

Semi-Weekly Coastal

VOL. L., 503

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1911

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

STIRRING PLEA FOR NAVY BASE

That Nelson's Spirit Still Lives, Evincing by Premier's Speech at Trafalgar Day Commemoration Last Night.

WANTS WHITE MEN IN INDUSTRIES

They Could Act as Naval Recruits—Striking Addresses and Ringing Songs Move Large Crowd.

Premier McBride made a stirring speech at the Victoria theatre last evening in the course of which he appealed for an efficient fighting unit to form a part of the imperial navy under the flag of Canada on the Pacific. The rehabilitation of Esquimaux as a strong naval base with proper facilities and a shipbuilding and ship repairing plant, and advocated the readjustment of labor conditions by employers in the industries of this province so that white men could take the places of Asiatics in the fisheries, sawmills, etc., of British Columbia from whom recruits could be drawn to man the naval vessels. His address was a feature of a great patriotic meeting in commemoration of Trafalgar Day, held under the auspices of the Victoria branch of the Navy League. Striking addresses were given also by Very Rev. Dean Doull, Mr. A. E. Oliver and Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley. Patriotic songs and appropriate general numbers further marked a most inspiring programme.

The theatre was well decorated, signal flags strung from side to side, portraying Admiral Lord Nelson's famous signal which flew from his ship Victory on the memorable day of the Iberian coast on October 21st, 1805. "England expects that every man shall do his duty," while hanging from an upper gallery was the red and white flag, which is the navy's signal: "Close action." Draped from the boxes and sides of the stage were big ensigns and Jacks. Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley occupied the chair, and with him on the platform were Hon. Richard McBride, premier; Mr. G. H. Barnard, M.P. for Victoria; Commander G. W. Vivian of H.M.S. Shearwater; Commander Walter Rose of H.M.C.S. Rainbow; Very Rev. Dean Doull, W. E. Oliver, Col. E. Prior, Senator W. Macdonald, Hon. C. E. Pooley, Aid. W. H. Langley, Major Wilson, president of the British Campaigners, a veteran of the Crimea and Mutiny campaigns; J. H. McGregor, Capt. de Salls, H. L. Salmon, secretary of the Navy League; Mr. E. G. Kay, secretary of the Vancouver branch and many others. The auditorium was crowded, and in the specially reserved boxes were ladies of the Alexandra club and sister societies, a number of nurses and others.

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the meeting, being proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. W. E. Oliver:

Whereas, the Canadian nation has declared emphatically for closer union with the Mother Country;

And whereas, the Mother Country and Empire are agreed that it is right and reasonable that all the partners in the Empire should contribute towards the naval defence of that Empire;

And whereas, it is notorious that the most valuable assistance which the dominions could give to the Empire would be the creation of fleet units to control and protect the Pacific;

And whereas, the speedy completion of the Panama canal most enormously increases the shipping business of this coast;

And whereas, a vast body of expert opinion has pronounced in favor of the establishment of a great naval base at Esquimaux, and the building of cruisers and other war vessels thereat;

Therefore, he it resolved that the Government of Canada be urged to take such immediate steps as will lead to the creation of a Canadian fleet unit on the Pacific and to the establishment of a naval base and shipbuilding yards at Esquimaux with such promptitude as to make this coast ready for the revolution in sea trade likely to be effected by the completion of the Panama Canal.

And it is further resolved that this resolution be submitted forthwith to the Premier of Canada.

The Premier's speech, the premier, said he had attended many celebrations of Trafalgar Day and noticed that with every successive year the audiences were larger, and there was added interest in naval matters. If there was any section of British Columbia, he said, where matters pertaining to naval affairs should be considered, it was in Victoria. He referred to the work done by Capt. Wolley for the Navy League, a matter which in his opinion was apt to be overlooked

SHARP SKIRMISH NEAR TRIPOLI

Italian Force Is Surprised by Turks and Suffers Severely—Fifteen Soldiers Found Dead in Trenches.

REPORTED FIGHT WITH BULGARIANS

Great Fire in Constantinople Added to Turkey's Calamities—Several Hundred Houses Are Burned.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—A special despatch from Tripoli reports a sanguinary fight on Thursday night near the town. The Turks surprised the Italians, who were caught between two fires. The warships were unable to give assistance. Fifteen Italian soldiers were found dead in the trenches. Many dead and wounded were transported to the warships. The authorities, however, assert that only one man is missing.

Another despatch says the Turkish garrison is offering vigorous resistance to the Italian troops and is being aided by Senussi tribesmen.

LACKING ONLY IN CONFIDENCE

Mr. James J. Hill Says There Is Plenty of Money in Country—Approves Reserve Association Plan.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 21.—J. J. Hill appeared unexpectedly before the monetary commission today to give his opinion on a financial plan for the country. Mr. Hill discussed the entire financial situation. He suggested that for the purpose of borrowing money first class bonds and industrial securities should be recognized as proper security for loans by banks.

Members of the commission suggested that good notes as now legalized should be included in the plan. Mr. Hill cited an instance during a recent stringency when he had wanted to borrow money. When the banks were refusing loans on notes which would at other times be considered first class security, he went to New York with a lot of railroad bonds and borrowed what money he wanted.

"We have money enough in the country now," he said, "what we want is more confidence. When the people have confidence the business of the country goes ahead."

Mr. Hill advocated a modification in the plan for the organization of the central reserve association, which is now under consideration, with an authorized capital increase from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000. Each bank holding stock in the organization should have only one vote, and no vote for stock ownership; that there should be no government directors on the national board; that the national reserve association should be permitted to make loans to member banks on security consisting of first class bonds of railroads and first class industrial corporation bonds.

He also advocated that the reserve association should pay the government interest on government deposits, and that notes of the association should not be taxed except after they had been in circulation for 60 or 90 days.

Congressman Bonnyne asked Mr. Hill: "With such modifications and changes in the plan that the committee has under consideration, do you have suggested, would you then favor the organization of a central reserve association?"

"Unqualifiedly," Mr. Hill replied. "It is a necessity and the country cannot postpone it safely for any length of time."

Fighting With Dynamite Caps
SMITH'S FALLS, Ont., Oct. 21.—Some children playing in the home of Milton Hay, of Halvill, procured a box of dynamite caps, and not knowing what they were gave them to the baby to amuse himself with. He let the dangerous toy fall to the floor, and immediately there was a terrific explosion. The room was badly torn up and the two little girls in the room were seriously burned.

Defect in Education
MONTREAL, Oct. 21.—It is regrettable that Canadian children should be unable to speak English, a condition which leads many employers to prefer English boys to Canadian boys in their offices. This might largely be overcome if Canadians acquired a softer and more musical intonation in their vowels, declared Bishop Farrington in the course of his address of welcome to the Protestant teachers at their convention today.

NO DISENGAGED TRAMPS

Character of Solweig and Ordering Elia and Laderer to Australia Clears the Field.

EXPERT CHOSEN AS CHAIRMAN

Mr. R. W. Leonard, of St. Catharines, Railway and Mining Engineer, Succeeds Hon. S. N. Parent.

OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—The Board of directors of the National Transcontinental Commission met today to elect a chairman to succeed Hon. S. N. Parent.

Mr. Leonard, of St. Catharines, a railway and mining engineer, was chosen as chairman of the National Transcontinental Commission through desire to perform public service.

Mr. Leonard's means are such as to make the \$10,000 a year, which the position carries a matter of indifference. His attitude is understood to be that having acquired sufficient wealth, he is anxious to do some public service. It is purely a case of the office seeking the man.

Mr. Leonard is a graduate of the Royal Military College, and for some years was in railway construction work, being employed on the C. P. R. and the New York Central. He has a high reputation among engineers. Of late years he has made exceedingly successful investments in the mining districts of New Ontario, among other things being the principal owner of the Comings mine. He also has smelting interests at Thorold, Ont.

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MIND IS BLANK FOR 14 YEARS

Strange Case of S. Chandler Rogers, Whose Memory Was Restored by an Operation on His Skull.

YUKON ELECTION FOR COMMONS

Contest Between Dr. Thompson, Conservative Candidate, and Mr. F. T. Congdon, Liberal, to Be Decided.

DAWSON, Y. T., Oct. 21.—The deferred election for the Yukon for the Dominion House takes place on Monday, Dr. Alfred Thompson, the Conservative candidate, has finished three weeks' campaigning against Fred T. Congdon, Liberal. Dr. Thompson's final rally here, last night, indicates that he is a likely winner.

George Black, a Vancouver lawyer, secretary of the Vancouver Conservative association and an old time campaigner against Dr. Thompson, appeared in debates against Mr. Congdon every night.

SUICIDE MYSTERY
Woman Who Registers as from Victoria Poisons Herself with Chloroform in Seattle

SEATTLE, Oct. 21.—Barbara Robertson, registered from Victoria, committed suicide in the Savoy hotel on Friday night by drinking chloroform and laying a cloth saturated with the drug over her face. Her body was discovered this afternoon by the chambermaid. An indication that she premeditated taking her life, a note was found, directing that Thomas Sloan, 2075 Beach avenue, Vancouver, B. C., be communicated with. The note further said: "He will come and bury me. Give him the papers I leave for him. To the proprietor of the hotel: I hope you will forgive me for any trouble I give you."

Nothing is known of the woman at the hotel with the exception that she came in late on Thursday night and registered from Victoria. The last seen of her was Friday afternoon at about 4 o'clock when she called for her mail and was handed a circular.

In her handbag was found \$4.75 and receipts for \$26, showing that she had

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WALLA WALLA, Wash., Oct. 21.—J. D. Laidlaw, pioneer resident and banker of Walla Walla, was crushed to death beneath his heavy motor car today at 1 o'clock when the machine refused to respond to the slow speed clutch on a steep hill near Prescott, and ran up against an embankment.

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ARE AWAITING REBEL ATTACK

Chinese Imperial Troops Expecting Engagement With Revolutionists Near Hankow—Skirmishing Yesterday.

MANY GUNS MOUNTED AMONG THE HILLS

Brigade Stamped by Fire From Rebel Field Guns—Reports of Further Gains by Revolutionists.

HANKOW, Oct. 21.—The situation here at present is quiet. The imperialists are awaiting an engagement with the revolutionists, which is expected on Monday. There has been some skirmishing today. The revolutionists are active. Innumerable guns have been mounted and the surrounding hills are strongly entrenched. There is a report that General Yin Tehang, in command of the government troops, has arrived at his headquarters.

Was Minister's Preparations
PEKING, Oct. 21.—General Yin Tehang, the war minister, who is in the neighborhood of Sin Hank Chau, in Honan province, has completed the mobilization of 20,000 men, but the option is held here that he has no intention for the present to begin an advance against the revolutionaries holding the towns of Wu Chang, Hun Yan and Hankow.

The provinces of Honan and Hu Pei are divided by a high range of hills, through which only one pass for many miles is traversed by the railway. It is reported that this pass is held by the rebels, who have posted many guns. The rear is supposed to have out of 3,000 imperial troops which were going northward from Hankow.

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LARGE RAILWAY PROJECT IN VIEW

Mr. J. D. McArthur and Associates Said to Have Secured Charter—Strange Route Is Mentioned.

HARD TO GET JURY

Counsel Darrow Does Not Expect One in McNamara Case Before Year—Only Three Chosen So Far

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 21.—A jury in the McNamara trial by January 1, 1912, was the prediction made today by Attorney Clarence S. Darrow, chief of counsel for the defense. With his court session today, opposing counsel took opportunity to clear up the tag ends of the first complete court week in the trial of James B. McNamara for the murder of Charles J. Haggerty in the Los Angeles Times explosion.

Attorney Darrow's statement was based, he said, upon progress made in the case, which shows that the jury will be hard to get. He said that the defense expects that this sentiment will form a considerable obstacle.

The state already has made public some of its direct evidence in the case, including the statement made by Otis E. McManis, implicating the defendant, and is known not to be dependent upon circumstantial evidence altogether, but District Attorney John D. Fredericks has taken the position that the people are entitled to a jury which will convict entirely upon circumstantial evidence if that way, and this position was sustained by Judge Bordwell. Next week probably will bring a ruling as to whether a juror having no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, but believing the Los Angeles Times was dynamited, may serve as a juror. The defense holds that he cannot be of unprejudiced mind of these his views.

Alberta Men Returning Home
SALT LAKE, UT., Oct. 21.—Journeying homeward after their successful campaign at Colorado Springs for the next convention of the International Dry Farming congress, seventy-five of the leading agriculturists of Lethbridge, Alta., and their wives, were visitors here as guests of the Commercial club. Following a banquet, the party resumed the journey to Western Canada.

Are Extension of Time
OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—Notice has been given that the Esquimaux & Nanaimo Railway Company will apply to parliament next session for an extension of time within which to construct its authorized branch lines.

Stealing Gold Dust
NOME, Alaska, Oct. 21.—Charged with stealing \$2,000 in gold dust from the suite boxes of the Pioneer Mining Co., James Beddick, Slim Hauser and A. Thompson, were arrested yesterday, being caught in the very act of moving the gold.

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OFF COINS

Gratia" from pper and Silue to a Mis-

A road d... Gratia" from pper and Silue to a Mis-

NTS SEPTEMBER

Ellon Dollars, or Shown by Fina- Figures

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes entries like 'Total', 'Income', 'Expenses'.

ROYALTY

Mr. This week Mr. Como is shipping...

MAN KILLED

Oct. 20—Billy... racing car at a...

MONUMENT

Oct. 20—F. C. reports excellent...

BOGGAN

Oct. 19—Michael... begged on the...

RAIL CARRIER LEAVES PORT

Harmattan of Maple Leaf Line Completed Discharging Yesterday and Proceeded to Vancouver.

The steamer Harmattan, one of the big freighters of the T. J. Harrison line, left the port...

Eight Liners Coming

Eight liners with tonnage of about 20,000 tons in addition to the usual tonnage will come to the outer wharf...

Vessels About Due

The steamers due this week are the Inaba Maru, Sado Maru, Empress of Japan, Cyclops, Kumeric and Mexico Maru...

Harbor Works Needed

The growth of trade that will follow the opening of the canal will be immense in the opinion of shipping men...

Another Line Projected

Another project for a coast-to-coast line serving from Atlantic to Pacific ports of the United States has just been announced...

Zeppelin Airships

Berlin, Oct. 19.—Two Zeppelin airships, the most recently constructed, are making long trips...

hours' trial trip through the Rhine valley to Coblenz and thence southward to the frontier region.

