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**THE APPLE SHOW.**

There may have been larger Apple Shows than that now in progress in Vancouver, although we doubt it, but there certainly can never have been a better one. It does not fulfill the expectations of its promoters and the public, they must be very hard to satisfy. The display is one calculated to make every British Columbian proud of his province, for, although there are exhibits from other places, naturally this province is most in evidence. And it is wonderfully in evidence. The great banks of apples are an exceedingly impressive sight and they afford an ocular demonstration of the fruit-growing possibilities of this province, which is a surprise even to the most sanguine among us. The exhibit is a presentation of what can be done in the southern two-thirds of the province, for there is fruit from north of the 49th parallel. There is fruit raised with irrigation and without irrigation; fruit raised at the sea-level and fruit grown at an altitude of 3,500 feet, which is 500 feet above what we use as a standard of anything. A suggestion has been made that the whole exhibit should be sent to the United Kingdom to be shown there. We do not profess to know if such a thing is feasible; but we do know that if it were it would be such an advertisement of the province as would challenge the admiration of Europe.

Vancouver Island has a fine representation owing to the enterprise and energy of the local Fruit Growers' association. The carload exhibit of King apples was awarded the first prize and Mr. Drummond, manager of the association is authority for the statement that if it had been entered for the sweepstakes it would have won the first place. This exhibit is the finest possible refutation of the pretensions of those who have been fond of asserting that while Vancouver Island can produce pears it is not to be reckoned with in the production of apples. We extend hearty congratulations to the Fruit Growers' association not only upon the success of their exhibit, but upon what is of far greater importance, the public-spirited enterprise that made possible so fine a display of the possibilities of one of our chief possible local sources of wealth and prosperity.

**SETTLING THE ISLAND.**

We are asked what the Government can do to promote the colonization of Vancouver Island. The question is not as easily answered as we wish it were. The public men of a previous generation gave a very considerable part of the island to the Dominion government in order to secure railway construction. Whether this was wise or foolish is not worth while discussing. The thing was done and there is no person now in public life either in Victoria or Ottawa who was in the remotest way responsible for it. The grant that afterwards went to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway company, is irrevocable, and it is a factor in the situation that must be taken into account. This grant comprises all the land on the eastern front of the island from Campbell river on the north, to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, on the south, except what is owned by private individuals, and most of it has been so owned for many years and a comparatively small area down in the Sooke district not regarded as very desirable from the settler's point of view, because of its broken character. This means that the government of British Columbia, not simply the administration of Mr. McBride, but several of its predecessors, as well, have been unable to do anything towards colonizing the southwestern quarter of Vancouver Island which the crown had alienated. West of the E. & N. grant and abutting on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, is an extensive area heavily timbered, in which there are tracts of good farming land of greater or less extent. We hardly think reasonable men will find fault with the provincial government for not seeking to place colonists upon these detached and isolated areas. North of Barkley Sound and between the E. & N. grant and the ocean is a mountainous region interspersed with areas that are fit for farming, but every one must in frankness concede that to encourage by an active campaign, the settlement of these areas, having regard to existing means of communication, would have been unwise. Better communication will shortly be provided and then the case will be altered. North of the E. & N. grant and extending from the side of

the island to the other is an area of varied character. Much of it very well timbered, and a very great deal of it, more we believe than has generally been supposed, is highly suitable for farming. In some parts settlers are steadily going in and their prospects are good, although necessarily some time must elapse before they play a very prominent part in the commercial progress of the country. Here again the lack of modern means of communication has retarded settlement, but these are likely to be supplied either directly or indirectly as the result of the policy of the present provincial administration, and this will certainly lead to the more rapid occupation of the farming lands.

We present these simple considerations, the truth of which no responsible person will dispute, because it seems to us desirable that those, who may be disposed to complain of the alleged inaction of the government, should know just what the facts of the case are. If one should say that the government ought to inaugurate a policy of colonization for Vancouver Island, he would have to ask it to choose between putting settlers on lands not owned by the crown and placing them on crown lands not provided with facilities of transportation. The latter course no one would favor, and we doubt if there would be very general approval of the former. But be this as it may, the facts of the case show that there has been nothing in the land policy of Mr. McBride's administration that has in the least retarded the settlement of vacant crown lands on Vancouver Island. We should be glad to hear suggestions as to what might be done.

**FORT GEORGE.**

An official of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company is quoted as having spoken at Edmonton in depreciation of the investment of money at Fort George, giving as a reason for so doing that the railway company had not yet decided where the town is to be, and could not decide until after it had learned if the Indian reservation could be secured. We raise no objections to any one, whether he is an official of a railway company, which may one day desire to put a townsite on the market, or simply an individual speaking in his private capacity, uttering a warning against hasty speculation in town sites; but as there has been a good deal said at one time and another about Fort George recently, while we do not suggest that any one should buy property there, for on this point every one must express his own judgment upon the facts, it is only fair to the pioneers in that part of the province that the case should be stated exactly as it is.

Fort George was originally an Hudson Bay post on the west bank of the Fraser a mile or so below the junction of the Nechaco with that river. The site was selected undoubtedly because of its strategic position for the purposes of the company's trade. For about 360 miles below the Fort the Fraser is a fine navigable river, and it is also navigable for nearly, if not quite, 315 miles beyond the Fort, to the point known as the Cache. The river below the Cache is interrupted by canyons, but more than 160 miles of it are available for the use of steamers, and more can be made so, while from the standpoint of canoe navigation, which was that of the Hudson Bay Company, it is available as far down as Lytton. The Nechaco and the five lakes drained by it make up navigable waters aggregating many hundreds of miles, and a short portage makes Babine Lake and about 100 miles of navigable water accessible. We are now using the word navigable in the sense it was understood by the Hudson Bay people. Not all the lakes are available for steamers, and last summer a steamer went up the Nechaco to Fraser Lake, a distance of about 125 miles. From Fort George the Giscombe trail, in use very many years by the Indians, leads to the headwaters of the Fraser River, which reach very nearly as far south as the Great Bend of the Fraser. The Hudson Bay Company did not make Fort George a strategic

point all that the company did was to take advantage of the fact. The Grand Trunk Pacific may locate a townsite wherever it sees fit, but these geographical facts remain the same. We think it is only right to make the above statements, and to add that in the region of which the Fort is the strategic centre from the standpoint of water transportation there are vast resources, which will support a large population.

Something may be added as to the townsite aspect of the case. The Nechaco flowing from the West and the Fraser here flowing from the East, meet at right angles. In the angle is the Indian reservation, having an area of approximately 1,300 acres. South of the reservation and fronting on the Fraser is the townsite of South Fort George. West of the reservation and fronting on the Nechaco is the townsite of Fort George. The railway company wishes to secure the reservation and for sale to a townsite. The official above referred to intimates that if the reservation cannot be secured, the railway company will locate a townsite elsewhere. We think it very probable that wherever the company selects a townsite it will establish a divisional point.

The above is a plain statement of the facts published in order that the hundreds of people, who have bought town lots in one or the other of the townsites, may understand the situation as it presents itself to the eyes of a wholly disinterested observer. It would not be proper for this newspaper to express any opinion whatever as to the value of townsite property in that part of the province. Upon that point every one who has purchased or may contemplate purchasing must make up his own mind. He must judge for himself if the railway company is likely to be the determining factor in the future of the Fort George townsite.

Seven hundred prairie farmers propose to descend upon Parliament on December 16th. Ottawa won't know itself when the wheat-growers through the streets.

Many Victorians will await with interest the result of the plucky attempt which Mr. Douglas McCurdy is going to make on Saturday, when he will endeavor to fly from the deck of an ocean liner to the shore fifty miles away. Mr. McCurdy is not personally known to many Victorians, but the fact that his father is one of our best known and highly esteemed citizens adds a personal note to the interest in the courageous young aviator's important experiment.

A very serious situation seems to have developed in Spain. Nearly every one expected that a revolutionary movement in that country would follow the uprising in Portugal, but as the weeks passed without one outbreak, a feeling of confidence was created. At the present writing no one knows if anything serious has happened, and this is a case where news is emphatically not good news. The interest of the British people in the situation is intensified by the fact that a British princess is queen of Spain. While this fact will not be sufficient to lead the British government to seek to keep the crown on Alfonso's head in defiance of the wish of the people, it will compel the taking of such precautions as may be necessary to secure the Queen's safety. In the absence of further news than is at present available any comment would be likely to be misleading.

**Wanted for Embroiderment**  
MEXICO CITY, Nov. 3.—A formal request from Washington for the detention of Carry Ham O. Carlson and that believed to be implicated in the Los Angeles Times disaster, was transmitted to the Mexican foreign office today, through the American embassy. There is said to be no doubt now in the minds of the Los Angeles authorities that Ham is Wilson B. Evans, an employee of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, charged with an embezzlement, and that the others are his accomplices. Their extradition to Los Angeles will be asked, it is said.

