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English Covert Coats, for boys of four to thirteen years, grand quality material, well tailored in latest fashion. Price **$5.50 to $8.50**

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Just the natty, jaunty, warm winter Jacket a boy or girl would appreciate as a gift for Thanksgiving. For boys or girls of 4 to 7 years.

Latest style, trimmed with brass buttons and black velvet collars. Price **$5.00**

WILSONS
MEN'S FURNISHERS

ASSISTANT TO THE LOCAL REGISTRAR

Saanich Man is Appointed in Order to Facilitate the Passing of Titles

P. R. Roe, barrister, of Saanich, has been appointed an assistant to Mr. Wootton, the local registrar. Much of Mr. Wooten's work has consisted in passing upon titles, which under the recent act are now made indefeasible by the government. The delays which have occurred have been due to the necessity for the one official assuming the responsibility in all cases where titles are given.

While this duty still devolves upon Mr. Wootton, the appointment of Mr. Roe will lessen much of the preliminary work and facilitate matters generally.

Salmon in Copper River

Hans Helgeson has returned to the city from Cassiar where he is Dominion fisheries inspector. He reports that rocks in the channel of the Copper river have been blasted out and the river made a fine spawning ground for salmon. Many thousands are now seen there.

Cariboo May Celebrate.

New Westminster, Oct. 30.—His Worship Mayor Keary has suggested that the semi-centennial anniversary of the famous gold rush to the Fraser river in 1858 should also be celebrated next year in connection with the centennial of the discovery of the Fraser river and his proposal has met with approval in every quarter.

There are many old timers still living in this city and district who participated in the famous rush of miners to the Fraser fifty years ago and if the gold rush anniversary is celebrated all of those who took part in it and who are still here will be asked to participate in the festivities.

TROUSERS OF RECENT ORIGIN

A Hundred Years Ago Methodists Thought Them Immoral

The modern custom of wearing trousers was taken from the military dress introduced into the army by the Duke of Wellington during the Peninsular war, says the Tailor and Cutter. In early days these were known as Wellington trousers, after the duke.

When they were coming into general use at the commencement of the nineteenth century, the religious world and the fashionable were most determined in their opposition. A clause in the original trust deed, dated 1820, of a Sheffield Noncomformist chapel, provided that "under no circumstances whatever shall any preacher be allowed to occupy the pulpit who wears trousers."

But this was not all. Some doubts were expressed in many quarters concerning the question whether a man could be religious and appear in trousers. One of the founders of the Primitive Methodist body remarked to a colleague in the ministry "that trousers wearing, beer drinking, so and so will never get to heaven."

Advertise in The Colonist

BUBONIC PLAGUE IS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Dr. Montizambert, Director-General of Public Health, in the West

(From Thursday's Daily)

Dr. F. Montizambert, director-general of public health for the Dominion, has been sent west to look into the bubonic plague question and to devise such preventative measures with the local quarantine officers as may seem necessary to prevent the spread of the malady into Canada. Cases of the bubonic plague have been reported from San Francisco for some months and the disease has now spread to the Sound. Cases have been identified in Seattle where strenuous measures are being taken to prevent any epidemic. Dirt and rats appear to be the chief vehicles of contagion, and Seattle is now offering a reward for all rats killed.

Dr. Montizambert's enquiry will begin in Seattle and he left for that place yesterday afternoon, after having looked into the local situation with Drs. Fagan and Watt. He expressed himself as well pleased with the measures which have been taken locally to cope with any cases that may arise, but pointed out that with the municipal authorities lies the chief responsibility in emergencies of this kind. If a city is kept properly clean, said the doctor, there is not much danger.

After investigating the condition of affairs at Seattle, the doctor may visit the various points where the railroads cross the international boundary line to see that the government regulations in respect to inspection and so forth are properly carried out. The extent of his trip will depend largely on the gravity of the situation as revealed in Seattle.

SERVE LIVE TROUT.

Fresh Water Tank on Hamburg-Amerika Liner Latest Innovation.

When the Amerika, of the Hamburg-American line, came in yesterday from Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourg she brought the latest innovation in connection with the Ritz-Carlton restaurant on board, trout and carp kept alive throughout the voyage for the passengers who patronize that popular dining-room on the ship, says the New York Herald of recent date.