Uses Bill Miner's Name

VANCOUVER, Oct. 20.—Bill Miner appears to be ubiquitous. Not only has he written in Georgia to the officials of the penitentiary on one day, but on the very same day he wrote and posted a letter to Chief Chamberlain in Vancouver...

Gets Endurance Record

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 20.—Howard W. Gill, in a biplane, broke the American endurance record at Kinloch aviation field here yesterday by remaining in the air four hours, 16 minutes and 35 seconds.

READY TO START ON UPLANDS FARM

Engineers and Surveyors Complete Preparations and Call for First Tenders for \$1,000,000.

Active construction work on what is pronounced by experts the finest residential area in Western America—that piece of land embraced in what is known as Uplands, Cadboro Bay—will be begun almost immediately.

This announcement is made on the authority of Mr. D. M. Rogers, president of the Uplands Ltd., the syndicate acquiring the property having incorporated under the laws of British Columbia with that title.

The natural beauties of the site almost baffle description. In this land there are to be found the finest views of the Cascades, Mount Rainier, the Olympic mountains—all left themselves to the enhancement of the beautiful prospect.

SAILS FOR NOME

Steamship Victoria Starts on Last Trip of Season—Carries Very Few Passengers

SEATTLE, Oct. 20.—The steamship Victoria sailed for Nome today, the last vessel of any line to leave for Bering Sea this season.

Meeting and Looting

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Special dispatches from Shanghai report rioting at Hankow, Han Yan and Wu. Martial law was declared in all three cities, but the rebels were only able to maintain partial order.

Shot by Detective

SEATTLE, Oct. 20.—Police Detective Joseph Bianchi, in charge of the Italian squad, shot and killed Walter Stanchbridge, alias Frank Harris, aged 28, who fled when the detective attempted to arrest him.

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and cement sidewalks. The pavements will be 24 feet in width and the boulevards 21 feet, the sidewalks being five feet. This scheme applies to both sides of the thoroughfare...

"The work of designing the scheme for the development of the land as a residential area was entrusted to Messrs. Olmsted Bros., of Brookline, Mass., landscape artists, who stand at the head of their profession.

"Only a mere suggestion can be given of the elaborate plans which the landscape architects have designed to take full advantage of the rare opportunity which was presented to their hands at Uplands.

What is known as the Uplands property consists of about 465 acres. It was originally owned by the Hudson's Bay company and in 1906 it was acquired by the firm of Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner of Winnipeg.

The original scheme of development, however, provided that the Hudson's Bay company was to retain alternate lots and this was not just suitable. However, good progress was made in the direction of finality, and during this period an agreement was made with the municipality of Oak Bay...

Early in the present year, Mr. D. M. Rogers, of the firm of Rogers Co., Ltd., opened negotiations with a group of powerful French capitalists, and succeeded in effecting a sale.

No date has as yet been fixed for placing the lots on the market. There will be rigid building restrictions. No building is to be erected on any lot of less than \$5,000 and as every lot has been picked out as a building site, no residence must be so constructed as to obstruct the view of a neighboring dwelling.

Mr. Rogers added that while none of the lots are as yet on the market so widely has the fame of the locality become known that he is constantly in receipt of enquiries for property. These have come from points as widely apart as Winnipeg and Calgary and Spokane and points in California.

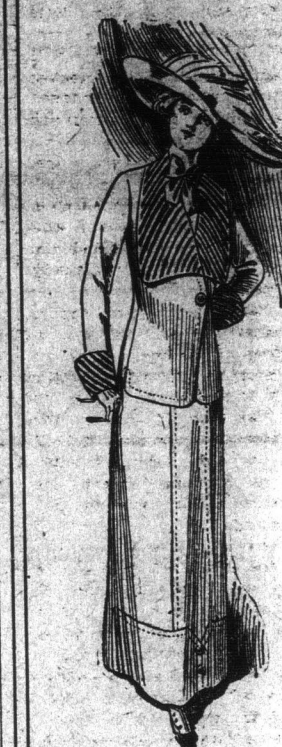
The construction improvements consist of the laying of water mains, the installation of a complete sewerage system, the making of 66-foot roadways, the laying of asphalt pavements and cement sidewalks, the making of cluster walks, the installation of cluster lights and the placing of all wires underground.

"The work, which, as you can understand, is of considerable magnitude, will be done in two sections, and it is for the first section that we will now call for tenders. It will probably take ten months to complete a number of the principal roadways, but when the work is well under way the balance of the undertaking can be taken in hand and completed promptly.

"The streets as a general rule will provide for a 24-foot roadway, 21 feet of boulevard and five-foot cement sidewalk near the lot lines. The thoroughfare to be known as Midland Way, the chief street in the area, will, however, possess some unique features. It will be 150 feet in width and in the centre will be a 50-foot garden plot, flanked on either side by shade trees. Just inside the lot lines on either hand will be the street car tracks. The rest of the width of Midland Way is given over to asphalt pavements, boulevards and cement sidewalks.

Angus Campbell & Company, Limited, 1008-10 Government Street

New Suits - Coats - Frocks - Gowns Notable For Their Difference The Smartest of Models and the Strongest of Values



WITH the receipt of many new Coats, new Suits, new Dresses, new Gowns, new Street Frocks—late purchases that have arrived by express within the last few days—our showing of Autumn attire is now so complete as to be beyond criticism.

We invite critical inspection. We want you to examine closely—as to style—as to tailoring—as to fabric—and more particularly as to VALUE. You really cannot but consider our prices moderate in the extreme—and this applies to garments that show all the niceties, all the clever style features—for there is not an ordinary or commonplace model at "Campbell's".



Special Features that Women Appreciate

Here are just a few points that further emphasize the envied superiority of "Campbell's" ready-to-wear. We are fully equipped this season with the outside sizes, so that satisfactory fittings are assured.

We show the most exclusive assortment of Suits, Coats, Gowns and Dresses exhibited in the West.

A Special Suit Offering—Values up to \$32.50 for \$25.00

All late arrivals, silk and satin lined, in serges, tweeds, Venetian cloths, diagonal serges and fancy weaves. Greens, browns, blues, greys and numerous odd mixtures. Shawl collars trimmed with velvet, or sailor collars faced with satin. Every model is PERFECT and cannot be duplicated here or elsewhere. Regular prices up to \$25 \$32.50 NOW REDUCED to.....

Exquisite Display of "Chic" New Bags

The only way to appreciate the true loveliness of "Campbell's" very exclusive showing of fancy Bags is—TO SEE THEM.

The new Auto Leather Bags in black, silver or gold mounting, with the new long cords and tassels.

Handsome Gold Tapestry Bags with long cords of self color and satin lined.

Fancy Tapestry Bags in light floral pattern, edged with gold and long gold cords and tassels.

Campbell's logo and text: Evening Dresses—New shipment unpacked yesterday afternoon. Veils—Ask to be shown our Ready-to-wear reversible Veils.

NEW GROUNDS FOR THE CRICKETERS

Victoria Club Proposes Purchasing Nine Acres of Beautiful Property and Establishing Fine Headquarters

altogether suitable for conversion into playing grounds and as a site for a handsome club house. The scheme, of course, has not yet assumed definite shape. A meeting of all members has been called for next Tuesday evening, the 24th inst., at the Balmoral hotel when it will be given careful consideration and, if it meets with the approval of the majority, a committee will be appointed to take the necessary steps to carry it through.

Boy Scouts' Fledge

WINCHESTER, Ont., Oct. 20.—At the meeting of the Dominion W. C. T. U. today it was decided to ask the government to exact a triple pledge from the Boy Scouts that they shall eschew profanity, tobacco and liquor.

The Colonist.

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.

CANADA'S LEAD

Mr. Henry Chaplin has issued an important manifesto on the result of the elections in this country in which he says: "Thanks to the people of Canada themselves, the crushing defeat of the reciprocity proposals which were submitted to them has been to this country once again the sign of securing that imperial co-operation which we had rejected, and which is infinitely more than we deserve. But it raises the question which sooner or later must be asked, which we must be prepared to answer. "What is England going to do now?" Will our people here respond to the repeated invitations of our children on the other side of the Atlantic to the splendid efforts they have made, and the crowning victory they have won for the closer union of the Mother country and the Empire? Or will they let it once again pass that they are indifferent, or hostile to those Imperial aspirations? To that query surely there can be but one reply, and in the absence of any other prominent leader of the party of Tariff Reform, I do not hesitate to say on their behalf that to that question of Imperial import they will give an Imperial reply, and that great party in the state is ready and prepared to give to the victors in this conflict—destined to become historic—all the assistance and support within their power to promote and to establish a policy of Colonial Preference between the United Kingdom and themselves."

Mr. Chaplin is right. The question of Imperial preference has been provisionally and happily revived through the recent triumph at the polls. His question is a most pertinent one. "What is England going to do now?"

EXCEEDING HIS PREROGATIVE

Mayor Morley has vetoed the expressed wish of the city council that alterations should be carried out in the Market Building to provide headquarters for the police. His veto does more for it sets aside the desire of the ratepayers who last spring authorized the expenditure of \$30,000 to effect a remodeling of the market building so that the police, as well as prisoners, should have more commodious and sanitary quarters. His Worship has exceeded his prerogative, a prerogative which by the way is more honored in the breach than in the observance. He has set his opinion as to what is best for the city above that of the council with whom he works and above that of the citizens who elected him to office. It only remains for the council on Tuesday night next to again pass the resolution authorizing work being started immediately on the proposed improvements, thus overriding and setting aside once and for all in this special instance the veto principle, which as far as we can gather, is converting municipal administration into a travesty.

DECREASING CRIME.

Perhaps one of the most hopeful signs in the condition of the Old Country today is the fact that crime is decreasing. This is borne evidence to by the Prisons Commissioners' report for the year ending March 31st, which has just been published. It shows that the total number of persons received in the local and convict prisons in England and Wales during the year was 186,355, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 13,870. Practically in all other countries of the world crime is on the increase, but in the Old Country, whether through wise preventive methods, or by means of a general improvement in social conditions, there is an appreciable decline in criminality. That this is due to legislation there is every reason to believe. Once again it is to the mother of parliaments that we have to look to find remedial measures for social degradation. There, as in times past, analytical minds are at work studying the close connection between feeble mindedness, pauperism and crime and deducing from their researches recommendations which are making for the betterment of humanity. This feature of the criminal conditions in the Old Land is indeed a hopeful sign of the march of civilization. It provides an object lesson which other countries, and notably this continent, would do well to give heed to, and if possible benefit therefrom. If in Great Britain the world of crime is a decreasing world, what is for us in Canada to profit from the lessons which have made a most hopeful outlook possible.

Registration of the municipal voters' list is still very slow. And yet anyone who attended the city council meeting last evening would come to the conclusion that interest in civic administration was never at a higher pitch.

Public buildings aggregating in value some two million dollars are now in course of erection by the provincial government. This fact is not only an indication of the flourishing state of British Columbia's exchequer but also of the era of prosperity which has made so many improvements possible.

Citizens should earnestly consider the library bylaw which will be submitted for their consideration on November 2nd. It provides for an expenditure of \$15,000 a year. This is not a large sum, considering the growth of the city, and it will be money well expended. The defeat of this bylaw last spring was purely due to apathy on the part of the ratepayers.

The council last evening took no action in the matter of providing for the taking of a civic census. Owing to the pressure of other business, the question of the provision for a new enumeration had not time to be considered. We hope when the matter comes up on Tuesday evening next that the council will unanimously decide that it is necessary to do something to rectify the impression which has gone abroad through the publication of the Dominion figures.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

This letter is written at Oroville in the state of Washington, a place we did not intend to visit, but where we have been detained over night by the train arrangements. By a little hard traveling we will be able to make good our appointment. I may mention that the representatives of the coal company at Ferns and of the Granby Company are to meet the tax commission in Victoria.

Today's ride from Rossland to Grand Forks taught us several things, about two of which I will speak. One of the witnesses before the commission at Grand Forks was a fruit grower, and after adjournment I talked with him. He said he had eight acres in prunes and speaking from seven years' experience he said that his crop had netted him an average of \$200 an acre f.o.b. at Grand Forks each year. I asked him how much more land there was in the valley like his, and he said he had given it a good deal of thought and his estimate was 10,000 acres. Therefore if he cut his average net profit in two and put it at \$100 an acre, we have a net profit for the whole area of \$1,000,000, which would mean a gross output of \$4,000,000. In this morning's Nelson Daily News it was stated that the net profit of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company was \$202,000 for the last year. The previous balance sheet of the company, which I saw in Rossland, put the total output for the year from the smelter, including custom ore, at something like \$5,000,000. Comparison with the possibilities of the part of the Kettle River valley referred to is both interesting and instructive.

The other matter of which I want to speak is the Doukbor invasion. How many of these people are now in the province is not accurately known to any one but themselves. Estimates vary from 1200 to 1700, but it is generally understood that some 7000 more will be here next year. Their principal settlement is on the east bank of the Columbia opposite Wellington station on the C.P.R. Here they are erecting fine dwellings. They are of two storeys, and are built in groups of two. Other colonies are near Creston, near Grand Forks and perhaps elsewhere. They are buying land freely and have plenty of money to pay for what they want. They are planning for a large colony. Among the tracts purchased by them are some up the north fork of the Kettle river. This is the extreme western point they have yet reached. The extreme eastern point is in the Kootenay valley near Creston. Between these two points they have many thousands of acres all judiciously selected. They have filed on a water-power on a tributary of the Columbia and have advertised for tenders for the installation of an electric power plant. They purpose to put up a large saw mill, a jam factory and other industrial establishments. They are steady, though not very rapid, workers, and will prove a very important factor in the community. We had a number of them on the train this morning and they were a clean, wholesome, pleasant lot of people, especially the women. They are communists. Those who have been in the country have been very successful and doubtless within a few years they will number upwards of 10,000. Their presence will create more or less of a problem. Hitherto they have acted as a unit and so they do now for the most part. There are signs, however, of a breaking up. It is said that Peter Veregin, their leader, fears this, and is endeavoring to incorporate the colony into a joint stock company. Some of the people have broken away from his control, but not many. The opinion is expressed by some that there will be more who will leave, and it is hoped that the children will acquire Canadian ideas, but I confess not to have much

hope of an early assimilation with our own people. I do not suppose either they or our English-speaking population care to contemplate assimilation. Yet it is very evident that unless they acquire our ways of living they will supplant the English-speaking farmers. When they have so increased as to form anything approaching half the population of a district, they will not be slow about acquiring the whole district, for I do not believe Canadians will be content to live side by side with Doukborers. At present these people are averse to assuming any of the responsibilities of citizenship, and he would be a rash man who would endeavor to forestall what will be the effect of the presence of thousands of non-citizens in one of the finest parts of the province. At present the Doukborer invasion is only interesting; in a year or two it is likely to present an exceedingly serious problem. C. H. L.