**See Our Government Street Windows for Blankets**

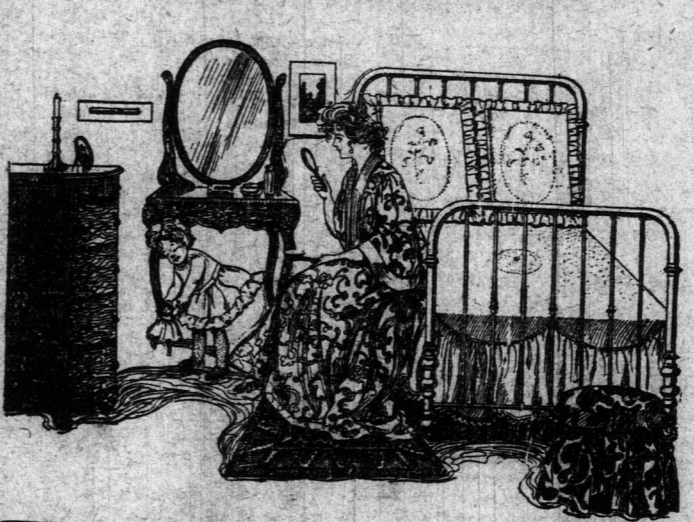
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**Cheviot Blankets**  
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This well and favorably known blanket, remarkable for purity and durability, made of long-fibred wool, closely woven, with dark grey border.  
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**See the Bedroom Furniture in Our Broughton Street Windows**

Solid Oak, Golden Wax Finish Dresser and Stand, dresser with oval or square glass 24 x 30, also in Early English... \$35.00  
Solid Oak, Quarter Cut, Golden Finish Dresser, British bevel mirror 24 x 30. Price... \$28.00  
Solid Oak, Quarter Cut, Golden Finish Dresser, Princess style, British beveled mirror 18 x 40, 2 small drawers and 1 large drawer. Price... \$30.00



Solid Oak, Quarter Cut Golden Finish Dresser and Stand, serpentine front, oval mirror 24 x 30. Price... \$50.00  
Solid Oak, Quarter Cut Oak, 3-piece Bedroom Set, Golden wax finish, Colonial style. Dresser with square British beveled mirror, 24 x 30, beautiful flaked top, 22 x 40, 2 large and 2 small drawers. Chiffoniere, British beveled mirror, 16 x 22, top, 20 x 34, 4 large and 2 small drawers and washstand. Special price... \$90.00

Solid Oak, Quarter Cut, Golden Finish Dresser, British beveled mirror, 22 x 28, 2 small and 2 large drawers... \$30.00  
Solid Golden Oak, Quarter Cut Dresser, British beveled mirror, oval, 24 x 30, 2 small and 2 large drawers, full swell front... \$37.50  
Solid Golden Oak, Quarter Cut Dresser, British beveled mirror, oval, 26 x 32, also with square mirror, 28 x 28, 2 small and 2 large drawers... \$40.00

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Mahogany 3-piece Bedroom Suite, Dresser and Stand, glass 24 x 28, top 21 x 40. Cheffonier, glass 16 x 16, top 19 x 30. Special price for these 3 pieces \$75.00

White Enamelled Dressers and Stands. Price, \$27.50 and... \$25.00  
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Mahogany Cheffoniers to match, dressers and stands, \$50.00, \$45.00, \$35. and... \$30.00

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Dresser and Stand, Solid Quarter Cut Golden Oak, full swell front, round British beveled mirror 30 x 30... \$55.00

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That dainty touch of elegance so necessary to a well-furnished house is supplied by our curtains and portiers. So complete a line has never been shown in this city before. You will find any style you desire for the proper furnishing of your room in our stock at prices more reasonable than you expect to pay. Give us a call on these goods and see the savings that will result. Now is the time to put up the Winter hangings. We have everything to make your house more cosy.



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Art Serge, in green, red, gold, blue, etc. Per yard, 85c, 75c... \$1.00  
Homespun. Per yard, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.75, \$1.85... \$2.00  
Velour. Per yard, \$5.00, \$4.75, \$3.25, \$3.00, \$2.75, \$1.85... \$2.25  
Pany Cloth. Per yard, \$2.75... \$2.25  
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We have suitable trimmings for all these fabrics and can make them up for you in very short notice.  
Trimmings. Per yard, \$2.50 to... 15c

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Has made a good name for itself throughout the world; imparts sounder health, better digestion and more vigorous activity. Unrivalled in all watery diseases, general debility, etc.  
\$1 BOTTLE, HERE ONLY  
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**SCOTTISH HISTORY**

The Scotia of the Romans. The name when first applied to part of Great Britain was written of New Scotia. Some obscure early history of the Scots, but to evidence that they were a race in northern Ireland, if not Ireland. About the year 500, earlier, they began to make to what is now known as Argyll, son of Eric, establishing a considerable area with colonists from Ulster. Argyll was another occupied by a Attacotti, supposed also to have Ireland, who were soon absorbed aggressive Scots and disappeared. The Scots were a ferocious must have been exceedingly formidable. They permitted their long, weaving it into a mass, used as a helmet or mask, as suit. They went armed with javelin swords, and used shields of hides as a protection. They were fearless and almost merciless, solely upon the products of hunt the yield of the flocks and herd their neighbors the Picts, they did not too fierce, they lived in huts, wattle, but when danger threatened their wives and children into long subterranean chambers, dug after of rabbit warrens. War was the object in life, and there were no whom they came in contact who against them.

After the withdrawal of the Romans the southern part of the Island of Britain, the Picts and Scots made friends southward, and met with resistance. Four centuries of Roman tended to the enervation of the made so splendid a resistance to his successors, and, as was intimated among them, had migrated north thrown in their lot with the Picts. tion extended to the Saxons to compel the invaders, and the story of eventually conquered England for forms no part of the history of Scotland so far as it led to the occupation of a Lowlands by them. About the year century after the first settled color had obtained a foothold in Argyllshire five distinct nations occupying Scotland these the most numerous were the occupied the north and northeast, points on the extreme northern coast some Scandinavians had established and maintained their independence. Saxons held the southeastern coast north as the Firth of Forth, on which one of their kings, Edwin, winsborough, which is the modern H. This city was founded during the of the Seventh Century. The south area was occupied by a mixed race, representatives of the Picts and pe tribe that had come over from Ireland their territory and Saxon Scotland a region inhabited chiefly by Britons from the south. The mountains of Argyllshire was in possession of. The ambitious Saxons were not content their possessions, nor were the Picts to remain in the northern regions. aggressiveness that had led them to the Roman legions made them formidable of the advancing Saxons, whom they defeated with terrible slaughter at of Drumcettan, in which the Saxon frid, was slain.

But the Scots were not content lands occupied by them, nor were ready to admit any rivals close at hand between these two nations a furious broke out and prevailed so long that as if both people would become exhausted they preyed on Saxon invaders. They formed an alliance, Urgaria, king of Argyllshire, marrying Aycha, sister of the Picts, maintained the independence of Argyllshire. After his death in Kenneth MacAlpine took the crown not satisfied with the territory to which succeeded, he laid claim to the Pictish right of his mother, the ruling king of a collateral branch. To claim any those days meant to fight for it, and attacked Wrad, the Pictish king, with tremendous vigor. He was successful, was slain in battle and Kenneth proclaimed himself king. It is said that he proceeded with to extirpate the whole Pictish race, although modern writers have sought a more moderate interpretation of policy, the fact remains that after the Wrat in 842, we hear no more of the a people, and no pretender appears ever arisen to claim the crown which placed on his own head. Kenneth afterwards set up the capital of his kingdom at Dunkeld, where it remained until Eleventh Century it was removed to S. The fate of the Picts has been a much-mooted matter among antiquarians. Sp of their emergence from the obscurity past and disappearing from history, Huntingdon wrote: "The Pictish seen in the distant horizon; she app

# An Hour with the Editor

## SCOTTISH HISTORY

The Scots of the Romans was Ireland. The name when first applied to the northern part of Great Britain was written *Scotia Nova*, or New Scotia. Some "obscure" surrounds the early history of the Scots, but there seems to be evidence that they were the dominant race in northern Ireland, if not in the whole island. About the year 500, and possibly earlier, they began to make incursions into what is now known as Argyshire, and in 503 Fergus, son of Eric, established himself as ruler of a considerable area which he peopled with colonists from Ulster. Adjoining this region was another occupied by a people called Attacotti, supposed also to have come from Ireland, who were soon absorbed by the more aggressive Scots and disappeared from history. The Scots were a ferocious race, and must have been exceedingly formidable to look upon. They permitted their hair to grow long, weaving it into a mass that could be used as a helmet or mask, as suited its wearer. They went armed with javelins and huge swords, and used shields of wicker-work or hides as a protection. They were absolutely fearless and almost merciless. They lived solely upon the products of hunting, and from the wild of the flocks and herds, for, unlike their neighbors the Picts, they did not cultivate the soil. In times of peace and when war was not too fierce, they lived in houses built of wattles, but when danger threatened they sent their wives and children into long and narrow subterranean chambers, dug after the fashion of rabbit warrens. War was their whole object in life, and there were no people with whom they came in contact who could stand against them.

After the withdrawal of the Romans from the southern part of the Island of Great Britain, the Picts and Scots made frequent incursions southward, and met with very slight resistance. Four centuries of Roman rule had tended to the enervation of the people, who made so splendid a resistance to Caesar, and his successors, and, as was intimated in the preceding article, many of the best warriors among them had migrated northward and thrown in their lot with the Picts. The invitation extended to the Saxons to come over and repel the invaders, and the story of how they eventually conquered England for themselves forms no part of the history of Scotland, except so far as it led to the occupation of a part of the Lowlands by them. About the year 600, or a century after the first settled colony of Scots had obtained a foothold in Argyshire, we find five distinct nations occupying Scotland. Of these the most numerous were the Picts, who occupied the north and northeast, except a few points on the extreme northern coast, where some Scandinavians had established settlements and maintained their independence. The Saxons held the southeastern section as far north as the Firth of Forth, on the shore of which one of their kings, Edwin, built Edwinstown, which is the modern Edinburgh. This city was founded during the early part of the Seventh Century. The southwestern area was occupied by a mixed race formed of representatives of the Picts and partly of a tribe that had come over from Ireland. Between their territory and Saxon Scotland was a region inhabited chiefly by British colonists from the south. The mountainous region of Argyshire was in possession of the Scots. The ambitious Saxons were not content with their possessions, nor were the Picts satisfied to remain in the northern regions. The same aggressiveness that had led them to force back the Roman legions made them formidable foes of the advancing Saxons, whom they finally defeated with terrible slaughter at the battle of Drumceter, in which the Saxon king, Egfrid, was slain.