Travelers with discriminating appetites can now journey to the boat deck and select from the tanks in which they are swimming about as happily as in their native haunts in continental waters, a wriggling speckled beauty or if a larger fish is wanted a meaty, toothsome carp.

When the liner goes back next week the tanks will be stocked with the products of American streams and ponds—trout, bass and several other seasonable varieties of fresh water fish. The tanks, four in number, are of galvanized iron and set in racks on the boat deck. Each is about four feet in depth and three feet square. On the voyage just ended 700 pounds of carp and 250 pounds of trout were consumed.

NAVY NUCLEUS FOR THIS COAST

Admiral Fleet Makes Suggestion at Concert of Navy League

FOR THE IMPERIAL DEFENCE

Capt. Wolley Introduces Motion Calling Upon Government to Take Action

(From Thursday's Daily)

The concert given last evening in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. by the Victoria and Esquimalt branch of the British Navy league proved highly successful. The concert was in commemoration of the battle of Trafalgar and celebrates the anniversary of the death of Nelson which took place October 21, 1805. While the meeting was not as largely attended as the members of the league could have wished, those present were greatly impressed by the addresses of the various speaker and unanimously passed a number of resolutions submitted.

Perhaps one of the most interesting speeches was the informal one delivered by Admiral Fleet, in which he suggested that any contribution of Canadia towards the British army should not take the form of a subsidy but rather of the creation of a small nucleus for a Canadian navy to be stationed in the Pacific coast. This would release the British navy from the necessity of maintaining vessels on this station and would be a protection to Canada such as none of her land coast defenses would ever prove.

Mayor Morley presided and in his opening remarks drew attention to the significance of the fact that the meeting was taking place in the Y. M. C. A. hall and to the hope of all that ultimately peace would rule over all the earth.

Capt. Wolley Speaks.

After a recitation "The Light Brigade," delivered by Master Taylor, Mr. Moore gave a violin solo, "The Ship I Love," after which the chairman introduced Capt. Clive Phillipps Wolley. Capt. Wolley said:

"It is my pride and my privilege as president of this Navy league to transmit to you once more the fiery cross of Britain,—the immortal message of England's greatest sailor; 'England expects that every man this day will do his duty.'

"You know the old story as a part of your lives so that it is not necessary for me to recall it to your mind's eye, the frail frame which held England's heart of fire, to repeat the almost womanly individuality which worried itself almost to death before going into action, and sat down to beefsteak with a hearty appetite as soon as the guns began to thunder; which found its happiest moments in that boat fight in the dark off Cadiz, odds at 12 to 30, and the result 18 of his enemy killed and all the rest wounded; which was lionized by its officers, flattered and loved by women; which asked Hardy for a kiss in death and yet when the striking time arrived became all ice and dynamite, not only to conquer but to efface and utterly abolish England's enemies.

"You know one man and his history and your heads go higher when you think of him and in a foreign country the sidewalk grows almost too small for you remembering you are Nelson's countrymen.

"You remember him, but do you all remember his message. Those who do not forfeit their rights to count as Nelson's countrymen. Like all great utterances every word of that message is worth studying:

England,—Your mother, the very heart and centre of the empire to which you belong, an empire sea born and dependent for her very existence upon the maintenance of her naval supremacy.

"Expects,"—She does not ask, she does not hope but with certainty born of long knowledge of her breed she confidently expects that,

"Every man," not only her soldiers and sailors, not only her officers and statesmen, not only the indwellers of England but the outlanders who hold her frontiers,

"This day"—Now not when they think they have money to spare, not when they have finished making their transportation systems and cables but now,

"Will do their duty."—Not volunteer to be thanked for, not any gracious and magnanimous kindness, but their plain duty.

That's Nelson's message

All Must Do Their Duty.

You are expected to do your duty now. As to what that duty is I pointed it out in my inaugural address and I will repeat it briefly tonight.

The press tells me that Canada is now a nation. If it is an independent nation its strength is that of about 6,000,000 people, with an indefensible land frontier of about 4,000 miles, and a western sea front absolutely at the mercy of the second best navy in the world, Japan's.

If that is the true position is it not a little dangerous not to say ridiculous to talk of the expulsion of the Japanese We are at their mercy from the coast to the Rockies.

