NANKING BASE OF REBELS' OPERATIONS

REINFORCEMENTS BEING RUSHED TO CITY

Viceroy of Manchuria Declares Japanese Are Assisting Revolutionists

Nanking, Dec. 4.—Nanking was established to-day as the base of future operations. It has already the appearance of a huge military camp. Half the revolutionary fleet sailed yesterday for Hankow, where it is believed there are sufficient insurgents to hold off the imperialists. It is reported that if the imperialists should bombard Wu Chang and force the withdrawal of the rebels, the warships would shell Han Chan, preventing the imperialists from crossing the river and seizing the railroad. All the up-river points will be strengthened.

Transports and trains are bringing in troops and munitions to Nanking.

Plan Active Campaign.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 4.—The rebels are preparing for an active campaign to drive the imperialists out of HuPeh province, in which the great cities of Hankow, Wu Chang and Han Yang, now in Manchu control, are situated.

This report was received to-day by the Ching Sai Yat Po from Hongkong. A number of rebels have been ordered from the Kwang Sia and Kiang Si provinces into HuPeh, with the view to begin an aggressive movement.

It was reported that the bombardment of Han Yang would commence to-day. Han Yang is the most important manufacturing city of China. It is now occupied by the Manchu troops.

Independence of Mongolia.

Pekin, Dec. 4.—The independence of Mongolia has been proclaimed at Wu Chang, the chief town of the northern district of Manchuria.

Manchuria, which up to this has been passive, is likely to become an active factor in the revolution. General Chan Erh Sun, its viceroy, reports to the government that the Japanese are assisting the rebels; that they are providing ammunition and even fighting in their ranks.

It was said that Japanese at Mukden were arrested on the charge of throwing bombs. The Chinese assert that one of the Japanese has confessed that the action had been planned for December 5.

The Japanese government has denied any knowledge of these reports.

Resignations from the government service continue. Ho Nan, viceroy and former minister in Yuan Shi Kai's cabinet, has left the government. Yuan Shi Kai's friends, fearing for his safety, have urged him to remove to Tien Tsin, but report says that the Manchus will not permit him to depart. Undoubtedly they seriously distrust him, and while giving him all this power, possibly they intend to detain him where he will not be able to employ the power against them.

The newspapers are beginning to voice the popular idea that Premier Yuan Shi Kai intends to soon declare himself regent owing to his inability to prevent the intriguing of the Manchu princes. Evidently the premier, unable to bring the rebels to terms acceptable to the Manchus, intends to fight for a long time.

It is learned from a reliable source that not a single province has replied to the government's call for delegates to the national congress to be held in Pekin for the purpose of discussing legislation.

No further news has been received from Shen Shi, where foreigners have fared badly from the hands of the insurgents. It was at the capital of Shen Shi that the missionaries have been killed.

Consular dispatches from Hankow says most of the rebels have withdrawn from Wu Chang, which is practically surrounded by imperialist forces.

Fighting Reported.

Hankow, Dec. 4. — Revolutionists have crossed HuPeh and succeeded in occupying Hang Pia. Heavy fighting is reported.

SUGGESTS PATROL FOR WEST COAST

(Continued from page 1.)

"The cost, which in this service is not the first consideration, would not be prohibitive, as such a boat could be very useful as a fishery patrol on the west coast and in off-seasons as a tender for lights and buoys. As it would be impossible to build such a boat in time for service during the remainder of this winter's rough weather I would think the Newington, owned by the government and a splendid seaboat, could be equipped as suggested and placed in service with little delay. Another matter which should be attended to is the laying of a cable from Lennard Island to Tofino, to connect with the Dominion government telegraph system there. By this means the lightkeeper there could get direct communication with this city and advise the department of any vessel in distress within the radius of that point."

RANCHER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Okotoks, Alb., Dec. 4.—Edward Melladew, a well known rancher of Millarville, committed suicide here in the Grand Central Hotel by blowing off the top of his head with a shot gun. He discharged both barrels and death was instantaneous.