But the Scots were not content with the lands occupied by them, nor were the Picts ready to admit any rivals close at hand, and so between these two nations a furious strife broke out and prevailed so long that it seemed as if both people would become exhausted and an easy prey to Saxon invaders. Therefore they formed an alliance, Urgania, sister of the king of the Picts, marrying Aycha, king of the Scots. They had a son named Alpine, who succeeded him. After his death in battle his son Kenneth MacAlpine took the crown, and not satisfied with the territory to which he had succeeded, he laid claim to the Pictish crown in the right of his mother, the ruling king being of a collateral branch. To claim anything in those days meant to fight for it, and Kenneth attacked Wrad, the Pictish king, with tremendous vigor. He was successful. Wrad was slain in battle and Kenneth proclaimed himself king. It is said that he proceeded forthwith to extirpate the whole Pictish race, and although modern writers have sought to give a more moderate interpretation of Kenneth's policy, the fact remains that after the death of Wrad in 842, we hear no more of the Picts as a people, and no pretender appears ever to have arisen to claim the crown which Kenneth placed on his own head. Kenneth, shortly afterwards set up the capital of his kingdom at Dunkeld, where it remained until the Eleventh Century it was removed to Scone.

The fate of the Picts has been a much disputed matter among antiquarians. Speaking of their emergence from the obscurity of the past and disappearing from history, Henry of Huntingdon wrote: "The Pictish vessel is seen in the distant horizon; she approaches

rapidly, till you can clearly distinguish the crew upon the deck; but before you are near enough to hear their voices she sinks, the waters close over her and the wreck can never be raised." The total extinction of the Pictish language renders any further inquiry impossible. The accurate and criticism of the Nineteenth Century cannot advance beyond the homely wisdom of the Twelfth. The claim is made that the language survived for at least two centuries in the remoter parts of Scotland, but the most careful investigation has only revealed five words in existence today that can be certainly said to be Pictish origin. The Picts accepted Christianity in the Sixth Century and adopted many of the practices of their more advanced neighbors to the south. The Scots also became Christianized about the same time, but living in a more mountainous country than their neighbors, they preserved their original untamable spirit. With the overthrow of Pietavia, as it was called by some contemporary writers, for the name Scotland was applied to Ireland long after the establishment of Scottish supremacy in northern Britain, the second chapter in Scottish history closes, with Kenneth MacAlpine the most powerful king within the four seas.

## RENDERING UNTO CAESAR

It has been said of Jesus Christ that He was a Socialist. He was certainly not a man of property, and His Disciples after His death held all their property in common. But it is unwise to draw conclusions from inadequate data. He told those who showed Him the tribute money that they should "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," adding "and unto God the things that are God's." As far as any one is warranted in going by an incident standing by itself and unconnected with any other, the inference from this seems to be that He desired to teach that His mission was not to be construed as political. It recognized constituted authority. This is not Socialism, for that cult seeks to overthrow authority. The logical result of socialistic teaching is that there shall be no final court for the decision of anything, for the moment authority ceases. This proposition will be disputed, but it cannot be disputed that organized society requires authority of some kind, and if this is granted the difference between the absolutism of one and the absolutism of many is in degree only and not in kind. If there is no constituted authority, there must be social chaos. A Caesar is necessary, whether he claims to rule by divine right or is the creation of the popular will as expressed from time to time.

To render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's is to be a good citizen, and good citizenship has been placed by the Founder of Christianity side by side with our duty to God. We have in this community, as they have in many other communities, people who draw their skirts of their righteousness closely around them and walk to the ballot box, if they go there at all, like persons in danger of being defiled. Then they go home and prate about the corruption that infests political life. They try to persuade themselves that they are rendering more to God by rendering nothing to Caesar. It is not simply imagination to suggest that if Jesus Christ were living today, He would have told people to take a personal interest in public affairs, and that by so doing they were not depriving God of anything.

The problems of government are many and difficult. They call for the exercise of the best that is in us. Doubtless there is a future life, but it is folly to spend our energies in imaginary preparations for it. The present life has its demands upon us, for in it only, so far as we have, any right to think, can we display the qualities which differentiate us from the brute creation. It is well to praise God, but He is praised more truly when we install a good system of sewerage than when we make long and meaningless prayers. A God of Love is surely better served by the better housing of the poor than by the building of cathedrals; and it is not irreverent to say that, if we would feed the poor in remembrance of Him, we would do His will quite as truly as when we bow at the communion rail. The development of the spiritual side of our nature is perhaps the highest work we can do, but the discharge of our duty towards our neighbors is not far below it. The first commandment is that we shall love God with all our hearts, but the second, which is "like unto the first," is that we shall love our neighbor as ourselves. Now to love one's self is to be a good citizen. It is to recognize obligations to the community in which we dwell; it is to endeavor to discharge those duties honestly and because they are duties, and not from any expectation of reward. It is rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's.

It is impossible, not to see, as we look abroad over the world, that the social fabric in what we call Christendom is approaching a danger point. The present age has witnessed many triumphs of human knowledge, but it has also witnessed many triumphs of human selfishness. In the strife of competition the weaker are being driven to the wall in ever-increasing numbers. True, there has been a vast improvement in many things. No longer do we see men going out to fight because of fancied wrongs or inspired by a mere love of slaughter. No longer do the streets of sordid cities run red with the blood of women and

children. No longer do victorious troops lay countries waste with fire and sword. Not very many generations separate us from those ancestors of ours who used to look upon bloodshed as the chief duty of man, provided the blood was that of their enemies. The world is better, very distinctly better than it was in days that are not so very long gone by. A writer in the *London Times* a few weeks ago said that he knew a man, who had seen a man who had seen a man who had witnessed the execution of Charles I. This takes us a fifth of the way back to the time when even in Merry England men in the lower walks of life were little more than chattels, and in Bonnie Scotland the ferocious clans of Argyle were exterminating their neighbors without regard to age or sex. The world is distinctly better, but with the general improvement in conditions there has come a new set of problems, which are even more complex than those that confronted our ancestors. In the old days the Church threw herself into the thick of the fight for the betterment of mankind. There were no communities so savage that the missionaries of the Gospel of Christ avoided them. These men labored, not always wisely, not very often logically, frequently not disinterestedly, to turn the people aside from wicked ways, and we are living in the enjoyment of the fruit of their labors. The story of the Past is full of encouragement for the future. What Christianity, often distorted and misunderstood, was able to do for the regeneration of society in days of physical strife and bloodshed, it can do for the regeneration of society in these days of competitive strife and the iron rule of organized selfishness. But to accomplish beneficial results, the Church must go out among the people; it must speak directly to the people. How can men be expected to do their duty to God whom they have not seen, if they do not learn to do their duty to their neighbors whom they see daily? The man, who is so keen about being a Christian than he cannot be a good citizen, ends in being neither. It is well to render unto God the things that are God's, but we will not do this if we fail to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's.

## THE EARTH

### VII.

Geologically the great American mountain region is not regarded as of very ancient formation. The Andes consist almost wholly of sedimentary rocks, indicating that they were at one time submerged and were thrust up from the water. Granite is conspicuous by its absence. Porphyry and greenstone are among the most common rocks of which the range is composed, but there is much quartz, usually carrying small particles of mica, and it is in this that the gold deposits occur. On the western slope of the Andes, there are vast masses of volcanic rock, but on the east side there are none. Very few of the rocks carry fossils of any kind. The whole formation indicates relatively recent uplifting from beneath the sea. The North American mountain mass is more generally of what is called, though somewhat loosely, igneous formation, granites and similar rocks being very much in evidence. Speaking generally, it may be said to be of volcanic origin, using the word volcanic to describe the intrusion of rock masses from deep below the earth's surface. In the case of the Andes, the western front of the range is relatively arid, the eastern slope being clad with verdure; in the case of the Rockies, using the terms for the whole mass of western mountains in North America, the eastern face is relatively arid, and the western face is covered rich in vegetation. From these and other facts we reach the conclusion that while physically the two mountain masses may be regarded as forming one continuous mass, geologically they are distinct, and the northern mass is probably the older of the two.

On the eastern side of the Western Hemisphere we have a series of mountain ranges, which are quite disconnected. The most northerly of these is what is called the Laurentian Hills, none of the summits of which can be called high. They form a V-shaped range north of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. Structurally they are of great importance, for they determined the shape of North America, and geologically they are interesting, because they are believed to represent the oldest dry land in the world. To the south of them is the Appalachian range. This extends from the Bay Chaleur southwesterly until the White Mountains are reached, and then turns to the south, extending well down towards Florida. The northeastern branch of this range forms the southeastern flank of the St. Lawrence Valley; the remainder separates the great central plain from the Atlantic seaboard. The Eastern States and the Maritime Provinces correspond geologically to the states of California, Oregon and Washington and the province of British Columbia, consisting either of the flank of a mountain range or of the debris carried down from it through long ages. By some great convulsion of nature huge depression was formed in the Western Hemisphere corresponding to the depression in the Eastern Hemisphere, which the waters of the Mediterranean occupy. The Western depression constitutes the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, which are partly enclosed from the Atlantic by a mountain range, submerged for the greater part, the higher peaks of which constitute the West Indian Archipelago. These islands are a sort of geological complement to

the archipelago of which Vancouver Island forms a part. Note also by reference to the map that the great western curve of the Atlantic coast of America, which forms the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, corresponds in a general way with the great western curve of the Atlantic coast of Africa, so that if the African land would fill up the gulf and the sea. Note also as you look southward on the map that the great eastern curve of the Atlantic coast corresponds in a general way to the great eastern curve of the Atlantic coast of Africa, so that if the continents were brought together the eastern projection of Brazil would fill up the Gulf of Guinea.

In South America what are known as the Brazilian Highlands, the general altitude of which does not exceed 3000 feet, extend almost the entire length of that great country. Between these highlands and the Andean range is a great central plain corresponding to the similar plain in North America. As the latter begins at the Gulf of Mexico and extends northward to the Arctic Ocean, so the former begins at the Caribbean Sea and extends southward to the Strait of Magellan. Thus it appears that the structure of the two parts of the Western Hemisphere is very much upon the same general lines. There are other similarities, and also some very conspicuous differences which will be apparent when we come to consider the river systems of North and South America.

## Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master-Pieces

(N. de Bertrand Lugan)

### JOANNA BAILLIE

Though women bid fair to rival men in the field of novel-writing, they have no such ability for the writing of plays. The latter class of composition calls more for a mechanical turn of mind than mere story-telling, a deeper and truer sense of imagination, and plenty of practicality. Women novelists as a rule have the second quality, but do not often possess the first and third. Comparatively few men-novelists have essayed the drama, but nearly all great dramatists have been great novelists as well.

