster.

Dec. 13th to 15th—Yorkshire Society for Christmas Exhibition Stock, Etc., Cattle Market, York. J. A. Turner.

Dec. 27th to January 7th, 1911—Travel and Sports Exhibition, Royal Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts. Cinematograph. E. B. Webster and W. B. Walker.

STORY IS DENIED

Provincial Police Say Klootchman Was Not Trampled to Death on Steamer From Rivers Inlet.

The provincial police have investigated and have discovered that there was very little foundation for the story which came from Alert Bay to the effect that an Indian woman had been trampled to death by drink-maddened Indians, on a vessel south-bound from Rivers Inlet, and that the body, after having been sewn in a sack, was put on a horse at Port Simpson, where it was buried without an inquest. The Superintendent of Police wrote to W. M. Halliday, Indian agent at Alert Bay, asking for information in reference to the matter and has received the following reply under date of November 11th.

"I beg to inform you that on the morning of August 10th, the steamer Venture called at Alert Bay bringing a large number of Indians from the canneries at Rivers Inlet. Just after the vessel landed an Indian from the West Coast came to my office with an Indian from Alert Bay by name Joe Nelson and reported that one of the women from his tribe had died on the way down and left me money to see that she was buried. I went to the dock and examined the body, and questioned a number of the Indians whom I knew and they all told me that the woman had been sick for some days and they had had a stormy passage down from the cannery. The vessel was so crowded that a large number stayed on deck for want of accommodation and amongst others was the deceased. Rev. Mr. Gibson, Methodist missionary, was on board, and I questioned him about the matter, but as neither he nor any one else mentioned any suspicion of foul play in any way I did not care to put the province to the expense of an inquest and had her buried as requested by her friends."

Sick Before Sailing

In the same connection Edward Conway, provincial constable, at Alert Bay, reports under the same date that an Indian woman, aged seventy years, boarded the steamer Venture at Rivers Inlet, and died on the first night out. She was sick before boarding the steamer. The body was landed at Alert Bay and buried by order of the Indian agent. The constable was unable to find out the woman's name. He was informed that a white man living with an Indian on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, trod on her when he was in a drunken state, but he does not know if this is true or not. He understood that a lot of liquor was taken on board the boat at Rivers Inlet, but he could ascertain nothing to indicate that the woman had suffered violence.

BUYS GOVERNMENT STREET SITE

Bismarck Saloon and Adjoining Property Purchased for $80,000 — Yesterday's Transactions in Realty

One of the most interesting transactions in Government street property, during the present reality activity, has just been completed in the sale of a forty-one foot frontage occupied by the Bismarck saloon and the barber's shop of Mr. George S. Russell. The property, which has a depth of 85 feet, changed hands for a consideration in the neighborhood of $80,000, the purchaser being a well-known local investor.

Aong other noteworthy transactions recorded was the sale, through Messrs. Grant & Lineham, of a lot on Douglas street, between Pandora and Cormorant, for $22,000. The property, which is close to the city hall, measures 60 x 60, and was purchased by Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall and Mr. F. Moore.

Mr. R. G. Wilson has sold his residence and the grounds in which it stands at the corner of Douglas street and Hillside avenue, for $22,000

A lot on Fort street changed hands yesterday for $25,500.

The belief that a large amount of local improvement work now being carried on in the Fairfield estate, will enhance the value of property in that section of the city, has led to considerable activity in lots in that district, transactions amounting to $10,000 having been put through during the past few days.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Phoenix has now a truant officer for the city schools.

Kamloops is looking for a new chief of police.

At Vernon Daniel Early has been granted a divorce.

Thrums and Slocan Junction are now connected by an excellent wagon road.

Waters and Pascoe are establishing a new sash and door factory at Nelson.

Chilliwack is agitating for a supreme court registrar and a clerk of the peace for the district.

New Westminster's branch of the S. P. C. A. has been reorganized with Chief J. H. Watson as president.

The capitalization of the Chilliwack Telephone company has been increased from $20,000 to $50,000.