MET OOM PAUL KRUGER

Miss Pullen-Burry, Authoress and Traveler, Visiting Canada Has Had Interesting Experiences. Miss Pullen-Burry, the British authoress, who arrived in town on Wednesday and has been staying at the Alexander club, came to this country with the intention of writing a book thereon, and the volume certainly is a most interesting publication. She has the greatest admiration for Canada, and both Victoria and Vancouverites will hear with some pardonable pride that she considers the trip across the Strait one of the most beautiful scenic experiences the traveler in Canada is privileged to enjoy. A great traveler, Miss Pullen-Burry knows Europe well, in fact, Russia is the only country she has not yet visited, while she has also traveled throughout Africa, Southern India, and has twice visited the Holy Land. From her stay in Palestine she brought back many amusing anecdotes, showing the feeling entertained there towards Kaiser Wilhelm. She tells with considerable enjoyment of the disgust of her dragoman when he brought to her notice the Mikado's disaster, which His Protestant Majesty had caused to be laid upon the tomb of Saladin, evidently oblivious to the fact that the great Saracen laid low the forces of Germany what time they fought against him during the Crusades. Miss Pullen-Burry also has interesting reminiscences to tell of the visit paid her father's house by Paul Kruger, General Buller and the President's secretary and chaplain, during their visit to England after the Mafeking disaster. This visitor failed to make a very dignified impression upon the younger members of the family, and Miss Pullen-Burry tells with amusement how her two younger brothers got hold of "Tom Paul's" shins with amusement, and she says that the President was ready to take his leave. During her stay in Vancouver before coming over here the visitor was much entertained, her hostesses including the members of the Women's Institute, and the shortness of her stay in Victoria will be much regretted.

PULP MILL READY

Powell River Plant Will Have Formal Opening Some Time During November. In a letter from a prominent officer of the Powell River Pulp & Paper Co. to a member of the Colonist staff, the news is given that the formal opening of this great industrial enterprise will take place some time during November. The Premier's return from the East, as it is hoped to have the Prime Minister and several of his colleagues now in his presence the important event. The recent showing of one of the new machines explains the postponement of the formal inauguration of the plant. "It is now a practical certainty in view of the rejection of the reciprocity agreement, that the capacity of this mill during the coming year. It is expected that the work on the addition will begin this winter or as soon as the present plant is in good running order. The increase will cost about one million dollars, making the total initial expenditure on Powell river about \$5,000,000. The capacity of the present plant is about 100 tons of paper per day. With the additional two machines there are two in now the plant will be able to manufacture two hundred tons of commercial paper daily. This will make the plant rank well up with any on the Pacific coast. Mr. D. Brooks, president of the company, is expected here at any time to consult with the directors regarding the installation of the additional equipment. "It is the ultimate intention of the Powell River Paper Company," says Mr. H. K. Brooks, secretary of the company, "to increase the mill to an eight-million-dollar factory, thus placing it well up among the great mills of the world." This, at least, the doubling of the present capacity and the expenditure of \$4,000,000 more, is, however, assured for the coming twelve-month."

THREE WHALERS FOR THE ALASKAN COAST

Balfour Guthrie & Co. Form the United States Whaling Co. With European and American Capital. With a capital stock of \$3,000,000, subscribed by European and American capitalists, the latter residing in the East, the United States Whaling company has been incorporated and has just contracted for the construction of three modern steam whalers to the Moran company of Seattle. The new vessels will be built after designs prepared at the local shipyard, and will be ready for service in Alaskan waters within six months. Balfour, Guthrie & Co. are agents for the United States Whaling company, and Alexander Baillie, resident partner of the big British concern, said that headquarters for the whaling corporation would be maintained in Seattle. Two of the new whalers will be ninety-five feet long and one will be 117 feet in length. All will be built of steel, will have a speed of approximately eleven knots an hour and will be equipped with all modern apparatus for whaling in the waters of the North. While no figures were given out, it is said the cost of the three new whalers which will be patterned after the Paterson and Moran, lately launched at the Moran yards, will be slightly in excess of \$200,000. P. Bergen, of Norway, is president of the United States Whaling company and Capt. Einar Abrahamson, also of Norway, is general manager. Abrahamson is a veteran master of whaling vessels.

Mr. H. L. Jenkins, a Vancouverite, who has recently made his millions in timber lands speculations, has purchased for \$100,000 the yacht Sagamore, the flagship of the Atlantic Yacht Club at New York.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR DOOR MAT WE HAVE A FINE SELECTION

Our Door Mats are Made to Last. All of Highest Quality.

HEAVY COCOA BRUSH MATS YARN, BRUSH, HEAVY

Table listing prices for Heavy Cocoa Brush Mats in various sizes (14x24 to 30x48) and with scraper, ranging from \$1.25 to \$4.00.

SKELETON OR ROPE MAT. Are Nice and Open—Do Not Hold Dust

Table listing prices for Skeleton or Rope Mats in various sizes (14x24 to 20x33), ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Wool Bordered Brush Mats

Table listing prices for Wool Bordered Brush Mats in various sizes (14x24 to 22x36), ranging from \$1.25 to \$3.00.

RUBBER DOOR MATS MOLDED SOLID BACK, 18 x 33, AT \$1.50

Lightweight Rubber Mats for MOTOR CARS, 18 x 33, at \$1.50. The United States Wire Door Mats, Flexible Steel Wire Door Mat for outside use. Flexible and can be rolled up into small space. Strong and almost everlasting.

Table listing prices for Rubber Door Mats in sizes 18x24 and 18x30, ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Table listing prices for Rubber Door Mats in sizes 22x36, 26x48, and 30x48, ranging from \$2.50 to \$5.00.

GET A SPARK GUARD Every Fire Place Should Have One.

The nights have now arrived when a cheerful fire is appreciated by all. But no open fireplace is safe without the protection of a Wire Spark Guard. You can go to bed with a real sense of security if you own one of these guards, and the prices are easy enough to permit every home with a fireplace having one. The assortment of styles and sizes offer one for every demand of style. This season's showing is the most complete we have ever offered, but we suggest that you come in tomorrow and choose yours.

BRIGHT FINISH SPARK GUARDS

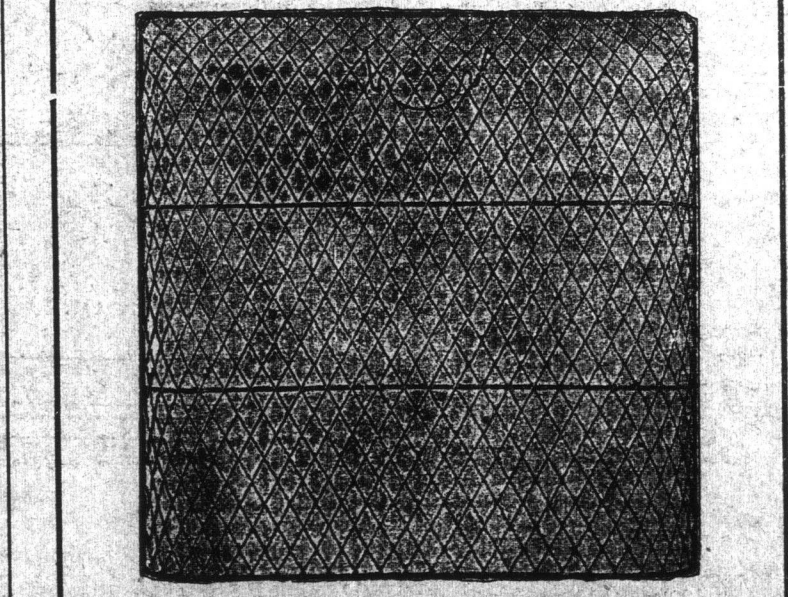
Made of best quality of wire, closely woven. A serviceable guard that will last for years. Size 24 x 30in., at \$1.75. Size 30 x 30in., at \$2.00. Size 36 x 30in., at \$2.50.

COPPER WIRE GUARDS

Made of copper wire, closely woven. Attractive in appearance and very durable. Size 24 x 30in., at \$1.75. Size 30 x 30in., at \$2.00. Size 36 x 30in., at \$2.50. Size 36 x 36in., at \$3.00. Size 42 x 36in., at \$4.00.

BLACK AND BRASS GUARDS

These are just about the most stylish Wire Spark Guards we have ever shown. Made of black wire with brass trimmings. Size 25 x 31in., at \$2.50. Size 31 x 31in., at \$3.00. Size 31 x 37in., at \$3.50.



THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

WEILER BROS. Home of High Quality and Reasonable Prices.

FI

Following is the title of Trafalgar, as of the Admiralty, wood. It appeared in number 6, 1805, a kindly loaned the Christie, of Victoria.

Dispatches, of copied were received day at 1 o'clock a. lingwood, Commodore's ships and ves Eurya

Sir:—The ever-Vice-Admiral, Lord the late conflict, hour of victory, forming my Lord miralty that on communicated to from the ships was enemy in Cadiz they put to sea as they westerly. His Lord tination was the ate made all sail f with British squad three of them sixty was informed by vigilance in watch enemy's movement ous) that they Streights.

On Monday, the when Cape Trafal seven leagues, the or seven miles east and very light. immediately made bear up in two co 90° of sailing; sn; had previous conveniences and battle in the usual consisted of 33 ship (and 15 Spanish), 0 mral Villeneuve, direction of Gravi northward, and fo with great close the mode of attack

Keep Warm With These

Cover Yourself With a Down Quilt



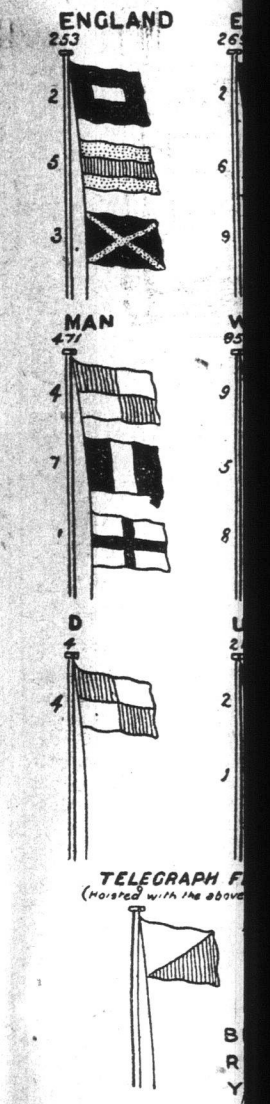
Beautiful McIntock Down Quilts from \$6.50

The essential feature of Winter Bedding is warmth. The desired bedding is that which combines warmth with lightness—warmth without weight. The ideal bedding is that which combines these two features with two others—attractiveness and a covering that will wear well. You get all these in the McIntock Down Quilts we show. The down quilt is the recognized peer in the bedding line, and McIntock creations are easily the leaders. The quality of the down is better, the coverings are of better quality, and far more handsome in design and coloring than any offered by any other maker. For such quilts we think you'll agree these prices are decidedly fair indeed. Priced from \$6.50.

A magnificent showing of Scotch and Canadian Blankets. Prices start as low as \$3.00 per pair.

See These Four Special Dinner Sets

in our Government Street Windows at \$5.75, \$6.75, \$8.50, \$9.50 When you get a Set like these at these prices you are getting a true bargain.



ture of their line cent, conveying it down to the cent rear about the b every alternate sh to windward of forming a kind o when on their b terval between th ing their ships. the Buchentaure of Asturias bore but the French mixed without a of National Squ As the mod viously determin the Flag officers nals were necess cept to direct c down. The Commar led the weather ereign, which bo The action be leading ships of the enemy's line

FIRST "STORY" OF BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR

Following is the first "story" of the Battle of Trafalgar, as communicated to the Lords of the Admiralty, by Vice-Admiral Collingwood. It appeared in the London Times of November 6, 1805, a copy of which paper was kindly loaned the Colonist by Mr. Wm. Christie, of Victoria.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 6.
 Dispatches, of which the following are copied were received by the Admiralty this day at 1 o'clock a. m., from Vice-admiral Collingwood, Commander-in-chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels of Cadiz:

Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar
 Oct. 22, 1805
 Sir:—The ever-to-be-lamented death of Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, who in the late conflict with the enemy fell in the hour of victory, leaves to me the duty of informing my Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty that on the nineteenth instant it was communicated to the Commander-in-Chief from the ships watching the motions of the enemy in Cadiz that the combined fleet had put to sea as they sailed with light winds westerly. His Lordships concluded their destination was the Mediterranean, and immediately made all sail for the Straights' entrance with British squadron, consisting of 27 ships, three of them sixty-fours, where His Lordship was informed by Captain Blackwood (whose vigilance in watching and giving notice of the enemy's movements has been highly meritorious) that they had not yet passed the Straights.