One of the few women whose names are upon the role of honor with famous writers of early Victorian period, having been born in Bothwell, Scotland, in 1762, and her's is among the most interesting of literary characters.

Her father preached in the kirk, and, true to the old adage relating to minister's daughters and deacon's sons, Joanna, as a child, was the veriest hoyden. A lovable little imp of mischief she, giving no promise during her thoughtless, carefree childhood of the genius she was to show later. Looking back upon her earliest years, Joanna thus wrote to her sister in loving reminiscence:

Dear Agnes, gleamed with joy and dashed with tears,  
O'er us have glided almost sixty years,  
Since we upon Bothwell's bonny braes were seen,  
By those eyes long closed in death have been;  
Two tiny imps who scarcely stooped to gather  
No taller than the foxglove's spiky stem,  
That dew of morning studs with silvery gem.  
Then ever bitterly that crossed our view  
With joyful shout was greeted as it flew,  
And moth and ladybird and beetle bright  
In sheeny gold were such a wondrous sight.  
Then as we paddled barefoot, side by side,  
Among the sunny shallows of the Clyde,  
Minnows or spotted par with twinkling fin  
Swimming in mazy rings the pool within,  
A thrill of gladness through our bosoms sent,  
Seen in the power of early wonderment.

It was not until Joanna was fifteen that she began to show any inclination to read seriously. But from the time her interest was awakened by Milton's "Paradise Lost" she developed an insatiable love for the study of the great poets, chief among whom was Shakespeare.

When upon the death of her father, the family moved to London, the girl gave expression to her budding development of thought in a volume of verses. They met with an indifferent reception, but Joanna was not seeking fame. She wrote because she loved to write. She was of a philosophical turn of mind, and the happiest kind of an optimist. She continued to read and to study, and eight years later produced the first of her series of "Plays on the Passions."

The idea of writing this class of play came to her, she was fond of saying, as an inspiration, quite suddenly one day when she was sitting sewing with her mother in the garden. The development of one particular passion was the chief motive in the composition of each play. Incident and plot were of secondary importance. Kemble and Siddons took the chief parts in "De Montfort," a tragedy on hatred, and the play was presented at Drury Lane, and staged without a thought to the expense. Nevertheless it was not successful.

Nothing daunted, four years later Miss Baillie published her second volume of "Plays

on the Passions," which was widely read. The plays when they were finally produced became very popular, notwithstanding the adverse criticism given them by the famous Jeffries, who claimed that their author had plagiarized and imitated Shakespeare, and that the theory she was trying to elucidate was false and absurd a priori.

Nevertheless Miss Baillie went calmly along her chosen way, delighting her ever-increasing audience by the production of "Miscellaneous Plays" in 1804, and six years later experiencing a veritable triumph when the "Family Legend," a play founded on the tragic history of the Campbell clan, and for which Scott wrote a prologue, was brought out at the Edinburgh Theatre.

Next appeared her third volume of "Plays on the Passions," and it was after this that Jeffries ceased his unkindly criticism; whether because he found that it was wholly unconvincing to the reader, or whether having met the winsome author, he had fallen under the spell of her delightful personality, is not known; at all events from this time she two became fast friends.

Success followed Miss Baillie to the last. She became one of the most famous women of her day, dying at an advanced age, beloved by all who knew her. The following lines by a contemporary describes her old age:

"A sweeter picture was never seen.  
Her figure was small, light and active; her countenance in its expression of serenity, harmonized wonderfully with her gay conversation, and her cheerful voice. Her eyes were beautiful, dark, bright and penetrating, with the full innocent gaze of childhood. Her face was altogether comely, and her dress did justice to it. She wore her own silvery hair and a mob cap, with its delicate lace border fitting closely about her face. She was well-dressed in handsome dark silks, and her lace caps and collars looked always new. No Quaker was ever neater, while she kept up to the times in her dress as in her habit of mind, as far as became her years." In her whole appearance there was always something for even the passing stranger to admire, and never anything for the most familiar friend to wish otherwise. She died without suffering in the full possession of her faculties in her ninetieth year.

## NEW WAY OF CAPTURING NITROGEN.

The nitrogen which is so abundant a gaseous constituent of the atmosphere is of great value, especially as a fertilizer in the form of nitrates, or salts of nitric acid. Nitric acid is nothing but nitrogen and oxygen combined chemically with the elements of water, yet so inert is atmospheric nitrogen gas that its utilization was until recently considered impossible, no way of forcing it to combine chemically being known. Two processes, however, are now in use, and a third has just been devised, which, as we learn from Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering (New York), has some interesting and novel features. Of the two already in use, this magazine says:

"The simplest in idea is to take the oxygen and nitrogen in the air, as it is, and to combine as large a portion of them as possible directly into nitrogen oxides (to 'burn the atmospheric nitrogen') and then work them up into nitric acid or its salts. This can be done by subjecting atmospheric air to a very high temperature by means of electric-arc discharges, as is done with commercial success in Norway. . . . This method . . . is complicated and expensive; the electric-power consumption is high and the process is commercially practical only in countries where electric power is exceptionally cheap and where there is little incentive to use the available cheap power for other purpose. Norway is the classical example of such countries."

Other useful compounds, we are told, may be made by first separating the nitrogen from the oxygen in the air, which may be done by elevating liquid air, and then using it at an elevated temperature. The power consumption is not so high as in the process mentioned above, but the method still requires comparatively cheap power. The third of newest process is the production of ammonia by chemical combination of nitrogen and hydrogen, and its novelty lies in the fact that this combination has been found to require a very high pressure—something unusual in commercial chemical reactions. We read:

"There is a considerable margin between the selling price of ammonia and the cost of making nitrogen gas and hydrogen gas on a large scale. But it has always been thought that such a synthetic process was impractical, because the nitrogen and hydrogen gases would be too slow to react. This prevailing idea has now been disproved by Prof. Fritz Haber, of the Institute of Technology, of Karlsruhe, who jointly with Dr. R. Le Rossignon has developed an apparatus for producing in the laboratory 90 grams of liquid ammonia per hour; this apparatus has been in continuous operation for a sufficiently long time to prove its practicability. The essential feature of the process is the use of a high pressure—something like 200 atmospheres. . . . It seems that no high temperature is required or desirable. . . . The use of such high pressures as 200 atmospheres would be a novelty in large-scale chemical operations, but seems hardly a prohibitive drawback. On the other hand, the process does not seem to require particularly cheap power. The development of the process decidedly deserves watching. It has already passed out of the laboratory stage."

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# VICTORY GOES TO NATIONALS

Mr. Gilbert, Representing Mr. Bourassa's Party, Elected in Drummond and Athabaska Premier's District

## MAJORITY REPORTED OVER TWO HUNDRED

### Strong Ministerial Efforts Made to Elect "Straight" Liberal—Defeat Regarded as a Hard Blow

OTTAWA, Nov. 3.—The victory of Mr. Gilbert over Mr. Perrault by over two hundred majority in Drummond and Athabaska is taken here as an indication that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's prestige is vanishing in Quebec. Liberals regarded this seat as certain or they would not have opened it.

A. Gilbert, while calling himself a Liberal, was the candidate of the Nationalists, led by Mr. Bourassa. The Laurier government candidate was Mr. Perrault, every possible effort being put forward by the ministers to secure his election. The navy question was made a prominent issue, and the election of Mr. Gilbert an anti-navy platform is significant.

At the Drummondville meeting on nomination day, Hon. L. P. Brodeur in the course of his speech, said: "I understand that there are Nationalists here who have come to shout rather than to listen to arguments. Canada has reached a position when I think we have done well to provide for a navy. We are a nation, virtually independent. We have the right to make our own treaties. We have helped to separate Canada."

"It is they"—pointing an accusing finger at Mr. Bourassa—"who would lead us to civil war. They are leading us into civil war. They are raising French-Canadians against English-Canadians. You are not accustomed"—turning to Mr. Bourassa—"to be denounced as I denounce you now. I appeal to all Canadians—French as well as English—to have nothing to do with men who would lead us to civil war."

In answer to a question from Mr. Lavergne, the minister of marine, said: "The people of Canada, through their ministers, will have the right to decide whether they shall participate in any war or not."

F. D. Monk declared that the naval measure would plunge Canada into a series of tremendous expenditures, and into the whirl of British diplomacy. On such a bill as this, Mr. Monk proceeded, the people of Canada had the right to be consulted. Last night from my party on the naval question, and I remain regretted from them on this question. I know it. I learned it with regret. But whatever those who think with me on this question may be called—Nationalists or Castors, they call them—I am with them to the end."

The meeting was an exceedingly stormy one, the speakers being constantly interrupted.

A Hard Blow.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—The defeat of the government candidate for member of parliament in the Drummond, Quebec by-election today, is regarded as the Laurier government's first check since it came into power in 1918.

Against Reciprocity.

TORONTO, Nov. 3.—The Toronto Board of Trade, at a largely attended meeting this afternoon, unanimously resolved that "reciprocity with the United States under present conditions would be inopportune and undesirable."

Aeroplane for Japan.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—Fernand de Lesseps, brother of Count Jacques de Lesseps, who introduced the Blériot monoplane into Canada, passed through the city this morning on his way to Vancouver, whence he will sail for Japan on November 9th to conduct a series of military experiments for the

## STANDS WELL WITH NEW CITY

Premier McBride's Visit to Prince Rupert Gives Occasion for Demonstration of His Popularity There

## SPEECHES RECEIVED WITH ACCLAMATION

Emphatic Utterances in Regard to Better Terms and Other Parts of Government's Policy

## INVESTIGATION AT LOS ANGELES

Wife of Suspected Man Gives Evidence Before Grand Jury—Eleven Witnesses Examined Yesterday

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 3.—Mrs. Flora Caplan, wife of one of the men named in connection with the alleged dynamite plot, was the most important witness before the special grand jury today. Two other women, Mrs. C. A. Present, wife of a Court Modern hotelkeeper, and Mrs. Emily Stuprich, whose husband testified a hotel in Sausalito, also testified.