If you are an allied or dependent nation you are allied to or dependent upon Britain or the States. Which is it to be?

Dependence upon the States might secure your safety from Japan—it would cost you your national existence. As a people you would be submerged. Dependence upon or alliance with our mother country would mean the continuance of your present proud position, safe as a part of the supreme ruler of the seas, part of a nation 400,000,000 strong, with the keys to all seas in our pockets, with the world's highways safe for our commerce, the greatest history of the world behind you and its greatest future, including the mastery of the Pacific before you.

Must Be Contribution.

But if you are to be admitted into this partnership you must contribute something. The law of partnership is that there should be a divison of loss or cost as well as of profit and if you accept Britain's protection without contributing towards it, you are parasites and not partners.

You have upon the high seas annually $200,000,000 worth of property. Is it fair to ask Britain to pay the insurance upon it? Is it good business to leave it uninsured?

You cannot plead that you cannot afford this expense. I suppose that for your size you are the richest nation in the world and that means the most tempting prey in it. You have had a surplus of $7,000,000 for the last ten years and a promised one of $16,000,000 this year.

"Gentlemen, your first plain duty now is to assist upon a national contribution in some form or other to the navy upon which your existence as a nation, your ability to keep out the Orientals depends. And your second duty having determined upon remaining a British Canada part of the greatest of all empires, having decided to provide the ships, is to take measures to man them. You don't want any Orientals in British Columbia. There are two ways of which they may come in. One, through an undefended coast line if you do not join effectively the British alliance and the other by a law of nature.

Nature abhors a vacuum and will not suffer its existence. A vacuum exists in British Columbia. The want of some form of mental labor. Into this vacuum some kind of stuff must flow until it is filled and it will be yellow or buff or ochre unless, you fill it yourself with the stuff you want. British white.

"You want a white Canada. It is your duty to make it one. You don't own Canada.

"Your forefathers won the land and you their heirs have it in trust for yourselves and the other heirs of their race. It is your duty, if there is room for anyone, to give this room to Britons; if there is work here, to give Britons the first chance of doing it.

"It is your duty to make your politicians (they are your servants) provide ships for the import of a white population into this country, which will man them.

Moves Resolution

"This is my reading to you of Nelson's message, and therefore I move that inasmuch as the safety of the commerce of Canada depends upon the protection of the British navy in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, this meeting press upon the Dominion Government the responsibility of either making an annual grant of money to the Imperial Government towards the naval expenses or of maintaining ships of war manned by Canadian officers and men to form a part of Britain's navy."

Seconds Resolution

William Blakemore was the seconder of the motion. Mr. Blakemore reiterated Capt. Wolley's remark as to Canada's bounden duty in this connection. He considered that politicians who were too busy with strictly Canadian issues to lead their people in this direction, had failed in their duty. It had been left to such men as Capt. Wolley to point the way. He disliked to dwell upon the necessity for Canada's contributing to the British navy on the grounds of self interest. It was their duty, and when they refused to do so they were grossly negligent of their duty.

Briefly he referred to a matter upon which Capt. Wolley had touched in his speech, that of immigration.

He stated that he had been greatly impressed by the message conveyed by Mr. Kipling during his recent tour of Canada. There was a logical sequence in the thoughts which he had given utterance in his various addresses across Canada.

First the importance of the home and faithfulness to it, second the responsibility of the citizen and then the fact that Canada was on the eve of nationhood. If the latter is correct, with the privileges Canada must assume the responsibilities and once an active partner in the great British empire she need fear neither white, yellow, red ochre or any other color.

While the navy league was small in numbers there was sufficient in the Victoria branch to leaven the whole of Victoria if the proper spirit was displayed.

Immigration Question

After a few remarks from Capt. Curtis, in the course of which he asked the question as to how the lack of labor in British Columbia was to be remedied, Capt. Phillipps Wolley announced that he believed British Columbia was on the eve of seeing a great change in this connection. Lord Hindlip, an agent of the Central Immigration Society of Great Britain, had recently visited the province. That society was the richest and the most influential of all the associations for colonization purposes, and he believed that as agent of that organization, in which capacity he had been requested to act by Lord Hindlip, he would soon be in a position to make a most important announcement in this connection.

