

LARGE NUMBER OF ORIENTALS

Member for Vancouver Speaks in Commons on Increased Immigration of Japanese to This Province

NEFARIOUS METHODS OF LATE GOVERNMENT

Control of Local Fisheries Secured by Men of Japan—Treatment of Navy as a Business Proposition

OTTAWA, Nov. 25.—Yesterday's most interesting event in the Commons was Mr. H. H. Stevens' speech, after a reference to highways, terminals and elevators and the proposed tariff commission, he discussed Oriental immigration.

Adverting to the Vancouver Chinese immigration he told how the head tax had been evaded. He himself had two Chinese come into his office and offer him \$500 for the post of interpreter, which they assured him was very lucrative. The present government had bequeathed to it a problem worse than the negro problem in the United States.

Many Japanese.

Ten years ago there were not 10,000 Japanese in British Columbia, now there were 25,000. Ten years ago the fisheries of British Columbia were in the hands of whites; today they are in the hands of Japanese fishermen, who number 10,000. Japanese fishermen were mostly naval reservists, and they were making charts and taking photographs of the B. C. coast.

An incident was the notorious system on which fishing licenses have been given out to heeled, Japanese fishermen. For example, Japanese have paid \$1,000 to \$1,500 for licenses, for which party heeled paid \$500 to the government. Mr. Stevens suggested that inhabitants of Labrador be transferred to the British Columbia coast so as to supply a fishing population. Was it the intention of the late administration that Canada's navy should be manned by Japanese? For only by means of the fishing population could the merchant marine and navy be supplied.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux asked if the number of Japanese had increased within the last two or three years. "Yes," replied Mr. Stevens, and he drove home that the Laurier government by refusing to pass legislation on lines of the Natal Act, as expressly suggested by the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, and by assenting to the Anglo-Japanese trade treaty without reserving control over immigration, and disallowing the Provincial Exclusion Acts, had caused difficulty.

Navy Business Proposition.

Finally Mr. Stevens spoke about the navy. This was a matter of vital importance to the Pacific coast. The Laurier naval policy was unanimously condemned. The question, in his opinion, should be approached, not with a view to throwing a sop to one element or another, but as a business proposition. Canada has a large navy, and this must be protected. It was not a question of self-aggrandizement, or propagating Imperial ideas, it was a commercial question. There should be organized, he declared, an Overseas Dominion should have representation. That representation would remove the last vestige of objection to the control of the navy by a central Imperial authority. As for the expenditure of money, he would take the total traffic of the Empire and would have some Dominion contribute pro rata. Some opposed a direct grant without representation. He believed in autonomy, and he also believed in a direct grant and representation.

Nationalist Views.

Earlier in the afternoon, Mr. Mondou Yamaska, declared that he had been at several Nationalist meetings, and asserted on his responsibility as a member, that the speeches delivered could be delivered in any part of the Dominion. As for the navy, French-Canadian would stand with a majority of the people of Canada, pronouncing for or against it.

Mr. Burnham of West Peterborough spoke on Ne Temere. The decree, he said, was typical of all attacks on the law of the country, whether they come from Protestants, Catholics, Jews or Gentiles. The question was whether they were married or were not. If they were, how dare anybody say they were not. If they did say this, the people were entitled to the protection of the law. People who endeavored to bring about a defiance of the laws were punishable in other cases, and why not in this? The late government's attitude in this respect had given the people the idea that they were unworthy, and when a doubt has been raised, it was the duty of a strong government not to evade, but to meet the question.

VERDICT REVERSED

Supreme Court of Washington State Makes Ruling in Regard to Anti-Mormon Statements

OLYMPIA, Wash., Nov. 25.—The supreme court today reversed the verdict of a king county court which convicted Axel Nist of murder in the second degree for the slaying of policeman Judson P. Davis in Seattle on the night of Feb. 23, 1911, and granted Nist a new trial.

Nist and John Ford set out on that night to hold up and rob men on the street, according to the anti-mormon statement of Ford. Nist was married. Policeman Davis hated the men, and Ford and Davis engaged in a pistol duel which resulted in the death of both.

Nist fled and was captured. The supreme court ruled that a dying man's statement cannot be used except as against one of his opponents in a fight. Thus Davis, if not killed instantly, might have made a valid statement against Nist, but Nist's own partner's statement is barred.

Japanese Bankrupt

TACOMA, Nov. 25.—The first Japanese bankrupt in the history of the federal court in Tacoma, Kozaburo Inouye, has brought more trouble to Tacoma than a half dozen ordinary cases. Inouye is a truck gardener. He became heavily indebted to Japanese laborers and fled a voluntary petition of bankruptcy on November 4th. He is now alleged to have made away with \$2,000, sending it to relatives in Japan to avoid creditors. Inouye denies this, and asks for a review of the case, which has been granted.

DUNCAN STORES PREY OF FIRE

Cowichan Merchants' Block and Adjoining Buildings Completely Gutted with Loss Approximating 75,000.

As stated in the Colonist of yesterday morning the city of Duncan on the E. & N. line came within an ace of destruction by fire in the early hours of the morning. But for the fact that rain was falling heavily and steadily during the outbreak and that there was scarcely a breath of wind it is possible that this thriving city would have suffered damage considerable in excess of what actually occurred. As it was the damage involved in the fire, estimated in the aggregate, amounted to between \$70,000 and \$80,000. Of this sum later inquiries elicited the fact that only about \$50,000 worth of the property was covered by insurance leaving a net loss to those concerned of about \$30,000 to be borne between them.

Occurring at such an unexpected hour in the morning when there was scarcely anyone on the streets the outbreak occasioned the greatest excitement. The Cowichan Merchants block was the centre of the blaze, but the rapidly with which the flames spread to adjoining buildings, the Odd Fellows hall and the livery stable of Messrs. Keast and Blackstock, inspired the fear that the entire town must go. This fear was dispelled, however, by the operations of the fire brigade, which, under the able guidance of Firemaster Rutledge, performed wonders in the way of checking seemingly inevitable extensions of the outbreak.

The scene presented by the people hurrying from their homes to the glare of the light of the fire was a most animated one and will live long in the memory of those who witnessed it. Talking in the situation at a glance the chief directed the efforts of his men in the heart of the fire, and the contagious elements of the fire, by adopting these tactics it became evident, in a comparatively short time that whatever damage was suffered by the buildings in the heart of the town was safe, although the three buildings mentioned, the Merchants block, the Odd Fellows hall and the livery stable, belonging to Messrs. Keast & Blackstock, were ruined.

Details of Conflagration.

From passengers who returned from Duncan on the E. & N. trains yesterday and from reports forwarded by the Colonist correspondent it is learned that the fire did damage approximating \$75,000, wiping out the fine three-story brick building known as the Cowichan Merchants block, the Odd Fellows building and the livery stable of Keast & Blackstock. The blaze is believed by the chief of the fire department to have been due to a defective furnace in the Cowichan Merchants block. The loss is only partially covered by insurance. The estimated figures being \$50,000.

Mr. Andrew Peterson, manager of the Cowichan Merchants store, came down from Duncan on the noon train yesterday to purchase new stock of goods. It being the intention to immediately recommence business in a temporary structure until such time as the destroyed block can be rebuilt.

Another passenger stated that the fire was first discovered about 3 a. m. in the basement of the Merchants block, and though the department was early on the scene and worked with great efficiency, the blaze gained such headway that their progress could not be stayed until they had gutted the fine building completely. (Continued on Page 2.)

ENJOY VISIT TO MODEL FARM

Institution at Coquitlam Established Through Efforts of Hon. Dr. Young Viewed by Conservative Delegates

WORTHY ADJUNCT TO NEW HOSPITAL

Warm Praise of Policy Pursued in this Regard by Government Given in Addresses at Luncheon

VANCOUVER, Nov. 25.—The delegates from every part of British Columbia attending the fifth annual convention of the Provincial Conservative Association at New Westminster were this afternoon guests of the local government on the occasion of their visit to the model farm recently established through the efforts of Hon. Dr. Young, responsible head of the department of public health, in connection with the new hospital for the insane now building at Coquitlam, overlooking both the river of that name and the lordly Fraser from its commanding position on the hillside.

In the new Coquitlam retreat are assembled conditions, facilities and methods assuring the maximum opportunity for cures in all the cases received for scientific treatment. The hospital itself is now shaping in the builder's hand. The retreat farm will become a most important feature in the humanitarian policy of the institution. At the same time it will as it grows make the buildings largely self-maintained, and must prove besides an invaluable auxiliary of the department of agriculture by illustrating to the entire province the means as well as sanitary advantage in conducting the business of farming upon advanced modern scientific lines.

Of High Quality

Already the horses and the cattle are recognized as among the very best in their classes in the province. The buildings are modernly metal, with asphalted streets and squares and every (Continued on Page 2.)

CITIZENS KEEP STREETS QUIET

Industrial Workers of the World Indulge in No Further Demonstrations in Aberdeen—Go to Montesano

COMPARATIVELY FEW LEAVE VANCOUVER

ABERDEEN, Wash., Nov. 25.—Quiet reigns in Aberdeen tonight, and no disturbance of any kind was attempted here by the I. W. W. who are seeking by demonstrations to force the repeal of the latest ordinance here, under the terms of which the streets were patrolled by citizens who volunteered for police duty, but the work was accomplished much more quietly and with quite as good effect as last night. The city has been thoroughly scourged, and as a result of the dragnet only a half dozen workers were arrested. The workers appear to have deserted the city. Not one of the men drummed out at midnight last night has put in an appearance today.

The scene tonight shifted to Montesano; the county seat, where the workers had been congregating all day. Not daring to put in an appearance in Aberdeen, they rented a hall there tonight, and a meeting was in session up to a late hour. No move against them was made by the county authorities, as they confined themselves to speeches in the hall. These speeches were all denunciatory and were made chiefly by those who were drummed out of Aberdeen last night.

Assistance from Vancouver

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 25.—The statement that 250 men connected with the Industrial Workers of the World had left Vancouver for Aberdeen, Wash., to agitate against the ordinance passed in that city to prevent street speaking in the business section, is according to the statement of G. W. Russel, local organizer of the I. W. W., much exaggerated.

Mr. Russel said that the matter was brought before the local membership, and they decided that since street speaking was the only method by which the organization could carry on its propaganda, they would take steps to assist their brethren in Aberdeen. Twenty-five men at that time volunteered and left at 3 p. m. on Friday evening. Mr. Russel says that 100 more are ready to go at any time. (Continued on Page 2.)

VICTIMS OF ELECTRICITY

Statified Electrician is Killed and Two Are Injured While Repairing New Trolley Circuit

STRATFORD, Ont., Nov. 25.—Jonah Johnston, night electrician at the local power house, was instantly killed this morning by accidentally coming into contact with a brass rod while he was throwing off the switch of the street lighting circuit. W. Kunder and J. Swanson narrowly escaped a similar fate when the former attempted to show Coroner Rankin how the accident happened. Both were seriously burned, and Kunder may die.

REBELS TAKE BANKING FORT

Secure Position on Tiger Hill, Which Commands Lower City—Imperial Forces Defending Fort Surrender

SHANGHAI, Nov. 25.—A brief message was received here today by wireless from Nanking, announcing the capture of the Tiger Hill fort by the republican army, and the surrender of the imperialist defenders, but no details were given. Tiger Hill is the most important fort outside Nanking. It is well fortified, and contains big guns which menaced the approach of the rebel fleet and commanded the lower section of the city. Lion Hill fort at the lower side of the town, is within the wall.

This important victory and the surrender of the imperialist soldiers indicates the separate position of General Chang, commander of the imperial troops. With the attacking forces occupying Purple Hill, to the southwest, the entire city now is at the mercy of the bombardiers. General Chang's force is inadequate to defend the walls of the city, which are 22 miles in circumference. The imperial commander possibly has escaped, in which case Nanking may surrender, and this, with the reported victory of the rebels at Hankow, would place an entirely new aspect on the situation. Communication with Nanking is possible only by wireless, which is deficient.

Rebel Success at Hankow.

Telegrams received through reform sources from Wu Chang report the complete rout of the imperialists at Hankow. The republicans are said to have regained all the positions on the Hankow peninsula, and the army and navy (Continued on Page 2.)

IDEA SUGGESTED BY CUSTOMS MAN

Smugglers of Opium on Trial at Seattle Allege That an Official Started Them on Their Business

ILLICIT TRADE BY WAY OF MEXICO

SEATTLE, Nov. 25.—In the trial of Sam Winnigrass and Ben Goldsmith, accused of smuggling opium in trunks from Vancouver, B. C., government counsel yesterday ignored the allegations of the men's attorneys, that they were victims of one Mueller, also known as Callison, who put the smuggling idea into their head, induced them to go to Vancouver, loaned them a false bottom trunk and procured opium for them. A smuggler now serving a term in the county jail testified that Callison put him in the business, and a fourth man, who is to be tried, testified that Callison initiated him.

Winnigrass was acquitted and Goldsmith convicted. On the witness stand Lotius testified that Callison was a government employee. Counsel for Goldsmith, in his address to the jury declared that the opium seized by customs officials was not destroyed. He said that false bottom trunks containing opium passed from Vancouver to Seattle frequently, and that the arrests made occasionally were intended to give the appearance of great vigilance on the part of inspectors.

Regarding the allegation of a conspiracy, government officials declared that if proof could be furnished it would be proved to the bottom. "I will prosecute any customs man who is guilty of such an offence," declared Assistant District Attorney Hutson. "It is true that I have heard rumors of this charge before. However, we must have definite and tangible proof brought to us first." G. W. Channing, special agent of the treasury department, and Frank P. Loftus, chief customs inspector, were equally strong in their declaration. That the conspiracy, if such exists, has been conspired by the government officials before, was admitted by them. Callison is said to be in Portland, Oregon.

By Way of Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Local federal officials have taken cognizance of information brought here by Count (Continued on Page 2.)

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IMPERIAL GENERAL MAY HAVE FLED

Revolutionaries Also Said to Have Won Important Victory at Hankow—Yuan Shi Kai Distrusted

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REV. DR. ROPER

Very Rev. Dean Doull Resolves With From Bishop, Resigning as Acting Prayers for Right Decisions

Very Rev. Dean Doull received the following telegram yesterday morning from Rev. Dr. Roper of New York, whom the Synod of Columbia has chosen for its next bishop.

New York, Nov. 24.

Very Rev. Dean Doull, Victoria, B. C.: Most grateful for confidence of diocese. Await letter anxiously. Ask prayers for right decisions.

JOHN CHARLES ROPER.

The Dean stated to The Colonist that he had written to Dr. Roper acquainting him with all the facts in connection with the election, and it is expected that he will wire his decision inside of the next few days. Special prayers will be offered at the Cathedral today for the guidance of the Bishop-designate in the matter.