Mr. Melladew, who was a well known horseman, arrived here from his ranch and registered at the Grand Central. Mr. Melladew had been acting strangely and it had been decided to take him to a hospital or sanitarium. The late Mr. Melladew was unmarried and is said to have had a large income.

RETURN OF THE TEES AND HER PASSENGERS

(Continued from page 1.)

"Saturday morning we started again, the sea being a little more moderate, although a dense fog still hung over the waters. Late in the morning we sighted smoke and later saw the Nanoose coming through the fog. We commenced to flag her, but almost immediately the fog shut down and she failed to see us. We continued to row out to sea, and at 10 o'clock in the morning were off the whistling buoy at the entrance to Kyuquot Sound. While lying there we heard a vessel whistling, but did not know whether the Nanoose had gone in or had turned back. We heard her whistle a couple of times, and we then rowed about two miles after her, but were unable to sight her. We then heard two boats whistling outside and headed once again into the open. When off the buoy at the entrance to the Sound we saw the Jolliffe and we rowed alongside and were taken aboard. I then piloted the Jolliffe up the Sound and we arrived at the scene of the accident but a few minutes after the Nanoose."

The lifeboat in which Thompson and his four companions made their perilous trip was a wooden craft, and did not have airtight compartments. It is looked upon as almost a miracle that they did not meet with some mishap or another when battling with the heavy seas in the Sound. The men who made the trip with Thompson say that it was the splendid seamanlike manner in which he handled the small boat that prevented them from encountering some kind of an accident. Neither Chief Officer Thompson nor the four members of the crew appear any the worse for their daring voyage, but are agreed that they do not wish to participate in another for some time Mr. Thompson was transferred to the Salvor and returned on her this morning.

With the Relief Boats.

Placing their ships in dangerous positions in order to try and enter Kyuquot Sound and render assistance to those aboard the steamer Tees and never knocking off for the day until making innumerable attempts to penetrate the dense mists, Capt. E. C. Stratford, of the steamer Salvor, gives a description of how he and Capt. Thompson of the tug William Joliffe, tried to get into the Sound. Great credit is due these two skippers for the manner in which they handled their ships and attempted feats equally as difficult as that of Capt. Buck Bailey of the tug Tatoosh, who towed the steam schooner Washington from out among the breakers near the Columbia river only a short time back.

"The Salvor left Esquimalt," said Capt. Stratford, "on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock for Kyuquot Sound. Outside Cape Flattery it was blowing a heavy gale of wind. The last land I saw was Cape Beale, a heavy mist settling down obscuring all sight of land. We arrived off the entrance to Kyuquot Sound on Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, and a little later picked up the William Joliffe, which had come south from Quatsino. We then went in for the beach and picked up the breakers. After making repeated attempts to get inside, the Salvor in company with the Joliffe, returned to Klashkish Inlet to lie for the night. At that time it was blowing very heavily from the southeast and a heavy swell, together with the dense mists, prevailed.

"At daylight on Friday morning it was still thick and blowing hard, and we were unable to get into the Sound, putting back into Klashkish Inlet for shelter. Saturday morning at 5 o'clock we left the inlet, the weather having moderated. The mists cleared and we got our position off Cape Cook. When off Kyuquot buoy it again became thick. The Joliffe picked up the lifeboat off the buoy and we followed her up the Sound. When making attempts to get into the Sound we at times jeopardized our ships, for in the dense mists it was impossible to see even a ship's length ahead. With the heavy seas running it was a most difficult task to run our ships into the Sound, but we took chances which, however, failed to bring us any good.

"While the three rescue boats were lying with the Tees at Easy creek the passengers and mails were transferred from the west coast steamer to the Salvor and we called at way ports on our route from Kyuquot to Victoria. We gave up all our rooms aboard the ship to the travellers and did our best to entertain them. When coming out of the Sound we sighted the surf boat from Clayoquot and upon informing her skipper, Mr. Arnett, that the Tees was safe we hoisted the craft aboard and took it and the crew back to its station."