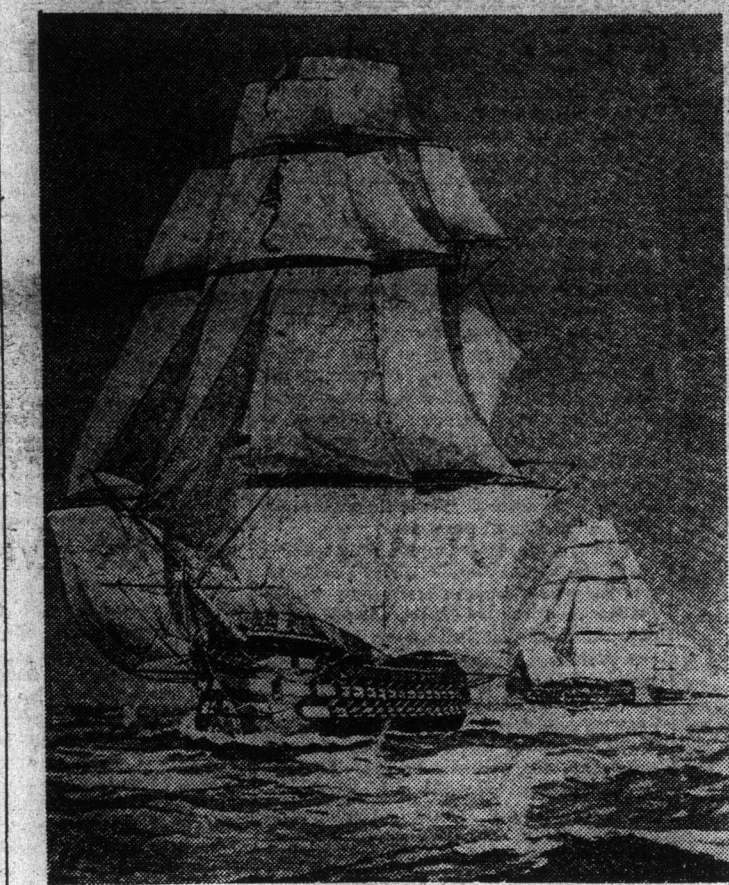
On Monday, the 21st instant, at daylight, when Cape Trafalgar bore E. by S. about seven leagues, the enemy was discovered six or seven miles eastward, the wind about west, and very light. The Commander-in-Chief immediately made the signal for the fleet to bear up in two columns as they are formed in order of sailing; a mode of attack His Lordship had previously directed to avoid the inconveniences and delay in forming a line of battle in the usual manner. The enemy's line consisted of 33 ships (of which 18 were French and 15 Spanish), commanded in chief by Admiral Villeneuve; the Spaniards under the direction of Gravina, were with their heads northward, and formed their line of battle with great closeness and correctness; but as the mode of attack was unusual, so the struc-

ture of their line was new; it formed a crescent, conveying the leeward, so that in leading down to the centre I had both their van and rear abaft the beam; before the fire opened, every alternate ship was about a cable's length to windward of her second ahead and astern, forming a kind of double line, and appeared when on their beam to leave a very little interval between them, and this without crowding their ships. Admiral Villeneuve was in the Buchenature in the centre, and the Prince of Asturias bore Gravina's flag in the rear; but the French and the Spanish ships were mixed without any apparent regard to order of National Squadron.

As the mode of our attack had been previously determined on and communicated to the Flag officers and the Captains, a few signals were necessary, and none were made except to direct close order as the lines bore down.

The Commander-in-Chief, in the victory led the weather column, and the Royal Sovereign, which bore my flag, the lee.

The action began at twelve o'clock by the leading ships of the column breaking through the enemy's lines, the Commander-in-Chief,



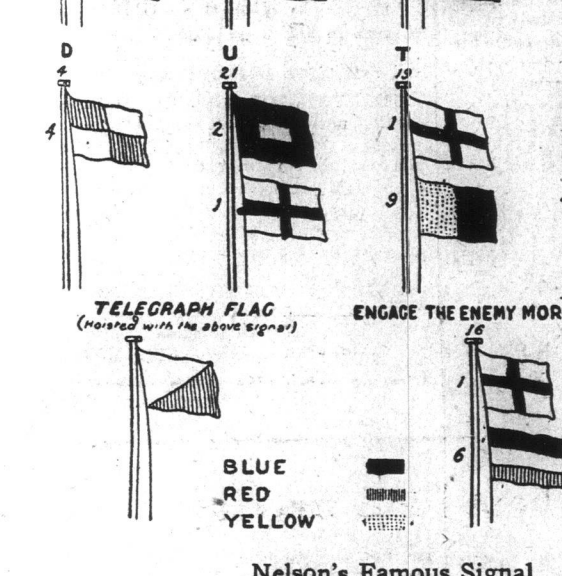
The Victory

with a gallantry highly honorable to their officers; but the attack on them was irresistible, and it pleased the Almighty Disposer of all events to grant His Majesty's arms a complete and glorious victory. About 3 p. m., many of the enemy's ships having struck their colors, their line gave way; Admiral Gravina with 10 ships joining their frigate to leeward, stood towards Cadiz. The five headmost ships in their van tacked, and standing to the southward, to windward of the British line, were engaged, and the sternmost of them taken; and the others went off, leaving His Majesty's squadron, 19 ships of the line (of which three are first-rates—the Santissima, Trinidad and the Santa Anna) with three Flag Officers, viz., Admiral Villeneuve, the Commander-in-Chief, Don Ignatius Maria D'Aliva, Vice-Admiral; and the Spanish Rear-Admiral, Don Bathagar Hidalgo Cisneros.

After such a victory it may appear unnecessary to enter into encomiums on the particular part taken by the several commanders; the conclusion says more on the subject than I have language to express. When all exert themselves zealously in their country's service, all deserve their high merits should stand recorded, and never was high merit more conspicuous than in the battle I have described.

The Achilles (a French 74), after having surrendered, by some mismanagement of the Frenchmen took fire and blew up; two hundred of her men were saved by the tenders.

A circumstance occurred during the action which so strongly marked the invincible spirit of British seamen, when engaging the enemies of their country, that I cannot resist the pleasure I have in making it known to their Lordships. The Temeraire was boarded, by accident or design, by a French ship on one side and a Spaniard on the other; the contest was vigorous, but in the end the Combined Ensigns were torn from the poop and the British hoisted in their places. Such a battle could not be fought without sustaining a great loss of men. I have not only to lament in common with the British Navy and the British nation in the fall of the Commander-in-Chief,



Nelson's Famous Signal

the loss of a hero whose name will be immortal and his memory ever dear to his country; but my heart rent with the most poignant for the death of a friend to whom by many years intimacy and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inspired ideals superior to the common race of men, I was bound by the strongest ties of affection; grief to which the glorious occasion in which he fell does not bring the consolation which perhaps it ought. His Lordship received a musket ball in his left breast about the middle of the action, and sent an officer to me immediately with his last farewell, and soon after expired.

I have also to lament the loss of those excellent officers, Captains Duff of the Mars, and Cooke, of the Bellerophon. I have yet heard of none other. I fear the number that have fallen will be found very great; when the returns come to me; but it having blown a gale of wind ever since the action, I have not yet had in my power to collect any reports from the ships.

The Royal Sovereign having lost her masts, except the tottering foremast, I called the Euryalus to me while the action continued, which ship lying within hail made my sig-

nals—a service Captain Blackwood performed with great attention; after the action I shifted my flag to her, that I might more easily communicate any orders to, and collect the ships, and towed the Royal Sovereign out to seaward. The whole fleet were now in a very perilous position, many dismasted, all shattered, in thirteen fathoms water off the shoals of Trafalgar; and when I made the signals to prepare to anchor, few of the ships had an anchor to let go, their cables being shot; but the same good Providence which aided through the day preserved us through the night, by the wind shifting a few points and drifting the ships off the land, except four of the captured dismasted ships, which are now at anchor off Trafalgar, and I hope will ride safe until these gales are over.

Having thus detailed the proceedings of the fleet on this occasion, I beg to congratulate their Lordships on a victory which I hope will add array to the glory of His Majesty's crown and be attended with public benefit to our country.

I am, etc.,
 (Sd.) C. COLLINGWOOD,
 William Marsden, Esq.

The order in which the ships of the British squadron attacked the combined fleets on the 21st of October, 1805:

Van.—Victory, Temeraire, Neptune Conqueror, Leviathan, Ajax, Orion, Agamemnon, Minotaur, Spartiate, Britannia, Africa, Euryalus, Sirius, Phoebe, Naiad, Pickle (schooner), Entrepreante (cutter).

Rear.—Royal Sovereign, Mars, Belleisle, Tonnant, Bellerophon, Corossus, Achilles, Polythemus, Revenge, Swiftsure, Defence, Thunderer, Defiance, Prince, Dreadnought.
 (Signed) COLLINGWOOD.

in the vocabulary, and "confides" must be spelt. His Lordship replied in haste, and with seeming satisfaction, 'That will do, Pasco, make it directly'; when it had been answered by a few ships in the van, he ordered me to make the signal for 'Close action' and to keep it up; accordingly I hoisted No. 16 at the top-gallant masthead and there it remained until shot away."

The living words of Nelson were signalled by Home Popham's vocabulary code, and the other signal by the Admiralty code, which conveyed specific orders for evolutions or other purposes, No. 16 being, "Engage the enemy more closely." When it was intended to signal by the more flexible system of Pop-

NELSON'S SIGNAL AT TRAFALGAR

It is due to the researches of Mr. W. G. Parrin, librarian at the Admiralty, that Englishmen are now able to hoist, with the correct flags, Nelson's famous signal, "England expects that every man will do his duty." As is well known, some uncertainty surrounds the origin of this signal. It has been said—and Admiral Mahan repeats the anecdote—that the great Admiral discussed the matter with the officers who stood about him on board the Victory. He is supposed to have said something like this: "How would it be if I signalled 'Nelson confides that every man will do his duty'?" Someone then suggested that it might be better to say "England" than "Nelson," and the Admiral agreed. The truth of this will never be known, but it is worth while to record again how the great signal was actually made, in the words of Admiral Pasco, who was Nelson's flag-lieutenant on board the Victory.

"His Lordship came to me on the poop, and after ordering certain signals to be made, about a quarter to noon, he said, 'Mr. Pasco, I wish to say to the fleet, "England confides that every man will do his duty,"' and he added, 'You must be quick, for I have one more to make, which is for "Close action." I replied, 'If your Lordship will permit me to substitute "expects" for "confides," the signal will soon be completed, because the word "expects" is

ham, a "preparative" or "telegraph" flag was hoisted, divided diagonally into white and red, to show what was about to be done.

In Popham's code ten flags were employed, numbered 1 to 9 and 0, with one or two supplementary flags for special purposes. Certain combinations of numbers implied particular words, e.g., 253 "England," and 269 "expects." The only word in the signal not represented by such a combination was the word "Duty," which had to be spelled, and in relation to this it is worth while to note that in the alphabet V preceded U, as also that I and J were treated as one letter.

On this page the great signal is shown with its correct numeral flags. Until 1908 the flags used to fly the signal on Trafalgar Day were those employed from 1799 to 1803. It was not known that the numeration of the flags had been changed by Admiralty order, dated January 16, 1804. The schooner Redbridge had been captured off Toulon, and her commander, Lieut. Lempriere, had omitted to throw the signal books overboard according to order. Accordingly the French had secured the code, and Nelson therefore immediately changed the numeration in the Mediterranean and communicated the facts to the Admiralty.

The longer messages signalled at Trafalgar were probably made in several hoists at a time, and in such case the wording expressed by the hoists would begin with the mainmast, then continue on the foremast, continue again on the mizzenmast, and conclude on the gaff and ensign staff. Nelson made another signal at Trafalgar by the Popham code, at about 11.40 a. m., telling the Fleet, or a part of it, that he intended to go through the end of the enemy's line to prevent them from getting into Cadiz, but the log of the Euryalus is the only one containing this message. Possibly, it was sent only to Collingwood and Northesk, and it may have been the signal to which the former referred when he said, "I wish Nelson would make no more signals; we all understand what we have to do."

The interest in the Trafalgar signal is perennial, and it will be seen that Nelson could scarcely have intimated his famous message but for the possession of the Popham code, which he had been exceedingly anxious, before he left London, to have despatched to the ships under his command. There was no change in the code, owing to the capture by the French of the Redbridge, but only in the numerical order of the flags used to signal it.

During the forthcoming visit of King George to India there will be placed on exhibition a carpet owned by the Maharajah of Baroda. The size of the carpet is four square metres, and it contains rubies, diamonds, and pearls, interwoven to form a beautiful, scintillating pattern. It is estimated that these gems are worth about \$4,000,000. The manufacture of the carpet gave employment to numbers of weavers and jewelers, and it took four years longer than had been estimated to complete the task.

The Maharajah of Baroda also owns the most famous diamond collar in existence. It contains two hundred diamonds, and is valued at more than a million dollars.

No. 1. The principal ornament of the head is a correct copy of the emblematical print, published at Ackerman's repository of Arts, to perpetuate the memory of Lord Admiral Nelson; it represents a monument supported by eagles, the emblem of victory, with the portraits of the departed hero in basso-relievo, surmounted by an urn containing his ashes, over which reclines the figure of grief.

No. 2. Is a Viscount's coronet, a reward of his services to his King and Country. (Here follows the Depositum or inscription marked "A.")

No. 3. Is the first crest granted to

horses.

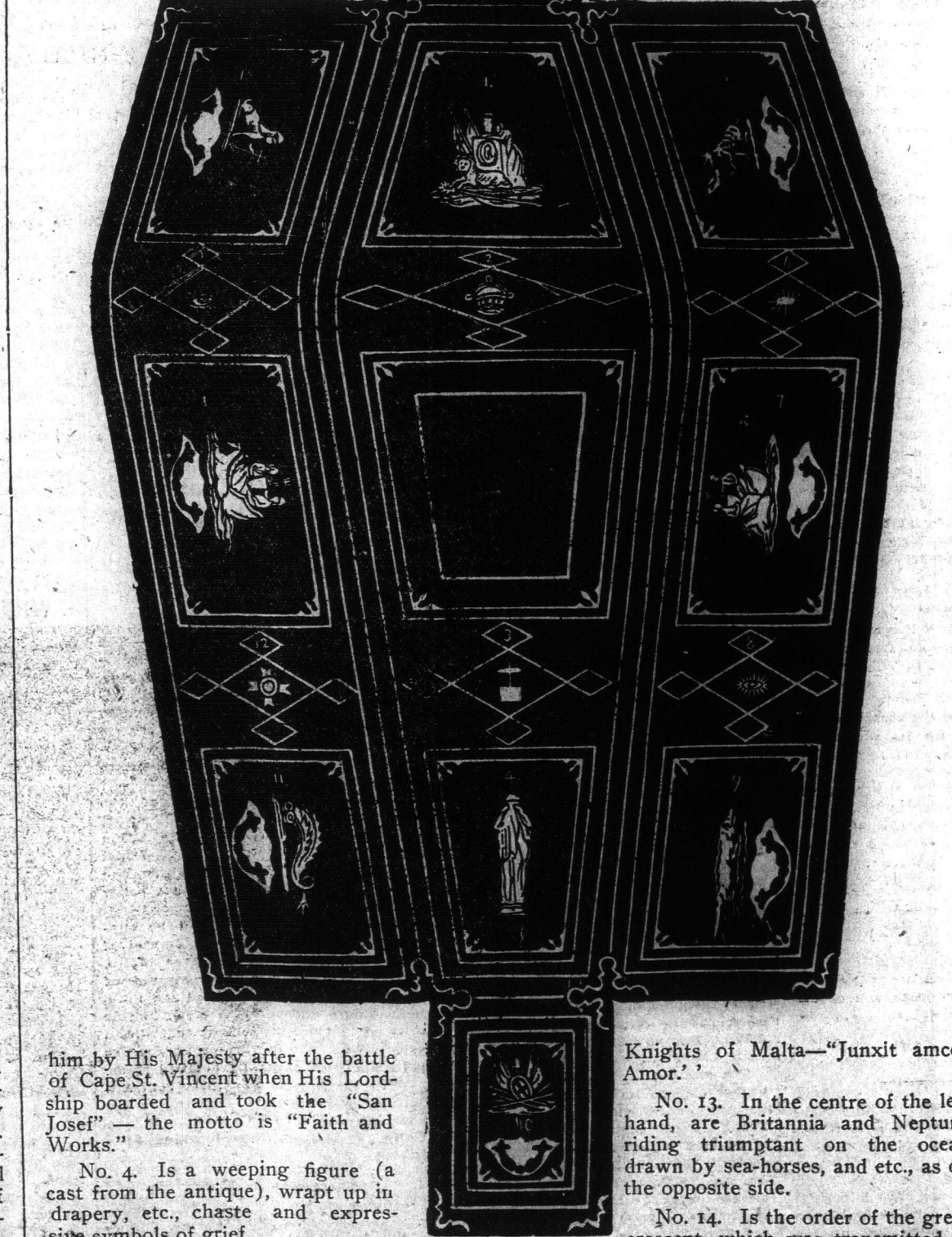
No. 8. Is the order of St. Ferdinand, which he received from the King of Naples with this motto—"Fede et Merito."