Imprisonment of Pagan.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 25.—In Robert W. Emmett, in jail here, the police think they have a modern Pagan. They declare that Emmett has been training boys to steal motor cars. It was the prisoner's plan, according to a confession the officers declared one of his alleged pupils to have made. Emmett is in custody, said, according to the police, that several machines were turned over to Emmett after he and other boys had used them for "joy riding." Emmett's case was set for Nov. 29.

CENSORSHIP FOR PICTURE FILMS

Other Provinces Following Ontario's Lead in Establishing Oversight—All Country May Co-operate

TORONTO, Nov. 25.—The example set by Ontario in establishing a board of censors to examine all moving picture films before they are exhibited in public has already had its good effect in Manitoba and Quebec, while British Columbia will likely come into line later on. The Ontario board has received inquiries from the Montreal authorities as to the machinery and working of the Toronto board, with the intention of copying the system, if possible. Similarities have written asking for information. It is expected from these evidences of interest that the whole of Canada will be protected by municipal or provincial boards of censors, framed in much the same way as is the Toronto board. With such a Dominion wide organization in force it would be possible to send rejected films from Ontario to other provinces, as is some times done. This would effectually close up Canada to the importer of undesirable films.

Go to Nelson.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 25.—Herbert B. Thomas, manager of Kenora's public utilities, resigned and accepts a similar position in Nelson, B. C.

American Federation

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 25.—Rochester, N. Y., was chosen as the next convention city by the American Federation of Labor this evening. The vote was: Rochester, 8,028; Seattle, 5,554; Richmond, Va., 2,210.

Railway Strike Averted

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Executives of the international unions of shopmen employed by the Rock Island railroad today accepted the road wage and labor schedule, thus averting a strike which would have affected 6,000 men.

La Follette Boom

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Four hundred California supporters of Robert M. La Follette for the presidency of the United States in 1912, met here today and organized the La Follette league of California. C. H. Rowell of Fresno, was chosen president and Charles E. Detrick, of San Francisco, secretary. Governor Hiram Johnson, who recently expressed a preference for La Follette for president, is said to have telegraphed the meeting today, but telegraphed an expression of goodwill.

"Tar Party" Case

LINCOLN CENTER, Kas., Nov. 24.—Two of the defendants in the "Tar Party" case, John Schmidt and Sherwood, were found guilty late today of assault and battery by a jury in Judge Grover's court, that had been out since 11:30 o'clock Thursday morning. A. N. Simms, the third defendant, was acquitted. Sentence on the two men was deferred to permit attorneys to argue a motion for a new trial.

Fisheries Suggestions

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 25.—The Halifax Board of Trade wants the Dominion government to establish a separate branch of the Marine and Fisheries Department devoted exclusively to the fisheries and in charge of a deputy minister of fisheries. The board also asks for the appointment of fishery commissioners, each member to reside in the province, where they have jurisdiction. The matter will come up again before the memorial is sent to Ottawa.

EXPRESS VIEWS IN RESOLUTIONS

Convention of Conservatives at Closing Session Deals With Large Number of Questions of Public Interest

HARBOR WORK IS STRONGLY URGED

Strong Declaration on Subject of Asiatic Immigration—Revelstoke Next Year's Place of Meeting

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 25.—Having unanimously endorsed the claims of Revelstoke as the convention centre for 1912, and reiterated appreciation of the hospitality extended by Mayor Lee and his good burghers of New Westminster, the delegates to the fifth annual convention of the Conservative party in British Columbia left the Royal City for their respective homes today.

Their final session occupied a very busy morning, during which undivided endorsement was given a series of resolutions crystallizing Conservative sentiment in British Columbia upon the vital issues of the day, the inspiration and support of which will undoubtedly strengthen the hands of both the federal and the local government in the development of progressive national and provincial policies. Naturally the first in the series of resolutions expressed the convention's congratulations to and confidence in Hon. Mr. Borden and his government, the second being like unto it as applied to Hon. Mr. McBride and his provincial administration.

Harbor Improvement

Others less pleasantly formal, if enthusiastically sincere, were introduced by Messrs. Herbert Cuthbert and R. F. Green in moving that:

"Whereas, the business of the province of British Columbia has outgrown the present harbor facilities, and whereas the opening of the Panama canal will increase the shipping industry of the Pacific coast, making harbor facilities that are now adequate for the business of the various ports totally inadequate after 1915, be it therefore Resolved, That the Dominion government is respectfully asked to carry out such work at all the points on this coast as shall ensure the Dominion of Canada being fully enabled to participate in the enormous benefits that accrue to every part of the continent to North America that has placed itself in a position to take advantage of the opening of said canal."

Both mover and seconder effectively elaborated the importance of such preparation as this resolution suggests in order that British Columbia may fully enjoy the opportunities created by the Panama canal construction, and the resolution passed with acclamation. So also did those which followed in order as below:

Immigration

On motion of G. H. Morden and A. T. Eassey:

"Whereas, the annual increase in the population of British Columbia from immigration is obtaining in very disproportionate proportions; and whereas there is every reason to conclude that this annual immigration will not only be maintained but also greatly increased, be it therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the time has arrived when the provincial government should consider the advisability of constituting a department of immigration to be presided over by a responsible minister."

Lead Clearing

On motion of H. T. Thrift and Murray C. Potts:

"Whereas, the logged-off and wild lands of the province are not being made productive as rapidly as the requirements of the country demand, be it Resolved, That the government be urged to take such action for the purpose of rapidly and expeditiously eradicating such stumps and worthless timber from the land without so much expense as is now entailed in the process of clearing lands."

National Highway

On motion of Leonard Tait and W. H. Price:

"Whereas, roads and highways are great factors in the development and protection of our forests and mines, of improved transportation facilities desirable throughout the country, therefore be it Resolved, That this convention, thinking it highly desirable that a Canadian national highway should be built from the Atlantic to the Pacific, recommends to the provincial government that it should co-operate with the Dominion government, increasing the subsidies for the building of new colonization roads and connecting by the already existing highways, and expresses the opinion that the counties and municipalities of the Dominion should encourage more efficiency in the construction of roads within their limits."

Mr. Tait in Moving this Resolution

elogized Hon. Thomas Taylor for his work in connection with an important factor in the country's development and prosperity. (Continued on Page 1.)

WIDER POWER TO INVESTIGATE

Bill to be Introduced by Minister of Justice Expected to Apply to Spending Departments of Government

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—Hon. Mr. Doherty's bill to amend the act respecting public industries is believed to be a preparation for the coming investigation into certain spending departments. The law now authorizes the issue of commissions to conduct inquiries...

EXPRESS VIEWS IN RESOLUTIONS

On motion of G. Horstead and P. J. Gieson. "Whereas, The mining industry of Canada has assumed such proportions during the past few years, and in view of the prospective future for this industry...

Further resolutions were passed urging the construction of a line of railway from Vancouver to the Peace river district; also railway connection between Vancouver Island and the mainland...

It was decided to ask the dominion government to incorporate in the permanent policy of the department of the interior the principle of giving British Columbia its proportionate share of advertising in the countries from which immigration is drawn...

DUNCAN STORES PREY OF FIRE

as also the Odd Fellows' building and the lively stable across the street. Fortunately rain was falling or the fire would have assumed greater dimensions...

IDEA SUGGESTED BY CUSTOMS MAN

G. de Galambert, for many years commissioner of customs for the Chinese government, that opium is being shipped in large quantities on special chartered steamers from Macao, China, to Mexico and thence smuggled into the United States...

Got Horses Out

Messrs. Keast & Blackstock succeeded in getting out all their horses and vehicles to a place of safety before the flames reached their premises. The Cowichan Merchants' association have rented their old premises across the street from the burnt structure and will resume business tomorrow morning...

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Correspondents Under Fire

E. J. Dingle and F. H. Hiscok, two foreign correspondents, had a narrow escape when photographing on the field. They found themselves between the firing lines when the rebels were attacking an Imperialist train...

Wants Ship to Lead

According to advices brought by the Kamakura Maru, Admiral Sah, commander of the Chinese naval forces, is expected to replace General Li Yuan-hung shortly as the leader of the revolutionary forces in China. Chinese newspapers published an interesting letter addressed to Admiral Sah by General Li...

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AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT TWO REPRESENTATIVES TO CHANGE MANITOBA'S NEW BOUNDARY LINE

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—Following the conference today between the representatives of Ontario and Manitoba in the House of Commons, it is practically certain that Ontario will have a port on Hudson Bay. By the proposed extension of Manitoba to the lines of territorial delimitation fixed by the late government...

ENJOY VISIT TO MODEL FARM

Many people are of opinion that approved device of up-to-date equipment. The visitors of today trooped between lines of satin-coated cattle of bluish blood, admired the ribbon-bedecked thoroughbreds in the large loose horse boxes, and at each step "stall their wonder...

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MANY MANCHUS WERE KILLED

Missionaries Give Accounts of Slaughter in Cities of Shen Si Province—Horrible Barbarities

PEKING, Nov. 24.—Missionaries arriving in Peking from Tung Chow Fu, eight miles north of Shan Fu, give accounts of the recent revolution in the province of Shen Si, where the anti-foreign element declared its intention to exterminate foreigners, Christians and Manchus, but only partly succeeded.

The rebel general at Shan Fu, they say, issued a proclamation to the people not to harm merchants, foreigners or non-combatant Chinese, but only to destroy Manchus. The Manchus thereupon prepared for defence within their own walled section of the city. They withstood an attack by a mob made up of students and soldiers, but in an attack the next day nearly all the Manchus were slain.

According to the missionaries, the Chinese informed them that horrible barbarities accompanied the slaughter. The Manchus were spared, and carried off by Chinese officers and soldiers. After the massacre the revolutionists neglected to properly police the city, and bandits plundered shops and demanded money of the inhabitants. They turned the schools, the Scandinavian-Chinese Alliance mission and killed Mrs. Beckman and other teachers. A missionary was wounded, but succeeded in rescuing a number of the school children. When the rebels restored order they decapitated many of the outlaws, during the disorder the English Baptist mission was threatened, but not attacked. When the missionaries left Tung Chow Fu the rebels continued to administer the city capably, but brigands swarmed throughout the province and country people near Tung Chow Fu organized and captured and killed many of the robbers.

Attacked by Brigands Another party arriving in Peking from southern Shen Si believe the Chinese missionaries will be unable to get away, owing to the condition of the roads. This party was attacked when on the way hither by twenty highwaymen, who badly beat Dr. Bloom, a Swedish missionary, who was in charge of the party, and they slashed his wife with sabres. They declare that fourteen soldiers who were escorting the party did not once lift their rifles against the outlaws.

The party also gives an account of a massacre at Tung Kwan. Brigands posing as revolutionists captured and looted the town, killing 2000 of its inhabitants. Imperial troops then recaptured the place, killed 100 of the brigands and carried off down the river eighteen boatloads of Chinese girls. Later the revolutionists took Tung Kwan.

Roger S. Green, the American consul general at Hankow, telegraphed that anti-foreign placards are being hung in appearance in Nan Shang, Hu Peh province. The American legation has arranged for the transportation of all missionaries reaching the railway from disaffected sections, but is not attempting to assist those beyond the Yangtze river.

Yuan Shi Kai continues unsuccessful in his efforts to obtain a loan. He informed the legations today that he had proposed a scheme by which he hoped to end the revolution. He said he did not intend to allow further fighting, but declined to disclose the nature of his scheme.

Closing In On Nanking NANKING, Nov. 24.—The revolutionaries are slowly but surely enclosing Nanking. They are moving with the utmost deliberation, each position being entrenched.

The main body makes about five miles daily. The fleet is expected to be in position below Nanking tomorrow. The main body makes about five miles daily.

YOUTHFUL ROBBER Convicted of Holding Up a Chinaman With a Toy Revolver, Receives Term of Months

In the police court yesterday, Roy Alexander, a young man of 18 years was convicted of holding up a Chinaman, a few nights ago, and was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment by acting Magistrate Prior.

The case was a matter of a few years, who was with the accused at the time of the hold-up told an interesting story of the affair. He said that he had met the accused on the street at a late hour on Sunday night and he had proposed holding up a Chinaman. Witness had consented but there had been no developments that night. The next night was Monday, and this time the two met again, with the same purpose in view. The two walked together to the corner of Herald and Government streets, where with another boy who had joined them they waited for a Chinaman to come along.

In sentencing the accused, the magistrate reminded him that he was found guilty of a most serious charge, and the fact that it was pre-meditated made it the more serious, but because of his age, he would show leniency, and hoped that when he came out of prison he would decide to lead an honest life.

Marquis Komura Dead TOKIO, Nov. 23.—Marquis Jularo Komura, ex-minister of foreign affairs and privy councillor, died this morning.

U. S. Commissioner at Valdez VALDEZ, Alaska, Nov. 24.—Thomas R. Shepard, formerly an attorney of Seattle, was today appointed United States commissioner at Valdez. Mr. Shepard assumed office today. Judge Reed, who has been commissioner here for the last two years departed today for a visit to the States.

Still in hope that some clue to the fate of Mrs. Henry Callow, who disappeared from the family home, Port street, a week ago last evening, may yet be gained, friends of Mr. Callow will today institute another and systematic search of the city and environs.

MANY TO HUNT FOR MISSING LADY

City and Environs to be Systematically Covered Today by Friends of Mr. Henry Callow

Still in hope that some clue to the fate of Mrs. Henry Callow, who disappeared from the family home, Port street, a week ago last evening, may yet be gained, friends of Mr. Callow will today institute another and systematic search of the city and environs.

During the past week almost numerous reports of a woman answering Mrs. Callow's description having been seen in various portions of the city and immediate neighborhood have been made to the police, but in no instance has the search following these reports borne any fruit. Mrs. Callow's long absence from home leads Mr. Callow to fear the worst, but still he and his

friends refuse to give up hope of solving the riddle of her disappearance and fate.

A large number of Mr. Callow's friends have decided to make further search today. The city and surrounding territory will be divided into districts and thoroughly gone over. The beach around the city as well as the wooded sections will also be examined. The party making the search will be assisted by Parks Superintendent Purdy and a number of his men.

Mr. Callow stated last evening that he puts little faith in the reports of Mrs. Callow having been seen wandering around the city several days after her disappearance from her home. She was subject to mental lapses which might last for a day or two, but she invariably recovered full possession of her faculties, and had she been mentally affected immediately following her departure she would undoubtedly have recovered her senses and would, had she been alive, returned home.

Another handsome addition to the city's downtown hotel and rooming blocks will be made by a company of local capitalists who have had plans prepared for a six-story, reinforced concrete structure to be erected on the former site of the Dempster blacksmith shop on the north side of Johnson street between Douglas and Broad streets at a cost of \$125,000.

The plan indicates that the building will be thoroughly fire-proof and modern in all respects have been fitted with the building inspector and a permit will be issued in a few days.