The motion was then put to the vote by the chairman and carried unanimously.

Bishop Perrin's Resolution

Wellington J. Dowler then rendered "The Gallants of England," in fine voice, receiving much applause, after which Master Dickenson gave Kipling's Recessional as a recitation. Godfrey Booth was heard in a very appropriate number, "The Powder Monkey," after which the Bishop of Columbia, Dr. Perrin, moved:

"That this meeting express its approval of the object of the navy league as originally stated in pressing upon the imperial government without regard to partisan feeling the necessity for the maintenance of the efficiency of the British navy."

Bishop Perrin briefly narrated the reason for introducing the motion. A split had occurred in the society in Great Britain. A section of the league had been accused of partisan spirit in their criticisms of the present British government and the element taking exception to their criticisms had wished to establish that the object of the society was merely an educational one.

Should be Efficient.

H. L. Salmon seconded the resolution. He referred to the importance of keeping the British navy at the highest degree of efficiency. The German navy league numbered over a mill on adherents and was most active in its campaign and it behooved the British society to strain every nerve to keep pace with it.

Mr. Booth then rendered "The Boys of the Old Brigade."

Training Ships.

C. H. Lugrin was the next speaker. He moved the following resolution:

"Whereas it is reported that the Dominion government has taken over the dockyard at Esquimalt, be it resolved that a petition be sent to Ottawa asking that a branch of the naval league and a training ship for boys to serve in the Royal navy be established at Esquimalt."

In moving the resolution Mr. Lugrin stated that he was somewhat at a loss what to say. He had been surprised to hear two of the previous speakers assert without contradiction that Canada had not done her duty.

As a native born Canadian and a member of a family which for five generations had dwelt in this country and had sent at least one of every generation to serve their country in the field, he could not concur with the statement. The natives of Canada had always done and would always do their duty to the flag and to the empire. They were ready not merely by giving a small sum in dollars but if necessary to give their all as did the founders of Canada.

He found no cause to be ashamed in the conduct of the United Empire Loyalists or of the conduct of Canadians in 1812, when alone and unaided they had defended a coast line of over 1,500 miles successfully.

When told that the people of Canada are at the mercy of the people of the great republic to the south he felt like saying as had been said of Switzerland that no nation can enslave 5,000,000 free people.

Record of the Past.

He spoke of the feeling which had prevailed throughout Canada when Lord Ashburton had surrendered Canadian territory to the United States. It was with difficulty that Canadians were prevented from rising en masse and hurling the Americans from that strip of territory disgracefully surrendered.

Proceedings he dwelt upon the Trent affair and the sentiment which had animated Canada when it was learned that the British flag had been disgraced upon the high seas by the forcible stopping of a British ship and the arrest of two Confederates by the Northern states.

How four years later when there was danger of war between the United States and Great Britain the leader of the government of the province in which he then resided had moved and the leader of the opposition had seconded that every dollar in the treasury of the province should be placed at the disposal of the British government. After referring to the repulse of the Fenians and the Canadian contingents in South Africa, Mr. Lugrin again affirmed that Canadians had always done their duty to the flag and expressed it as his opinion that the reason why the navy league was not more successful was because it was too apt to insist upon imposing their reading of what Canada's duty is upon Canadians and too little recognition of what Canada has already done.

British statesmen had recognized the fact that in developing the country, in building railways to connect the different provinces, Canada was performing an efficient service in the cause of imperial defence.

No Canadian would be satisfied to rely upon the United States for protection as had been put forward by a member of the British admiralty recently.

Time to Protect Coasts.

In conclusion Mr. Lugrin expressed it as his opinion that perhaps the time had arrived for Canada as it had assumed the defence of Canada on land should commence to look to what should be done to protect her coasts and therefore he favored the resolution he put forward in order to impress upon those in authority the need for action. He believed that had the late Hon. Raymond Prefontaine lived the resolution would not have been necessary for when approached upon the same subject on the occasion of the visit of the French-Canadian politician he had expressed himself favorably towards it. Sir Frederick Borden had also favored the project.

An Insurance Policy.

F. A. Pauline, president of the board of trade, seconded the resolution. The navy was an insurance policy and he did not agree with Mr. Lugrin that the main object of the building of the P.R. was as an assistance to imperial defence. It was built primarily for the benefit of Canada.