Heavy snows have fallen near Penticton, there being six inches on the highway between Clark's Crossing and Keremeos.

The power company's surveyors and engineers engaged on the Chilliwack lake extension have abandoned work for the winter.

Henri Moisse, a Parisian, is at Vancouver on his second journey round the world afoot. Moisse is walking for no wager—simply because he likes to walk.

The management of the Royal Columbia hospital at New Westminster require 120,000 for new buildings and equipment.

Night schools for teaching mining science are to be opened at Ladysmith and Extension by the Collieries Company.

Fred Williamson, recently despatched a mammoth grizzly near Penticton with a single shot from a 30.30 rifle.

Telkwa is making rapid progress; it has now two stores, one hotel, a hospital and a population of one hundred and fifty.

F. P. Burden, P. L. S., has completed a survey of the channel of the Nechaco, which is to be greatly improved in the near future.

The 18 pre-emptors at Giscombe Portage are applying for a postoffice. At present they are required to walk 45 miles to Fort George for their mail.

The winter mail schedule of once a week service to Fort George, Barkerville, Fraser lake, etc., has been inaugurated.

PRETTY WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL

Miss Gertrude Savage Married to Mr. Thomas Otto Mackay—Many Guests and Beautiful Array of Presents

At Christ church cathedral, Victoria, B. C., on Wednesday, November 16, the wedding took place of Miss Agnes Gertrude Savage, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Savage of St. Charles street, Victoria, B. C., and Mr. Thomas Otto Mackay of Vancouver, B. C.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked very charming in her lovely but quite simple wedding gown of the richest ivory satin with yoke and sleeves of silk Brussels lace studded with pearls, with sprays of orange blossoms catching up the overdress and her tulle veil was edged with a hem of pearls. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley, and wore the bridegroom's gift, a very handsome flexible gold watch bracelet the face of the watch surrounded with diamonds.

Mr. Thomas Otto Mackay

Miss Agnes Gertrude Savage

She was attended by a maid of honor and two bridesmaids. The bride's cousin, Miss Arbuthnot, undertook the duties of maid of honor and looked most picturesque in a lovely Princesse gown of soft pink satin with overdress of pink silk net trimmed with crystal embroidery studded with brillians, with a bunch of silver roses at the corsage. With this she wore a large picture hat of soft pink satin to match the dress, covered with pink net and long pink willow plumes caught in front with a bunch of silver roses.

The two bridesmaids—Miss Janet Mackay and Miss Winona Troup—wore dainty dresses of pale blue satin with over-dresses of pale blue silk net and their picture hats were pale blue satin draped with tulle and cord and tassels of silver. The maid of honor carried shower bouquet of white crysanthemums tied with pale pink tulle, while the bridesmaids bouquets were tied with streamers of pale blue.

The bridegroom was supported by Mr. Max Macgowan of Vancouver, and the ushers were Mr. Bromley and Mr. Thomas Todd of Vancouver. The bridegroom's presents to the bridesmaids were pearl lily of the valley brooches, to the maid of honor a white enamel pendant set with split pearls and rubies, to the ushers gold cuff links and to the best man a pearl and diamond scarf pin.

The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dean Doull and the cathedral was beautifully decorated for the occasion with quantities of white crysanthemums and ferns banked with palms.

The bride's mother looked very handsome beautifully gowned in a pastel shade of brown chiffon velvet with hand-embroidered trimmings in shades of bronze, green and brown. The yoke and sleeves were of fine silk net and her hat was of brown velvet to match the dress, trimmed with willow plumes and touches of the same embroidery as trimmed the dress. She carried a bouquet of pale pink roses.

Mrs. Savage held a reception at St. Charles street after the ceremony, which was very largely attended. Later in the afternoon the bride and bridegroom left for Seattle en route for New York where part of the honeymoon will be spent. Winnipeg and Toronto will also be visited by them before they return to take up their residence in Vancouver. The bride traveled in a very smart grey tweed tailor-made coat and skirt with blouse of pale grey chiffon over paisley and her grey Russian toque of chiffon was trimmed with red quills and grey osprey.