The ground floor will be occupied by eight stores with spacious lobby giving entrance to the floors above. An efficient elevator service will also be installed. The upper floors will be divided into rooms, each of good size, finely finished and furnished with bath. Hot and cold water will be furnished to each room. Each floor will

have nothing like the amount of shipping Victoria enjoys, are spending millions of dollars to make the harbor of San Diego and San Francisco and \$1,500,000 for the improvement of the harbor of San Diego. In both cases, however, the bonds were made charges upon the revenues of the port.

Canada, in its last issue, says: "Now that President Taft has felt himself justified in the prediction that the first oceanic steamship will pass through from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean via the Panama Canal in July, 1913, it is not to be wondered at that Vancouver, Victoria, and Prince Rupert, as well as San Francisco and the Southern Pacific coast, are beginning to think it time to set their house in order as regards dock accommodation. Unlike the Suez Canal, its future great rival is being constructed to allow vessels drawing over thirty feet of water to go through—ships far bigger than the Maratona, or the largest naval base as yet even talked of. In this connection, the opinion expressed by such men as Lord Charles Bessford, Mr. P. and Sir John Jackson, M. P., during their recent visits to the Pacific coast, are of great value. The firm with which the last-named is connected built some great harbor works at Dover and Devonport, besides the Tower Bridge and other gigantic undertakings—the facts which enhance the value of his opinion. He told the people of Victoria that their port was "splendidly located," and added: "It behooves you to get busy, and from my inspection of the dockyard and harbor today, I am satisfied, as is Lord Charles, that Equilmont can be made a naval base second to none." Now that we have such men as Lord Grey in Britain to rub the facts in, perhaps the enormous difference that the successful completion of the Panama Canal must inevitably make to the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand, as well as to Canada, will be better realized. It is no chimerical dream to talk of the Pacific being traversed by as many steamships as the Atlantic within this present century, now that China is waking up. Sooner or later there will be room on the Canadian Pacific coast for more than one great dockyard and shipbuilding plant. For the present it is to be

hoped the site selected for the immediate development which has now become absolutely necessary, will be chosen without regard to local, financial or political influences, but solely according to the best expert nautical advice and the needs of practical men concerned in the shipping industry.

Duke's Bear-Hunting PARIS, Nov. 25.—It is reported that the Duke of Westminster has purchased an estate near Milmizan, in the Landes Department, as his headquarters for bear hunting in Gascony. He has kennels for about 200 hounds and stabling for 30 horses. The Duke has hitherto met with scant success in the chase. As a matter of fact, he passed three weeks hunting in the district last April without securing a single bear.

A branch of the Union Bank of Canada has been established at Hazelton, British Columbia. A corner's inquest has determined that the recent death of G. McGillie by a lumberer near Milmizan, in the Landes Department, as his headquarters for bear hunting in Gascony. He has kennels for about 200 hounds and stabling for 30 horses. The Duke has hitherto met with scant success in the chase. As a matter of fact, he passed three weeks hunting in the district last April without securing a single bear.

Thomas Hodgson is in the field as a candidate for the Nanaimo mayoralty. Chief Engineer Crutell has completed his investigations and is now ready to present his report with alternative plans for the new bridge over Burrard Inlet at the second narrows.

New Methodist and Baptist churches are to be erected in Lynn valley. Charles Reid has been transferred from Vancouver as manager of the Bank of Vancouver at Hazelton, replacing Mr. H. Neville Wright, who goes to England to interest capital there in northern B. C. investments.

Vancouver holdup men are growing more bold but shamefully discouraged. A few nights ago they operated professionally upon P. Keith, a clerk in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, relieving him not only of \$15 in money but also of his trousers. The robbed couple secured the loan of an emergency pair from a kindly resident of the locality of the robbery in which to make his way to the police station to duly report his misfortunes.

Mrs. Edith L. North is suing Jonathan Rogers at Vancouver for \$1,200 in consequence of having received inquiries when the coping of a building owned by Rogers fell upon passersby below.

An attempt to raise the wrecked tug Chemamus will be made by the Vancouver Dredging and Salvage Co. tomorrow.

City Electrician, R. A. Brown of Nelson, has been appointed to a similar position in Calgary.

A survey of the Meridian lake country in the upper Kootenai valley is being carried out by a party of sixteen surveyors under W. G. Pinder of this city. This is in connection with the probable extension eastward of the Canadian North-eastern.

The Salmon Arm Conservative Association has elected Hon. Martin Burleigh, honorary president; Mr. J. P. Shaw, M. P., honorary vice-president; F. D. Nicholson, president; A. J. Marshall, vice-president; and J. L. Jackson, secretary-treasurer.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—The Austrian steamer Romania was wrecked today near Rovigno. It is reported that sixty persons were drowned. A steamer has swept the coast from the Adriatic for three days, and caused much damage to shipping.

the city, with orders to arrest every suspicious character and turn back all those who cannot give a good account of themselves, and satisfactory answers as to their business. The business men are determined to stop at the very outset the L. W. W. proposed campaign, and by the terms of a resolution, passed by the chamber of commerce today, they pledge their "services, moral, financially and physically."

All saloons were closed at 10 o'clock tonight by order of the mayor, and the order was scrupulously obeyed. Notices were sent out during the day by the city superintendent of schools, Arthur Wilson, to parents to keep all children under the age of 14 at home tonight, and each child leaving his schoolroom for the day was given a special notice to that effect. The police were given orders when they assembled at police headquarters tonight to break up any assembly where men gathered in large numbers and to arrest those who resisted, and to arrest every man who attempted to speak on the streets, whether within the prescribed limits or not. All men arrested are to be given a diet of bread and water, until they are shipped out of town.

Hoguen, Montezuma, Elma and other towns in Chelan county will unite with Aberdeen, and there will be no place of refuge in this county for Industrial Workers. The Industrial Workers will be shipped out of the country in boxcars, when sufficient have been accumulated. "With the backing of our citizens," said Mayor Parks today, "we have no doubt that we can maintain law and order. We shall win this fight before it gets started."

Vancouver Man Go VANCOUVER, Nov. 24.—Heeding the call of their superiors, 388 members of the Industrial Workers of the World left Vancouver today to join the encampment of the order at Aberdeen, Wash.

OPRESSED WORKERS

Conditions Surrounding Nottingham Lace Industry Get Public Attention—Working For Pitances

LONDON, Nov. 24.—It would be difficult to find a parallel to the abject in which women workers in the Nottingham lace trade have for many years been placed. As the lace is made by the individual employed in this trade in factories and some work, the great importance of the matter will be realized. Thanks mainly to the efforts of Mr. Arthur Richardson, member of parliament for the Nottingham district, within the scope of the Trade Boards Bill, with pressed hitherto and since made by certain employers to circumvent for a brief period, at any rate, the intention of that measure, have given rise to a storm of indignation.

The obligatory clauses of the Act fixing minimum prices do not come into operation until February next, but meanwhile an attempt has been made to force upon certain workers acceptance of less than the 2 1/2 cents per hour fixed by the Trade Board, and to attempt to that something in the nature of a declaration as to satisfaction with the existing condition.

Instances of the cruel rates at which Nottingham lace makers have been made to work might be cited in abundance. The work, comprising clipping, scaling, drawing, and finishing, is done by hand, and making lace into the finished article requires no less than ten hours a day. Yes, in the past women were made to work 12 hours a day, and some women have found it impossible to average more than \$1.50 per week. Mrs. Young, the local organizer, relates the case of one woman who had five children, and had to earn 3 cents an hour to support her family. Another who had five little children and a consumptive husband had to earn 3 cents an hour. When Mrs. Young asked her why she did not leave her home she replied: "It will bring a loaf for the children."

Happy, these conditions will not last much longer. Many of the middlewomen are beginning to recognize that the days of wretchedness are numbered, and are giving their acquiescence to the new terms.

Plans are under way for improvements at the post office to cope with the Christmas trade. A big room is to be floored in the basement and arches cut and an entrance will be made in the wall on the eastern side on Wharf street for the express customs parcels and packages, and this department will be moved from the present customs room. The money order department will then be moved to the customs mail room, and more space given in the lobby. It is proposed to have more booths for the sale of postage stamps and weighers arranged so that these making parcels may move in the weighing departments to the counters where stamps are sold.

The Christmas mails for the United Kingdom and Continent are commencing to arrive in the post office, and it is expected the rush will commence within a few days.

NEW HOTEL FOR JOHNSON STREET

Local Investors Will Erect Six-Storey Structure on Site Between Broad and Douglas Streets

Another handsome addition to the city's downtown hotel and rooming blocks will be made by a company of local capitalists who have had plans prepared for a six-story, reinforced concrete structure to be erected on the former site of the Dempster blacksmith shop on the north side of Johnson street between Douglas and Broad streets at a cost of \$125,000.

The plan indicates that the building will be thoroughly fire-proof and modern in all respects have been fitted with the building inspector and a permit will be issued in a few days.

The ground floor will be occupied by eight stores with spacious lobby giving entrance to the floors above. An efficient elevator service will also be installed. The upper floors will be divided into rooms, each of good size, finely finished and furnished with bath. Hot and cold water will be furnished to each room. Each floor will

Angus Campbell & Co., 1008-1010 Government Street

Autumn-End Values as Shown by 'Campbells'

IN THE MANTLE SECTION ARE REPRESENTED THE BEST VALUES EVER OFFERED IN THE PROVINCE

A broad statement says you indeed it is, but nevertheless 'tis perfectly true. Come in tomorrow and see what we offer in new Winter Suits at \$16.00, \$17.50, \$22.50 and \$25.00. Bring your friends in too and hear what they have to say about 'Campbells' BETTER VALUES.

Suits at \$17.50 and \$20.00

Some of these you will find hard to distinguish from the \$25.00 line. Silk serge linings under materials of Venetian cloths, tweeds, serges and heavy weaves with a color range of navy, brown, blue, grey, green and a number of fancy mixtures.

Suits at \$25.00

To the lady who is not disposed to spend more than \$25.00 for her fall costume, we very earnestly commend her investigation of 'Campbells' \$25 line, a line of Suits that without a shadow of a doubt, represents the greatest value ever offered by a ready-to-wear house. Among them are broadcloths, tweeds, serges, and the very newest of fancy weaves, in colors of grey, brown, navy, green, two-tone colors and many fancy mixtures. The linings are of heavy Skinner's satin, and the trimmings are strictly plain, semi-fancy or fancy with the collars of the 'shawl style' or ordinary widths. Wonderful values indeed for \$25.00.

Novelty Suits from \$30

Suits that are rich in unusual individuality, gloriously original, bewitchingly becoming—models that cannot be duplicated anywhere, consequently only visible at 'Campbells'. Novelty tweeds that are so charmingly different, trimmed in many smart little ways with velvet satin-braid and self materials, with or without the shawl collars.

New Winter Coats

Smart models for the street, auto and traveling. Particular attention is drawn to the heavy reversible wool coats (blanket cloths) which are receiving great favor this season, in the empire and straight back effects. Other coats come in fancy weaves, heavy or medium weight with a color range showing the new brown and green shades.

Special Features that Women Appreciate

Our careful fitting service is more perfect than ever before. When your garment is delivered, you will find it as satisfactory in every way as if it were made expressly for you.

Our VALUES are such that can only be offered by 'Campbells'—due to the fact that first preference is given us when making our season's purchases.

Reception Gowns and Dresses of Rarely Beautiful Design

The best and most delicate fabrics woven by domestic and European mills, made up by workmen, who are artists, into veritable creations. We show a full line of simple and ornate styles, in all dainty colorings.

Imported Models Opera and Restaurant Cloaks Starting at \$20.00

Genuine importations from Paris, Berlin and London designers, whose names are synonymous with style, whose creations set the pace for fashion's varieties in their respective countries. The richest imported models are offered here at prices far less than you expect to pay. Among our recent importations are some very handsome French tunics at \$25 and \$35.

NEW UMBRELLAS—Another lot of umbrellas are in with sterling silver and gold-plated handles.

ANGORA GOAT RAISING has become a profitable industry of the lower Fraser valley and Hindus are chiefly interested.

Grand Forks fruit growers have been promised a power sprayer free by the Department of Agriculture.

The Lakeshore Power Co. is to at once extend its system by connecting Summerland and Naramata.

At Prince Rupert, moving pictures alleged to have been taken during the progress of the Harry Thaw trial are being "featured" at one of the theatres. This is regarded as strong argument in favor of the necessity of such censorship as Vancouver proposed to exercise.

Residents of Slaterville has petitioned the city council of Cranbrook for a water supply.

The Methodist mission steamer Homespun, which was burned recently at Vancouver will not at present be replaced.

A span of private horses owned by Joseph L. Beeke of North Vancouver, committed suicide last week by leaping from the wharf (in the excitement of running away) and drowning before they could be extricated.

Kamloops citizens object to picture post cards of the Tranquille Sanitarium being placed on sale showing that institution flying the stars and stripes.

Charles Swanson was instantly killed and two fellow workers seriously injured last week by an explosion at Mile 44, on the G. T. P. construction out of Prince Rupert.

Handsome new premises are now being occupied by the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Salmon Arm.

A large and handsome new railway station is promised the residents of Tappen by the C. P. R.

Kamloops wants a new post office and as soon as possible.

Cumberland's trustee board has completed arrangements for night classes in connection with the public schools.

Farlie is vigorously enforcing a new Curfew bylaw.

The Dewdney Conservative Association has reorganized for the season with R. Abernathy as president and Joseph Marks, secretary-treasurer.

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The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

One Year \$1.00 To the United States \$2.00 Payable in advance. Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

There is no need for any one to jump at the conclusion that Sir Edward Grey will make a sensational statement on the Morocco question on Monday. There is usually so much exaggeration in press reports coming via New York, when the British government is concerned, that it is never well to anticipate declarations which may be made by a British minister. It is worth while remembering that practically every forecast of political events in the United Kingdom, which the Associated Press has published under London dates for several years past, has been hopelessly wrong. We find the following item going the rounds of the press:

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M.P., who was principal private secretary to the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman when prime minister, speaking at the New Year club last night on "The Delicacy of Anglo-German Relations," said: "Only today I was assured and I believe the statement is true that last September we were on the very verge of war. That the North Sea fleet was cleared for action and the torpedo-boats were out in expectation of an attack from the German torpedo-boats."

We give this for what it is worth, and that may be very little indeed. It is certainly a very remarkable thing if the North Sea fleet was cleared for action last September in anticipation of an attack from Germany, and the fact never leaked out until a week ago.

We are not without the hope that when Sir Edward Grey makes his statement in the House of Commons he will present the case in such a light that the world will realize how narrow is the margin at all times between peace and war. When once the people understand this, there will be fewer exhibitions of national hysteria.