No. 9. Is a crocodile, an attribute in consequence of the glorious victory of the Nile.

No. 10. At the foot of the coffin a Naval Trophy.

No. 11. On the right hand side, towards the feet is a dolphin, the noblest fish of the sea and was formerly claimed by the heir of France.

No. 12. The order of St. Joachim, transmitted to him by the Emperor Paul, as grand master of the



him by His Majesty after the battle of Cape St. Vincent when His Lordship boarded and took the "San Josef"—the motto is "Faith and Works."

No. 4. Is a weeping figure (a cast from the antique), wrapt up in drapery, etc., chaste and expressive symbols of grief.

No. 5. On the left hand side of the coffin, next to the head, is the British Lion, with the Union Flag, the supporter of England as also that of Lord Nelson's Arms X.

No. 6. The Most Honorable military Order of the Bath.

No. 7. Represents Britannia and Neptune riding triumphant on the ocean drawn by sea-

Knights of Malta—"Junxit amcos Amor."

No. 13. In the centre of the left hand, are Britannia and Neptune riding triumphant on the ocean drawn by sea-horses, and etc., as on the opposite side.

No. 14. Is the order of the great crescent, which was transmitted to the Noble Admiral by the Imperial Sultan after the glorious battle of the Nile.

No. 15. Is the Sphinx, the emblem of Egypt.

No. 16. At the head end of the coffin are other naval and military trophies with His Lordship's arms on a shield.

A COSTLY CARPET

During the forthcoming visit of King George to India there will be placed on exhibition a carpet owned by the Maharajah of Baroda. The size of the carpet is four square metres, and it contains rubies, diamonds, and pearls, interwoven to form a beautiful, scintillating pattern. It is estimated that these gems are worth about \$4,000,000. The manufacture of the carpet gave employment to numbers of weavers and jewelers, and it took four years longer than had been estimated to complete the task.

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HANKOW FIGHT WON BY REBELS

Imperial Troops Defeated and Driven Up River—One War Vessel Turns Over to Revolutionists

The imperial Chinese forces met with defeat Wednesday at Hankow, being driven back by the rebels. The extent of the defeat is not known, but the government forces are supposed to be entrenched seven miles north of Hankow awaiting reinforcements. The warships that took part in the engagement with one exception retreated down the river. One of the vessels, it is reported, went over to the revolutionists.

Consular dispatches received at Peking from the province of Yun-Nan report that the troops there are threatening to mutiny. The Chinese government admits a serious situation at Chang Sha, province of Honan, and this admission is believed to indicate that the people there have joined the revolt. It is feared by the legations at Peking that news of the repulse of the government forces at Hankow will utterly demoralize the troops now mobilizing and also that the provinces south of the Yangtze and some of those north of that river will secede.

Although the Peking government reports that War Minister Yin Tchang has about completed the mobilization of the army with which to put down the rebellion, the foreign minister also seems to have confidence in his proposed attack against the enemy. The fear generally seems to prevail that he will rely on proclamations and negotiations with the rebels rather than force.

Financial crisis is threatening at Shanghai, where several native banks have suspended payments.

Kept Result Secret.

PEKING, Oct. 20.—It is apparent here tonight that the imperial government knew the result of the battle at Hankow well before the rebels were driven back more than twenty-four hours before it became public. Reports of the rebel victory gradually leaked out during the day, but the first positive account of the defeat of the imperial troops was delivered to the foreign legations tonight by the Associated Press. It caused a profound impression.

The success of the revolution has been considered here to hinge upon the result of the next encounter, and, as its effect would be far-reaching. When the fugitive imperialists reach the main army, now mobilizing near Sin Yang Chow, knowledge of the repulse, it is believed, will utterly demoralize the troops while as the news travels along the Yangtze river it probably will cause important adhesions to the rebel cause.

The foreign legations here believe that today's news from Hankow and other points south of the Yangtze, and also some of the north side of the river will secede sooner or later.

The government acknowledges that there is a serious situation at Chang Sha, province of Honan, which it is believed in Peking means that Chang Sha has joined the revolt.

Foreigners whose business it is to study China think the northern provinces, which are not deeply affected by the sedition, may rally around the Manchus. Everything, however, seems to depend on an immediate and successful advance by Minister of War Yin Tchang, who now commands about twenty thousand men within one hundred miles of Hankow, but only the foreign minister pretends to attach confidence in his promised attack. Already Yin Tchang is issuing proclamations offering pardons to all who desert the rebel standard, and it is believed he will rely on proclamations or negotiations, fearing or being unable to move his army. At midnight the report from Yin Tchang was published in the official gazette. It does not refer to Wednesday's fight at Hankow, it says the twenty-second regiment arrived at Hankow on Sunday; that the rebels attacked twice, but were repulsed, and that three rebels were captured. His spies report that the rebels are preparing for a defence of Wu Chang and Hankow. Many desertions in the rebel ranks are reported.

Yin Tchang says he has made Sin Chow his temporary headquarters and will proceed southward after the movement of the fourth division of troops. An edict, which also is published, sanctions Yin Tchang's proposal, and hopes he will lose no time in suppressing the rebels. Another edict expresses compassion for the people in those provinces that are suffering from drought and rebellion, and orders 200,000 taels from the late emperor dowager's hoard to be paid to Yun-shan, who will arrange for its distribution among the distressed people.

Monetary Crisis Threatened.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 20.—Despite alarmist rumors, trustworthy information received here is that all is quiet at Kiu Kiang, Wu Hu, Kiang, Soo Chow, and Hang Chow. There has been a large exodus to Shanghai from these places, but reports of impending trouble are almost all traceable to interested Chinese. The worst feature of the situation is the stringency in money, due to a demand for silver, in exchange for even the best paper. Several banks in Shanghai have suspended payments. The loan of \$3,000,000 in new currency of Hankow sent to the official banks here has partially relieved the situation, but business is at a standstill and a crisis is threatened, unless negotiations are begun by the bankers with the merchant guilds to avert it.

Wireless Reports of Battle.

HANKOW, Oct. 20.—(By wireless to Kiu Kiang, 2:45 p.m.)—The government troops retreated to 70-mile creek, beyond Hankow naval. Revolutionists claim a great victory. Chinese warships retreated down the river out of sight of the settlement, which is quiet.

MR. A. J. HILL INTENDING

Employer of Faving Company Sadly Hurt While on Skiing Trip in Colorado Mountains

Word has recently received here by his friends in the employ of the Canadian Mineral Rubber Company, of a serious accident to Mr. A. J. Hill, nephew of Mr. J. P. Hill, managing director of the company. Mr. Hill was in Victoria in the spring and represented the paving company in the negotiations between the city and company relative to the big contract which is now being undertaken by the latter. Later he went to Colorado Springs, where the company has also secured a large paving contract.

Three weeks ago Mr. Hill went on a hunting trip in the mountains about 100 miles from the Springs. He was mounted on a horse and was descending a steep pass the animal slipped, crashing Mr. Hill's right leg severely. A compound fracture was the result. The animal, in attempting to regain its feet, stepped upon the fallen man's foot, fracturing the bones.

Mr. Hill was carried to the railroad station nearby and taken into Colorado Springs. He was eight hours without medical attendance. He is now confined to his bed, and it is believed that it will be some weeks before he is able to be around again. Mr. Hill's many Victoria friends will regret to hear of his accident.

Business Hampered.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 19.—Many native banks have closed their doors, and general business is coming to a standstill. The tael has reached an unprecedented value. The consular report from Fu how says that immediately the victory was heard that Wu Chang had been captured he paid the arrears of the soldiers' wages in the hope of keeping them from deserting.

Teachers Called—Some seven or eight in number for the clearing of lands in connection with the erection of the British Columbia University buildings at Point Grey were yesterday opened up for the public. The clearing is almost immediately by the executive, in order that a contract may be awarded and the work begin while yet the weather is favorable for operations.

Experts Going North.—Messrs. Henry Rive, dairy expert attached to the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and Mr. George Heatherbell, official lecturer for the Farmers' Institute Branch, are leaving on Monday for the North on an educational campaign which will include a visit to six meetings at Kiu Kiang, and other northern points. At present the dairy cattle in the district to be covered are few and far between, the "canned cow" being the chief dependence of the residents, but it is a country of great agricultural possibilities, and with an important future as a producing section, the foundation of which is now being laid.

New Journal for B. C.—Early in the coming months a new addition to British Columbia journalism is to be made with the first publication of the "Agric-Cultural Journal of British Columbia," of which C. B. S. Phelan, late sub-editor of the "Cape Times," South Africa, is to be managing editor, and Mr. C. Devenish, late manager of the "Farmers' Advocate," in the Orange Free State, sub-editor. Experts of the Department of Agriculture are to be permitted to contribute to the columns of the new journal, which it is promised will be conducted on strictly non-political lines. The first number is to contain an illustrated article on Lieutenant-Governor Paterson's farm, another on the government's Colony Farm at Coquitlam, another on Mr. Wilson's poultry, and a fourth on the possibilities in the specialized subject of stock and poultry feeding.

Fine Potato Exhibit.—The province of British Columbia is determined to demonstrate that it is the banner potato-growing country of the North American continent, and incidentally to the world, and judging by the exhibit, now being packed for shipment to New York to compete for the \$1,000 prize and Stillwell silver trophy at the American Land Exposition, to be held in Madison Square Garden next month, its claims will be made good. Already a hundred odd varieties of potatoes are gathered at the packing centres, and others are on the way. The exhibition is magnificent one, and despite the fact that insufficient time was at the collectors' disposal, there is little doubt that this province's exhibit will be in the first flight, if indeed it does not overtop all its competitors. The work of packing the prize tubers, which are in the main of medium size, suitable for commercial uses, is a matter of great care. Each potato is carefully brushed and wrapped in a sheet of tissue paper, before being carefully placed in a well-made packing box. Each box contains a carefully chosen sample of one variety.

Fatal Electric Shock.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19.—Death by electric shock came to Robert Willis in the Canada Rubber company's establishment. At the time of his death his fiancée, Miss Winifred Hughes, says she was conscious of a ghastly presence behind her. The two were to have been married at Christmas.

In connection with the announced ultimate electrification of a portion of its lines in the mountains, the C. P. R. has secured a waterpower on Adams river, which flows into the South Thompson near the west arm of Shuswap lake. Experts report that dams here is capable of developing 100,000 h. p. at two different points between the lake and its confluence with the South Thompson.

In addition to acquiring his large acreage holdings near Port George, his Grace, the Duke of Sutherland has taken an option on thirty square miles of agricultural land along the South Thompson eastward from Kamloops and including the Hotchkiss ranch near Ducks. If the deal is completed, the sale price will exceed half a million dollars.

PACIFIC PORTS ARE PREPARING

Various Harbors of the Coast Line from San Diego North Being Made Ready for the Opening of Panama Canal

"Whatever the cost of the necessary harbor works that will place Victoria in a position to handle the great trade that will develop following the opening of the Panama canal, less than two years from now, they will be cheap, and no time should be lost in taking steps to secure them," said a prominent shipping man yesterday. "Other ports on the Pacific coast are preparing to make ready for this trade, and Victoria should not be behind. It has been pointed out that harbor works are necessary and experts who have recently visited Victoria, and who are familiar with the engineering difficulties lie in the way of providing the necessary breakwaters to shelter the piers in the proposed Outer harbor necessary to give the proper facilities to the tonnage that will come to Victoria. The outer wharves have fulfilled their purpose in the past, but already the shipping plying to this port has reached a stage necessitating more wharfage and steps should be taken at once to make ready for the greater trade that will come within a few years when the new waterway which will revolutionize the trade of the North Pacific is completed.

"The lesson of Montreal is that, the money expended to provide facilities to handle the shipping trade is returned to the people of Canada. It cost \$10,000,000 to improve the St. Lawrence ship channel and the necessary equipment to handle the trade, and the annual production of insurance on hulls and cargoes amounted to ten million dollars—it was \$82,000—so that this money is being returned to Canada at the rate of a million dollars a year.

"From San Pedro to Seattle the ports of the United States on the Pacific are making ready, and Victoria should not be behind in the effort to secure this trade via Panama. Los Angeles plans to spend \$10,000,000 on San Pedro. This city is voting a bond for three millions, and Seattle has spent three millions more in building a record breaker for her. Oakland has two and a half millions ready to put into wharves, and docks and dredging, and has more than ten times as many piers to spend as we have here. San Francisco has taken the limit off—hasn't put one on, her appropriations are in spending millions and getting more ready to spend at a rate. Portland and Seattle are making ready about as fast as they tend to do, but they have plans and big ones."