The popular young couple were the recipients of very handsome wedding presents numbering between three and four hundred. Among them being: Bride's father, cheque; bride's mother, yellow topaz pendant set with diamonds on platinum chain; Mr. J. C. McGavin of Winnipeg, case of table silver; Mr. Arbuthnot, uncle of bride, Mrs. Arbuthnot and family, silver tea service; Mr. Walter Ross, Lethbridge, Alberta, cousin of the bride, case of silver for dressing table; Lady Schultz, Winnipeg, set of silver bon-bon dishes.

Among the invited guests were:

The Guests

Mr. and Mrs. John Arbuthnot, Miss Arbuthnot, Mr. W. J. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Angus, the Misses Angus, Mr. J. Arbuckle, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrey, Mr. and Mrs. Blackwood, the Misses Blackwood, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Butchart, Mr. H. A. Bromley, Mr. and Mrs. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. E. Crow Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Bodwell, Mrs. (Dr.) Cleland, Mr. J. Cambie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Crotty, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gore, Mrs. and Miss Clapham, Miss Drake, Very Rev. Dean and Mrs. Doull, Mrs. and Miss Dunsmuir, Miss Dorothy Day, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. S. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Genge, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gore, Capt. and Mrs. Gaudin, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Griffiths, Hon. and Mrs. D. M. Eberts, the Misses Eberts, Mr. and Mrs. Flumerfelt, Capt. and Mrs. Freeman, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. B. Heisterman, Mr. R. M. Hebden, Mr. and Mrs. H. Heisterman, Mrs. and Miss Heisterman, Mr. and Mrs. G. Johnston, Mr. Trewartha James, Charlie Lee, Mrs. Love, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Lugrin, the Misses Lugrin, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Matson, Mr. Marshall, Hon. and Mrs. McPhillips, Mr. and Mrs. A. Martin, Premier and Mrs. McBride, Chief Justice and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Michener, Mrs. McCallum, the Misses Mason, Mr. and the Misses Pitts, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Pooley, Mr. A. Pitt, Mr. C. Pitts, Col. and Mrs. Prior, Mr. and Mrs. Rattenbury, Mrs. A. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. S. Reynolds, Hon. and Mrs. Wm. Ross, Mrs. and Miss Rome, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Rithet, Mr. and Mrs. S. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Raymur, Mrs. Rissmuller, Mrs. N. Shaw, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Sayward, Mr. and Mrs. Spratt, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Todd, Mrs. Hickman Tye, Mrs. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. B. Tye, Capt. and Mrs. and Miss Troup, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Biggerstaff Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Wilby, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Mr. P. Wilmot, Mr. and Mrs. Watt, Hon. Dr. and Mrs. Young.

Out of Town Guests

Mr. and Mrs. S. Arbuthnot, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. S. Arbuthnot, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. Ainsley, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ansley, Mr. B. C. Ainsley, Mr. James Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Anderson, Mr. B. Armstrong, Mr. W. D. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Andrews, Mr. Sid Blacker, Mr. C. Blacker, Mr. Theo Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bingham, Mr. Harry Browne, Mr. C. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. Broadbent, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bannatyne, Mrs. T. T. W. Brady, Mr. V. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Charlesworth, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Campbell, Captain and Mrs. F. Homer Dixon, Mr. C. Dancer, Mr. S. Darling, Mr. G. Drewry, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Erb, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Elliott, Archdeacon and Mrs. Fortin, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Falls, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Fiske, Mrs. John Ferguson, Mr. S. Frazier, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Gordon, Mr. Crawford Gordon, Mr. B. Gale, Mr. B. Grundy, Mr. Rex Gale, Mr. G. Hood, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kendie, Mr. John Kendie, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Fred McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Manning, Mr. J. C. McGavin, Mr. P. McBride, Dr. and Mrs. McCoy, Miss Merritt, Mr. J. O. Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, the Misses Macdonald., Mr. W. J. Moran, Mr. H. Macgachen, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. B. Macgowan, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Macgowan, Mr. Max Macgowan, Mr. and Mrs. John A. McRae, Dr. McCallum, Mr. D. F. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Over, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald O'Loughlin, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Petterson, Mr. and Mrs. Pither, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Phippen, Mr. and Mrs. Reaman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Richards, Mr. Walter Ross, Miss B. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ristun, Mr. N. Sawyers, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Smith, Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Scovil, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Sinclair, Mr. Ted Smythe, Mr. H. Trenholm, Mr. Thomas Todd, Baron and Baroness von Watenwyl, Mr. and Mrs. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Whyte, Jr., Mr. Birke Wood, Mr. and Mrs. S. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Luther D. Wishart.