In all, there were eleven witnesses called into the inquisitorial chamber during the day, and Deputy District Attorney McCoy was assisted in his examination of them by Earl Rogers, who conducted the search for appearing among the witnesses yesterday, took part in the grand jury proceedings today as a special deputy district attorney, and received his appointment yesterday from District Attorney Frederick.

Mrs. Caplan, Mrs. Present and Mrs. Stuprich were the first women witnesses to testify, and after her interrogation this afternoon, Mrs. Present half an hour while resting in the room of Presiding Judge Bordwell. Caplan, who showed no signs of undergoing an ordeal at the hands of the inquisitors.

Another witness was John O'Brien, owner of the South San Francisco cottage in which the dynamite was hidden. He was placed by the suspected trio found. A. M. Kelly, the real estate agent, alleged conspirator, followed O'Brien upon the witness stand. Then came George A. Dixon, assistant manager of the Hotel Argonaut, in San Francisco, where the alleged plotters are said to have lived while they were operating the day was Harry Piper, the jockey, who saw aboard the launch the wraps later found with the dynamite in South San Francisco.

San Francisco Tragedy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Mrs. Esther C. Brown was mysteriously shot and killed tonight in a desolate section of the city along the waterfront. Her slayer escaped, and the police are now looking for the woman's husband, Andrew Brown, day clerk in a local hotel. Mrs. Brown, who was Miss Esther C. Gibson, was married a week ago in Oakland. Little is known of her husband by her friends.

## NEW FRENCH MINISTRY

PARIS, Nov. 3.—M. Briand has organized the new cabinet, with himself as Premier and Minister of the Interior.

## NEWSPAPER BURNED OUT

Macon Telegraph's Office is Destroyed and Printer is Burned to Death

## TRYING RADIUM AS CANCER CURE

Mr. Thomas Tait Gives Australian Advice as to Advertising—Establishment of Wireless Stations

## SPAIN MAY HAVE GENERAL STRIKE

Despatches to Paris Paper Indicate Widespread Disturbance—King Alfonso Goes on Hunting Trip

## ADVISES PRAYER FOR POLITICIAN

Mayor Gavnor Issues Short But Emphatic Dissertation on Truth for Benefit of Republican Chairman

## IMPERIAL DEFENCE

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Sir George Doughty, who was defeated in the Grimby constituency at the last election, has been giving his views on Imperial Federation since his return from Canada.

## BURNED AT STAKE

Texas Mob Takes Barbarous Method of Punishing Mexican for Murder

## CONSUL'S ERROR PROVED EXPENSIVE

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 3.—On account of incorrect advice given by the American consulate office at Vancouver, according to Capt. John Davy, the British ship Segura today was compelled to report to quarantine officials for inspection.

## ASK REST DAY IN EACH WEEK

Legislation in Victoria State is Demanded by Labor Party—Government Consents to Experiment

## SCOTCH FARMER DELEGATES

Scottish farmer delegates who have been inspecting conditions here are delighted with the possibilities of the country, and declare that they intend to induce as many of their fellow-countrymen to emigrate to Australia.

## WIRELESS STATIONS

The Commonwealth government is convinced of the utility of the wireless telegraph to such an extent that it will erect several high power stations around the coast.

## MR. TAIT'S FAREWELL

Mr. Thomas Tait, formerly of Canada, and who has resigned the position of manager of the state railways in Victoria, addressing a farewell gathering here urged the necessity of advertising the resources of Victoria abroad.

## TEXAS MOB TAKES BARBAROUS METHOD OF PUNISHING MEXICAN FOR MURDER

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 3.—Antonio Rodriguez of Las Vegas, Mexico, aged 30 years, was burned at the stake tonight by a mob at Rock Springs, Texas, following his confession that he shot and killed Mrs. Lem Henderson, wife of a rancher, yesterday because she "spoke mean" to him.

## ARCTIC BROTHERHOOD

Convention at Vancouver Elects Officers and Chooses Officers for the Next Place of Meeting

## OREGON MURDER MYSTERY

SALEM, Ore., Nov. 3.—While there is no definite clue to the man who murdered J. E. Roberts on Wednesday night, the finding of a capsule containing strychnine to kill several men near Roberts' body, has convinced the officers that but one man was implicated in the affair, that he was a local man, and that he intended to commit suicide if captured.

## NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Hugh J. Grant, twice mayor of the city of New York and twice defeated for the senate, died of heart disease as he was climbing the steps of his house in East Seventy-second Street. He was 55 years old and had been in poor health for some years.

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MORELL'S SELECTED PICNIC HAM—	17½c
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NICE MILD CURED HAMS—	23c
Per pound	
FRESH BEEF SAUSAGE—	25c
2 pounds for	
JELLED TONGUE—	40c
Per pound	
HONEY IN THE COMB—	20c
Per section	
RE-CLEANED CURRANTS—	25c
3 pounds for	
NEW ENGLISH MIXED PEEL—	15c
Per pound	
NEW SULTANA RAISINS—	10c
Per pound	
SEEDED RAISINS—The Finest Packed—	55c
Large 16 oz. pkt. 10c, or 6 pkts. for	
SHELLED ALMONDS OR WALNUTS—	40c
Per pound	
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR—	\$1.15
20-lb. sack	
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—	\$1.75
Per sack	
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—	\$1.00
3 pounds for	

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Phone, 624. Victoria, B. C.

## Fire in Pittsburg

PITTSBURG, Nov. 3.—A fire, which started in the five story furniture warehouse of May, Stern and Company here tonight, partially destroyed the structure and the stables which adjoin. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

## Bristol Plans.

OTTAWA, Nov. 3.—The plans of the Bristol cruisers, from which the new Canada cruisers will be built, are expected to reach Canada shortly, the improvements the Admiralty has been making have been completed. One set of plans will be available for inspection by builders in either Canada or England.

Mrs. W. J. Sargent, of this city, is spending the week in the Terminal City on a pleasure jaunt.

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"Cresca" Ruled Figs, per basket . . . . . 35c  
New York State Concord Grapes, basket . . . . . 50c  
Home-made Sweet Spiced Gherkins, bottle . . . . . 60c  
"Au Gourmet" Brand Green Turtle Meat, tin . . . . . 60c  
Stuffed Artichokes in Olive Oil, per tin . . . . . 75c  
"Cresca" Natural French Peas—these are simply delicious, prepared with fine herbs and French onions. Per tin . . . . . 40c  
French Tripe, exceptionally tasty, tin . . . . . 35c  
Spanish Red Bell Peppers, tin . . . . . 40c  
Picked Mushrooms, bottle . . . . . 35c  
Stuffed Mushrooms, tin . . . . . 60c  
Cherries, Green, in Creme de Menthe, bottle, \$1.25/75c or . . . . . 50c

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Tels. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590.

CASES HEARD BY COURT OF APPEALS

Judgment Given in Various Appeals at Vancouver—Notice Given Too Late in Victoria Suit

VANCOUVER, Nov. 4.—The Court of Appeals disposed of the following cases: Madden vs. Dixon—This was an appeal from the judgment of McInnes, C. J., in favor of the plaintiff on a contract for the sale and purchase of certain farm produce. The parties signed a memorandum in which the defendant agreed to sell fifty tons of potatoes at \$14 per ton and fifteen tons of cabbage at \$20 per ton, to be delivered by the buyer needed. There was also stated to be a cash payment of five dollars "on account of the same." This amount was not paid, or offered to be paid until some weeks after.

J. W. DeB. Parris for appellant contended: The document was merely an offer, which, owing to the fluctuating market and the time allowed to the defendant, was not accepted. The agreement was one-sided, except by implication, in that the plaintiff did not undertake to purchase.

R. W. Harris, K. C. for defendant: The defendant was asked specifically whether he intended to carry on the contract and gave no satisfactory answer. The agreement was complete on its face and was not either an option or an offer requiring acceptance to be complete.

Per curiam: The appeal should be dismissed. There was a complete and binding contract, which was signed, and the offer of payment of the five dollars at a subsequent date did not affect the intention of the parties. Per Irving, J. A. dissentiente, dismissing the appeal. The sum of five dollars mentioned was or would be a payment on account.

Thomas, J. in an action to recover commission on the sale of certain real estate. Plaintiff obtained a listing price and terms for sale, and having secured a purchaser, presented a receipt for a deposit payment. Defendant then said she was a joint owner of the property and the consent of the other owner would be required to obtain the plaintiff's commission.

The court (Irving, J. A. dissentiente) dismissed the appeal on the ground that when the plaintiff was informed that she was not the sole owner, she proceeded to her own home and did not proceed without the consent of the other owner.

Dumbleton vs. Cutler—Appeal from Lussan, C. J., the appellant having appealed the time for giving notice to appeal to the appeal in the following: Baker vs. Kipatich, Y. B. C. R. I. Reid, K. C. for appellant; E. Higgins for respondent.

WANT PRISONER Vancouver Authorities Will Endeavor to Secure Return of Man Arrested at Portland

Upon the application of Police Chief Chamberlain of Vancouver, authority was "yesterday" issued by Attorney-General Bowser, for Deputy Chief Charles Mulhern, of the Vancouver force, to proceed to Portland, Ore., as representing the Provincial government and take charge of the extradition proceedings for the extradition from the Oregon city of Charles James Beckett, wanted in Vancouver. The arrest of Beckett was accomplished on Tuesday night, upon telegraphic communication and request from the Vancouver police, the charges against him being two in number—the one of a theft of \$475, and the other, and more serious, of having procured at Vancouver a criminal operation. Advice of Wednesday and yesterday indicated that Beckett had retained extradition with every resource at his command.

BIG BONUS FOR CREW OF ALASKAN Crew of Steamer, Stevedores and Firemen of San Diego Get \$10,000 From Underwriters

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The American Hawaiian Steamship company announced today that it will, in conjunction with the marine underwriters of this city, donate \$10,000 to the crew of the steamer Alaskan and the stevedores and firemen of San Diego for their services in subduing the fire on board the liner Alaskan at the southern port recently.

Capt. Beckett, of the Alaskan and San Diego fire chief will each receive a gold watch, and \$2,500 will be given to the San Diego firemen's pension fund. The Alaskan will arrive at San Diego this week, when the presentation will be made.