A recent article in the Technical World magazine says: The city of Los Angeles, has voted \$3,000,000, and the federal government has given a similar amount to build one of the longest breakwaters in the country at San Pedro. The writer says: "This breakwater has been the making of San Pedro harbor. It is 9,250 feet long and on the outer end is a lighthouse shows the mariner the way to refuge. Between the concrete wall and the shore is a trestle 1,500 feet long and this space will be filled for docking the ships. With this protection the harbor of 313 acres has been made. With the channels and the inner harbor 200 acres more of harbor space has been made available with a depth at least of 18 feet.

"With these improvements the Los Angeles harbor will have twenty miles of water front, which can be doubled by the construction of piers without disturbing the present harbor system.

"In addition to the public improvements on the Los Angeles harbor, great private corporations are preparing to increase their facilities for handling the Panama canal trade. By filling 10 acres of land will be made ready for the construction of a private concern. The Southern Pacific railroad has completed what is claimed to be the longest pier in the United States. It is 2,100 feet long and 250 feet wide.

Oakland plans to spend much more than the southern port. The people have voted \$2,500,000 to begin the work, but the ultimate plans of the harbor authority call for expenditure of \$25,000,000. This is the largest contract for dredging and superintending the construction of ten steel bridges along the route between Clisco and Kamloops. Their total cost will amount to about \$1,000,000.

There will be two crossings of the Fraser, seven of the main Thompson river and one of the North Thompson river. The Fraser will be bridged just above the C. P. R. bridge at Clisco, and also at a point a short distance below Lytton.

Most of these bridges will be supported on concrete piers, but several of them may be arch or cantilever affairs. J. L. A. Waddell, the senior member of the Waddell & Harrington civil engineers, Vancouver City, a contractor for designing and superintending the construction of ten steel bridges along the route between Clisco and Kamloops. Their total cost will amount to about \$1,000,000.

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AS TO RETURN A PROFIT ON THE INVESTMENT

The water front line under jurisdiction of the state board at present is eight miles long and five miles of berth space is available. When the plans now contemplated are carried out with piers 250 feet wide and 500-foot long, the wharf will be more than thirty-six miles in length.

At Portland elaborate preparations are under way for the increase of trade expected when the Panama canal is opened. Portlanders consider their city to be nearly as practically speaking it is, but theoretically it is a river port. But notwithstanding the fact that it is located far up the Columbia and Willamette rivers, it bids for a big share of the western river trade. Portland's chief claim on commerce is through its immense grain and lumber trade. At Portland's doors the railroads dump their loads of grain from the interior and Portland has shipped 20,000,000 bushels of grain in the past year. Portland is also a great center for the distribution of the eastern coast, and Portlanders expect that the canal opens that they will get a large slice of the trade from the eastern coast for distribution. That is why they voted to expend \$2,500,000 in harbor improvements, and everything that is connected with the commerce of the river. Ultimately it is proposed to establish a belt line railroad under control of this harbor board. At this time Seattle has no municipal or state piers or docking facilities. The lesson of the city with which all other ports of the Pacific coast are preparing to vie for this great trade should not be lost upon Victoria and preparations should be made now in order that this city may be able to take advantage of its splendid location with regard to this trade.

BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

Secretary Hughes Resigns to Become Scoutmaster—Election of Officers Meeting Adjourned

The annual meeting of the Victoria Boy Scouts Association was held on Tuesday last, with Lt. Col. Hall in the chair. Mr. A. O. Hughes taking over command of the troop at the first congregational choir, consequently resigned the position of secretary. The association a position he had held since the inauguration two years ago. In resigning, Mr. Hughes recommended that the dual office of secretary-treasurer be abolished, owing to the great increase in the amount of work done by the association. A resolution was passed that a chairman be elected to each separate office.

Mr. Beaumont Boggs was accordingly elected secretary, and Mr. Edwin Frampton, treasurer. Messrs. Crompton and Young were elected auditors, and Mr. W. A. Gordon, chairman. All of the above were elected by acclamation.

The old system of giving various branches of the executive work of the association to sub-committees was abolished, and a strong executive committee was elected by ballot consisting of Messrs. K. V. Harvey, H. H. Woolson, J. E. Andrews, H. R. Seife and D. James to undertake the work previously done by five sub-committees.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring secretary and treasurer, which was re-elected by acclamation, and to the Christ church choir, who were thanked for having placed at the disposal of the Scouts the school room for the "Friday night" camp. A special vote of thanks was also given to Mr. O. Hughes for his work as a secretary-treasurer, to whose untiring efforts the success of the organization in Victoria is very largely due. Whether the office of secretary-treasurer is any longer a "one man job" is a matter of doubt, but it is the indispensable value of Scoutmaster Hughes to the movement there would be no two opinions.

Owing to the amount of business to be transacted, the meeting was adjourned to the 14th for the completion of the agenda.

NOTTINGHAM IN HANDS OF SALVORS

Salvage Crew Representing Port of Portland Holds Schooner Rescued by Turbot

ASTORIA, Oct. 20.—The derelict schooner, William Nottingham is still under the charge of salvage crew representing the Port of Portland. Neither the owners nor the underwriters are apparently paying any attention to the craft and Capt. Crowe, underwriters' surveyor is reported to have been instructed by the board not to go near the schooner at present.

Manager Thorndyke of the Globe Navigation company of Seattle, owner of the craft, was reported to have started for here and was looked for today but he did not arrive.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. Stenson, master of the vessel, was given permission to go on board and get his personal effects, after he signed an agreement acknowledging the rights of the salvors. Today some of the members of the crew were also permitted to visit the schooner and secure their clothing.

No steps have yet been taken to arrange for discharging the cargo or repairing the craft.

STEAMSHIP AGENT IS MURDERED

Clyde B. Gupitil of Alaska Steamship Company Killed in His Office at Skagway—Princess Royal Held Back

The steamer Princess Royal, which left Skagway yesterday was delayed by the authorities at the Lynn Canal as was also the steamer Dolphin. Investigations were made by the Alaska Steamship company as to the murder of Clyde B. Gupitil, who was killed in his office there. Mr. Gupitil was attacked at the office in his office, where he was sitting at his desk, and was shot in the chest. The murderer was seen to flee the scene and was later captured by the police.

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VIGOROUS TO OUR

Speakers at Laidsonary Conventions for Active Spread of Gospel

VANCOUVER, Oct. 20.—The Laidsonary Convention for the active spread of the gospel is being held here today. The convention is being held at the Victoria Hotel and is being addressed by several prominent speakers. The convention is being held for the purpose of discussing the best methods for the spread of the gospel in the Pacific Northwest.

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SHANGHAI, Oct. 19.

Many native banks have closed their doors, and general business is coming to a standstill. The tael has reached an unprecedented value. The consular report from Fu how says that immediately the victory was heard that Wu Chang had been captured he paid the arrears of the soldiers' wages in the hope of keeping them from deserting.

PEKING, Oct. 20.

It is apparent here tonight that the imperial government knew the result of the battle at Hankow well before the rebels were driven back more than twenty-four hours before it became public. Reports of the rebel victory gradually leaked out during the day, but the first positive account of the defeat of the imperial troops was delivered to the foreign legations tonight by the Associated Press.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 20.

Guiltily in the first degree was the verdict returned by the jury in the case of the "Makun" Singh and Ishar Singh were charged with wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The case occupied two days and was rather complicated, the evidence being hard to extract from the witnesses, who were mainly "Brahmin" Indians.

WOMEN IN POLITICS

Those of Salt Lake City Will Place Ticket of Their Own in Field for Municipal Election

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PLANS TO EXTEND LINE VIA PANAMA

J. H. Welsford & Co., Which Operates Gulf Transport Line, Will Take Over Mexican Service

The Canadian-Mexican line to be taken over by J. H. Welsford and company at the beginning of next year, and it is said the intention is to continue it so that a service will be given by way of the Panama Canal to the United Kingdom.

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Henry Jobs Found Guilty of Murdering His Wife and Sentenced to be Hanged on December 5

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WHERE HENS COMPETE

Egg-Laying Contest Starts at Vancouver and Will Continue For One Year

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HINDUS IN COURT

Two Members of New Westminster Only Young Guilty of Wounding Third

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AGENT ORDERED

of Alaska Company Killed Skagway—Held Back

POLITICS

City Will Place Election

Disappears

Dr. Joseph physician, disappeared

Life

Oct. 19.—The young school

VIGOROUS CALL TO CHRISTIANS

Speakers at Laymen's Missionary Convention Appeal for Active Assistance in Spread of Gospel

VANCOUVER, Oct. 19.—A vigorous line of the men's missionary movement was sounded at the convention today.

SLOW WORK WITH JURY

Prosecution in McManara Case Takes Its Turn in Examination of Witnesses

TERRORIZE TOWN

Five Bandits, Two of Them Supposed to be Whitney Brothers, Held at Cokerville, Wyoming

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 19.—Special from Cokerville, Wyo., says

The man made their appearance first at the Wyoming saloon, and during the course of their visit took a shot at the bartender.

COMPETENT MEN FOR OFFICES

Important Point on Which the Policy of Borden Government Will Differ from That of Its Predecessor

OTTAWA, Oct. 19.—A cabinet council was held this afternoon at which it was decided that Dr. Sproule shall receive the nomination of the government for the speaker of the House of Commons.

BIDS FOR HIGH SCHOOL OPENED

School Board Examines Tenders and Finds that New Structure will Cost Considerable—Must Submit Bylaw

WOULD ADMIT SIKH SOLDIERS

Prominent Members of British Campaigners' Association Pass Resolution Favoring Amendment of Disabilities

Schooner Abandoned

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 19.—Notice was sent today to the San Francisco board of marine underwriters by the owners of the schooner William Nottingham.

RESTRICTS AREA OF REBELLION

Action of Chinese Government Likely to Prove Successful, According to London Times Correspondent

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A despatch to the Times from Tien Tsin says that the orders for the movement of troops from Manchuria and Szechuan have been materially modified.

Mr. McKay Remains Leader

TORONTO, Oct. 19.—At the meeting of the Liberal association today Hon. A. G. McKay was induced to retain the leadership of the opposition in the Ontario legislature.

Next Meeting at Lethbridge

Alberta City Makes Successful Bid for Next Year's International Dry Farming Congress

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SEATTLE, Oct. 19.—Following a conference of local traffic officials today, cement rates in local territory, which in June were cut to 22 cents per 100, were ordered increased to 25 cents.

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Nickles and Dimes a Plenty are Saved When YOU Buy Your Grocery Supplies From

COPAS & YOUNG

Our windows will show you how. DON'T FORGET WHAT YOU USED TO PAY ANTI-COMBINE STRAWBERRY OR RASPBERRY JAM, the purest and best Jam ever offered for sale. Note the price—5-lb. tin... 75c

COPAS & YOUNG ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Builders' and Contractors' Supplies A SPECIALTY

The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd

"Lorna" EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF BRIMBO

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

Toilet Soaps For the Millions

INFANT'S DELIGHT, per box... 35c PLANTOL, per box... 50c CUTICURA, per cake... 35c PACKERS' TAR SOAP, per cake... 35c PEAT'S MECHANIC, 3 cakes for... 25c WITCH HAZEL, per box... 35c BROWN WINDSOR, per dozen cakes... 35c HOTEL SPECIAL, gross... \$2.75 OATMEAL, per box... 35c BABY'S OWN, per box... 35c ALBERT'S PINE TAR, per cake... 35c COPCO, 3 cakes for... 25c FAIRY SOAP, large cakes, 3 for... 35c FAIRY SOAP, small cakes, per doz... 25c FOREST CITY, 3 cakes for... 25c GENUINE SPANISH CASTLE, large cakes... \$1.25 GENUINE SPANISH CASTLE, small ck's, per box... \$1.25 DOLLY DOTS, LILAC, CARNATION, WHITE ROSE, LILY OF THE VALLEY, VENETIAN, VIOLET, per box... 25c CLEAVER'S UNSCENTED, 3 cakes for... 25c PEAR'S UNSCENTED, 2 cakes for... 25c MAYPOLE SOAP for Dyeing Cloth, per cake... 10c

DIXIE ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers, 1217 Government St., Tel. 50, 51, 52, Liquor Dept. 1911

UNITED STATES MONEY PROBLEM

Former Senator Aldrich Submits His Revised Plan for Monetary Legislation to National Commission

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Former Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, submitted today to the national monetary commission, of which he is chairman, a revision of his plan for monetary legislation. The commission may use it as the basis of its recommendation to congress.

The basic principles of the revised plan are substantially the same as those embodied in Mr. Aldrich's first proposal, sent to the commission last January, which he said he expected would serve as a basis for national discussion.

Briefly, the plan still provides for the organization of the national reserve association, with a capital of approximately \$300,000,000, in which the United States government and the banks owning shares in the association shall be the only depositors.

The plan of dividing the United States into fifteen financial districts is urged.

In each district the banks shall form local associations, which in turn will be represented in the branches, and finally in the central organization, through a system of directors and banks owning shares in the association shall be the only depositors.

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ITALIANS LOSE IN SKIRMISHES

Correspondent Reports that Turks and Arabs Make Nightly Attacks—Cholera Also Carries off Many

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—A correspondent of the Zeitung Am Mittag, writing from Jerba, an island belonging to Tunis, says the Italian military situation in Tripoli are considerable, and that the Italian assertions that the Turks and their Arab allies are discouraged and intend to surrender are pure humbug.

Cholera, he states, has claimed many among the Italian troops and the residents of Tripoli.

Status of Aviators

ROME, Oct. 19.—An interesting discussion is being held in military circles as to how the Turks will be likely to treat the Italian military situation in Tripoli and their hands. It is recalled that the passengers of five French balloons captured by Bismarck in 1870 were considered spies by Bismarck.

Guarding Against Control

Provisions for the election of directors have been changed in the revised plan with the idea of minimizing the possibility of control by any section or group. This still will be five directors as in the original plan, six men and one being ex-officio, viz., the governor of the association, his two deputies, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of commerce and labor, and the comptroller of the currency. Each of the fifteen financial districts of the country will elect one director; twelve others will be elected by the shareholders; and these twelve additional members, who shall not be officers of banks, but may be directors in them, and who shall fairly represent the industrial, agricultural and other interests of the country.

The completed plan provides that of the 24 directors in the latter two national banks, which resembles that of the former, one-third will be elected from any one district. As an instance, the effect of this provision would be to limit the state of New York, which has about one-fifth of the banking capital of the country, and which is the seat of the great financial interests, to four directors among the 24.