Some Cross-Firing.

Capt. Wolley then stated that he believed Mr. Lugrin had been drawing a red herring across his trail. Lord Nelson had said England expects every man will—not has—done his duty.

Admiral Fleet asked upon what authority Mr. Lugrin had ascribed the utterance mentioned to a lord of the admiralty. Mr. Lugrin informed him that it had been made in defence of Admiral Fisher's plans for the disposal of Britain's naval forces.

Capt. Wolley stated that it was not a member of the admiralty but a Canadian minister, the "dishonorable" Dr. Borden.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Suggest Nucleus of Fleet.

The next speaker was Admiral Fleet. In commencing his remarks he suggested dividing the first resolution into two distinct parts. He did not think that the proposal to grant a money subsidy to the British navy would ever be popular in Canada, or would even be advisable. It would be absorbed in the general expenditure and lost sight of. He suggested rather a course of action after the Australian proposal. Let Canada form upon her Pacific coast a small nucleus fleet. Instead of building training ships let them, for instance, built two third class cruisers or scouts and say four destroyers. These would serve as training ships and could be used for police duty during the sealing season, and could serve in case of emergency in protecting British interests in the South American republics in case of trouble. This would relieve the admiralty of the expense in men and money of maintaining a ship as is now done here in Victoria. There were fewer practical difficulties in the way of this. Men could be easily obtained from the British navy reserve to man the ships in the first instance and there were any number of officers in the prime of life now retired, though on the emergency list, who would be glad to serve. He personally considered this as the most satisfactory mode of assisting the imperial navy.

The ships would be in a position to defend the coast line as the present shore coast defences could not do. He had not heard the sound of a single gun since the Fifth regiment had ceased their practices, and he understood it was for lack of men that this was the case. He failed to see how such protection could be efficient. A few ships of the type mentioned would be in a position to repel the raid of a cruiser squadron.

Defends Admiralty Policy.

In continuing, Admiral Fleet referred to the second resolution. He believed that the mission of the navy league was more to educate than to critise, and he eulogized the present lords of the admiralty and affirmed his belief that no exceptions could be taken to the policy they had pursued. He paid a hearty tribute to the work of the secretary of the local branch of the navy league and to the work he was doing.

In reply to a question the admiral stated that the British admiralty did not favor the establishment of naval reserve stations at a distance from the British Isles. There were many obstacles in the way. There was the question whether Canadian reserves would be prepared to serve for the rate of remuneration given in the navy and there was the additional expense of transporting them to Great Britain or to stations where British warships were stationed.

In continuing he expressed the opinion that the Hindus in this province were very badly treated. He paid a high tribute to them and scored those who would exclude them, British citizens as they are.

Provincial Secretary Speaks.

Hon. Dr. Young, provincial secretary, who was present, was next called upon. In a few graceful words he paid a tribute to Captain Wolley, and yet confessed that much of what Mr. Lugrin had said, had appealed to him. With the broadening of the influence of the naval league he believed that they would see in concrete form, their hopes realized.

Commends Work and League.

Mr. Tate was the next speaker. He proposed that a motion be adopted affirming that the meeting recognized the work which was being done by the Navy League, and calling upon the citizens of Victoria to enrol themselves as members. In passing, he mentioned a grievance of the pensioners. Since the pensions had been paid through the Dominion government there were vexatious delays which had not existed when payment was made direct from London. The motion was seconded by Mr. Bowden, and adopted.

With a vote of thanks to the mayor for acting as chairman and to Miss Andrews for acting as accompanist, the meeting adjourned with the singing of the national anthem.

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BANKS SHUT DOWN ON MARGIN DEALING

New Rule Has Effect on Operations in New York Stock Exchange

New York, Oct. 29.—The banks exerted their influence determinedly, and in the estimation of holders of securities on margins, ruthlessly, today on the retrenchment of borrowing on stocks. The announcement of the dissolution of the bankers' pool yesterday, which had provided funds last week to save the stock market from demoralization, was accompanied by broad intimations that the pool had not been intended to bolster up speculation or to attempt anything like a revival of strength in stocks by the use of borrowed money.