That Kamloops Jail. On the eve of official inquiry conducted by the grand jury upon the text of escape, the Kamloops Jail has lost another prisoner. In this case the escape is an American. It is known as John Joseph, who by a curious coincidence, was serving a term of imprisonment for breaking jail at Vernon last August. Up to the present the fugitive has been apprehended, although pursuit began very soon after the escape. Joseph and another prisoner were engaged in carrying wood to the jail, and in one of his journeys to the wood pile

NOME IS SWEEP BY HEAVY SURF

Remarkable Marine Disturbance, Without Wind, at Alaska City—Houses and Shipping Destroyed

NOME, Alaska, Nov. 2.—A terrific surf, unaccompanied by wind or disturbance of the air, swept the beach and across the Nome sandpit today, destroying two houses and fifteen cabins, and doing great damage to shipping. Several schooners were wrecked. No lives were lost, but many had narrow escapes. The water swept far up the streets, those near the shore being completely inundated. Many cellars were filled, and thousands of dollars of damage was done to shipping. Late tonight the surf began to subside.

No one here is able to account for the phenomenon, which some attribute to submarine volcanic action and others to the recent eclipse. All agree that the water rose to the highest point ever seen here, reaching far above the marks made when Behring Sea and Norton Sound are lashed into a fury by the Arctic storms.

SEATTLE, Nov. 2.—Nome, the pioneer placer camp on Seward peninsula, was built on the sandy beach of the sea. The main part of the town, which ten years ago had a population estimated at 20,000, is on the east side of the Snake river, with a long finger extending to the west along a narrow sandpit. The sandpit was rich in gold, and the early prospectors built their cabins on its shore. The water that winter in the north lie up in the Snake river, seeking what little shelter is afforded by the narrow strip of sand.

In recent years the Nome sands have been worked out to such extent that it is no longer possible to pick and shovel men to make their fortunes in the diggings, although large dredges are operating at tremendous profit. With the going out of the "poor man's diggings" there has been a general exodus from Nome, many returning to the United States, while others move into the new Klondike and Tanana districts.

The last three liners to arrive at Seattle from Norton Sound and Behring Sea points brought 1,700 passengers from Nome. It is estimated that the present population of the former metropolis of the north is a little less than 1,500. Most of the buildings in Nome are of flimsy construction.

S. A. PARLIAMENT TO OPEN TODAY Preparations for Ceremony to be Performed by Duke of Connaught—Programme of Royal Tour

CAPETOWN, Nov. 2.—Great preparations have been made for the opening of the Union parliament by the Duke of Connaught tomorrow. The programme includes a pageant depicting the principal periods of South African history. The table on which King Edward signed the royal assent to the South African union act, together with the pen and inkstand used by him on that occasion, all of which have been presented to the union government by the King, have been placed in the parlour of the reception hall.

The reception will take place at Bloemfontein on November 9th. On the same day the royal train will leave Victoria Falls. One of the most curious features of the visit to Northern Rhodesia will be the reception of Lowenika, chief of Barotseland, with a retinue of the British South African police will be made at Salisbury on November 10th. The party will arrive at Bulawayo on November 21, and the next day will motor to Cecil Rhodes' grave in the Matopos. Two hours of the morning of November 24th will be spent at Gaborone, receiving Khama and other Bechuanaland chiefs. On November 26th the party will reach Pretoria, where the Duke will lay the foundation stone of the new government building.

The Rand will be visited November 28th. On December 1st the royal party will be at Pietermaritzburg and will sail from Durban December 2nd.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Canadian postmaster general, and representatives of Australia and New Zealand have called on the Duke of Connaught.

CAUSTIC GRAND JURY Bores Condition of New Westminster Goal—Praise for Provincial Institutions

An interesting presentation has been made by the Assize Grand Jury at New Westminster touching the condition of the various public institutions of the British Columbia province. The report is a stinging one, and the grand jury has had the honor of being the first to be so frank in their criticism. The report is a stinging one, and the grand jury has had the honor of being the first to be so frank in their criticism.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 5.—It is announced here that the great buffalo hunt advertised on the Pacific ranges for the benefit of the Canadian government, but which rangers were unwilling to lead for the national park trip brought before them that numbers of the various public institutions of the British Columbia province. The report is a stinging one, and the grand jury has had the honor of being the first to be so frank in their criticism.

DRIVER'S STRIKE NOT YET SETTLED

Efforts of State Board of Mediation May Still be Successful—Threats of Including All Teamsters

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Striking employees of the six transcontinental express companies here indirectly received assurances today from the state board of mediators that their grievances would be favorably listened to, if they would consent to forego their claims for recognition of their union, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

In a mass meeting tonight, the men resolved they would stay out until the union is recognized. The action was the only positive development of the day. The only action taken by the strikers was to uphold the "twenty-four hour" demand for the express drivers must be met by the city.

Rebellion Stamped Out. LIMA, Peru, Nov. 3.—By the arrest of the leaders the government wiped out the rebellion in the province of Cuzco, which has not yet been completely suppressed. The rebellion was a serious one, and the government took action to insure tranquility.

GRAND EDIFICE FOR EDUCATION Duke of Connaught Lays Foundation Stone of University Hall at Capetown—Union Parliament Adjourns

CAPETOWN, Nov. 5.—University Hall, the principal building of South Africa's proposed great educational institution, had its inception today when the Duke of Connaught laid the foundation stone. The new university is expected to rank with those of England and America, and will provide facilities for the highest education to the sons of the new Union of South Africa.

The parliament which was inaugurated yesterday by the Duke of Connaught adjourned today but will again assemble on Monday next week. The race question as relating to the granting of political rights to the native population threatening to be a source of bitter disagreement among the members of the new parliamentary body.

Mr. W. E. Bishop, who has been re-elected in Greenfield, has arrived in Victoria where he will take up his residence.

VISCOUNT MORLEY GIVES UP OFFICE

Earl Crewe Becomes Secretary for India—Mr. Lewis Harcourt Is New Secretary for Colonies

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The retirement of Viscount Morley from the office of Secretary of State for India was announced officially this evening. At the same time the following appointments, approved by King George, were made known: Viscount Morley to be president of the council, vice the Earl of Beauchamp; the Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for India; Lewis Harcourt, secretary of state for the colonies, vice the Earl of Crewe; the Earl of Beauchamp, first commissioner of works, vice Lewis Harcourt.

SEATTLE CASES Judge Hears Arguments on Motion to Quash Proceedings for Contempt of Court

SEATTLE, Nov. 4.—Arguments on a motion to quash the contempt of court proceedings against Mayor C. Gill, Chief of Police Wappenstein and restricted district were heard today by Judge Mitchell Gilliam, and the matter was taken under advisement.

ESTIMATE OF LOSS IN RECENT FIRE Insurance Companies Will Have to Pay Approximately \$850,000—Damage to Property Well Over Million Mark

Approximate estimates made by the independent adjusters now engaged in the national fire insurance loss at \$850,000, and the actual property loss over \$1,000,000 and probably in the neighborhood of \$1,250,000. Of the insurance companies the heaviest loss is the Phoenix of London, which will have to pay upwards of \$60,000. Lloyds will probably come second, with a loss in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

LOOT PAWN SHOP Chinese Three-Ball Emporium Visited by Thieves—Wall Made Good Haul

Thieves who broke into a Chinese pawn shop on Stone street near Herald street on Thursday night looted a large number of articles, mostly jewelry, and made a good haul. The matter was reported to the police but so far no clue to the robbers has been secured.

WHEEL WORKS BURNED KINGSTON, Nov. 2.—The Ontario wheel works at Gananoque were practically wiped out by fire. The loss is \$75,000.

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Beckett Returns Voluntarily. Portland has been received from Portland that Charles F. Beckett, arrested there at the request of the Vancouver police for theft and also on a charge of procuring an illegal operation, has consented to return and face his trial.

MEET DECLARED OFF

Aviators Slow in Accepting San Francisco's Invitation and Event is Cancelled by Committee

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—With \$125,000 actually subscribed for a big November 22nd to December 2nd, the executive committee having the matter in charge unexpectedly declared all negotiations off with all aviators in the East this afternoon, and decided not to hold a meet.

MAY BUILD NEW WING TO EMPRESS Mr. Hayter Reed Says Construction Work Will be Undertaken if Conditions Warrant Addition

"If we find that we can fill the new wing of our hotel here which will be in a few weeks time we will immediately commence construction of another wing on the southeast end of the building," said Mr. Hayter Reed, general superintendent of the C. P. R. hotel system. Mr. Reed arrived in the city yesterday after having spent a week in Vancouver.

SECOND DEGREE MURDER Verdict in Case of Robert Thompson, Accused of Causing Death of Eva Swan at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—"Guilty of murder in the second degree" was the verdict returned today against Robert Thompson, charged with the murder of Eva Swan, the young star of the musical comedy, who was murdered by the young star, who was murdered by the young star, who was murdered by the young star.

Riotous Winnipeg Students WINNIPEG, Nov. 3.—Hallowe'en broke out a disturbance at the Bijou theatre. Matinee Presbyterian college students marched on the stage of the theatre before a crowded house and after indulging in some horseplay started to destroy the theatre.

Mr. F. W. Cooper, formerly of the Toronto Globe, has gone to Prince Rupert, to assume editorial charge of the Optimist.

VICTORIA EXHIBIT EASILY IN LEAD

Vancouver Island Fruit Makes Remarkable Showing at the Recent National Apple Show Held in Vancouver

Proud of the showing which the Victoria Fruit Growers made at the National Apple Show held in Vancouver last week, at which the Island fruit showed an excellence which drew forth unstinted praise from the exacting Judges, Mr. James Drummond, manager of the local fruit exchange, returned to the city yesterday. The Island growers secured the first prize for our lots, the King of Tompkins exhibited by Victoria simply romping away from the American and up-country exhibitors, not only by reason of the fact that the carload of fruit was not packed in one uniform method but instead, part was packed straight and part diagonally. The exhibit would have been awarded the sweepstakes prize of \$1,000, the blue ribbon of the show.