IDEAS OF A PLAIN MAN

BY DR. FRANK CRANE.

Every fraud poison has its antidote. The antidote for pride is ridicule.

The universe is a huge machine, nicely geared and adjusted throughout. Every piece must stay in its place, perform its work and co-operate with every other piece.

This means not only every leaf, grain of sand, star, insect and atom, but also every soul of man, and every portion of that soul.

There are three "sins" of which any soul is capable, as far as Nature is concerned. They are, getting out of place, failing to work and interfering with some other soul's function.

Of these the first and greatest sin is getting out of one's proper place.

When a soul is in the place Nature intended for it, then we say it has Humility.

When it is wrongly placed, veering to one side, it has pride; to the other side, self-pity. Self-pity and pride are simply soul displacements—one to the east and the other to the west. Humility means that the soul is properly adjusted.

The penalty for pride is ridicule. No one is ever ridiculous who does not try to be esteemed better than he really is. A genuinely humble man is never absurd.

Humility, in other words, is no more nor less than Honesty. Pride is essentially lying and hypocrisy. Self-pity is self-poison.

"One is never so ridiculous for the qualities he has," says La Rochefoucauld, "as for those he pretends to have."

"Ridicule," observes Dussault, "is the one thing that is feared by those who fear nothing else in the world—who have no more shame nor remorse."

SHAKESPEARE AND BEN JOHNSON

What is believed to be a contemporary portrait of William Shakespeare playing chess with some actor friend, or perhaps with Ben Jonson, has come into the possession of Mr. Frank de Heyman.

Mr. De Heyman is still seeking evidence with regard to the history of the work, but he now has enough, he believes, to justify his belief that he has made an important discovery. If this be an exact likeness of the Bard of Avon painted from life the work will prove of much historical value. The present owner said he would gladly lend it for the Shakespearian celebration which is to take place in 1916 in England.

The work is an old oak frame pegged together with wood. On each corner of it is a small shield. The upper shields bear the initials "W.S." and a monogram which appears to be "B.J.," while on the lower shields is the name "Isaac Oliver."

Oliver was a miniature and water color painter of distinction, and several of his miniatures are owned by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. The picture, however, is decidedly Italian in its treatment, and an expert asserts it was painted in the seventeenth century. It had the ruddy tints and the vigorous brush work of the Caravaggio school. It is the theory of Mr. De Heyman, in spite of these Italian characteristics, that it was painted by Oliver, who learned oil painting from Federigo Zuccaro, an Italian master, who was for a time in London when exiled from his native country.

A photograph of the picture was submitted to Mr. Sidney Lee, a critic of art in London and a student of Shakespeare and his times. Mr. Lee sees a noticeable resemblance between the face in the picture now discussed and that of the well known Chandos portrait of Shakespeare. Both have the same shaped noses and the same modelling of the upper cheeks. The painting shows the two men as they have stopped writing and taken up a game of chess, for there are two inkstands and quills on the table in the background. A book on this table bears the scrawling initials, "W.S.," in the style of the familiar signature of Shakespeare. The painting is in a good state of preservation. The uplifted hand of the bard, however, looks as if it had been restored by a none too skillful limner, for it is not in keeping with the nervous and well modelled hand in the foreground. The work is 31x38 inches. The canvas, which has been relined, was originally treated with wax.

VICTORIA'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

NOW INCORPORATED UNDER COMPANIES ACT

Objects of the Organization of Local Realty Men Lately Completed

The real estate exchange of which mention has been made in the Times on several occasions is now an accomplished fact, the exchange having been incorporated as a limited company, with a capital of $5,000 divided into 500 shares. The following are the objects for which the company has been incorporated:

1. To provide, regulate and maintain a suitable building, room, or rooms for a real estate exchange in the city of Victoria, and, subject to such rules and regulations or by-laws as may from time to time be adopted by the company, to admit to the use and privileges thereof the members of the company and such other persons as may be permitted by such rules, regulations or by-laws; to adjust controversies between its members or other the persons using such exchange; to establish just and equitable principles in the real estate business or trade (hereinafter called "the trade"); to maintain uniformity in rules, regulations, and usages of the trade; to adopt standards of classification in the trade; to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the trade throughout all markets; to decrease the local risks attendant upon the business, and generally to promote the trade of the city of Victoria and the neighborhood, increase its amount, and augment the facilities with which it may be conducted.