In the organization of the executive committee of nine members, only one of the five elected members, the four others being the governor of the association, his two deputies and the comptroller of the currency, may be chosen from any one district.

The whole board of directors may reserve to itself any authority it desires, and is not bound to vest the executive committee with full control.

The original plan provided that the president should have power to remove the governor. The revised plan reserves the right of removal to a two-thirds vote of the board. One important change is the admission to membership of state bank and trust companies that conform to certain standards.

Requirements for reserves to be held against deposits are made the same for national banks, state banks and trust companies, but the present reserve requirements of national banks are modified to the extent of requiring no reserves against time deposits except for the thirty days preceding their maturity. This provision, which resembles that of the trust company laws of some states, is expected to make it more profitable for national banks to hold time deposits in competition with trust companies.

No Loans on Stocks

A provision that the association shall discount for any member notes and bills of exchange arising out of commercial

LITTLE HEARD FROM HANKOW

Uncertainty as to Results of Fight Between Revolutionists and Imperial Forces on Wednesday

Hankow is again cut off from direct telegraphic communication with the outside world. It is not known when the fighting with the revolutionists and the imperial troops continues. Last week's news from Hankow indicated that the rebels had retired into Wu Chang, having met a temporary reverse.

It is believed that imperial troops are arriving frequently behind Hankow. The foreign railway management of the Hankow-Peking line claims that it succeeded in withdrawing all but a single locomotive before the rebels crossed from Wu Chang and Han Yang to Hankow. Officials of the Chinese foreign board reiterate that the capture of Wu Chang is now only a matter of days.

The attitude of the Chinese here, and towards foreigners cannot be criticized, and not the slightest danger is anticipated.

Annual Captured

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—Shanghai messages to one of the Chinese papers have stated that the rebels had captured a cable from Kiang, Kiang Si province, last Tuesday night, and set fire to the native quarter of the town. It also was stated that Kiang Si had fallen into the hands of the revolutionists, but this was denied by government officials.

A cable from Hankow said that Admiral Shah, of the imperial navy had ordered the northern and southern fleets to assemble in that region. It added that the imperial aviation school had been moved to Hankow.

It was stated here today that Fong Yu, the Chinese aviator, who made a successful flight at Oakland, Cal., several months ago, had been placed in charge of the imperial aviation school at Peking. Fong met disaster in a machine of his own construction in Oakland, but was successful later in an American-built air craft.

British Neutrality

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The British government has decided on an attitude of strict neutrality in China, and has refused to extend the necessary for the protection of the lives and property of her citizens.

Conflicting Reports

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The lack of direct news from Hankow has given rise to anxiety as to the course of the fighting in the affected district. Many surmises and rumors, emanating chiefly from Shanghai, in some dispatches take the form of another pitched battle in which the rebels were successful, while in other the Chinese army and navy. But it will be impossible to prevent stray shells endangering foreigners, or confiscations and looting by the rabble. It would be difficult to organize the concessions, because only narrow streets cut them off from the densely packed Chinese city.

It is hoped that all the women and children already have been safely removed from Hankow, as it is feared that the defeat of the revolutionaries might be followed by excesses.

The German legation at Peking denied the report that German troops had been engaged in the fighting in the streets of Hankow.

The communication early last evening received dispatches saying that Siackin in Hu Pei province has been captured by rebels.

A report has reached here that imperial troops have refused to detain at Hankow. Other reports say that Japanese gunboats took little part in yesterday's fighting because a direct fire would have endangered their own troops, while a flank fire would have involved bombardment over the foreign concessions.

Signs of discontent at Hankow are subsiding as against yesterday's fight. The rebels retreated because of shortage of ammunition and the arrival of imperial reinforcements, but the loyal troops were not sufficiently strong to press home any advantages.

Troops Moved Speedily

The American attaches, Lieutenant Colonel William D. Beach and Captain J. H. Reeves returned to Peking last night because they were not permitted to accompany the troops to Hankow. They say the ordnance and precision with which the troop trains are being sent southward is admirable.

The food supply seemed abundant, and the troops were in good spirits. The rebels with which 20,000 men have been moved have surprised the military attaches. The Chinese army, they declare, seems to have learned the lessons of modern tactics well, but its spirit is lacking.

LOSES CONTROL AND IS KILLED

Eugene Ely, Aviator, Makes Fatal Flight at Macon Fair Grounds—Death at End of Spectacular Dip

MACON, Ga., Oct. 18.—Eugene Ely, aviator, met death at the state fair grounds today when his machine failed to rise from a sensational dip, and plunged with him fifty feet to the ground. He fell in the field of the race track, almost directly under the machine, by a desperate leap when he realized his peril. Bones were broken in a score of places.

Ely made a flight this morning, ascending 3,100 feet. At 4:45 o'clock he began his second flight, rising gracefully from the track enclosure, where he circled at the rate of 30 miles an hour. As he was completing the circle he made a dip, intending to startle the thousands beneath him. The machine shot down with tremendous velocity and the crowd applauded, thinking the aviator would rise, as he had done many times before, but Ely seemed to lose his grip on the lever, and the machine continued its downward plunge.

He attempted to rise from his seat, releasing the lever altogether, he half jumped, barely clearing the monoplane as it crashed to the ground. The machine was demolished and Ely struck after reaching the hospital.

Ely, a native of Iowa, left his wife in New York two weeks ago to come to Macon to give a series of flights for the state fair. He had been giving spectacular flights here for eight days, going up on one occasion in a rain storm.

Today Ely offered to make a flight by night, painting his craft with phosphors so that it would be visible in the dark. The fair directors. The offer was declined because he wanted a thousand dollars.

Before making his ascent this afternoon, Ely told his attendants he feared something would happen.

DAVENS, Iowa, Oct. 18.—N. D. Ely, father of Eugene Ely, the aviator killed at Macon Ga. today, has left for the Georgia city to bring back the body of his son.

The aviator made exhibition flights in the city near Los Angeles, where he was killed, two weeks ago. On one trip he took Mrs. Ely with him, and while in the air they were forced to descend. An examination disclosed that four of the five bolts in one of the propellers of the machine had been broken. During his flight here Ely was asked by one of his friends and neighbors how long he expected to remain in the flying business.

"Oh, I'll do like the rest of them—keep it up until I am killed," was the reply.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 18.—Eugene Ely made his first ascent in an aeroplane in this city in a machine brought from Los Angeles by E. P. Wemme, a local capitalist. Ely was always in dread of a fatal flight and told Wemme when here last June, that he was nervous of himself while in the air. He said this was his last season as an aviator, and this fall he intended to locate near Los Angeles, where he would represent a firm of aeroplane manufacturers. Ely came to Portland in 1909 as a mechanic and automobile demonstrator, and followed his pursuit until Wemme bought his aeroplane. His knowledge of gas engines caused him to be sought out by Wemme, and later Ely gave up the automobile business for aviation. Ely's first flight was made just east of Mount Tabor, a suburb of Portland.

DEATH OF ARCHITECT

Mr. Samuel Hooper of Winnipeg Passes Away While Visiting London to Consult Physicians

WINNIPEG, Oct. 18.—Samuel Hooper, the Manitoba government's chief architect and designer of many of Winnipeg's prominent public and private buildings, died in London today, aged 54. He had been in London three weeks ago to consult specialists on his disease. He was a sufferer from asthma and bronchitis and death was due to weakness of the heart.

Mr. Hooper was the first president of the Manitoba architects' association. He is survived by a wife and two sons, John and Lawrence, who were associated with him in his business and two daughters, Mrs. Wobb of Vancouver and a younger one attending Wesley college.

Rodgers Speaking

WACO, Texas, Oct. 18.—C. P. Rodgers, the aviator en route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, flew from Dallas to Waco today, 100 miles, in 95 minutes, landing at 4 o'clock this afternoon. His flight in London today was the first north of Waco, where he replenished his gasoline supply. Rodgers will resume his journey tomorrow morning, with Austin, 108 miles distant, as the next stopping place.

Mexican Storm Damage

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 18.—A telegram received by officials of the Southern Pacific railway in Mexico here today states that the damage done in Sinaloa, Mexico, by the recent storm was much less than at first indicated. The damage to the railroad property is confined to a few minor washouts and one or two bridge approaches damaged. There was no loss of life at Mazatlan or elsewhere.

The cornerstones has been well and truly laid of the new Presbyterian church at the corner of Twelfth and Hemlock streets, in Vancouver,

FOR GOOD ROADS

General Meeting of All Interested to be Held in New Westminster Next Month

An important step towards the improvement of existing roads in West-Canada will be taken on November 8 and 9, when meetings of all interested in this movement will be held in New Westminster, B. C. The meetings are called by Mayor John A. Lee, and will be attended by a large number of the members of the Westminster Automobile club, the Vancouver Automobile club, the Victoria Auto Club, the Seattle Automobile club and other motor car associations.

The Pacific Highway association will be represented by a strong delegation, including prominent men from Vancouver, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Bellingham and Spokane men. These men will come prepared to urge the extension of the Pacific highway, which now stretches from Vancouver, B. C., to Tulsa, Mexico, a distance of 2,000 miles. The scheme favored by the highway enthusiasts is the building of the Pacific highway through British Columbia, via Hazelton, and on to the Yukon.

The extension of the Canadian highway with the object of eventually making it a good road from the Atlantic to the Pacific will also command much of the attention of the meetings. Resolutions asking the federal government to assist in this scheme will be introduced during the convention.

Other matters to be discussed will include the placing of signs and guide posts along all travelled roads, the standardizing of legislation regarding the speed of automobiles and the "rule of the road" and the planning of a campaign in favor of better roads.

WOULD BRING OUT WIVES OF SETTLERS

Suggestion that Victoria Adopt Scheme Proved Successful Elsewhere to Assist New-Come Residents

Mr. J. J. Forster, travelling passenger agent at Seattle for the C. P. R.'s Atlantic steamship line, during a brief visit to Victoria, called on the secretary of the Board of Trade for the purpose of interesting that institution in an organization which he suggested was being most effectively in Winnipeg and Vancouver. The object is to assist newly-arrived residents of a city, who have come out alone to bring their wives and families to join them. It is pointed out that many of the family members, especially the women, are separated, monthly sums of money have to be sent away for the maintenance of the absentees, and by uniting the parties not only would such money be in circulation in the city, but there would be a tendency for the families to settle down permanently.

Mr. Forster promised to furnish data which can be placed before the board at a future date, but, briefly, the plan under which the organization works is as follows: A number of citizens give their personal guarantee of, say, \$200 or \$500, as may be arranged, to furnish a nucleus fund from which to make advances through some bank upon the security of notes. A committee of management would, of course, be appointed to receive applications for assistance, which would be made on a carefully prepared form. It would be essential for the applicant to show that he has been a resident of the city for a reasonable time, and to demonstrate that he has prospects for refunding any advance made. This would, of course, be accompanied by one or more testimonials of his employer, and another. He would also have to furnish about 30 per cent. of the sum necessary to bring his wife and family out to join him.

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IMPORTANT BUILDING PROGRAMME HERE

Sound Construction Company at Present Engaged on New Union Club and View Street Block

Two of the largest building contracts now under way in the city are being undertaken by the Sound Construction company, which has carried out work wherever it has been called upon. The contracts in question are the new Union club at the corner of Gordon and Humboldt streets, and the central block being erected for Messrs. Elliott, MacLean, Shandley and McPherson on Broad and View streets. The former calls for an expenditure of \$200,000, and the latter in the neighborhood of \$150,000. Mr. John Hastie, who is the vice-president and managing director of the Sound Construction company, an engineering company, is a Canadian, born in Huron county, Ontario. It is twenty-five years ago since he first visited Victoria at a time when he was engaged on the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway. His knowledge of the progress which the city and island have made since that time and he predicts a continuous era of prosperity for this part of the province.

Three years ago the Sound Construction company was formed under the supervision of Mr. Hastie, its paid up capital being \$200,000. It has been successful in securing a number of important contracts, the first in British Columbia being the New Westminster Trust company's block in the Royal City which is of steel and concrete and will cost when finished \$200,000. The company has the reputation of being

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

The Laurier, Rockland Ave., Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Musket, Esq., O.C.D., has announced that the Laurier Collegiate School, Victoria, B.C., will commence September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

STUMP PULLING

THE DUCREST PATENT STUMP PULLER, made in four sizes. Our smallest machine will develop 248 tons pressure with one or two men. Our largest machine will develop 1,000 tons pressure. Our machines are in use in all kinds of up-to-date tools for land reclamation, logging, etc. Particulars and terms apply to J. C. DUCREST, Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range 2. TAKE notice that Harold Anderson, of Toronto, Ont., occupation student, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 80 chains south of the centre of the north end of Lady Island, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range 2. TAKE notice that George Arthur, of Toronto, Ont., occupation student, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 80 chains south of the centre of the north end of Lady Island, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range 2. TAKE notice that Walter Harold, of Waterloo, Ont., occupation student, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 80 chains south of the centre of the north end of Lady Island, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range 2. TAKE notice that Florence Hamilton, of Toronto, Ont., occupation student, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 80 chains south of the centre of the north end of Lady Island, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range 2. TAKE notice that Maude Alexander, of London, Ont., occupation student, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 150 chains south of the centre of the north end of Lady Island, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

LAND ACT

Cowichan Land District, District of Cowichan Range 1. TAKE notice that John Halley, of Ganges, Salt Spring Island, occupation student, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 100 chains south of the centre of the north end of Ganges Island, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

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WOOD AND

By E. J. C. Wood

"See that" said the skiff and "Mmm," I reckon that somewhere's. "Ho" in flap-jacks was "What're you answer as I

roadway frog, the so partial to; "we stooped up just now "Bee," said Joe

"We had been the Illinois river, of a creek that creek mouth bass, wall-reels had been our cornmeal pancake pusher called them however, interested what is commonly

"So when we go a half-dozen thum had carefully loo went, the plans a "We've got pie er," knocking stemmen pipe, "a have to build a s'won't have to."

"What do you query; "as you a "Well," was rope's a mighty after bees. "I w rope or so I w about raidin' a be

"You must ha in some bee scrap "Fur awhile, e' most pisenously rope that ever ha "Why, that so "I'll be about it."

"Well," begun I was young, an' ewer shinned up woods an' yit I w that I'd never bee four or five times I wuzn't a skeered a stinger.