APPRECIATED PICTURES

Trade Commissioner at Melbourne is Pleased With Moving Picture Films Sent From Here.

D. H. Ross, Canadian trade commissioner at Melbourne, Australia, writes a letter, which was received yesterday by the provincial bureau of inormation, returning a number of lantern slides and moving picture films which were sent by the bureau to Mr. Ross last March. These lantern slides and moving picture films illustrative of the scenery and varied industries of British Columbia, were exhibited throughout Australia during the winter and were much appreciated. Mr. Ross says:

"I have shown them around Melbourne and the film has been particularly admired. I beg to add my own appreciation of your consideration in forwarding them to me, and in this way assisting to make the Dominion better known in this part of the world. I do not think that a finer scenic and industrial film than that you sent me has been exhibited in Melbourne."

Mr. Ross is anxious that business men or others desiring information about Australia should communicate with him. He is at all times most willing to give any information in his power, and to advance the business interests of Canada in that part of the world.

HERM TO LOAD COAL AT COMOX

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The Norwegian steamer Herm left yesterday for the Sound, under charter to the Robert Dollar Company, to load coal at Comox for Mexico. She is under time charter and will return to the Sound after delivering her cargo.

From present indications there will be a renewed demand for northern coal on the part of Mexico. Henry Lund & Co. have fixed a steamer for this business on time charter for one or more trips. The British steamer Northumbria, now due at Redondo from Japan, is the fixture, and it is likely that the Robert Dollar Company will place one or more chartered vessels in this business.

Japanese Budget

TOKYO, Nov. 16.—Roughly stated, the budget for 1911-12 shows the following amounts in yet a yen being equal to about fifty cents in American money: Receipts, ordinary, 491,000,000; extraordinary, 51,000,000; expenditures, ordinary, 408,000,000; extraordinary, 134,000,000; appropriations by departments, civil list, 4,500,000; foreign, 4,000,000; home, 23,700,000; finance, 21,200,000; war, 98,300,000; navy, 86,100,000; judicial, 12,700,000; educational, 8,700,000; agriculture and commerce, 14,800,000; communications, 77,600,000.

CAMPAIGNERS' AT BANQUET BOARD

Commemorate Egyptian Campaigns by Dinner at Clays—Hear Addresses From Various Guests

The third annual banquet of the British Campaigners' association commemorative of the Egyptian Campaigns of 1881-1898 was held last night at Clay's with President J. Wilson in the chair, and a large number, the majority of whom served under the colors on many fields in many climes in campaigns dating from the Crimean war to the South African campaign, in attendance. The banquet hall was prettily decorated with flags. The menu was an excellent one. After it had been disposed of the toast was loyally drunk to the King, and a number of speeches followed, interspersed with songs. The guests included Col. Wadmore, D. O. C.; Commander Vivian, R. N. of H M. S. Shearwater; Commander Stewart, R. N. of H. M. C. S. Rainbow; Lieut. Col. A. W. Currie, commanding the Fifth Regiment, C. G. A; Lieut. J. A. Hall, C. H. Lugrin, editor of the Colonist, Major Ridgway Wilson and many others.

President's Address.