2. To communicate with boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and other public bodies throughout the world, and concert and promote measures for the protection of the trade and persons engaged therein.

3. To subscribe to, become a member of, subsidize, and co-operate with any other association, whether incorporated or not, whose objects are altogether or in part similar to those of this company, and to procure from and communicate to any such association such information as may be likely to forward the objects of the company.

4. To list and advertise for sale real and personal property of all kinds, and to negotiate sales thereof and loans thereon, and that either directly or through its members.

5. Generally to carry on and undertake any business, transaction, and operations commonly carried on, or undertaken by, real estate agents and brokers.

6. From time to time to make, vary, or repeal rules, regulations or by-laws for the regulation of the business of the company, its officers and servants, and the use of the exchange.

7. To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined.

8. To acquire and carry on all or any part of the business or property and to undertake any liabilities of any person, firm, or association or company possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company, or carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or which can be conveniently carried on in connection with the same, or may seem to the company calculated, directly or indirectly, to benefit this company; and as the consideration of the same to pay cash or to issue any shares, stocks, or obligations of this company.

9. To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions, or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as, directly or indirectly, to benefit this company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same.

10. To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

11. To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this company, or for any other purposes which may seem, directly or indirectly, calculated to benefit this company.

12. To obtain any act of parliament or to apply to the executive authority for any order for enabling the company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modifications of the company's constitution, or for any other purpose which may seem expedient, and to oppose any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to prejudice the company's interests.

13. To enter into any arrangements with any government or authorities (supreme, municipal, local, or otherwise) that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, privileges, bonus, or concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise, and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges, and concessions.

14. To borrow or raise money for any purpose of the company, and for the purpose of securing the same and interest, or for any other purpose, to mortgage or charge the undertaking or all or any part of the property of the company, present or after acquired, or its uncalled capital.

15. To create, issue, make, draw, accept, indorse, and negotiate perpetual or redeemable bonds, debentures, or debenture stock, promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, obligations, and all other negotiable and transferable instruments.

16. To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as, directly or indirectly, to benefit this company.

17. To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business, and to construct, maintain, and alter any buildings necessary or convenient for any such purposes.

18. To distribute any of the property of the company among its members in species.

19. To pay out of the funds of the company all expenses of or incidental to the formation, registration, and advertising of the company, and to remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place, or guaranteeing the placing of any shares in the company's capital or any debentures or other securities of the company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business.

20. To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with the undertaking or all or any part of the property and rights of the company, with power to accept as the consideration any shares, stocks, or obligations of any other company.

21. To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

PLAN EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION

(Continued from page 1.)

tectives in the employ of the association have been in the city for weeks and are said to be watching the movements of persons presumed to have been concerned with John J. McNamara's affairs during the year he was in this city as secretary of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Association, whose books and correspondence are now in the hands of the federal grand jury.

"The fact that two men are to be punished for dynamiting is not the most important matter to be advanced," said Mr. Badorff. "The members of the National Erectors' Association are interested chiefly in exposing and bringing to justice the persons responsible for one hundred explosions in the destruction of bridges and structural iron trade since August, 1905, in many states from Massachusetts to the Pacific coast.

"The property destroyed was that of companies employing non-union workers. The cost of this campaign of terrorism was enormous and it was systematically carried out. We assert that a number of men besides the McNamaras were concerned in the plans for these explosions and we purpose to assist in every way in uncovering them. We shall lend every assistance to the federal authorities, and we have every assurance that the investigation will be most thorough."