The Island exhibit comprised the carload of Kings and three-box lots of Gravenstein and Blenheim Orange varieties. There was the keenest kind of competition in the Gravenstein class between the Washington State growers and the local producers. Wentatchee secured first place, "Victoria second and West Kootenay third. It was generally conceded that Victoria would have landed first honors in both the Gravenstein and Blenheim Orange classes, had not the fruit been somewhat bruised in transit.

The local exhibit of Kings was so superior that the up-country exhibitors would not enter their stuff as carlot exhibits but broke them up into box exhibits for which separate prizes were offered.

The Judges were particularly strict and when the Victoria exhibit was under inspection, many boxes were ordered unsealed and several times the Judges tasted the various samples being to Vancouver Island.

Mr. Drummond was enthusiastic over the success of the first apple show held in the Dominion. Much has been heard of the greatness of the Spokane show at which last year some eight carloads of fruit were exhibited. Nearly eighteen carloads of fruit were exhibited at Vancouver, twelve straight carloads and six cars of box displays. The Rogue River, Wash. grower who succeeded in landing the sweepstakes at the Spokane show, was simply outclassed at Vancouver. Kelowna succeeded in getting first in these classes in a contest with the Victoria carload of fruit, limited at high price.

Mr. Drummond expressed disappointment that the Vancouver development league did not take a greater interest in the show in the matter of the distribution of booklets and advertising matter, telling of the advantages of the Island. All the up-country organizations as well as like bodies in Washington and Oregon, had booths at the show where they distributed pamphlets and representatives of the Victoria Fruit Growers' association were present at the show, sent over for some advertising matter which was distributed but the showing made was a poor one, compared with that of the other sections. The show furnished a magnificent opportunity for making known the products of the Island as a fruit-growing section.

IF GOING SOUTH TAKE WEBBED STICKS A former Victorian, L. Canniff, now a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., writes the sporting editor requesting that all lacrosse players, resident of this city, who intend spending the winter in the south, take their webbed sticks with them. He is engaged in boosting the Canadian national game in that state and is anxious to secure the assistance of as many Canadians as possible. Therefore, if it happens to be any of the local lads who propose spending a few weeks in Los Angeles they should take their webbed sticks on arrival make a call on Mr. Canniff, at 1223 W. 37th street. He'll be delighted to make their acquaintance.

Mr. Canniff says: "We have the Dwyer brothers, Davey brothers, Gilliver and Glover here from Vancouver, but the latter have left their sticks behind."

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Advertisement for Young's Xmas Fresh, featuring various products and prices. Includes text like "Your Xmas Fresh", "Young's", "let us hear from you", and a list of items with prices such as 17 1/2c, 23c, 25c, 40c, 20c, 25c, 15c, 10c, 55c, 40c, \$1.15, \$1.75, \$1.00.

CANADA'S TRADE HELPS GERMANY

Statistics Published at Berlin Show Increase Under Agreement—Will Seek to Overcome British Preference

LATEST TREATMENT FOR ORPHAN SEALS

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Statistics are published showing the remarkable effect of the cessation of the long tariff war between Germany and Canada...

Afterward, while on detached service in the West Indies during the Spanish-American war, he witnessed the bombardment of Porto Rico and Santiago...

ARGOS WILL TOUR INTERIOR OF PROVINCE

VANCOUVER, Nov. 4.—The Argos, Rugby union, making preparations to tour the interior of the province...

A BEAUTIFUL RESORT

Mr. H. R. Warner, Manager of the Del Monte Hotel, Visits City

Mr. H. R. Warner, general manager of the Hotel Del Monte, of Del Monte, Cal., was a visitor in the city yesterday...

STOCK LOBBERS STARTS RUMORS

Story of Assassination of King Alfonso is Discredited—Labor Troubles Are Expected Around Barcelona

MARIPOSA BOUGHT FOR ALASKA TRADE

Alaska Steamship Company Acquires From Oceanic Line Vessel Used Between Frisco and Tahiti

APPOINTED COMMANDER IN NAVAL RESERVE

Lieut. Charles Urwin, R.N.R., R.D., Receives Notification of Promotion

FIX DATES FOR AUTUMN LECTURES

Department of Agriculture Arranges Itinerary and Programme of Lectures for Provincial Farmers' Institute

The provincial department of agriculture has just issued the itinerary and programme for the autumn meetings of the Farmers' Institutes throughout British Columbia...

NO ARRANGEMENT

Government Has No Official Knowledge of Colonization Schemes of Englishmen

In connection with several conspicuous references in the provincial press headed by Mr. Norton Griffiths...

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The Lauren, Rockland Ave., Victoria, B.C., has been purchased by the Rev. T. E. Holt...

CHANGES MADE IN PHARMACY ACT

Amendments to Schedules of Existing Law Have Been Approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council

Approval has been given by His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to the schedules "A" and "B" of the British Columbia Pharmacy Act...

OBJECT TO DUES ON SUEZ CANAL

Australasian States Look Upon Them as Hampering Trade—May be Brought Up at Imperial Conference

LONDON, Nov. 4.—It is understood that one of the questions to be placed before the Imperial conference next year is that of the Suez Canal...

LAND ACT

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BULBS AND HOW TO GROW THEM

Few garden pictures are so attractive as those of spring, where the flowers range from the best of plants for autumn to the best of plants for spring...

Where it is intended to plant there should be delay in preparation of the ground to be put in hand at once...

On well-drained land no artificial irrigation is necessary, but in the case of soils, the lowest six inches of open broken tiles, bricks or similar cheap tiles with rough cinders or chips...

The distance apart in planting must be determined by the size of the bulb. When only first size bulbs are used, the distance should be four feet...

Many bulbous plants, such as Stenobergias and Amaryllis profoliosa, are in advance of the foliage. In other cases, the leaves fade early in leaving no trace save a bare patch...

Advertise in THE COLONIST





44in. Art Muslin, in assorted patterns and colors. Yard .15¢

# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

All the New Magazines can be had in the lobby at the main entrance.



## More Tailored Suits and Weatherproof Coats Amongst Saturday's Arrivals

All these Suits and Coats are the smartest of new models, designed for Winter, and built from finest available grades of broadcloths, serges, diagonals, mannish suitings and novelty cloths. Practically every shade in fashion shown. The coats are all well lined, and the skirts can be had in any desired effect—from the plain, straight-cut to the new hobble styles.



### Our Silk Department Is Very Complete and Offers an Unequaled Selection

- China Silks, in every shade, 25c and ..... 50¢
- Geisha Silks, in all shades ..... 50¢
- Tamaline Silks, in all shades ..... 50¢
- Fancy Shot Silks, in good combination ..... 75¢
- Fancy Stripes, Checks and Plaids ..... 75¢
- Fancy Paisleys ..... 75¢
- Chiffon Taffeta Silk ..... 50¢
- Linen Mohair Taffet, for lining, in all shades ..... 90¢
- Black Silks, in all makes. Price, per yard, 50c to ..... \$2.50
- Silk Velvets, in all shades and black, \$1.00 to ..... \$1.50
- Velveteens, in all shades ..... 75¢
- Fancy Stripe Velveteens, in reseda, tan, brown, myrtle, navy, grey, taupe and black ..... 75¢
- An Express Shipment of New Shades of Ninon Silks for evening wear, 44 in. wide ..... \$1.50

### A Large Shipment of Linens, Towels, Sheetings and Cottons Received

- FOR MONDAY WE HAVE CHOSEN EIGHT SPECIAL LINES
- 25 doz. Ready to Use Bleached Sheet, full double bed size. Monday, per pair ..... \$1.75
  - 50 doz. Honeycomb Bed Spreads, full double bed size. Monday, each ..... \$1.50
  - 20 doz. Ready to Use Pillow Slips, size 40, 42, 44. Monday ..... \$2.40
  - 8 x 4. Unbleached Sheetings. Monday, per yard ..... 22 1/2¢
  - 50 doz. White Turkish Towels, in good heavy quality. Plain, and red border, each ..... 25¢
  - 100 White Huckaback Towels. Monday, 2 for ..... 25¢
  - 50 doz. Damask Napkins, assorted designs. Monday, per dozen ..... \$1.00
  - 25 doz. Fancy Drawn Linen, in squares, tray-cloths and doilies. Monday, 35¢
- COMFORTERS AND BLANKETS AT SPECIAL PRICES MONDAY.

### The Newest Mufflers for Winter Wear

These Mufflers, worn under the new coats, are not only warm, but are very stylish, as they fit closely to the neck and lie perfectly flat. Mufflers are made of closely knitted silk in feather design, in all the latest and daintiest shades. Good length and well finished with fringed ends. Special ..... 50¢

Brady Muffler, made of white mercerized. Cut to fit the neck and fitted with patent fasteners. Put up in fancy box, suitable for holiday gifts. Special ..... 50¢

Something entirely new in Mufflers—white mercerized, in broad feather design. A line that should sell at 50c. Special ..... 35¢

## Dress Goods Dept. the Busiest Spot in Our New Store Now. Large Number Express Parcels Pouring In. Newest Evening Goods Latest Arrivals

- 44 in. Fancy Voile, for evening and reception wear, in grey, mauve, sky, pink, cream, Nile, westeria, biscuit, champagne and black ..... \$1.00
- 44 in. All wool Poplin, in navy, grey, tan, brown, reseda, garnet, Persian blue and black ..... \$1.00

- The Heavy Popular Cheviot. This is the cloth of the season, in full range of colors, tan, brown, navy, taupe, westeria, garnet, reseda, grey and black. Width 54 in. Price ..... \$1.50
- Double-width Eiderdown, for Children's Coats, in grey, cream, pink, pale blue, cardinal and black ..... 80¢

- 44 in. Diagonal and Cheviot, most suitable for Misses' and children's dresses, in navy, reseda, brown, garnet, taupe, king's blue and black ..... 50¢
- 42 in. All Wool Panama, in navy, brown, garnet, myrtle, grey, taupe and black. Monday ..... 40¢

- 32 in. Wool Matting, in brown, reseda, westeria, myrtle, taupe, navy, Persian blue ..... \$1.25
- Express Shipment of the very latest Dress Patterns—no two alike—in the New Heather Fancy Mixture. Price, per suit length, \$10.00 to ..... \$25.00