CANADIAN SELF-RESPECT

While awaiting with deep interest and some concern the announcement of the naval policy of the Dominion government and the verdict of the Canadian people thereon, it seems desirable that a campaign of education should be begun, not in favor of any particular programme, but in regard to the obligations of Canadians, and how they can best maintain their self-respect as individuals and as a nation. For a good many years we have been endeavoring to persuade ourselves and others that we are really a great people. We have been telling the rest of mankind how rich we are both now and in future possibilities. However much we may have disagreed with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in other things, we have all endorsed his sentiment that "The Twentieth Century is Canada's."

We have cut loose from our Mother's apron strings, and we submit that we ought to be ashamed to get behind her petticoats for protection. We have no fear that Mr. Borden will not determine upon a programme that will measure up to the share of Canada's responsibility in the naval defence of the Empire. What we aim to do, if we can, is to stimulate Canadian self-respect so that the people will rally to the support of such a programme. In doing so we are not going to becloud the situation with high-sounding words. For example, we are not going to talk about Imperialism or things like that, which every one speaks of and no one pretends to understand. We are not going to talk about loyalty to the crown or to the flag, for there may be differences of opinion as to just what loyalty implies. We are going to put the matter upon the plainest and simplest foundation. We have a great country; we are a forceful and resourceful people; we stand second per capita among the nations of the world in respect to commerce; we have frontiers on two oceans; we have poverty worth talking of in a national sense; whether or not we are the richest people in the world, we undoubtedly spend more upon ourselves than any other people. This being the case, we ought to be ready, for very shame's sake if for no higher motive, to play our part in the defence of our own country and of the Empire to which we belong.

Whatever those, best able to decide, determine that Canada ought to do, let the Canadian people support. We would like to beget a realising sense of our duty in this respect, not to the Mother Country nor to the Empire, but to ourselves as a people who have been making such claims, we will not say extravagant claims, for ourselves. The first duty of any people is to themselves, and in the very forefront of that duty is the maintenance of their national self-respect.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TRIPOLI

"Italy must win," says a contemporary speaking of the war in Tripoli. The

reason for the "must" is that if Italy should be defeated there would be a conflagration of Arab blood-lust, which might spread to the Sudan, to Egypt and to the very interior of Africa. We do not follow the argument, for such a consummation is very much more likely to arise if Italy does win, and Islam becomes licensed at the wanton interference with the territories of the Sultan. But is any one quite sure that there is any "must" in the case. The people of Christendom have a fashion of laying the flattering unction to their souls that they are to inherit the earth and that other people are only in the possession of anything by sufferance. When Italy invaded Tripoli, to which country she had not the shadow of a right, she proclaimed all persons rebels, who saw fit to resist her authority. "Putting down the insurrection" is the term by which Italian newspaper writers describe the prosecution of a war of conquest, or that is at least hoped to prove a war of conquest.

It will have been observed that the telegrams have often referred to the Senusi, who it is said may advance against the Italians. The Senusi, the correct name of which is Sidi Mohammed Ven Ali es-Senusi, is not a tribe, but a great fraternity. It was founded by Mohammed el Senusi, who left Algeria for the desert in 1830. Seven years later he began to establish convents for the teaching of the most austere form of Islamism. The fraternity has extended far and wide, and is on the ascendant all over Northern and Central Africa. The organization is very powerful, and has an abundance of arms and ammunition. It has proved a powerful opponent to France, and if it puts forth all its strength may prove an insuperable object to the designs of Italy.

BUSINESS IN THE U. S.

Mr. Henry Clews, while admitting that the stock market in the United States is, technically, satisfactory, says that the actual business outlook is not so because of the prospect of "some rather bitter and aggressive campaigning on the tariff and anti-trust questions." Business embarrassments in the United States are accentuated by a condition of things in that country, which is nearly if not quite unique. The great industrial interests and the great financial interests are under the same control, which gives the money-power a strength such as it possesses nowhere else. The industrial stocks are bought and sold freely upon the market, and as most of the transactions are on borrowed money for which stocks are put up as collateral, a few men are in a position to loosen or tighten the purse-strings of the country whenever they see fit. This concentration of power is employed primarily for the benefit of the great capitalists and secondarily for the welfare of the country. It is not necessary to suppose that such men as Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller and their associates are unpatriotic or disposed to be tyrannical. They simply are inspired by the timidity, which affects all persons who are entrusted with the custody of large sums of money, their own or some one else's. They are on the lookout constantly for financial storms, and if they see signs of one anywhere on the horizon they hasten to shorten sail. Money becomes tight, not because there is less money in the country, but because those who control the money fear to let it out because of possible depreciation of collaterals and the difficulty that may be experienced in getting the loans repaid. The men who dominate Wall street, really dominate the United States, and they are attempting to do what no one need hope to accomplish successfully, that is to do the thinking for about one hundred millions of people, the very great majority of whom do not trust them at all.

THE SUBMARINE.

The British government is building submarines as large as the largest destroyers, and Russia has one on the stocks which will have a tonnage of 5,400 tons. Both the British and German submarines of the latest pattern are armed with guns for use when the vessel is cruising on the surface, and there is a growing opinion in naval circles that before long battleships will be submerged as much as possible. In the long battle between guns and armor, the former has now much the best of it; apparently the limit has been reached in the latter. It is impossible to go on indefinitely putting steel on the sides of a ship. The point must sooner or later be reached when buoyancy will be impossible, except by sacrificing everything to else. Therefore naval designers contemplate the possibility of using the water for protection, as far as possible. It has been proposed to protect ships by providing them with turtle-backs that will rise from the water's edge, and it is claimed that these would deflect any shell fired from the water-level. There will be nothing visible from the outside except this turtle-back. The engines will be built for internal consumption and therefore no smoke-stacks will be needed. There movement will be directed from a periscope. Surely, when this

stage has been reached much of the pomp and grandeur of naval warfare will have ceased. Think of hundreds of men beneath the water going out to fight an all but invisible foe.

DONATIONS RECEIVED

It is the custom of newspaper publishers, when they have nothing better to do, to list at Mr. Andrew Carnegie the gentleman who said it would be a disgrace to die rich. Mr. Carnegie will have to die soon if he is to escape this disgrace, for his income seems unshakable, but he has made a record in gifts which so far as history tells, is unsurpassed by anything except the public donations of the Emperor Augustus. Here is an authentic list of the benefactors of the great ironmaster:

Table listing various donations including Carnegie Institute, Technical School, and various funds.

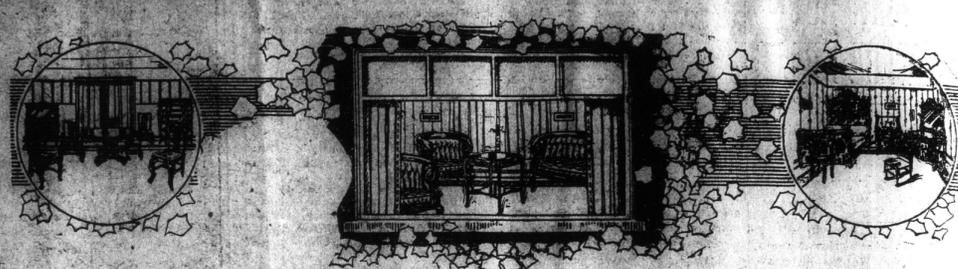
Approximate total \$2,455,450. However, we may be disposed to question the desirability of an economic system which makes possible the accumulation of such enormous wealth in the hands of one individual, and however much there may be differences of opinion as to the judgment shown in some of the gifts, it must be conceded that the man who has more than two hundred millions to his credit in donations of a public character has won for himself a place in the esteem and in the memory of his fellow-men.

The political status of the Senate at present is: Liberals, 64; Conservatives, 21; that is assuming senators have any politics.

A correspondent wants the Dominion Government to inaugurate an imperial news service. We fear there are insuperable difficulties in the way. A news service paid for by the public ought to be given to the public, and to defray the expense of bringing British news to the Atlantic coast and leaving the papers throughout the Dominion to get it as best they can, would not be satisfactory. We will only get a satisfactory British news service when the common sense suggestion of Sir Stamford Fleming is acted upon. Sir Stamford's contention was that under a system of government telegraphy it ought to cost no more to send a telegram 10,000 miles than to send one 10 miles. Just as it costs no more to send a letter, another objection to a news service maintained by a government is that it would almost certainly be partisan.

Our attention has been called to a paragraph in a recent issue of Collier's referring to the King's visit to India. This is one of the objectionable sentences: "One of the disadvantages of being Emperor of India is that the Emperor must be willing any minute to dress himself up like a circus horse and make a show." We do not suppose for a moment that this was meant to be disrespectful; it doubtless was intended to be funny, which it was not, but when a man tries to be funny through four columns every week he is likely to miss the bull's-eye pretty often. Collier's probably only intended to draw attention to the interesting fact that the King has taken the crown jewels to India, and that they will play their part in a ceremony that will be doubtless very gorgeous. That it did so in a very clumsy way and with very bad taste must be admitted, but we fancy the Monarchy will survive.

It appears that, notwithstanding the rapid diminution of some of the tribes, the Indian population of Canada is not decreasing. We suggest that there is a reason for this that might be considered in connection with the Indian policy of the Dominion government. It seems to be an established fact that the effect of the first contact between the Indians and the white people is an increase of the death rate among the former, but that after the Indians become accustomed to the ways of civilization they are less susceptible to the evils which carry off so many of them in the earlier stages. It may be open to question if the maintenance of the reservation system is desirable, in cases where it might be departed from. Our Indian population very readily adapts itself to the changed conditions resulting from the settlement of the country, and it is worth considering if it might not be well, wherever practicable, to enfranchise the Indians, sell their reservations and start them out upon individual careers. An Indian reservation in a country at all thickly populated seems to us to be of great potential disadvantage to the health and morals of its occupants.



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THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY. Victoria's Popular Home-Furnishers. WEILER BROS. Leader Of Leaders

THE R... The murder... elevation of Car... not only the ch... he was the pers... choice of his pr... to make one. C... humble origin, p... in the field rat... council room. F... of great person... the army was p... proceeding was... bus its powers... The brief reign... the purple a ye... pied chiefly by... That his hands... erations, he co... upon his two so... and to Numeria... the Persian fr... the capital of t... soliciting term... embassy sitting... stale bacon an... Whether this v... simply illustra... Aurelian and E... army, cannot b... no doubt of its... They knelt hu... wishes. He de... of the King, sa... "I will make E... which he pulled... disclosing a he... ambassadors r... was not disma... at that time t... occupied on th... with success a... probably have... during a seve... tions which led... by lightning... denied that su... his death was... was known to... however, that... signed to keep... the gods werr... It was the cur... struck by ligh... practice was t... no one might... fused to accep... peror's death... it was recalle... fixed the limi... Tigris, the troo... ing but retros... amazement sa... conquest and... Carinus an... recognized as... solute and in... excellent qual... remained in F... rules of decen... bining with... which was w... course of a fe... divorced mu... was that of a... sponsibility; e... the people am... the most rema... the great thea... mus. This va... ing, it is sai... reign of Prob... roots and tra... a given signa... fallow deer a... let loose in... following day... esses, a hund... were turned... slain by hun... multitude. Z... hippotami, al... kind of anim... brought to R... upon the hun... exhibitions we... before the spl... nus. Some of... the great bu... now known a... closed by this... for 80,000 p... scenes were... theatre was... seats were all... were arranged... lowered to pr... of the sun; a... protection fr... fountains of... places. The... fashion that... entertainers... day's perform... surface cover... gladiators w... water would... deep enough... and a sea-fig... was real eno... the transform... tion of the c... country, wit... stalking thro... arena was co... galleys, hipp... various mari...

An Hour with the Editor

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

The murder of Probus was followed by the elevation of Carus to imperial rank. He was not only the choice of the army in Gaul, but he was the person, who would have been the choice of his predecessor, if he had been able to make one. Carus was a brilliant soldier of humble origin, possessing the qualities needed in the field rather than those required in the council room. He was of austere habits and of great personal courage. His selection by the army was ratified by the Senate, but that proceeding was purely formal, for under Probus his powers had become practically extinct. The brief reign of this emperor—he only wore the purple a year and four months—was occupied chiefly by an expedition against Persia. That his hands might be free for military operations, he conferred the civil administration upon his two sons, giving to Carinus the West and to Numerian the East. When he reached the Persian frontier an embassy came from the capital of the Great King, as he was called, soliciting terms of peace. Carus received the embassy sitting upon the grass with a piece of stale bacon and a dish of peas before him. Whether this was done of a purpose, or was simply illustrative of the simplicity which Aurelian and Probus had introduced into the army, cannot be told with certainty. There is no doubt of its effect upon the ambassadors. They knelt humbly and asked the Emperor's wishes. He demanded the instant submission of the King, saying, if he presumed to resist, "I will make Persia as bare as my head," at which he pulled off the skull cap that he wore, disclosing a head without a hair upon it. The ambassadors returned, but the King of Persia was not dismayed by their report, although at that time the forces of the kingdom were occupied on the frontier of India. Carus met with success at the outset, and his plans would probably have succeeded if he had not died during a severe thunderstorm under conditions which led to the belief that he was struck by lightning, although his intimate officers denied that such was the case, claiming that his death was due to a disease from which he was known to be suffering. It is probable, however, that this was only a pious fraud, designed to keep the soldiers from believing that the gods were unfavorable to the expedition. It was the current belief in Rome that a place struck by lightning was accursed, and the practice was to enclose it with a fence so that no one might approach it. The soldiers refused to accept the explanation; that the Emperor's death was due to sickness, and when it was recalled that an ancient augury had fixed the limits of the Empire at the River Tigris, the troops would be satisfied with nothing but retreat, and the Persians, to their amazement saw a victorious force abandon its conquest and return to its own base.

Carinus and Numerian were thereupon recognized as emperors. The former was dissolute and indolent; the latter inherited the excellent qualities of his father. Carinus had remained in Rome, where he violated all the rules of decency in his manner of living, combining with his licentious habits a cruelty which was without any justification. In the course of a few months he was married and divorced nine times, and his conduct generally was that of a man who had no sense of responsibility, except to amuse himself and keep the people amused. For this purpose he caused the most remarkable exhibitions to be given in the great theatre, known as the Circus Maximus. This vast structure was capable of seating, it is said, 385,000 people. During the reign of Probus, a forest was taken up by the roots and transplanted into this place, and at a given signal a thousand ostriches, a thousand fallow deer and a thousand wild boars were let loose in it and were slaughtered. In the following day a hundred lions, a hundred lionesses, a hundred leopards and a hundred bears were turned into the forest, and these were slain by hunters, amid the applause of the multitude. Zebras, elks, camelopards, tigers, hippopotami, alligators, and, in short, every kind of animal that could be secured were brought to Rome that the people might enjoy the sight of the rage, which often found vent upon the hunters. But wonderful as these exhibitions were, they paled into insignificance before the splendor of the fetes given by Carinus. Some of his entertainments were given in the great building erected by Titus, which is now known as the Coliseum. In the arena enclosed by this structure, which provided seats for 80,000 people, the most extraordinary scenes were enacted. The equipment of the theatre was sumptuous. The long rows of seats were all softly cushioned; great canopies were arranged so that they could be raised or lowered to protect the spectators from the rays of the sun; a wire netting of gold served as a protection from the animals in the arena; fountains of perfumed water played in various places. The arena itself was arranged after a fashion that makes the best efforts of modern entertainers seem cheap and ineffective. A day's performance might open with the whole surface covered with fine sand upon which gladiators would contend; then on a signal water would flow upon it, and when it was deep enough would be put on, a fight that was real enough. This would be followed by the transformation of the arena to a representation of the deserts of Africa, or some other country, with the characteristic wild beasts stalking through it, and against these hunters would exhibit their skill. Perhaps when the arena was covered with water, instead of war galleys, hippopotami and alligators and perhaps various marine monsters would be released to

swim or wade through it. On several occasions Carinus caused all the furniture of the great structure to be temporarily replaced with chairs and couches made of gold, silver and amber. Indeed, if we may believe contemporary accounts, the splendor of these public exhibitions given by Carinus were such as has been equalled in no age and in no country. It seems also as if mechanical skill must have reached a degree of perfection such as has never since been attained.