Labor Leader's Statement.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 4.—"Anyone with an ounce of reasoning power should know that the intimation that Samuel Gombers and other labor leaders knew about the crimes in which the McNamaras have confessed is all rot," said J. A. Franklin, president of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, to-day. "The McNamaras deceived all of us," he continued, "and we, therefore, repudiate them."

J. M. Lynch Interviewed.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 4.—James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, to-day said:

"Union labor does not countenance the destruction of property or the taking of human life. I have nothing to say as to the punishment of the McNamaras, as I do not know the details of their confession."

Will Support Gompers.

New York, Dec. 4.—The appeal that the $190,000 subscribed by labor unions to aid the McNamara defence fund be turned over to the relatives of the victims of the Los Angeles Times disaster was endorsed at a meeting of the Central Labor Union in Brooklyn yesterday.

The McNamara brothers were severely arraigned and the sympathy and support of the Brooklyn unions was promised to President Gompers of the National Federation.

McNamaras Denounced.

Quincy, Ill., Dec. 4.—Quincy Typographical Union, one of the largest unions in the western part of Illinois, has denounced the McNamaras in emphatic terms and by a unanimous vote instructed its officers to send to Prosecuting Attorney Fredericks the following telegram:

"Quincy Typographical Union requests you to use your influence in having the extreme penalty inflicted on the McNamaras. It also hopes the investigation may be continued until the guilty persons, no matter who they may be, are brought to justice.

(Sgd.) "ARTHUR C. GARRETT,
"Secretary."

Demands Maximum Penalty.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 4.—Norfolk Typographical Union, No. 32, adopted resolutions yesterday, demanding the maximum penalty for the McNamaras.

Call For Further Action.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 4.—The San Diego Typographical Union adopted the following resolution to-day:

"Resolved, that we denounce every criminal act done in the name of organized labor and earnestly appeal to the courts and officials to mete out the severest punishment that can be imposed on lawbreakers who, by violence and crime, drag the sacred name of labor into disrespect and shame; and it is further resolved, that we demand that the hand of the law be stretched out far enough to grasp every man guilty of complicity in the McNamara outrages and that they be severely punished."

THE CITY MARKET

Very little change has occurred in the market prices during the last few days. Lamb is a pretty scarce article at this time of the year, but what there is runs from $2 to $4.50 a hindquarter, and $1.50 to $3 a forequarter. Rolled oats has gone up to 40c. for the best, although it may still be had at 35c. for a seven-pound sack. Twenty-pound sacks have gone up to $1.05 from 90c. In the wholesale prices the only change is in California eggs, which have risen in price from 40c. to 45c.