### Women's Kimona and Dressing Sacques

- Women's Dressing Sacque, made of good quality flannelette, with bishop sleeve and long, square collar. Price ..... \$2.50
- Women's Dressing Sacque, made of French flannel, has broad tusk on either side, with border of embroidered flannel finishing cuffs and front ..... \$4.50
- Women's Dressing Sacque, made of striped flannelette, fitted style, with belt, close fitting sleeves and large collar ..... \$1.50
- Women's Dressing Sacque, in heavy pale blue eider down, with border of self ..... \$1.75

### Sale of Men's Suits on Monday

- Men's Mixed Tweeds, in various shades and patterns, also blue serges. Well tailored and trimmed. Special Monday ..... \$4.75
- Boys' Tweed Norfolk Suits, in dark greys, greens and brown mixtures, with plain knicker and knickerbocker pants. Special, Monday ..... \$2.75

### Special Values in Men's Underwear and Shirts

- Men's Shirts and Drawers, in heavy fleece lined, neat stripes. All sizes ..... 50¢
- 75¢ MEN'S WARM UNDERWEAR FOR COLD WEATHER
- Men's Underwear, in natural wool mixtures, medium weight, all sizes. Special ..... 75¢
- Men's Underwear, in heavy ribbed wool mixtures, natural color. All sizes. Special ..... 75¢
- Men's Shirts and Drawers, in heavy lambs' wool. These are extra special values at ..... 75¢
- See View Street Windows
- Men's Underwear, in better grades, all weights and colors, in pure wool and mixtures. Prices ranging from, per garment, \$2.50 to ..... \$1.00
- MEN'S SHIRTS IN THE NEWEST PATTERNS
- Men's Shirts, in prints and cambrics, fancy stripes, soft fronts, starched cuffs. Special, \$1.25 and ..... \$1.00
- Men's All-Wool Flannel Shirts, in fancy stripes. Prices range from, each, \$3.50 to ..... \$1.75
- Men's Imported White Shirts, short, starched fronts and cuffs, all sizes, each, \$2.00 to ..... \$1.25
- Men's Working Shirts, in black satin and heavy striped ducks and drills. All sizes, \$1.00 to ..... 75¢

### Women's Flannelette Nightgowns

A fresh supply of Warm, Cozy Gowns has arrived just in the nick of time, and they are among the prettiest styles we have shown. Without fussiness, they are effectively trimmed and made of Flannelette that is heavier and softer than the same money usually buys.

- Gowns made of Striped Flannelette in pinks and blues, fastens in the front, mother Hubbard yoke ..... 75¢
- Gowns made of Soft Cream Flannelette, Dutch neck trimmed with narrow flannelette embroidery ..... 80¢
- Gown made of good quality Flannelette, high neck, deep tucked yoke, front neck and sleeves finished with embroidery. In cream, pink, and blue ..... \$1.00

### Children's and Infants' Wear

- Children's Gaiters, in white wool, fancy designs. Per pair ..... 25¢
- Children's Gaiters, in knee length, strongly knitted in various stitches, strap under foot. Per Pair ..... 25¢
- Children's Gaiters, in long length, coming well over the knee. Three sizes. Per pair ..... 35¢
- Children's Gaiters, in heavy quality wool, knee length, in white only. Three sizes. Per pair ..... 40¢

#### CHILDREN'S WOOLLEN PETTICOATS

Children's Petticoats, in wool, bodice is well crocheted in a small pattern, skirt in fancy shell stitch, high neck, sleeves and waist well bound with narrow silk ribbon. Small sizes, white only ..... \$1.50

#### NEW BOOTIES, IN VARIOUS STYLES

Booties, in the slipper style, in white, white and blue, and white and pink, daintily finished with bows of ribbon and rosettes. Pair ..... 85¢

Booties, in Angoro wool, with shaped sole and trimmed silk and ribbon. These make charming gifts. Per pair ..... \$1.00

#### KNITTED INFANTEES

Infantees, knitted in all white, trimmed with ribbon. Per pair ..... 15¢

Infantees, in cardinal only. Per pair ..... 20¢

Infantees, in all white, fancy cuffs, trimmed with silk and ribbon. Per pair ..... 25¢

Infantees, in all white, cuff extra long and trimmed with silk. Per pair, 35¢

Infantees, in silk and wool. A heavy quality. Per pair ..... 40¢

#### WOOLLEN CROCHETED JACKETS

Woolen Jackets, crocheted in fancy shell stitch, shaped sleeves ..... 85¢

Woolen Jackets, in wave designs, scalloped edge, bell sleeves, neck finished with wide silk ribbon. Price ..... \$1.25

Woolen Jackets, in small crocheted design, scalloped edge, trimmed with silk, sleeve shaped and finished with bows of ribbon. This is an unusually pretty infant's garment. Price ..... \$1.50

#### OVERALLS IN SILK AND WOOL

Overalls, in white wool, with feet, and drawstrings at the waist. Pair ..... 50¢

Overalls, in silk and wool, drawstring at waist, and ankle finished with small tassels. Pair ..... 75¢

Overalls, knitted in soft wool, waist finished with cord and tassels, legs with fancy stitch at the side. Per pair ..... \$1.25

#### INFANTS' HAND MADE WOOLLEN GOODS

Bootees, in crocheted white wool, trimmed with pink or blue. Per pair, 10¢

Bootees, in all white, fancy designs. Per pair ..... 15¢

Bootees, in blue and white, or pink and white mixtures, trimmed silkine. Per pair ..... 15¢

Bootees, in white, trimmed with pink or blue, good long shape. Per pair 20¢

Bootees, knitted with fine wool, in close pattern, with long-leg. Per pair 25¢

Bootees, crocheted in tricotee stitch, with shaped sole and trimmed-silkine, all white. Per pair ..... 35¢

Bootees, in fancy crochet, white, with pink or blue, trimmed with ribbons or pom-poms. Per pair ..... 50¢

### Big Reductions in Corsets, Monday

Monday we are placing on sale 3 dozen Travellers' Samples, all of the best Canadian makes, in all styles. Sizes, 20, 21, 22 only. Regular values up to \$6.00. To clear, Monday, at 50c, 75c and ..... \$1.50

#### THESE GOODS WILL NOT BE EXCHANGED

We have also received a shipment of Bon Ton and Royal Worcester Corsets, in all the latest models: C/C, A la Grace, Grompton and D. & A. Also Women's and Children's Waists, will follow in a few days.

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### TRANSFER MADE TO DOMINION

Esquimaux Naval Yard Passed From Control of British Admiralty to That of Naval Service of Canada

### CEREMONY MARKED BY HEAVY RAIN

Flag of British Service Hauled Down While That of Canada Is Hoisted—Historic Event Completed

Canada took over the Esquimaux naval yard from the Admiralty yesterday. When the Jack fluttered slowly down at noon, white guards of honor presented arms, bugles flared and officers saluted, the rule of the Admiralty ended. Commanded Vivian turned over his command to Commander Stewart.

The historic ceremony was marked by a downpour of rain. The deputy minister of the naval service of Canada who came to carry out the transfer, and Admiral Kingsmill had arranged to have the guards from H. M. S. Shearwater and H. M. C. S. Rainbow, drawn up on either side of the flagpole on Duntze head where the Union Jack of the Admiralty flew. The guards, 24 men from each warship, were marched into the shelter of the salt lofts and at noon a bluejacket of the Admiralty's flag, while the guards presented arms, the bugles blew the salute and the officers saluted. Then H. M. S. Shearwater hoisted the Admiralty's flag, while the guards presented arms, the bugles blew the salute and the officers saluted again. This historic ceremony was completed in the doorway of the salt lofts where the transfer of the command was made. There were Admiral Kingsmill, in charge of the Canadian command, Commander Roper, chief of staff; Commander Vivian of H. M. S. Shearwater; Commander Stewart of H. M. C. S. Rainbow, and Mr. George Phillips, former naval storekeeper who has been appointed naval storekeeper and superintendent of works in the Canadian service. Commander Stewart takes charge of the naval yard.

Long Delayed.

The preliminary details of the transfer were arranged long ago. The negotiations were carried on some years ago and the transfer sanctioned by the Admiralty eighteen months ago when the former senior Imperial naval officer was instructed to turn over the yard as soon as a qualified official arrived from Ottawa. With the coming of the Rainbow Mr. S. J. Debarat was despatched to complete the transfer, and with the ceremony yesterday, the Esquimaux naval yard passed over to Canada.

#### Dates from Crimea.

It was the part Esquimaux played in the Crimean war that resulted in the establishment of a British naval yard and depot at Esquimaux. When was declared H. M. S. Pique was sent to the Pacific to augment the British fleet here in command of Rear Admiral David Price, his flagship being the President, and his squadron composed of the Telamones, Amphitrite, Dido, Virago, Brisk Eagle, and the squadron under Rear Admiral Febrer, who was instructed that: "The naval forces of England and France will therefore mutually assist each other in the most distant regions of the world, also that the ports of the Russian establishments in the North Pacific ocean will become the centre of operations—it is therefore of the most absolute importance to promptly seize upon these strongholds. The chief object of your united efforts is to sweep the Russian flag from the seas bounded by America and Asia and to effect this in the shortest period possible." The fleet selected to meet the Russians was made up of the flagship President and Pique, sailing frigates, and the Virago, a paddle-wheel steam sloop of Britain and the French frigates Forte and Eurydice and brig Obligado. The combined fleet met at Honolulu and proceeded to Petropavlovsk, and there Admiral Price, his mind overpowered by the tragedy, committed suicide. The tragedy had a bad moral effect on the fleets which attacked the Russians on August 31st, 1854. The Virago, the only steam craft, had the President in tow and Pique and Forte lashed to her side, and in this way passed the outer defences from where the three bombarded. They anchored in an unfavorable position, exposed to the fort, and the President landed her marines, who were afterward supported by a body of British and French seamen and after a brave attack on the works, the outer of the three batteries was silenced. The landing party re-embarked on the Virago which had