While Carinus was displaying such qualities in Rome, his brother Numerian was exhibiting regal characteristics in the East, but unhappily his life was cut short by illness. His place was taken by a soldier named Diocletian, who, as we shall see, was one of the most remarkable men that the Empire ever produced. Diocletian set out with his army for Rome to assert his new authority, and Carinus unwillingly advanced against him. Once in the field, however, he showed considerable capacity. His troops were physically more than a match for those of Diocletian, for the latter had been worn out by long campaigns in the East. When the armies met victory was with the banners of Carinus, but in the very hour of his triumph the Emperor was slain by one of his officers, who had a deep personal grievance against him, and the way to the throne was left clear to Diocletian. This was in May, 285, a year and four months after the death of Carus.

A "FRANKENSTEIN"

Do you know the story of Frankenstein? Perhaps you may not be quite sure about it, and so its outlines may be given. It is a tale by Mary Wollstonecroft Shelly, wife of the poet, and is about the most gruesome thing in literature. Frankenstein is an ambitious mechanic, who sets out to build a creature, that shall be human-like in its mechanism, trusting that a divine spark from Heaven will give it life. He succeeds, and the monster is human in everything except the finer senses of our nature. The machine hates its creator, whom it seeks to destroy. It slays all his family and finally pursues him to the far North, where Frankenstein dies, and those who come to rescue him find the horrible monster standing over his corpse. When they draw near it leaps over the ship's side, and is lost in the ice. Very often this imaginary monster is referred to under the name of its maker, and that is why when a person is seized beyond his control by some device of his own invention, mental or physical, the controlling power is called a Frankenstein. It is in this sense that Current Literature, commenting upon the poem which follows, speaks of our "industrial Frankenstein." The poem is by Charles Buxton Going, and originally appeared in Hampton's Magazine. It is as follows:

Shot and furnace and forge—
Thus have ye set me free
On the roadway that leaps the gorge
And the ship as it takes the sea!

"God through infinite ages had given me rest;
Yours was the forest, the flint, the girde of skin.
But primal lord of the beasts, were ye cursed or blest
When ye called me out of my slumber to serve
your kin?"

For what ye have launched ye must ride,
Whither it tends ye must fare.
The choice ye have made ye must bide—
Ye perish, unless ye dare!

"That which ye think in your inmost souls, I do—
Build, or shatter; till, or ravage the land.
I am the sword, and I am the scapel, too—
Unto your fertile brain, the tireless hand."

That I have grasped, ye must hold.
That which ye hold, ye must use.
Ye chose one to serve you, or old—
Now, are ye free to choose?

"The work ye plan and I do may raven your soul;
The pace ye set and I take ye never can drop.
Fast and yet faster I drive—but whither the goal?
Stopping were chaos; but what if ye do not stop?"

Iron of hand and of heel,
Speeding the engines of fate,
Ye have wrought out a world of steel
Ye, are helpless to create!

According to the poet, humanity has forged for itself fetters of steel from which there is no escape. Out of all the materials stored in the earth we have selected iron to do our bidding, and we seem to be caught in its resistless clutch. As the years pass we devote our energies to discovering new uses for this terrible metal. It is said that this is the Iron Age. Mythology tells us of a Golden Age, which was a time when life was simple, and men lived solely from the fruits of the earth. Poetry speaks of a Silver Age, when the world was given up to luxury and godlessness. Geology tells us of a Stone Age, when men had fallen almost as low as the brutes, by which they were surrounded. History speaks of a Bronze Age, when men began to make progress in the arts, and chiefly in the art of war. Then came the Iron Age, and we are yet living in it. These Ages were supposed by the ancient Greeks to be dependent upon what was called "the world-year," its length being determined by the time required by the stars to complete their great revolution around the central point of the Universe, the several Ages corresponding in a way to the seasons of our ordinary years. After the revolution has been completed, everything will begin over again, and history will repeat itself on a mammoth scale.

How long the Iron Age has continued we are not quite sure, but it is comparatively modern. While there is no doubt that iron ores

were smelted in India at a very early day, and that the people of Britain knew how to utilize iron before the Roman invasion, the general use of this metal did not begin much earlier than the Christian Era. The reign of Christianity and of the Iron Frankenstein are, therefore, almost identical so far as time is concerned. It is only of comparatively recent years that we have begun to deal with steel in any large and diverse way, or, as our poet puts it, that steel has grasped us. Up to two hundred years ago the production of iron was small, and before the invention by Watt of the steam-engine the uses to which this metal was put were limited. Then it began to get a grip upon us, and from that time onward the history of our civilization has been the history of iron. No longer do we, like the Romans, seek out the least refractory ores and reduce them to metallic form in open fires; we lay under tribute the most difficult of mineral compounds and wrest from them their iron. We must have iron. We seek it as though it were the Kingdom of God. Mankind is not strong enough to stand up against its power. All Europe today is feverish with efforts to prepare to use iron in works of destruction. The nations rest their claims to existence, not upon liberty, justice and honor, but upon ships of iron, guns of iron, shells of iron in the form of steel. It is iron, iron everywhere. We use the force of steam to urge ships of iron across the ocean, to draw carriages of iron with the speed of the wind across the land. Our ancestors lived in rude houses made of clay; their descendants learned how to bake the clay into bricks and so built higher. Today we use iron and pile up structures which dwarf the Pyramids.

Where will it lead us? The poet tells us that we are "helpless to uncreate." There can be no step backward. As we harnessed steam to iron, so now we are learning how to harness petrol, a product of the rocks, to this awful metal; so also are we learning how to harness electricity to it properly. Already it has been discovered how a man can stand inland and, by the use of electricity, and without any other contact than is possible through the ether, control the movements of submarine iron monsters, which, when the operator so desires, can discharge missiles of iron against floating monsters of iron and send all on board to a grave beneath the waters. It is all very terrible. This is our higher civilization. Thus far have we climbed above the golden days when men lived without toil and without war, when the fruits of the garden were sufficient for them. We seem to get a new meaning of the story of Eden. The shot and shell, piled in hundreds of arsenals, are the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge.

THE MINISTRY OF ANGELS

"And angels came and ministered unto Him." These are the words with which St. Matthew closes his account of the temptations of Jesus. No one can ever know just what Matthew closes his account of the temptations read them we must keep in mind, just as we ought to when reading other things contained in the New Testament, that they were descriptive of events taking place in a world that was very similar to the world of the year 1911. There were no forces, agencies or powers existing then do not exist now, and none now existing that did not exist then. We have learned to use some of them that our predecessors of nineteen centuries ago did not know how to employ; we may have forgotten how to utilize some with the operation of which they were quite familiar, but that is the only difference in respect to such forces, agencies and powers between the Twentieth Century and the First. If there were angels, who could minister when Tiberius was Emperor of Rome, there are angels who can minister now when George V. is King of England, and if there are none now, we may be very certain that there were none then.

Having got this idea well into our minds, let us see under what circumstances the ministering angels came. Matthew tells the story in his plain, blunt way. Jesus had gone into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil, whatever that may mean, and after a prolonged period of fasting the temptations became very strong, but when He had successfully resisted them, the angels came. Now this is either true or false. You, who profess to believe the Gospels, must concede that it is true, and if it is true, what do you think of it? Do not waste any time endeavoring to make up your mind as to the nature of angels, for you can never find out. The word "angel" means a messenger, not necessarily a being. Ancient poets have given angels the form of women, just as ancient poets gave a woman's form to the dawn, to night and to death. Many of our conceptions of the Deity and the occult forces of nature are derived from the language of poets or the products of artists' brushes. Therefore we may not deny the existence of ministering angels simply because, so far as any one can see, there cannot be any place in the Universe for white-robed winged messengers executing the decrees of Omnipotence. The existence of non-existence of ministering angels cannot be established as we can prove the existence of the Kaiser or that there was such a person as Queen Elizabeth; it can be proved as we prove the reality of wireless telegraphy, in which none of us hesitate to believe, although mortal eye has never seen the vibrations of the ether, or whatever it may be that carries messages through the air and even through the solid rocks.

Therefore, when we read that angels min-

istered unto Jesus, we may not deny it, for in the first place we are not quite sure just what is meant, and in the next place we have no right to deny the occurrence of an event the possibility of which we have never tested. This article is not intended as an argument either for or against the existence of angels, but is meant only to make clear what the quotation from the Gospel really implies. The story as told by Matthew, is one of fasting, temptation, angelic ministrations and supernatural power. Here is a regular sequence. The active mission of Jesus, the mighty works which He accomplished, the profound truths which He taught, and His sublime self-sacrifice came only after the visit of the ministering angels. This is the thought, and the only thought, that it is proposed to advance this morning. It may be worth much or it may be worth little. It may only be a stupid groping in the dark; it may be a suggestion that, if followed, will lead to light. If there are messengers of some nature passing between the Omnipotent and ourselves, it would be a great and helpful thing to know it. Is this the great mystery of the occult, a mystery which we cannot fully grasp because we have not, like Jesus, purified our bodies by fasting and strengthened our souls by trampling all temptations under our feet?

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Egypt—The Pharaohs

IV.

In the history of Egypt's earliest days it is the figure of the king that stands out most prominently. All lesser personalities, as well as all events, group themselves about him. The old pictures represent him as being head and shoulders above the rest of mankind, and twice as large as any woman who appear in the pictures with; for as the Pharaohs were considered as closely akin to the gods and possessing all the godly attributes, it would have been sacrilege to represent them as ordinary men. Their kinship to the deities was traced through the god Ra, and through Horus, son of Isis and Osiris, whom we wrote about last week. The Egyptians believed that every man possessed a double, and in many of the pictures on the tombs we see the likeness of the man himself followed by a smaller representation supposed to be the double, or the soul. The soul continued to live after the body had become dust. In the case of the Pharaohs this double was no less than the soul of the departed Horus himself, which became reincarnated at the birth of each king.

Therefore the honors paid to the Egyptian kings were unique. "He is approached, more eyes and head bent; they 'sniff' the earth before him, they veil their faces with both hands to shut out the splendor of his appearance; they chant a devout form of adoration before submitting to him a petition." No one was free to dispense with any of this ceremony; even his ministers and the greatest lords in the land were obliged to approach him as a worshipper before a god. He was the mediator between man and the gods, and intervened on behalf of the rest of humanity to the deities, who would listen to his pleadings when they would remain deaf to the entreaties of all others.

The Pharaoh's costume was a complicated one, and every different garment and ornament had its deep significance. Besides the ordinary chieftain's tunic and toga, he wore the petticoat, the jackal's tail, the turned-up sandals, "and the insignia of the supreme gods, the ank, the crook and the flail, and the sceptre tipped with the head of a jerboa or a hare. He put on the many-colored diadems of the gods, the head-dresses covered with feathers, the white and red crowns, either separately or combined. The viper or Uraeus, in metal or gilded wood, which rose from his forehead, was imbued with a mysterious life, which made it a means of executing his vengeance and accomplishing his secret purposes. It was supposed to vomit flames and to destroy those who would dare to attack its master in battle. The supernatural virtues which it communicated to the crown made it a supernatural thing that no one could resist. Lastly, Pharaoh had his temples, where his enthroned statue, animated by one of his doubles, received worship, prophesied and fulfilled all the functions of a divine being, both during his life and after he had rejoined in the tomb his ancestors, the gods who existed before him, and who now reposed impassively within the depths of the pyramids."

But for all his magnificence and his godly bearing, Pharaoh possessed human feelings as well, and history tells us that he was kindly and playful in the home, fond of the company of wives and children. The ancient artists, who made the pictures on the walls of the great kings' tombs, depict Pharaoh displaying a little stiff tenderness toward his wives. We see him in one picture gravely laying his hand upon the cheek of a very small woman in a very tall crown, and in another picture he is permitting a similar person to move the pieces on a draught-board. Probably this was as far as the old-time artist dared to go, fearing to be condemned if he treated the majestic figure of the Pharaoh with too much levity.

Though Pharaoh led a busy life, often at war, and when at home acting the part of high priest on all great occasions, superintending the erecting of important buildings and monuments, hearing petitions, giving judgment, and like the chiefs of old, spending many weeks hunting, considering it his duty, as they did, to free the country from wild animals that devastated the villages, yet he very often

found time hang heavily upon his hands, and it was the duty of those attendant upon him to devise various ways of curing his ennui. Sometimes his pastimes were harmless, sometimes they were not. The sacrifice of human life was not considered when it was a question of diverting Pharaoh. Once a sorcerer had boasted before Cheops that he could raise the dead, and the Pharaoh immediately demanded that he should make good his claim. He had a prisoner brought before him upon whom the sentence of death had already been pronounced, and the sorcerer was given his opportunity. The story provokingly ends there, so we do not know what the outcome may have been, though we can form a fairly accurate guess, perhaps.

There were many women in the Pharaoh's harem, most of them chosen from among the relatives of the great feudal lords or the court ministers, but some of them prisoners or hostages taken in battle selected for their beauty and high birth. "Most of them" remained merely concubines for life, others were raised to the rank of "royal spouses," and at least one received the title of "great spouse," or queen. This was rarely accorded to a stranger, but almost always to a princess born in the purple, a daughter of Ra, if possible a daughter of the Pharaoh, and who, inheriting in the same degree and in equal proportion the flesh and blood of the Sun-god, had more than the others the right to share the bed and throne of her brother. She had her own house and a train of servants and followers as large as those of the king; while the women of inferior rank were more or less shut up in the parts of the palace assigned to them, she came and went at pleasure, and appeared in public with or without her husband." She was supposed to possess the attributes of a goddess, and to be especially powerful in banishing all malignant spirits and summoning the beneficent ones. She assisted her royal husband in making the daily sacrifices, heard petitions with him, and when he was absent from the kingdom, governed for him. Even after his death she did not lose any of her dignity; if the successor was under age she acted as regent, and in case of her being without issue, there was no law forbidding her to marry her husband's successor, although this very seldom happened.