Oils.	
Pratt's Coal Oil	1.60
Eocene	1.75
Meats.	
Hams (B. C.), per lb.	.20@ .25
Bacon (B. C.), per lb.	.26@ .28
Hams (American), per lb.	.25
Bacon (American), per lb.	.35
Bacon (long clear), per lb.	.22
Beef, per lb.	.10@ .25
Pork, per lb.	.12½@ .25
Mutton, per lb.	.15@ .30
Lamb, hindquarter	2.00@ 2.50
Lamb, forequarter	1.50@ 2.00
Veal, per lb.	.10@ .30
Suet, per lb.	.15
Farm Produce.	
Fresh Island Eggs	.75
Butter, Cowichan	.60
Butter, Victoria	.65
Butter, Salt Spring	.55
Butter, Eastern Townships	.35
Lard, per lb.	.20
Western Canada Flour Mills.	
Purity, per sack	1.90
Purity, per bbl.	7.25
Hungarian Flour.	
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per sack	1.90
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per bbl.	7.25
Robin Hood, per sack	1.90
Robin Hood, per bbl.	7.25
Vancouver Milling Co., Hungarian, per sack	1.85
Vancouver Milling Co., Hungarian, per bbl.	7.10
Lake of Woods, per sack	1.90
Lake of Woods, per bbl.	7.25
Calgary Hungarian, per sack	1.90
Calgary Hungarian, per bbl.	7.25
Enderby, per sack	1.80
Enderby, per bbl.	7.10
Pastry Flours.	
Silver Bell	1.65
Snowflake, per sack	1.75
Snowflake, per bbl.	7.00
Vancouver Milling Co., Wild Rose	1.75
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.75
Grain.	
Wheat, chicken feed, per ton	35.00@45.00
Wheat, per lb.	.02½
Whole Corn	45.00
Cracked Corn	47.00
Oats	35.00
Crushed Oats	37.00
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 7-lb. sk.	.35@ .40
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 20-lb. sk.	1.05
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 40-lb. sk.	1.90
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 80-lb. sk.	3.50
Oatmeal, 10-lb. sack	.50
Oatmeal, 50-lb. sack	2.25
Rolled Wheat, 10 lbs.	.65
Cracked Wheat, 10 lbs.	.55
Wheat Flakes, per packet	.12½@ .35
Whole Wheat Flour, 10 lbs.	.45
Graham Flour, 10 lbs.	.50
Graham Flour, 50 lbs.	1.75
Feed.	
Hay (baled), per ton	20.00@22.00
Straw, per ton	16.50
Middlings, per ton	33.00
Bran, per ton	32.00
Ground Feed, per ton	33.00
Shorts	33.00
Poultry.	
Dressed Fowl, per lb.	.25@ .35
Ducks, per lb.	.25@ .30
Geese (Island), per lb.	.20@ .25
Fruit.	
Bananas, doz.	.35
Grapefruit, each, 10c., or 3 for	.25
Lemons, doz.	.30@ .35
Oranges, doz.	.30@ .50
Canteloupes, each	.10@ .15
Peaches, lb.	.03
Plums, lb.	.08
Watermelons, lb.	.02½
Apples, lb.	.05@ .08
Grapes, lb.	.10@ .15
Vegetables.	
Beets, lb.	.03
Cabbage, lb.	.03
Onions, lb.	.04
Turnips, lb.	.03
Green Corn, doz.	.30
Carrots, lb.	.03
Green Peas, lb.	.06
Beans, lb.	.08
Potatoes (B. C.)	1.50
Potatoes (Island)	1.75
Fish.	
Salmon, Red Spring, lb.	.15
Salmon, White Spring, lb.	.10
Halibut (local), lb.	.15
Halibut (Vancouver), lb.	.12½
Cod, lb.	.10
Herring, lb.	.10
Finnan Haddie, lb.	.15
Bloaters, lb.	.12½
Shrimps (alive), lb.	.35
Shrimps (imported), lb.	.25
Crabs (local), lb.	.12½
Crabs (imported), lb.	.15
Oolichans (salted), lb.	.15
Salmon Bellies, lb.	.15
Flounders, lb.	.10
Soles, lb.	.15
Kippers	.12½

WHOLESALE MARKET.

Almonds, per lb.	.20
Apples (local)	1.50@ 2.00
Apples, Jonathan	2.50
Bacon	.19
Bananas	.05½
Beets, per sack	2.00
Cabbage, per lb.	.03@ .03½
Cheese	.17½@ .18½
Chestnuts	.12½
Creamery Butter	.34
New Zealand Butter	.35
Cucumbers (hot-house), per doz.	1.25
Cauliflower, per doz.	1.75
Eggs (local)	.60
Eggs (California fresh)	.45
Eggs (Eastern)	.32@ .35
Filberts, per lb.	.15
Green Onions	.40
Grapes (Malaga), barrel	7.50
Grapes (black)	1.75
Grapes (Tokay)	1.75
Grapefruit, per box	4.75
Hams	.18
Haddies, per lb.	.09
Lard	.13½@ .14½
Lemons	4.50@ 5.50
Lettuce (hot-house), per crate	1.50
Onions (California)	.02½
Parsley	.50
Peanuts, roasted	.10
Pomegranates	2.00
Potatoes (local)	30.00@35.00
Sweet Potatoes	.03½
Turnips, per sack	1.25
Walnuts, per lb.	.16@ .21
Oranges (Valencia)	5.00@ 5.50

The German steamship Hermonthis, of the Kosmos line, sailed from San Francisco for Seattle last Friday. The vessel has about 400 tons of iron and liquors for this port from Europe.