Advice had been conveyed to stock brokers in terms not to be misunderstood that the banks would frown upon any marginal operations in stocks. Brokers as a rule have refused to accept orders for such transactions. The market is thus reduced to exceedingly narrow dimensions, operations being restricted practically to buying of securities outright for cash. The calling of loans was on a large scale. The reduction of loans by the banks had its direct influence in reducing the severe pressure on the money situation, but the policy pursued by the banks has in mind the wider effects on the situation in the attraction offered to cash investment by the low price of securities. This attraction was operative today, both for home and foreign account.

The considerable volume of today's market, while it marked the severe sacrifices of coerced borrowers, may safely be assumed also as a measure of absorption by outright cash buying, since practically no other class of buying was feasible in the dearth of banking credits to take up purchases on margin.

The response of the foreign money markets to yesterday's heavy engagements of gold for shipment to New York was pronounced. The appearance of some supplies of money at the stock exchange late in the day induced some rallies, but the day's net declines were severe.

Bonds were weak. Total sales, par value, $3,426,000. U. S. bonds were unchanged on call.

Labelle Vacancy.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—The formal resignation of Henri Bourassa as member of parliament for Labelle, is understood to have reached the speaker, but no action has been taken to issue a writ. C. B. Major, of Hull, will likely be the Liberal candidate and unless Mr. Bourassa runs again the Conservatives may select H. Chauvin as their candidate.

CHIEF JUSTICE HAS ISSUED MEMORANDUM

Is Designed to Settle All Doubt as to the Meaning of Rule 1043

(From Thursday's Daily)

Chief Justice Hunter has taken a decisive step to terminate the paralysis of public business which has occasionally threatened owing to divergent interpretations of the now famous rule 1043. Under this rule, it will be remembered, the chief justice assigns the various judges to their work, instead of the work being parcelled out by agreement among the judges as heretofore. Mr. Justice Martin holds the opinion that under this rule he has no jurisdiction to sit unless specifically assigned in writing to do the particular work in question. Thus he holds that an assignment to take chamber work during a certain period in a given city does not entitle him to entertain court motions. This point has come up several times during the past two weeks.

Judge Martin was assigned in writing by the chief justice to take the Nanaimo assizes and also to take chambers in Victoria during October. These instructions debar him under the rule mentioned, in Judge Martin's judgment, from hearing court motions, which he has accordingly declined to hear. Among the cases which have thus failed of a hearing are the Cable case in which a writ of mandamus was sought to compel Police Magistrate Jay to hear the case, and an application by H. D. Helmcken, K.C., for an injunction in the case of the Hudson's Bay company vs. Claw.

In order to put an end to any misunderstanding respecting the conduct of public business Chief Justice Hunter has issued a memorandum, a copy of which is on file at the registrar's office, which, it is believed, will have the effect of removing the troubles that have arisen in the past on account of the varying interpretations of the rule.

In chambers yesterday on Mr. Moresby making an application which comes under the category of court orders, Mr. Justice Martin announced that he had received a memorandum from the chief justice dealing with the matter of the assignment of judges under rule 1043, but that he had not yet had an opportunity to digest it. Accordingly he asked counsel to let the motion stand over to give him an opportunity of looking into the matter. This was accordingly done with the consent of the counsel in the case.

The text of the memorandum is now given:

Memorandum

October 28, 1907.

Whenever Mr. Justice Martin is assigned to hold any civil or criminal sittings of the court, every such assignment, in the absence of the receipt by him of any special direction to the contrary, shall be deemed to include and shall include, an assignment to hear and dispose of all motions, summonses and other applications whatsoever, in any cause or matter which may be brought before him during such sittings, whether in court or at chambers and he is also hereby directed in the absence of receipt by him of any special direction to the contrary to hear and dispose of all motions, summonses and other applications whatsoever in any cause or matter whether in court or at chambers, which may be brought before him at any lawful time or place, whether he has been assigned to hold any such sittings aforesaid or not.

G. HUNTER, C. J.

N.B.—The above is not to be construed as implying that Mr. Justice Martin has no power to act in any cause or matter except when directed to do so but this direction is made for the purpose of relieving Mr. Justice Martin of any doubt as to his power to act.