Major Wilson, president, in his opening address, said the Campaigners Association always liked to commemorate past campaigns, and welcome campaign reminiscences, also to assist those who served under the colors. The first dinner commemorated the Crimean campaign and Mr. Clive Phillips Wolley had spoken of the battle of Inkerman, then the mutiny had been commemorated. Now the Egyptian wars were being recalled, a series of wars and expeditions dating from the mutiny of Arabi Pasha and the fortification of Alexandria where the batteries "were knocked into a cocked hat." He referred to Lord Chas. Beresford's famous feat at the bombardment of Alexandria, the withdrawal of the French and how the British had taken up the work of restoring order. He regretted to state that since the last dinner the late King had passed away. At the last dinner the association had cabled to him and received a gracious reply. At the present time the Campaigners association has 133 members on the roll.

Mr. E. Fairey sang "The Trumpeter" in good style.

Mr. C. H. Lugrin spoke on "The Egyptian Campaigns." He recalled the beginning of the wars and said the campaigns showed the greatness of the burden of Empire and illustrated the manner of men Britain possessed to do the Empire's work. Britain's troops had not entered Egypt with any idea of acquiring new territory or to acquire rights the nation had not hitherto. Britain's troops were in Egypt because it was the Empire's duty to be there. The occupation was in the interests of the Egyptians' Turkey then hoving suzerainty over Egypt, and to protect the shareholders who had invested in the Suez canal on the word of the Egyptian government Arabi Pasha, the Egyptian minister of war, had developed a national spirit and had he lived a few years later he might have made Egypt what he thought to make it, but then his success would have brought ruin and it was necessary to call a halt. Admiral Seymour had destroyed the forts erected at Alexandria. He did this of his own initiative. His policy had always been that of British naval commanders to do the right thing at the right time, and to wait for the government's endosation. Afterward the engagement at Alexandria was a severe one, but was successful. Had Admiral Seymour an army behind him he could have ended things then. Sir Garnet Wolseley afterward landed a force and destroyed the Egyptian army. Those who remember the events of those days recall how slow the British were to occupy the country. It was, however, necessary to have occupation or chaos.

Chapter Two

Arabi was deceived and exiled, and thus ended the first chapter. The Khedive then decided to reconquer the Soudan, then overrun by El Madhi, and the history of the next fifteen years is of constant fighting, disappointments, and stress generally. Hicks Pasha then came to the front with his Egyptian levies and went up the Nile with a force little fitted for the work, and they met a reception much as they might have expected. The men were well led and there does not seem to have been tactical mistakes, but they had not been satisfactorily trained, and it does not seem wonderful that the campaign was unsuccessful.

Then came General Gordon, one of the best and bravest men who gave his life for any country. His position was never understood. Britain states that he did not recognize the government, but there was implied understanding that he did. The end was that he was forced to take refuge in Khartoum, where he met his fate. British public opinion forced the government then to send out an expedition. In this expedition the Canadian voyageurs did their part. They were not sent to fight, but they did the duty imposed upon them well, as Canadians will always do—on land or sea. (Applause.)

He recited the history of the march to Khartoum, General Stewart's death at the Nile bank, and the arrival, all too late, at Khartoum, where Gordon had been killed. This was a sad incident, but "had its glorious feature: that of an army crossing a trackless desert to rescue one man who stood all alone, to the end never forgetting his duty to the Emperor."

The Soudan Retaken

In the years afterwards the Egyptian troops were finally beaten into shape and when it was decided to retake the Soudan for the welfare of the Egyptians, an Anglo-Egyptian force under that famous soldier, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, went into the field, and with such a leader there could be but one result. The achievements of the British troops in Egypt, as well as on the frontiers had been such that they could not have been equalled by other armies of Europe. Finally the Khalifa was overthrown at Omdurman, and today a great school stood at Khartoum where Gordon fell. The campaigns had cost much in blood and money, but the expenditure was not in vain. The Egyptian campaigns had developed many brilliant achievements, resting as much on the men in the ranks as to those who planned the campaigns. The British infantry never showed to better advantage than when opposed to the Madhi's hordes, of men who welcomed rather than feared death.