The total trade of Venezuela during the fiscal year 1909-10 amounted to $25,665,672, or $476,525 more than in 1908-9.

EE SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE EE

THE DOCTOR: "Ah! yes, restless and feverish. Give him a Steedman's Powder and he will soon be all right."

Steedman's Soothing Powders

EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE

Military Hair Brushes

A new importation has just arrived, which for QUALITY and APPEARANCE, we firmly believe are the best brushes in the city. Call in and see these excellent values. We have been careful in selecting Brushes which contain only the best bristles and which always retain their firmness. A pair of these will make a most useful and lasting

Xmas Present for a Gentleman

Each pair is contained in a handsome solid leather case.

From $1.50 per pair up to $10.00

Cyrus H. Bowes

CHEMIST.

Tel. 425 and 450. 1228 Government.

LAND ACT

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
DISTRICT OF COAST.

Take notice that the Vancouver Timber & Trading Company, Limited, of Vancouver, B. C., lumber dealers, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Lot 724, near the south coast of Hardwick Island, B. C., which post is situate about one mile and a half north from said south coast, thence west 80 chains, thence north 28.09 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 28.09 chains.

THE VANCOUVER TIMBER & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
WILLIAM BENJAMIN VAUGHAN, Agent.

September 12th, 1911.

LAND ACT

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
DISTRICT OF COAST.

Take notice that I, William B. Vaughan, of Vancouver, B. C., a lumberman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the north boundary line of Lot 724, about 20 chains east of the northwest corner of said Lot 724, near the south coast of Hardwick Island, British Columbia, and about a mile and a half north from said south coast, thence west 20 chains, thence north 28.09 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 28.09 chains.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN VAUGHAN.

September 12th, 1911.

LAND ACT

DISTRICT OF COAST, RANGE 3.

Take notice that Mrs. Sciota Jane Roland, of Bella Coola, married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner of the Nusscrek Indian Reserve, situated about 10 miles from Bella Coola, thence north 20 chains, thence east to shore line of North Bentinck Arm 40 chains more or less, thence south 20 chains, thence west 40 chains to post of commencement, containing 80 acres more or less.

MRS. SCIOTA JANE ROLAND,
B. FILLIP JACOBSEN, Agent.

Sept. 8th, 1911.

LAND ACT

COAST DISTRICT, RANGE 1.

Take notice that William Dalziel Duke, of Victoria, farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, about 180 acres: Commencing at a post planted on the southwest corner of Lot 680, thence south 30 chains to northwest corner of Lot 629, thence east 60 chains, thence north 30 chains, thence west 60 chains more or less to point of commencement.

WILLIAM DALZIEL DUKE.

October 9th, 1911.

NOTICE TO FARMERS—For sale, thoroughbred brood mare, sired by King Patchen out of Arabella. Apply to C. F. Banfield, 402 Skinner street, Victoria West.

SWEDISH SUFFRAGETTES.

Women seem to have played a considerable part in the recent elections in Sweden. They have not the vote, of course, like the women of Norway, but they have been carrying on an active campaign for the suffrage for several years, and they seem at last to have made an impression on the governing powers, for the Conservatives, against whom they threw all their energies, have been beaten. To assist their allies, the Liberals and Social Democrats, the Suffragettes established a committee in every constituency, and held 217 meetings during the election. One of their leaders made 35 speeches, but their campaign was not marked by any outbreaks of violence against their opponents or the government. The Swedish Suffragettes seem to have campaigned on the lines of peaceful persuasion from the first. And perhaps that is why the mere man in Sweden seems to have listened to them.