But the palace, crowded with the king's wives and their numerous progeny, must have been a hot-bed of evil intrigue, just as are all places where polygamous conditions prevail. We are told that Pharaoh's wives were constantly plotting against one another, and that the children themselves had no bond of union except a common hatred for the son whom the chances of birth had destined to be their ruler. It would take pages and pages to describe the many buildings which composed the Pharaoh's palace, the endless retinue of servants and their multitudinous duties. The king's toilet alone required scores of adepts at several trades. There were the royal barbers, the hair-dressers, the manicurists, the perfumers, shoemakers, beltmakers, tailors, and laundresses, who took the linen "daily to wash in the river; they rinsed, starched, smoothed and pleated it without intermission to supply the incessant demands of Pharaoh and his family."

ST. MARTIN'S SUMMER

When the bloom has left the grass,
And the frost has bronzed the trees,
When the song-birds southward pass,
Tossed like dead leaves on the breeze,
Come a few rare sunny days,
As if Summer, with a sigh,
Turned a soft reluctant gaze—
Ere she bade the North good-bye.

These few days of warmth and glow
Bear the good St. Martin's name,
For a deed done long ago,
With no thought or wish of fame.

Once a beggar weak and old
Sat beside the public way,
Numb and fainting with the cold,
On a bleak November day.
Busy people, not a few,
Passed him with a careless stare,
Till the good St. Martin drew
Near the place and found him there.
He unclasped about his throat
His own garment, thick and warm,
Wrapped the beggar in his coat,
And fared on into the storm.

Then, to shield the saint from cold,
Heaven sent a summer day;
Sunshine fell in streams of gold,
From a sky as soft as May.

It was years and years ago,
But the seasons never fail
To repeat that warmth and glow,
Lest we should forget the tale.
And St. Martin still is blest,
Not for formal rites or creed,
But for what God loves the best—
Gentle heart and kindly deed.
—Adalena F. Dyer.

Sexton—And did the new curate speak?
Parson—Oh, yes, he passed a few cursory remarks.

Sexton—Dear me, sir! How shocking.

"John is making quite a lot of money nowadays, I guess."
"Has he paid you what he owed you?"
"No, but he hasn't tried to borrow any more."

SITUATION BEING FOR ITALIANS

Town of Tripoli Besieged by Turks and Invading Force Unable to Secure Occupation of Country

PARIS, Nov. 23.—That the town of Tripoli is virtually besieged by Turkish forces is the opinion of the correspondent of the Temps, who has succeeded in joining the Ottoman forces near Zouaher.

PANTHERS RAVAGE SALT SPRING

The farmers in Salt Spring Island are much concerned about the ravages of the panthers and the destruction of their property.

SAVED LIFE

Chinaman Injured at Nanaimo Mines Revived by Use of Pulmotor—Fatalities at Cumberland

NANAIMO, Nov. 23.—That Sing Wang, top hand employed by the Western Fuel Company at No. 1 shaft, is alive today is due to the good work done by a pulmotor.

Fears are entertained for the safety of Claude Peck and George Nicholson, who left Sunday morning by launch for a cruise to the coast.

On Tuesday while working in No. 4 mine at Cumberland, Bernardo Rosetti received fatal injuries from a fall of coal, which broke his back.

JURY BOX FILLED

Some of Occupants to be Peremptorily Challenged by Defence in Case McNamara

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 23.—The nebulous McNamara jury took appreciable form tonight and to spread across the jury box from the end where Juror Robert Bain has sat for more than seven weeks with little permanent company.

MEMBER FOR YUKON

Dr. Thompson Banqueted by Old-Timers of the Territory in Vancouver—Judge Motness Presides

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 23.—Political differences were forgotten, and the pains and trials of bygone days followed by the trial of time dissolved in a halo of good fellowship which crowned the banquet.

COUNTERFEITERS' PLANT DISCOVERED

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—If the city police of the Montreal Street Railway company to use salt and sand on the streets during the coming winter.

JAPANESE WANT COMPENSATION

Seal Hunters Ask Government to Provide \$3,750,000 for Them as Recompense for Loss of Business

The Japanese government will have to pay a much larger sum in compensation to its sealers whose occupation has been taken from them as a result of the new four-nation treaty which comes into effect on December 15th.

L. W. ROTTERS IN ABERDEEN

City on Gray's Harbor Gets Its Turn of Trouble with Unruly Mob—Quelled by Fire Hose Plentifully Used

ABERDEEN, Wash., Nov. 23.—A riot following the arrest of members of the Industrial Workers of the World was barely averted here tonight by the timely arrival of the fire department, which drenched the mob with high-pressure water.

HAD SACKS OF GOODS WHEN CAPTURED

Arrest of Three Men at Shawinigan Lake May Clear Up Mystery of Wholesale Housebreaking

Caught with the goods in their possession, consisting of sacks containing broom-brush and household belongings from the Shawinigan Lake, three men giving the names of James Smith, Sylvain Henton and Harry Freeman, and claiming to come from Vancouver, were arrested last evening by Constable Danwoody.

WILL HAVE COLONY OF WHITE FISHERMEN

Two Schooners Laid Down at Tassoo Harbor—Queen Charlotte Fishing Company Planning Industry

The establishment of a strictly "white man's" fishing village on the west coast of Moreby Island, is the intention of the Queen Charlotte Fishing company of Vancouver, which has started important developments.

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COTTON STRIKE IS CONTINUED

Mills of Dominion Textile Company at Magog, Quebec, Left in Idleness by Action of the Workers

MAGOG, Que., Nov. 23.—The cotton strike situation here is practically unchanged. The strikers are standing firm in their demand for a ten per cent increase. Spinning mills were closed down today.

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If You Want the Highest Grade Xmas Fruits, Etc.

At prices you can all afford to pay, read Copas & Young's GROCERY ADS AND KEEP POSTED.

- FINEST CALIFORNIA WALNUTS, 25c
MIXED NUTS, 20c
NEW ENGLISH MIXED PEEL, 15c
FINEST RE-CLEANED CURRANTS, 10c
FANCY SEEDED RAISINS, 25c
DEMERA SUGAR, 25c
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, \$1.75
NEW SMYRNA TABLE FIGS, 15c
JAP ORANGES, just arrived, 75c

COPAS & YOUNG

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Builders' and Contractors' Supplies A SPECIALTY The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 59 544-546 Yates Street

"Lorna" EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF EXMOOR A deliciously fragrant and most beautiful perfume—an odor that lasts long. It is made from nothing else but the Devonshire wild flowers. Buy just as much or as little as you please; 50c per ounce, sold here only.

CYRUS H. BOWES Chemist Government St., near Yates.

Champagne!

The Beverage of the Kings. The Sovereign Drink of them all, that invigorates the body and tones the system. Like the morning dew it is always refreshing. The sparkle contained in the most celebrated brands, Duc de Montebello, 1904 vintage, Ernest Irroy, 1904 vintage, is really new life. They contain the elements that will build the body and make us the standard of perfection capable of combating with the adversities of daily life.

Dixie-Ross & Co. Independent Grocers, 1317 Government St. Tel. 50, 51, 52, Liquor Dept. 53

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

TRAPPING COYOTES.

The best time to trap coyotes is in winter when snow is on the ground or when the ground is frozen hard, as the animals are hungry and a shade less suspicious of human signs where traps are set. But the wise trapper will not leave any signs of scent. He will leave things looking exactly as he found them, for the prairie wolf is about the wildest and wildest creature that he has to deal with. In trapping coyotes make a bed four feet each way or nearly round. Use a sharp piece of board or a flat stone for digging down and leveling the earth, in preference to a knife or anything metallic. Do not put your hands in the dirt. Set the traps and place them about ten inches from the outside of the bed. Cover them with a trifle less than an inch of soil. Cover the pan with a piece of gunnysack, so that the sack will be inside the jaws. Be sure the sack does not interfere with the jaws coming together. Fasten the end of the chain to a stake and drive the stake down level with the ground and cover it with dirt. Smooth the bed over carefully; then cut bacon into very small pieces and scatter all over it about four inches apart. Coyotes like bacon. They begin to pick up the small pieces, and the first thing they know there is a foot in the trap. Or kill a rabbit and clean it, scattering bits of the hide, entrails and other parts around the bed, putting it thickest around and over the traps. Make your beds in wheat fields; also near cow trails and rabbit trails through the woods, near the edge of prairies and up and down canons. You can also set your traps near the carcass of a horse, cow or calf which you find in the woods. Wait until the coyotes begin gnawing on the carcass; then set your traps nearby. Dig out a circle a little larger than the spread of the trap's jaws when set and bury the trap so that it will be just level with the top of the ground. Rake leaves, straw, or snow over the trap, but do not let anything interfere with the jaws coming close together and gripping a leg or foot. If the dead animal is lying on its side, coyotes will likely begin gnawing on the flank or belly. Set two traps between the fore and hind legs, about two feet from the body. Also set several traps 20 or 30 feet from the carcass, and you have a good chance to catch another wolf as it circles around the carcass, watching a wolf in the trap as it tugs at the chain. Wear gloves while handling your traps.

You will sometimes catch a wolf by setting your traps in little trails which you yourself have made, as coyotes will often follow you and thus get into the traps. A good idea is to burn a little hay or leaves over the trap after it is set. Coyotes are given to digging into camp fires. Also if you find a place where campers have freshly camped and thrown out pieces of bacon, bread and the like, set two traps nearby, baiting them with bacon, fresh pork, cracklings, and the like. Set your traps immediately after the campers leave, and you will stand a good chance to get a wolf, for you may be sure the sly creatures have been watching the camp from the surrounding heights. Burning hay or leaves over the traps destroys the scent of meat.

Set your traps along ridges, the higher the better. Plow a furrow along the ridge in the early autumn making a kind of path. If the ridge be brushy, clear the brush away first. Make brush fences up to the path on each side in several places along the ridge. Early in the fall scatter fine buckwheat chaff at each place where the fences come up to the path; when the leaves fall, scatter them along the path. In this way the game gets used to the surroundings before you are ready to trap. Set your traps in a bed in this trail and just where the brush fences join the trail, one on each side. Another good place is in snow paths made by riding horseback. Put a stone in a sack and ride out to where you intend trapping. Have a rope to the sack, drop it down and let the horse drag it, thus making a fine path. Go along all ridges and through brush which rabbits use. Stop where you want to make a set, pull the drag up close to the horse and make a sharp turn. This will cause the wolf to come to a walk and he will not step over your trap. Extend your snow path across the prairie from stream to stream. You thus have a path for them to follow as well as the rabbits. To set your trap pick out your place and dig out the snow, so trap will set level with surface. Lay a piece of white paper in bed to keep trap from freezing down. Use bark or willow buds to cover with. Cover over carefully with thin cotton, putting it in around pan and spring of the trap stiff enough so rabbits will not spring it. Set at all places where rabbits make roads into the path. Now you are ready for every wolf that comes this way, as they will use the path you have made in search of rabbits.

Another good set is to bury a chicken in an old straw pile. Place two traps below the fowl on a gradual slope of straw. Let the chicken be near enough to the top so the coyotes can smell it. They are much given to digging after their food, perhaps because from time out of mind they have been accustomed to digging for rabbits, mice and dead bodies. Another method is to bury several traps in the level ground about an old straw pile. Kill a rabbit and clean it near the traps—scattering the head and bits

of skin for 30 feet around. Another good way is to take a barrel knock out both ends and drive a staple on the inside, midway from end to end. Place the barrel some distance from the barn, near where you have seen coyote tracks. Take a live chicken and tie it to the staple. Then sink two traps near each end of the barrel; cover the jaws and plate with feathers. The coyote will be attracted to the place by the chicken, which will be fluttering at sight of it, and Mr. Wolf will be so excited that he will lose his usual caution and will put a foot into one of the traps before he gets near enough to seize and kill the decoy inside. A thin wire may be tacked over the ends of the barrel, to avoid the possibility of the decoy's getting killed. A long box, open at both ends, will do as well as a barrel. This is also a good set for the big timber wolf or for wildcats, if you live in the timber or on the edge of timber near a prairie. These animals are all partial to live bait. To attract wildcats place the barrel near a barn in the edge of timber and leave lighted lantern burning all night in the house, so that the light can be seen from the woods. This will attract the wildcats, and they will come out of the timber to investigate.

A good way to poison wolves is to saw off a number of pieces of round poles 12 in. long; bore a hole three inches deep in one end, fill it with tallow (with poison in one inch at top) and set at intervals along the path, about a foot to one side. Push down to level of the snow. Lay some fried pork cracklings on top of the poles. This attracts the wolves. They will eat the meat and gnaw at the hard tallow until they become sick and you do not have to go many yards to find your game. Another good way to poison them is to mix strychnine with warm blood, placing a sufficient quantity in the blood so that when it has clotted and been cut into small pieces there will be sufficient in each piece to kill a wolf. In poisoning wolves for the bounty and fur, it is necessary that the poison be mixed with something that will become warm in the stomach quickly, in order that the drug will do its work before the animals get far from the place where they got it. Poison in blood acts promptly. —Isaac in Sports Affair.

A CHOICE OF SHOTS

It is at the end of October, perhaps, that there comes the best opportunity of the year for comparing the variety of shots which come to an ordinary gun in the course of a season—if anyone could hope to settle to his own satisfaction which of all possible shots is the hardest. To get a valuable comparison you must be within measurable distance of making each kind of shot, and at the end of October and beginning of November there are a week or two in which all possible kinds of shots may come together. Days with pheasants can be contrasted with days with partridges and grouse. Two or three days' driving on a Scottish moor, perhaps, have offered various chances of shots at grouse at different paces, different angles, different heights over the butt. One line of butts has been set across the flank of a hill, and the gun has been able to watch the black specks of the covey streaming towards him over the dark heather from half a mile away. Another line lies along the bottom of a long corrie or ravine, and the grouse fly from the tops facing the shooter to the tops behind him, offering the most exhilarating chances at birds flying really fast and high. Another line has been placed immediately under the brow of a hill, so that the birds are not seen until with a flash there are a number of speckled bodies dark against the sky, and the covey is behind the butts almost before the shooter has had time to choose his first bird, much less his second. Some men shoot best at these coveys seen and gone in a flash; others hate the tension of the long watching of the skyline, and shoot badly because they are irritated or tired. And in each line of butts there may be a separate, different point to estimate, apart from questions of height and angle and pace in a still day; for if there is a wind blowing the birds may come down or up or across the wind, and the pace of their flight varies in every case. The odd thing is that many men miss grouse coming up wind and hit them however fast they may be flying, down wind. They will very likely tell you that, owing to the change of pace they have shot in front of the up-wind birds, but they are almost invariably wrong. We miss very few birds in a season by shooting in front of them. Much more probably what happens is that the sense of slowness which the shooter gets from the sight of the birds' laboring wings travels from his brain to his hand, and unconsciously he dwells a little on his aim, or checks his swing, and, as is usually the case when he misses, he shoots low and behind.