Today the fact that Egypt was progressing in civilization and looking forward to being able to govern itself was due to the Egyptian campaigns where the British soldiers, against such disadvantages, gained great lustre for Britain's arms. (Applause.)

A. E. Craddock sang a good comic song, "Slatter's Mounted Post."

The Toast to B.C.

In response to the toast to "British Columbia," Captain A. E. McPhillips, K.C., M.P.P., President of the Council, said it was a large order to do justice to such a subject. He would gladly have seen the Premier present to speak of it. He referred to the extent, wealth, and general resources and coastline, and he was glad to see the naval officers who guarded the coastline present. (Applause.)

He considered Canada was by supplying her navy assisting in the solidification of the Empire. British Columbia, he said, with few people less than the city of Toronto, had revenue second only to one province. This showed the extent of the resources. Digressing for a moment he referred to the Drummond-Arthabaskaville election and the disloyal speeches, and went on to say that the French Canadians were not disloyal, far from it. He referred to the Anglo-Saxon development, and what it had done in Egypt. The genius of the British statesmen was such that erstwhile enemies became loyal fellow citizens of the Empire.

The Navy

Commander Vivian, R. N., H. M. S. Shearwater, spoke in response to the toast to the navy. He was received with applause. Referring to the arrival of the Rainbow he said Canada had seen history made within the past few days, the birth of a new navy. Whether one believed in the policy or not, the policy was arranged and it was the duty of all to do all they could to assist it, and not "damn it with faint praise." The new navy of Canada would always work with the Imperial navy—who could doubt it. Much had been written of decadence of Britain's navy. This was not true. Britain's navy was never more efficient, never more enthusiastic. The navy was never in a better state. The naval estimates were this year $225,000,000. The navy's success meant Britain's existence. The British people had determined to keep up the navy at all costs. This was not done without sacrifice. People asked with all the expense, what they got by paying so much for the navy. In South Africa the navy had done things it should not have done, it landed. He referred to Sir Percy Scott's feats in taking guns to Ladysmith and assisting to save the city. Four naval brigades were landed, and did well—the navy always does well; but the duty of the navy was not to land. It was to find the enemy, burn, sink or destroy him. Casting no reflections on the army a naval seaman gunner cost much more. £80 and three years training. In South Africa the navy lost the captain of the Doris at Graspan and many more men, and of the whole South African fleet but one ship was left fit to fight. Ships had to be detached, as Britain was on the verge of a crisis. Therefore, it could be seen it was not the duty to land. He personally was engaged in pushing transports through, and saw 100,000 men go through. No country in the world could ever have attempted to transport such an army as Britain did, and this was the navy's work. There was then much feeling on the Continent and many might have done more than say things—they might have started something—but two fleets lay ready, and they stopped a European war. He appreciated the honor of replying for the grand service to which he had the honor to belong—the navy. (Applause.)

Mr. Frank Sehl sang "Good Fellows."

The Army.

Col. Wadmore, D. O. C., responded for the army. He was glad to see before him so many men who had served on so many fields, seen so much; and it was difficult for him to do justice to the many branches of the service and the incidents in which they served. He referred enthusiastically to Mr. Lugrin's address on the Egyptian campaigns. Being a newspaperman he had opportunities; they knew everything. Lord Wolseley, one of the leaders of this campaign, knew how difficult it was to deal with the press, and he even kept his own staff in the dark and quietly embarked the troops and invited the correspondents to accompany him, and then quietly transferred his base and made his celebrated flank march to Tel-el-Keber. This showed how the soldier appreciated the press. He referred to Mr. McPhillips' address on B. C. Although he had not been here prior to last September he had visited much of British Columbia, and after seeing town after town, mountain after mountain, orchard after orchard, he concluded if India was the jewel of the crown, he felt that British Columbia was the greatest jewel of the Empire. In conclusion he thought every campaigner should be a member of this association. He was taking steps to obtain a thorough registration of all who had served His Majesty who were now in British Columbia. There was all too few fighting men here and a registration of the soldiers who had served in the Empire would permit in the event of their being required, of him furnishing them with rifles, and calling them for service if necessity ever came. He was arranging to do

Continued on Page Five.