G. HUNTER.

They Savee Now

Swift Current, Oct. 29.—Two Chinamen were fined $5 and costs by Magistrate Milburn here for refusing to turn out to fight a prairie fire on Friday night.

This is Monster Turnip

Cranbrook, B. C., Oct. 28.—Otis Staples, of Wycliffe, brought into town recently a turnip from his garden that weighed just 26¼ pounds. That is surely a big one and indicates what can be done in the soil of this section of the country. Mr. Staples is enthusiastic over the prospects and says that next year he will devote considerable time in cultivating a tract of land near his mill just to see what can be done in this line.

VICTORIA LEAD AS OCEAN

Government Returns City's Superiority o ish Pacific Coa

EXCELS IN EVERY R

Both Number of Ves tered and Tonnage ed Are Larges

(From Thursday's Da

That the port of Victoria busier one than others in lumbia is shown by the issued by the minister of cu ing statistics for the nin ending March 31, last, the fiscal year. During that shipping entered and clear talled 1,769 vessels, inward ward, with a total annoge 352. At Vancouver during time the shipping entered totalled 1,391 ships with 1,059,471 tons. The arrival partures of vessels, other ers, here during that time, exceeded those of Vancouv vessels, and the difference amounted to 796,881 tons i Victoria. During the nin there were 890 vessels en and 879 outward, and at during the same time 729 entered and 662 cleared. T entered inward here amoun 481 and that cleared to 8 while that registered inwa couver was 544,547 and th 514,924 tons.

Of the shipping entered were 381 British vessels tons, 445 United States ves 675 tons, 5 Norwegian vess tons, 9 German of 22,579 Japanese of 148,623 tons, 1 1 Peruvian. At Vancouve sels entered and cleared mostly British and United sels, there being also 10 and 3 Germans inward an and 4 German vessels out

The shipping of Victoria one-tenth of that of Can the nine months in que toria's shipping was in exc of Vancouver in every pa British ships there were at Vancouver and 381 at V the difference of 17 vessel than equaled by the increa of tonnage of those entered total tonnage of the vess locally was 372,715 and th at Vancouver was 330,266. 509 foreign ships of 589,36 tered here and 331 at Van 214,281 tons. From Victori sels of 330,351 tons cleared 337 of 296,815 tons from and 493 foreign vessels of cleared as against 325 vess 109 tons from Vancouver.

BANKS SHORT OF

Holiday Proclaimed to Hel Oregon Tide Over Diff Action of Spokane B

Portland, Ore., Oct. 29.— every bank in Oregon took this morning of Governor lain's overnight proclamat bank holiday until Monda ability to get the cash eastern banks is the cause

The following was the tion issued by Governor lain:

"State of Oregon Execut Ore., Oct. 28.—Whereas th Oregon, and the west have ances due them from ban York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Pa polis, Omaha and other ea and because of the strain situation throughout the banks in said cities have make shipments of coin or payment of said balances du of Oregon and other west and

"Whereas, as a result of of said eastern banks it is for the banks of Oregon in the exercise of their func out great injury to the in the state, and

"Whereas, for the comm the people of the whole necessary that a holiday be ed in order that an oppor be afforded to the financial of the state to procure fr banks the balances now d hereinbefore stated.

"Therefore, I, George E. lain, governor of the state by virtue of the authority vested, do hereby proclaim 30th and 31st days of Octob and 2nd of November, 1907, days, to the end that time tunity may be given the b stitutions of this state to a shipments of money now from the banks in the eas hereinbefore named, with every industry in the state fer and the growth and d thereof be greatly retarded. whereof I have signed my

Spokane, Wn., Oct. 29.— ciated banks of Spokane d night that hereafter balanc banks will be held in clea certificates, and cheques by will be paid in cheques on t House association. The ba city are in excellent cond there never was a time country around Spokane w perons and had so much we tural products.

Motor Boats in Ja

Replying to a New York regarding the use of moto Java, Consul B. S. Rairden tavia, states that very fe boats are used at the presen more than ten throughout The government purchase use in the harbor at Tand not long ago, but for some have not been found servic tinually breaking down. were purchased from the U es through an agent in H the near future, the Consul will be a demand for such

"Woman is considered t vessel," she remarked, "and "Well?" he queried, as sh "And yet," continued the oftener broke."