Driven Grouse

There is probably no bird at which the beginner shoots with a smaller measure of success than a driven grouse. If he is wise, he says nothing, but goes on shooting until some fine day, much sooner than he thinks, he suddenly finds himself hitting them, and discovers that a driven grouse on a Scottish moor need be no more difficult than a dozen other kinds of shots which he can manage fairly well elsewhere. But if before he has discovered the knack of it he confides his sorrows to a friend more experienced than he, his lament is always the same. "They look so infernally easy. The

bird is coming straight to me, and I cover him and pull, and nothing happens. I expect him to fall and he doesn't, and that puts me off; then I try to get on to him again and can't, or I pick another bird coming towards me in the way, and the same thing happens. I cover him, and he goes on. What is the matter? What is it that really happens? I believe I'm shooting in front of him." Whereas, without doubt, he is shooting underneath him. He does not realize that the bird which looks as if it were coming straight at him is rising to clear the butt, and it is not until he discovers the trick of that deceptive flight that he comes to the satisfaction of seeing the collapse which he expects as he pulls the trigger. Then he finds the bird coming straight to him the easiest of all.

The Most Difficult Angle

But, of course, different men find different shots difficult. To some there is no harder grouse than the bird flying low over the heather and coming straight between two butts, taken just as he comes within killing distance. Such a bird forces the shooter to do a thing which goes against the grain; he cannot swing freely because he knows he must not bring his gun beyond a certain angle—the angle of safety for the next butt—and his swing becomes the more cramped, because to keep in front of the bird he feels as if he were pulling the gun into his shoulder. He gets an uncomfortable sense of shrinking back into himself, and if he tries to compare it with other shots, he may very likely find that the shot most like it is the rabbit running towards the gun. Rabbit shooting in open ground is probably the easiest shooting of all, but the rabbit which many men miss most often is the little beast coming straight at the gun. In the same way, as with the grouse driven low and at an angle, the gun feels that he must bring the muzzle back and back, and that leads to an increasing tendency to dwell on the aim and check the swing.

Second Barrels

One difficulty the driven grouse does not provide. A covey of grouse may sweep past or over the butt at a terrific pace, and may be swerving round the side of a hill at a horribly puzzling angle, but the birds do at least continue doing what they were doing when they first came within shot. Driven partridges are not so obliging. Having stopped your first bird out of the covey breaking over the hedge-row, you cannot calculate on getting the same kind of shot for your second. Very likely the covey, on catching sight of the guns, will swerve and scatter in half a dozen directions, or the whole lot may suddenly change their line of flight and rise higher into the air at the same time, which is the most trying thing, and calls for fresh calculation of angle, pace, and direction, combined with the necessity of only shooting within a certain radius in front or behind—unless the gun happens to be on the extreme left or right of the line, and can shoot on one side at any angle he pleases. These second barrels at driven partridges, particularly in a wind or late in the season, bring as keen a sense of satisfaction as any in the shooter's calendar. Though, to be sure, most men who have shot in different parts of the country could select harder shooting for a second barrel even than partridges twisting in a November wind. A bunch of teal, for instance, offers a fairly easy chance for the first bird, but at the sound of the gun—whiff! The bunch explodes to all quarters of the compass. Some go up, some to the side, some straight up into the sky like a rocket, and for whatever reason, it is these birds whizzing up into the sky which seem to attract the second barrel most often. And no birds, surely, can be more often missed.

The Slanting Pheasant

Some years ago there was a discussion in one of the monthly magazines as to which was the most difficult shot—or, rather, which shot a certain number of selected shooters considered the most difficult. It was decided by the majority that the most awkward bird to get on terms with was a pheasant flying high and fast, which has ceased to move his wings, and is slanting down on flat pinions to the covert where he intends to alight. He is supposed to be curling all the way and he gives the shooter three calculations to make and a disinclination to get over; there must be calculation of pace, direction, and angle of curling flight, and, in addition, the shooter must force himself to swing his gun down, which most men find a very difficult thing to do. It is, indeed, the difficulty of the grouse driven between the butts, or the rabbit running straight towards the shooter, in another form. The gun in this case, instead of being pointed low or level to begin with, is pointed up and then swung down, which goes against the grain.

Duck on the Wing

Next to driven grouse, beginners perhaps find as great a difficulty as any with wild duck—that is to say, with wild duck which fly properly. In these days, when wild duck are reared on almost every pheasant shoot of any size, they may mean one of two things. They may be lumbering, heavy, unhappy creatures, chased up from the ground and flapping dismally down again, in which case the wise man takes his cartridges out of his gun and leaves those who shoot them, who would be equally pleased to shoot Dorking fowl or peacocks. Or they may be duck which fly as duck ought to fly—high enough to be often clean out of shot. Duck flying under the ideal conditions are birds which are flushed from a pond on

high ground, and take a natural line of flight to water in the valley below. If they cannot settle on either piece of water and circle round the two, they give the guns in the valley below the best shooting at high birds to be imagined. The inexperienced shot will probably make nothing of them whatever. He will get off his gun, or a pair of guns, over and over again without producing any more effect than his cartridges were loaded with sawdust. He will almost certainly decide that his guns or cartridges, perhaps both, are to blame, and he will observe to his loader that nothing smaller than an eight bore loaded with swan shot would fetch down birds of that kind. But he would be wrong in supposing that wild duck flying high are, in reality, very difficult shooting. There is only one difficulty about them, and that is to shoot far enough forward to get them in the head and neck; and the reason why so many shots are wasted before that secret is discovered is that it is difficult to believe they are flying as fast as they really are. Let the shooter wait till a duck flies past him within a yard or two, and he will realize at what a tremendous rate the birds flying high above him are moving. Then, if he will only deliberately "waste" a shot by firing what seems to him impossibly far in front of them, he may succeed in planting his killing circle round the head of some fine old mallard, and see it come tumbling out of the blue sky stone dead in the water below him. But that difficulty of getting far enough in front of duck remains with some shooters all their lives. The size of the bird and his slow wing beat deceives them, and every time they are behind his short tail, or uselessly peppering the cushions of down on his body. The gun next to them, who knows his business, misses clean or kills dead. The bird which he finds more difficult than the merely high fliers is the bird slanting down to the water. And that is, once more, the problem with which we began. It is the pulling the gun in and down, added to the necessity of making three or four other calculations as to pace and distance, which multiplies difficulties into despair. But no shooter will consent to ending a day in despair. He will discover the trick of it with the next bird tomorrow.—Cheviot in The Field.

AUSTRALIAN FAUNA AND FLORA

Official advice from South Australia report that last month a deputation, representative of twenty-seven Australian societies and institutions and twelve corporations and district councils, waited on the Commissioner of Crown Lands with a request that the area of 140 square miles set apart on Kangaroo Island as a reserve for Australian fauna and flora should be increased to 300 square miles. The question has aroused considerable interest, as Kangaroo Island is regarded as an ideal region in which permanently to preserve valuable collections of the various animal and botanical species distinctive of Australia. The island is only some six hours' steaming from Adelaide, and has lately come into prominence as a tourist and health resort; the climate is mild, and much of the scenery is very beautiful and rugged, being typical of the Australian bush. The deputation were favorably received, and the Minister, in reply, said that the Government had every sympathy with the request. He did not consider that the area asked for was too big, but believed it would have been desirable to reserve the whole island if it had not been populated. He would personally inspect the country, and would recommend that a large area be reserved and a sum placed on the estimates to cover the cost of fencing and other necessary improvements. The Government recognized the matter as one of national importance, and recently, when it was reported that Pearson's Island supported a number of rare wallaby, they had preserved the whole island. It is also the intention of the Government to reserve the lower Corong as a sanctuary for birds.

A PORPOISE ON A LINE.

On Saturday, September 9, at Hyen, Nord-ford, after fishing being off, I went down to the ford to set haddock lines. There, near the bryggen, I found two small friends, sons of Admiral Stoford, setting a line I had lent them. As the end of their line was dropped into the water some porpoises passed near their boat, which was nothing unusual, and we rowed away. On returning an hour later we found the boys in distress, as their float and line had disappeared. We could see it nowhere. Then Gunnar remembered that he had noticed a float very like one of mine two kilometres down the ford. We concluded that a halibut had got on, and went in pursuit, telling the boys to keep near our big boat, as there was a bit of wind. When we reached the spot indicated we found the float, and a somewhat exhausted young porpoise lying on the surface of the water, gripping the line some ten yards from the end. He must have butted into it, as it began to sink after being cast; and, finding it across his jaws, like a bit in a horse's mouth, he gripped it and bolted. Two full grown porpoises were swimming near him. We gently edged the big boat towards him, keeping a finger on the line. Mons gaffed one end, I the other, and we lifted him in. He still gripped the line. He was not hooked. He was a male, and weighed 50 lb. by the Handelsmand's scale. The boys wheeled him off in delight, topping their father's best salmon by 5 lb. His skin is at Brandt's. We got six



Sportsman's Calendar

NOVEMBER

In Season—Cock Pheasants, Quail, Grouse, Deer, Ducks, Geese, Snipe.
Trout Fishing Closes November 15th.

bottles of oil from his fat, and I tried a poise steak for dinner, which was—well, possibly was not very hungry that evening. A. H. Raikes (Windermere).

HE WAS IN A HURRY

A hunter who was chasing a wounded goose, stepped into a hole and fell in the sand, accidentally discharging his gun as he fell, and plunging the weapon into the sand. When he arose, he continued to run after the escaping goose, broke open his gun, inserted fresh shells and attempted to close the gun. It would not close, on account of the sand that got into it. He stopped for just an instant, opened the gun, blew some of the sand away and tried to close it again. But the gun would not close. Meantime, the goose was getting away. After three attempts to close the gun, without success, the hunter stopped, deliberately took the gun apart, got out his handkerchief, wiped away every last grain of sand from the action, snapped the gun shut—and the goose was gone. That is to say, it took a half-hour's hunting to find it where it was hidden in the buckbrush. The moral is, do it right the first time.

REINDEER FOR THE NORTH LANDS

The Dominion Government has purchased fifty reindeer from Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, who, in consequence of the success that has attended the introduction of reindeer into Alaska for transport purposes, is experimenting with them in Labrador. The animals of Dr. Grenfell's herd which have now been purchased by the Government will be sent to Fort Smith, which is situated on the sixtieth parallel of north latitude between Lake Athabasca and Great Slave Lake. It is hoped that they will greatly facilitate the maintenance of communications between the stations along the Mackenzie Valley during the winter months.

WHITE AND SCARLET

Hark! The merry hoof-beats pass
Through the misty winter morn,
Churning up the roadside grass
Underneath the leafless thorn!
Mark the bobbing velvet caps,
Hidden now, then seen anon
As they pass the hedgerow gaps,
Telling us that "Hounds are on!"

Where the battered signboards swing,
Where the muddy main roads meet,
There's a tryst where snaffles ring
To the stamp of restless feet.
There we'll watch the gathered pack,
Dark and dappled, patched and pied,
While our hearts go harking back
To the runs they've made us ride.

As from road to moor we rise
There are folks we gladly greet,
Gallant men with laughing eyes,
Kindly comrades good to meet—
So, at last, with hounds thrown in,
To the covert on the heath,
We shall watch the troubled whin
Rippling to the guest beneath.

Where the Field stands grouped without
On the air is scarce a sound
Save of snaffle mouthed about,
Or of hoof that paws the ground,
Till a low uncertain note
Wakes the challenge all obey,
And the echoes round us float
Of a gladsome "Gone away!"

Now the thud of racing hoofs!
Now the tug of stretching rein!
He who wills may stand aloof;
Give us back our joys again!
Revering in pride of pace,
With that music on the wind,
Bold hearts now may hold their place,
Faint hearts now must fall behind!

Let the dodging rabbit run!
Let the painted pheasant tower!
He who loves the lazy gun
Thus may spend his idle hour!
Squire! arrange your gilded shoot!
Set your beaters brave in line!
We've a grander game afoot
Where they're white and scarlet shine!
—Will H. Ogilvie in Baily's.

Tweed, Ponetta Cloth, Black Caracul and Shawl Coats, Values \$20, \$25, & \$30 at \$13.75; Also 102 Men's Suits in Tweeds and Fancy Worsteds at \$7.50 Monday

A \$20, \$25 or \$30 Coat for \$13.75—A Special Inducement for Women on Monday

There is no mistaking the values that this offer includes—even the most skeptical shopper will admit that exceptionally good quality is being offered at a price that is much below the average. Not one of these garments is worth less than \$20, but the majority are worth \$25 and \$30, measured by the Spencer standard of value for money paid. The styles include heavy tweeds in a variety of mixed colors, some with smart roll collars, plain tailored mannish revers, wide revers inlaid with satin, velvet or broadcloth, and a few with dressy shawl collars and deep turnback cuffs. In Black Ponetta Cloth—A very popular material this season—there are some very neat semi-fitting models, with plain tailored sleeves and neat roll collars, while many smart effects may be had in diagonal serges and broadcloths. See the View Street windows for a display of this line, or, better still, ask to see them in the department. You cannot get less than a full \$20.00 worth on Monday for **\$13.75**

500 Pairs of Slippers for Men and Women worth \$1.50 a pair, Special on Monday \$1

These are a special purchase that our buyer was fortunate in securing at a price that is as low as we could have expected to secure them at the end of the season. It is not often that such a fortunate purchase is possible right in the middle of a season, and we cannot sell these shoes for less than \$1.50 after this special order is sold out, so shop early and make your choice. **Black Felt Juliet Slippers**—Plush bound and fitted with flexible, solid leather soles and heels. Better value cannot be had even at the regular price, but at this low price they are an exceptional bargain. Per pair **\$1.00**. **Felt Slippers**—These are a very strong and serviceable slipper with flexible leather soles and solid leather heels, are cord trimmed and come in colors black, grey and brown. Special on Monday, per pair **\$1.00**

102 Men's Suits in Tweeds and Fancy Worsteds—\$12.50 Values for \$7.50

Here is an opportunity to buy a really smart suit, made of a good tweed or a fancy worsted, at a price that means a big saving to you. Few men care to take chances with an expensive suit during the rainy weather, especially if he has much out-door business, consequently we considered that a smart low-priced suit would find a ready purchaser. This lot of 63 suits have been purchased to meet this demand. They are smart, well tailored, single-breasted sacks, splendidly adapted for the business man, both in point of style and wearing qualities. You can have your choice from brown, grey and green mixtures, in tweeds and broken checks and stripes, in a variety of shades, in fancy worsteds, and the sizes range from 32 to 45. Not one of these suits is worth less than \$10, but there are only a few of these. Most are our regular \$12.50 models and good value at that price. Special today and Monday, **\$7.50**.