DISAFFECTION AMONG INDIANS

Aborigines in District North of Hazelton Still Inclined to Make Trouble Over Question of Lands

MINING ENGINEER'S LONG TRIP IN NORTH

Mr. Campbell Johnstone Describes Conditions as Found Them—Thinks Unrest Due to Various Causes

VANCOUVER, Nov. 15.—Trou[illegible] brewing among the Kispiox and [illegible]nagast Indians, who dwell in th[illegible] try traversed by the old Klondy[illegible] north of Hazelton.

Mr. R. C. Campbell Johnst[illegible] mining engineer, has just [illegible] from a two thousand mile [illegible] this country from Vancouver. [illegible] on behalf of a Winnipeg syn[illegible] investigate the coal fields at [illegible] fluence of the rivers Naas an[illegible] He declined to discuss the mi[illegible] ibilities further than to say [illegible] curiosk is good.

The Indian dissatisfaction, [illegible] is contributed to by a [illegible] causes. It is partly the aft[illegible] the work of that marvelous [illegible] Capilano Joe, whose recent d[illegible] ably saved the government [illegible] tie. He was known and [illegible] over the province by the I[illegible] It is he who has left the [illegible] possesses these wild, ignor[illegible] that it is possible to swee[illegible] gate" into the sea.

"Wit-gats" means "[illegible] ones," and is the Indian [illegible] white people. They, howeve[illegible] turesque but unprintable [illegible] modifies considerably th[illegible] flattering meaning.

The unrest among the [illegible] also, in Mr. Johnstone's [illegible] tered by the missionaries [illegible] meaning, but have impl[illegible] ated ideas in the minds [illegible] dren of nature. A ha[illegible] caused so much tro[illegible] Methodist church had [illegible] He had been succeede[illegible] straight from Durham [illegible] took a soft of Keir H[illegible] Indian's grievances an[illegible] land for himself or h[illegible] the Indians were gra[illegible] privilege. This amate[illegible] lives of the white se[illegible] tion gave an immen[illegible] unreasonable deman[illegible] Mr. Johnstone holds [illegible] government ought t[illegible] on the spot to repre[illegible] gotiate with the Ind[illegible] tawa seems a ver[illegible] deed.

The engineer al[illegible] ambitious men, wh[illegible] tians, should be [illegible] efforts to get on [illegible] "homestead," whic[illegible] bition. The life o[illegible] benumbing, with [illegible] anything better [illegible] bilities.

The "tough" ch[illegible] along the line o[illegible] Grand Trunk P[illegible] many of the poo[illegible] the missionaries [illegible] aborigines from [illegible] trash" have indu[illegible] demnation of th[illegible] proved impolit[illegible] speak of the set[illegible]

Mr. Johnstone [illegible] whom he paid [illegible] and he had to [illegible] self in an Ind[illegible] cut down the p[illegible] thrilling experi[illegible] formed their [illegible] dances for h[illegible] also in some [illegible] that Mrs. Jo[illegible] confided to he[illegible] or the white [illegible] the immens[illegible] would find [illegible] they mutini[illegible] tures of I[illegible] submarines [illegible] interested.

Sheltering [illegible] a-Noot, the [illegible] MacIntosh. [illegible] ing for th[illegible] the tribesm[illegible] Those sett[illegible] pen to kn[illegible] not tell [illegible] quickly t[illegible]

Mr. Joh[illegible] exploring [illegible] bia, but [illegible] fore mad[illegible] Dominion [illegible] trail wa[illegible] too diffi[illegible] Mounted [illegible] journey. [illegible] tons of [illegible] of the [illegible]

FO[illegible]

Death [illegible]

Mi[illegible]

SE[illegible] the d[illegible] of U[illegible] custo[illegible] local [illegible] Sherwood [illegible] ville, on this side of the boun[illegible] He was engaged much of the time in [illegible] patrolling the border. Because of his vis[illegible]