SEE THE WINDOW DISPLAY ON BROAD ST.

Books for Boys by R. M. Ballantyne

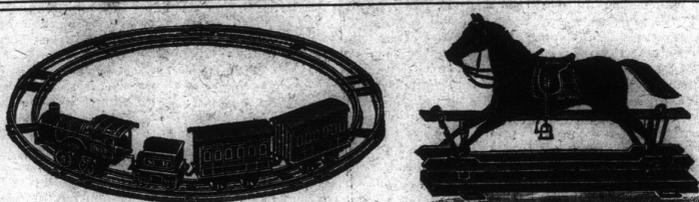
- SPECIAL, AT 50c**
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|---|---|
| Hunted and Harried. A tale of the Scottish Covenanters. | Battles with the Sea. Heroes of the lifeboat. |
| A Coxswain's Bride, or, The Rising Tide. | An Author's Adventures, or, Personal Reminiscences. |
| The Garret and the Garden. | The Coral Island. A tale of the Pacific Ocean. |
| The Crew of the Water-Wagtail. | The Golden Dream. Adventures in the Far West. |
| The Middy and the Moors. | The Wild Man of the West. On the Rocky Mountains. |
| Life in the Red Brigade. A fiery tale. | The Red Eric. The whaler's last cruise. |
| The Prairie Chief. | Martin Rattler. A story of adventure. |
| The Island Queen, or, Dethroned by Fire and Water. | The Dog Crusoe. A story of the Western Prairies. |
| The Madman and the Pirate. | The Lifeboat. Our coast heroes. |
| Twice Bought. A tale of the Oregon gold fields. | Gaedoyn. The sandal-wood trader. |
| My Doggie and I. | The Lighthouse. |
| The Red Man's Revenge. | Shifting Winds. A tough yarn. |
| Philosopher Jack. A tale of the Southern Sea. | Fighting the Flames. |
| Six Months at the Cage. | |

Pudding Bowls in all Sizes PRICES THAT WILL PLEASE YOU

Now is the time to boil your puddings and have them in a rich condition by Christmas. Here you will find a large selection in all sizes marked at prices that mean a saving to you. They are made of fireproof pottery and will render satisfactory service. **Fireproof Pudding Bowls**—These are made of good English pottery in four different sizes. These are our leaders today and we will sell them all at one price. **10c**. **White Pudding Bowls**—These are made of good white pottery and have a heavy roll edge, making it impossible for the cloth to slip. There are five sizes to choose from at the following prices, 25c, 20c, 15c, 10c and **5c**. **Mixing Bowls**, manufactured from strong fire clay and are thoroughly reliable. They may be had with and without a lip on the side and there is a large range of sizes to be had. Prices range according to size, from 75c down to **20c**.

Women's Underclothing

RELIABLE GARMENTS AT A MODEST PRICE
Women's Soft Ribbed Vests—These are made of good wool, have long sleeves, high necks and come in colors white, natural and red. You may have drawers to match these garments at, each, for drawers or vests **\$1.50**



SEE THE TOY WINDOW ON VIEW STREET

Here you will find a large and interesting selection to choose from, including all the latest games and toys. This year we have gone into the toy business heavier than ever before, and are in a position to supply you with the best possible values for your money, in fact we doubt whether better values are procurable. There are hundreds of articles to choose from at prices that will fit the pockets of all parents. Bring your children to the toy fair, they will be delighted with the visit.

- Dolls**—Here is a neat doll, fully dressed, is 18in. long and goes to sleep. The clothing comes in a variety of colors and the dolls have light, dark and medium hair. Price, each **\$1.00**.
Dolls—All fully dressed in a costume and fancy hat complete. There are several styles to choose from. All dolls that close their eyes and rare values at, each **\$2.00**.
Booked Horses—These come in a variety of sizes from 24in. to 46in. measuring from the floor to the head. They are strongly built and most of them are covered with real skin. Many of the larger sizes may be taken off the rockers and used on wheels. Prices start at **\$3.75**.
Swing Horses—These are strongly built and come in various sizes, some covered with real skin. See the illustration. Prices from \$11.75 up to **\$27.50**.
Toys' Asks—These are full of all kinds of animals, including many rare specimens from the Jungles. Price, 50c and **25c**.
Locomotive Engines—These are fitted with visible movements and are very interesting and strong toys. Good value at, each **25c**.
Steam Rollers—Or Traction Engines. These are good models and should prove of special interest now that our streets are being laid. The children will be delighted with them. Price **50c**.
Traction Engines—Very strong toy and good models. See the illustration. Price, each **50c**.
Model Railways—These are always full of interest to children and the interest is usually intense and permanent. This model consists of track, engine, tender and coach. The clockwork is very strong and the wheels are made of brass. Price **\$1.00**.
Motor Stage Coach—Here is another interesting clockwork model that is well made and has a circular motion. Price, each **50c**.
Tat Tat—This is an up-to-date mechanical toy. It is strong, has a circular motion and is fitted with an automatic horn. Price **\$1.00**.
Autoscopes—This is the latest novelty and is a perfectly harmless fun producer. There is lots of sport in this for young and old. Price **75c**.
Musical Boxes with Handles—We have a large variety of these, varying in both size and style. These are always interesting to young children. Prices start at **10c**.

The Girls' Holiday Library

- A GOOD LINE AT 50c**
- The Class of St. Christopher's. By Mrs. Marshall.
 New Relations. A Story for Girls. By Mrs. Marshall.
 Those Three. A Story for Girls. By Mrs. Marshall.
 Laurel Crown. By Mrs. Marshall.
 Houses on Wheels. By Mrs. Marshall.
 The Lady's Manor. By Mrs. Marshall.
 Only Susan. By Mrs. Marshall.
 Under the Laburnums. By Mrs. Marshall.
 The Grim House. By Mrs. Molesworth.
 The Cleverest Woman in England. By L. T. Meade.
 Lisette. A story for girls. By Mrs. Marshall.
 Katherine's Keys. By Sarah Doudney.
 Lady Rosalind. By Mrs. Marshall.
 Decima's Promise. By Agnes Gibberne.
 The Story of the Life of Queen Victoria. By W. W. Tulloch.
 Silver Chimes. A story for children. By Mrs. Marshall.
 Daphne's Decision, or Which Shall It Be? By Mrs. Marshall.
 Cassandra's Casket. By Mrs. Marshall.
 Popples and Pansties. By Mrs. Marshall.
 Dewdrops and Diamonds. By Mrs. Marshall.
 Heather and Harebell. By Mrs. Marshall.
 In the Purple. By Mrs. Marshall.
 Eastward Ho! By Mrs. Marshall.
 Miss Con, or All Those Girls. By Agnes Gibberne.
 Kathleen. By Agnes Gibberne.

A Choice Assortment of Fancy Linens—Good but not Expensive

- Afternoon Tea Cloths**—These are made of pure linen and are finished with hemstitching and embroidery. Sizes 36x36 and 45x45, at prices ranging from \$7.50 each, down to **\$2.00**.
Madera Work Doilies, Squares, Tray Cloths and Runners, all made of pure linen and neatly finished. Prices range according to size, from \$7.50 down to **50c**.
Venetian Lace Doilies, Tray Cloths, Centre Pieces and Runners with pure linen centres and finished with handsome wide Venetian lace. Prices according to size, from \$4 down to **15c**.
Plain Linen Huckabuck Toweling, 18 and 25 in. wide. Per yard \$1.00, 75c and **50c**.
Guest Towels, made of good fancy linen, hemstitched. Price each 50c, 45c and **40c**.
Hemstitched Towels, made of fancy linen, embroidered ends. Price each, \$1.75 and **\$1.25**.
Linen Doilies, hand embroidered and finished with scalloped edges. Prices \$3.50, \$3.00, \$1.75 and **50c**.
Muslin Pillow Shams, size 32x32 in. Per pair, \$4.75 and **\$3.75**.
Booster Covers, made of pure linen and hand embroidered. Size 36x60 in. Price each, \$3.00 and **\$2.75**.
Pillow Slips, embroidered and hemstitched. Per pair **\$2.25**.
Linen Sheets, size 2 1/2 x 3 yards. Per pair \$15, \$12.50 and **\$8.75**.

Children's and Girls' Party Dresses in a Variety of New Styles

- Fine Cashmere Dresses**—These come in colors pale blue, pink and grey, and are in a variety of new and interesting styles. Some have the bodice trimmed with satin piping and trimmed with beads and round lake yokes, while the skirts are tucked and pleated. These come in sizes to fit girls from 10 to 14 years old and range in price according to size and style, from \$15.50 down to **\$9.75**.
Sample Lace Dresses—In this line there are many dainty styles to choose from, and are suitable for girls from 10 to 14 years old. They are made with a slip of fine silk over the lace. Have the popular peasant sleeves and fancy girdles, and the skirts are edged with pale blue satin. Prices range from \$13.75 down to **\$9.75**.
Silk Chiffon Dress—This is a pale pink dress that will fit a girl about 12 years old. It is a very attractive garment, has peasant sleeves trimmed with lace, low neck neatly finished in lace, pleated and tucked skirt, pink taffeta underskirt and silk belt. We consider that this is a specially good value at **\$13.75**.

Dainty Gifts for Early Xmas Shoppers

In the Patent Medicine Department we are showing a large variety of Dressing Cases, Manicure Sets, Shaving Sets, Ladies' Hair Brushes and Mirrors, Gents' Military Brushes and Magnifying Shaving Mirrors, Fancy Perfumes, etc., and in order to give our customers a good choice, we wish to impress upon them the advisability of an early inspection of these goods.
Ladies' Dressing Cases—
 Quadruple silver-plate, \$12.50, \$10.00 **\$9.00**
 Ebony inlaid with silver, \$9.00, \$8.00, \$7.50, \$6.50 and **\$5.00**
Manicure Sets—All prices, \$10.00 down to **\$1.00**
Gents' Dressing Cases—All prices, from \$7.50 down to **\$1.50**
Hanging Hall Sets—With mirror, cloth and brushes, from \$5.00 down to **\$1.50**
Gents' Shaving Sets—\$5.00, \$4.50, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.00 and **\$1.75**
Magnifying Mirrors—\$5.00, \$4.50, 3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75 and **\$1.50**
Ladies Hair Brushes—All prices from \$5.00 to **75c**

Spencer Values in Comforters, Blankets and Sheets

A WIDE RANGE TO CHOOSE FROM AND A PRICE TO PLEASE ALL
Wool-Filled Comforters—These are full sized, and are a specially good value at the price. Various colors and patterns to choose from. Each **\$1.75**.
Sateen Covered Comforters—Size 66 x 72in., in many colors and patterns, at the following prices, \$3.00, \$2.25 and **\$2.00**.
Comforters—In a superior mercerized sateen cover. They are chiefly in hand-some Paisley patterns, and filled with fine wool. A better value than this would be very hard to find, at \$4.00 and **\$4.50**.
Eiderdown Comforters—These are a very superior quality that for long and satisfactory service have no equal at the price. Prices, \$12.75 and **\$5.25**.
White Wool Blankets—These are 50 pairs of these blankets with soft fleecy finish and pink and blue borders. They are full size and good value at, per pair **\$3.50**.
White Wool Blankets—Very heavy grades at, per pair, \$7.50, \$6.75 and **\$5.50**.
White Cotton Sheets—Full double bed size, and a heavy quality, at, per pair, \$3.00, \$2.75, \$2.50 and **\$1.50**.
Sheeting—This is 2 yards wide, and is a heavy quality, made of bleached cotton, closely woven. Per yard, 45c, 40c and **35c**.
White Cotton—This is a fully bleached cotton, 36in. wide. Per yard **10c**.

Fancy Tea Aprons From 50c up to \$2.50

This is a new shipment that has just come to hand, and includes many very attractive styles that are well adapted for presentations. They are made of fine French mull, dimity and silk mull, some with plain centres with an edging of Valenciennes lace, and pockets edged with lace and trimmed with satin ribbon bows. There are also many very elaborate styles trimmed with lace and embroidery insertions, laces, beadings threaded with ribbon, and large satin bows. You must see them in order to get an adequate idea of the styles and their value. See them in the department on the first floor. Prices range from \$2.50 down to **50c**.

Combination Coats and Hoods For Baby

These are a new, novel and useful garment for babies, that takes the place of the shawl and head wrap. They are very attractive and warm, as well as being far easier to adjust, and stay in their place when once it is put on. They fasten at the neck, and are knitted of all wool, in white only. Five sizes in stock, at, each, **\$1.50**.
GIRLS AND INFANTS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, ON THE FIRST FLOOR

David Spencer, Limited

Some Rare Values in Mens Waterproof Boots

Here is an opportunity to secure a \$5 pair of waterproof boots at a saving of \$1.15. We have secured a consignment at a price much lower than usual. They are made of fine chrome tanned upper stock, have full double soles of viscolized leather, and have Goodyear welts. These welts not only add considerably to the expense of production, but also add to the long life of the boots and comfort to the wearer by making the soles far more flexible. Not one pair of these boots are worth less than \$5, and all sizes are to be had in black or tan. Per pair **\$3.85**.

FIRST DIVISION IN NEW

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's ment to Address ed by 44 Majority of 198

LIBERALS DISPLAY SOME BAD

Attack Made on Member Who W for Deputy Speak ates are Present

OTTAWA, Nov. 29.—T ministration on its first a majority of 44. Addi and the member for t east, the government has 14 out of the whole b stood 121 Conservatives 198 members voting. Tak and Dr. Thompson int this makes 200 member 9 pairs, or 18 members. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and have two constituencies ard, the member for C was not present, and a p trouble themselves about was only one member unaccounted for.

The division came at was preceded by co of speaking by L Division then took plac an absence of the perf which that performance complained.

There was an absen from which usually im usually imbuces the ho castors. The interest w this makes 200 member 9 pairs, or 18 members. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and have two constituencies ard, the member for C was not present, and a p trouble themselves about was only one member unaccounted for.

Finance Minister Wh the estimates. These a year, and are simply tions of the estimates former administration have been dropped, b the ministers are aim appropriations propos decessors. When it c the money they may f from using the b by parliament.

The division was b dents of the day. It motion to select Mr. speaker, whereupon M chief whip, made a s member for Champlain that as a Nationalist person to be so hon that certain incendiary been made by Mr. B form, but Mr. Blondin Conservatives, led promptly cited nume sentences by the Lib and Mr. Blondin was also not challenging a

Then the House f which have been accu member 18th. There 116 of these, and it g government had repli a hundred. Working the ministers cleared slate with unexample

Some of the repli on, Mr. Murphy was told that the p not promised a refer question. A. H. Cl petition asking for law and was told t just been considered, out the Dominion o the case before the regard to the inco pation.

Finally a consider tions for papers annuating feature of Proceedings was the the squabble have Moore law, two Lib side by side being t There is a probab (Continued)