"So one night the cabin, an' he plum full of w nothin' ill but fe it next mornin'.

"o' traps he's got go long 'ith Bob mornin' Bob an' tree. Bob's got carry'n a long r

"'Just to hang that bee tree," say "I didn't see; Bob Early was wasn't packin' t

"An' so perty down in the tim through the bres out from this her starts to plow thr ever seen. But pieces of swamp, mix-up of wood, halts close to the edge up an open hit, fer here she's

"Then I squin gest and slickest no branches low o' so there wuz a in' out from the dead limb you ca comin' out, an sa

"There wuz a in' out from the t finerly I sez, "H here honey? "He grey squirrel to couldn't climb it rainbow."

"Bob never sa in' round, an' the saplin' so st it'll be, an' e' it don have to climb t limb. It kin be above the dead break her off an'

"So Bob an' lin' when the m'w sees to a b nothin' ill but fe it next mornin'.

dead limb a few itself. But it di the bees they co an' Bob an' m w

"It's a case o "Now bein' t climber in the w sez "Cut her off an' I'll sling you busts off, an' you you'll standin' "

September 5th, 1911.

September 5th, 1911.

September 5th, 1911.

Field Sports at Home and Abroad



Sportsman's Calendar

OCTOBER

Oct. 1.—Pheasant (cocks only) and quail shooting opens for Esquimalt, Cowichan, Saanich and Islands Electoral Districts.

Pheasant shooting (cocks only) opens on Hornby and Denman Islands.

Game Now in Season—Deer, pheasant, grouse (except in Saanich), quail, also ducks, geese and snipe.

N.B.—Municipal regulations of both North and South Saanich require written permits from both owners of land on which it is desired to shoot and Reeves of the municipalities.

Trout-fishing now excellent, also Salmon-troutling. Tyees at their best at Alberni this month.

foolhardy who know you not will tempt your passion. We have learned to respect you profoundly, and we are glad to know you in all your phases, for whatever your mood we love your every ripple with a deep and everlasting affection, and will always worship at your shrine.

And the brave little Papoose, we offer you a testimonial for the gallant fight you fought and won. Though sorely wounded and strained in every timber, you kept stubbornly to your task through the long, dark hours and brought us safely through the battle with the elements, finally landing us unscathed on a friendly shore. We doubtless owe our lives to your staunchness; so here's to you! May you never again be so severely tried as on that eventful August 23, and may we who shared with you the tribulations of that wild night always keep green the memory of the thrilling "Cruise of the Papoose."

PARTRIDGES UPSET AVIATOR

A covey of partridges upset the balance of the aviator Gidy at Chumery, France, and nearly caused his death. M. Gidy was circling, attempting to win the Michelin prize, when some sportsmen beneath him disturbed a covey of partridges, which flew right into his monoplane. Several of the birds struck the aviator and caused him to lose his balance. He came down suddenly and the machine turned completely over. By almost a miracle M. Gidy was able to crawl out of the wreck unhurt.

KILLED SWORDFISH WITH RIFLE

When Capt. Enos Nickerson, of the fishing schooner Pontiac, reached the wharf at Boston the other day, he proudly exhibited a 450-lb. swordfish which was pierced behind the left gill with a rifle bullet.

Capt. Nickerson was fishing in the South Channel, and upon seeing a good sized swordfish he determined to substitute the rifle for the lily iron. One bullet performed the deed and the prized fish rolled over with a great flapping of its tail and was easily hauled on deck. This is the first time that a swordfish has been known to have been caught in this manner.

MOST VALUABLE GARDEN IN THE WORLD

There are many curious things about the Bank of England, but among them how many know that it possesses a respectable garden? It is to be found just inside the Threadneedle street entrance, on the leeward side.

This old-fashioned garden has a fountain in the centre, gravelled paths and a couple of trees, the whole forming a quadrangle with the bank building running all round.

Its history is a curious one. In reality this garden is the churchyard of the vanished Church of St. Christopher-le-Stock, which used to stand where the Mansion House now is.

One reason why the church was pulled down was because its tower completely overlooked the bank, and it was feared that it would be a danger to the "Old Lady" if the church was occupied by rioters.

As the bank occupies the site of the entire parish of St. Christopher-le-Stock, it is said that any freeman of the city can claim admission to the old garden. But, as a matter of fact, any one who cares to see it may do so during business hours, and it is well worth a visit, if only for the fact that it is the most valuable garden in the world!

The shark's skin when dried is hard and smooth and is called shagreen. It is used for covering whip handles and instrument cases. It is also used by cabinet makers for polishing fine woods. Shark's fins are made into a glue that is largely used by silk manufacturers.

WOOD AND WATER EXPLOITS

By Ernest McGaffey

Joe-Dad's Bee Tree

"See that," said old Joe-Dad, as he rose to the skiff and peered into the surrounding woods. "Mmm," went on the ancient "pusher." "I reckon they's a bee-tree round here somewhere. How'd some honey taste on 'n flap-jacks we're havin' at camp?"

"What're you mumbling about, Joe?" was answer as I hooked on a medium sized meadow frog, the kind the big-mouth bass are so partial to; "what did you see when you stood up just now?"

"Bee," said Joe-Dad.

We had been fishing for several days on the Illinois river, with our camp at the mouth of a creek that emptied into the river. Big-mouth bass, wall-eyed pike and young squirts had been our bill of fare, with plenty of commercial pancakes, or "flap-jacks," as the pusher called them. The possibility of honey, however, interested me mightily, for I have what is commonly known as a "sweet tooth."

So when we got back to camp, after getting a half-dozen thumping bass, and after Joe-Dad had carefully located the direction the bee-tree, the plans and specifications for raiding the bee-tree were elaborately discussed.

"We've got plenty of rope," said the "pusher," "knocking the ashes out of his short-stemmed pipe, "and two good axes. We may have to build a 'smudge,' and agin mebbe we won't have to."

"What do you want with rope?" was my query; "are you going to lasso the bees one at a time?"

"Well," was Joe-Dad's remark, "I reckon rope's a mighty prominent article in gittin' after bees. If it hadn't a-been for fifty foot o' rope or so I wouldn't be a-settin' here talkin' about raidin' a bee-tree."

"You must have been an interested party in some bee scrape, Joe," was my answer.

"Fur awhile, fur awhile," was the "pusher's" response. "Yes, I reckon I was about the most pisenously interested feller in a chunk o' rope that ever happened into the timber."

"Why, that sounds like a story, Joe," said; "tell me about it."

"Well," began Joe-Dad, it was this-a-way. I was young, an' I wuz green as to bees. I wuz the best climber next to a squirrel that ever shinned up a saplin'. I'd lived in the woods, an' 'yit I wuz so busy huntin' an' fishin' that I'd never been huntin' fer bee-trees more'n four or five times. But I wuz mighty shrewd I wuzn't a-skeered ux any bee that ever drew a stinger."

"So one night over comes Bob Early to the cabin, an' he's got a bee-tree sighted that's plumb full o' honey to hear him tell it, an' nothin' 'ud do but fer him an' pap to get out after it next mornin'." But the old man's got a line o' traps he's got to 'run,' an' he says fer me to go 'long 'ith Bob. So bright an' soon the next mornin' Bob an' me's p'inted fer this here bee-tree. Bob's got an ax, I've got an ax, an' Bob's carryin' a long rope."

"What's the rope fer, Bob?" sez I.

"Jist to hang ourselves ef we miss findin' that bee tree," says Bob.

"I didn't say nothin' to that, fer I knew Bob Early was raised on bees, an' that he wasn't packin' that quail o' rope fer fun."

"An' so perty soon we got to a clearin' down in the timber, an' Bob took a squint through the bresh; an' at last he sez, 'straight out from this here log to'rds the river.' So we starts to plow through the awfulest tangle you ever seen. Buck-bresh, blackberry briars, pieces o' swamp, old logs an' the devil's own mix-up o' wood an' water. Finally old Bob halts close to the river, an' lookin' up at the edge uv an openin' in the woods he sez, 'We've hit, fer here she is.'"

"Then I squinted up, an' there was the biggest and slickest sycamore I 'bout ever seen, no branches low down, but up about forty feet or so there wuz a turrible big dead limb stickin' out from the main trunk. An' from that dead limb you could see the bees goin' in 'n comin' out, an' says Bob, 'That's our honey.'"

"There wuz another good-sized limb stickin' out from the tree close to the dead one, an' finely I sez, 'How're we goin' to git all this here honey? That sycamore would tough a grey squirrel to climb it. Ex fer a man, he couldn't climb it no more'n he could climb a rainbow.'"

"Bob never said nothin' but jist kep' figgerin' round, an' then he sez, 'We'll fell that saplin' so's it'll fall across the dead limb,' sez he, 'an' ef it don't bust her down, one o' us'll have to climb the saplin' an' cut away the limb. It kin be done by standin' n that limb above the dead one, an' mebbe the saplin'll break her off an' save us climbin'.'"

"So Bob an' me lays our axes into the saplin', an' when the saplin' is about ready to go, wuz the rope over one o' its limbs to a tree close up so'st the saplin's come down on the dead limb. Well, comes Mr. Saplin' square across the dead limb a few feet from the big sycamore tree. But it didn't bust the limb. Some o' the bees they come out but went back agin', an' Bob an' me wuz jist steed an' looked."

"It's a case o' climb, sez he."

"Now bein' that I wuz nacherly the best climber in the world, I allows I'll go up. Box sez 'Cut her off as near the butt as you kin, an' I'll sling you the rope up after the limb busts off, an' you knie tie her to the green limb you'll standin' on, throw down you ax, an'

slide down the rope. I'll cut loose from the green limb with a couple o' bullets, an' there you are."

"So I ties the ax tight to me an' up I goes. It wuzn't very hard, an' I gets up to the spot in a few minutes. Then I unties the ax an' begins choppin' on the dead limb. I hadn't got ner half off when the weight o' the saplin' weakens the limb an' it tears off an' falls, takin' 'ith it the heft o' the honey, but leavin' about seven bushels o' bees at the butt o' the limb an' along on one side o' the limb where I had fetched loose from. Well, that looked all right, but in about three seconds the bees app'inted a committee to investigate. Something like twelve or fifteen thousand bees wuz on this committee, an' the first thing they did to me wuz to jist sting me once for good luck. 'The rope!' hollers I, an' then I shet my mouth an' eyes fer fear the bees' start in on me there. They cert'n did sting me awful. I thought I'd fall off'n the limb. I wuz skeered to try to slide down the sycamore, coz I'd a dropped forty feet an' broke my neck cert'n. The saplin' o' course had gone with the dead limb, an' that I wuz forty feet up in the crotch, an' gittin' stung at the rate o' six hundred stingers a second."

"Well, Bob, he jist nacherly gits the rope untied from the saplin' as soon as he kin, an' quails her up an' sends it across the limb so's I ketch it the first sling. By that time I'm one big bunch o' pizen from them stings, an' patictly my head and neck. Pears like they mostly settled on my back, an' the back o' my neck, an' when I got the rope, they sort o' shifted an' commenced to sting my hands."

"Well, sir, I didn't lose any time gittin' a hitch to the limb with that rope an' when I slid down her I c'er'n'y perty near set fire to it, I went down so tarnation quick."

"Talk about PAIN! Why, I was jist the painfulest feller in the woods. Bob grabbed me the minute I lit, an' he had a big gob o' honey in his hands. He rubbed that honey into the stings, an' I want to say right here that in two hours I wuz all right, though I wuz some sore. But the honey took the pizen out, an' after a couple o' days I wouldn't a-knowned I'd a-been stung at all. But lawz-a-me! I'll never furgit settin' up that a hundred feet from the ground, er say forty feet, an' gittin' peppered by them bees."

"An' so you see ef it hadn't a-been fer the rope we had along, I'd a-had to jump an' break my neck er stuck that tell them bees had jist nacherly stung me plumb off'n the limb."

"After I'd got shet a little o' the pain, by Bob rubbin' in the honey, he sez to me, 'What do you think of a rope in raidin' a bee-tree?'"

"And what did you say that that, Joe-Dad?" was my inquiry.

"I sez the next time I does after a bee-tree, I 'lowed I'd pack a ladder, if they wuzn't no objections."

SOME THOUGHTS ON WILD DUCK

Pheasant, partridge or grouse we shoot with a calm content, rather than with a thrill of excitement. It is the same with hare and rabbit, or wood-pigeon. The cry of "woodcock" makes the heart beat faster, and the "scap" of a noisy snipe is a fascinating sound; but woodcock are far too uncommon in English-shooting, if one gets enough of it, ceases to excite, though never to charm.

I am the last person in the world to decry one of these birds or beasts—I love them all—only one gets used to them and their ways. It is left to the wild duck to afford the cream of shooting, that bird of infinite variety of habit, and next to the wild goose, the most wary and retiring of all winged creatures. There are some men who have killed hundreds of ducks, and who have grown to look upon them in the same way as they look upon pheasants; they have only met the duck artificially—the wild duck as man has made him, not such as he is when bred in the lap of Nature. To them he is a fine flyer, a bird easily reared and cheaply fed, and nothing more; he comes when he is driven, and in numbers nicely regulated to give quick, but not too quick, shooting; he is a bird that can be trained to come and feed at the sound of a horn or the report of a gun. He is admirable to look at, admirable to shoot, but one does it without a thrill.

How different the real wild duck, with the salt of the sea still clinging to his breast! To start with, he cannot be dismissed with the one word "mallard." Variety is the essence of shooting, and the varieties of duck are delightfully numerous. I am not writing now of the shore and the waves, of the punt-gun or the eight-bore, but of the sport that still remains by lake and river in wild corners of our civilized England; of hours devoted to daytime stalking, of half-hours at change of light in evening and morning. The mallard, of course, is the commonest duck to be found by fresh water; this much—and it is a lot—we owe to those who breed him by hundreds, for the home-bred duck soon realizes his birthright and answers the wandering call of his blood. The big shoots over, he has, if he survives, often become a wild and never-more-to-be-tamed creature, hating the sight of man and ready to produce a family without his aid. He has forgotten the incubator and the hen and resumed his nature, though, if food is still supplied, he will often visit and revisit his old home. Add to his numbers a quantity of immigrants from the North, a host of wild-bred birds from our own moors, rivers, and marshes, and we have ample reason for the numeri-

cal superiority of the mallard over the other species.

But come a spell of frost, a freezing of the seas far away, and straightaway the supply of duck on our lakes and rivers instantly increases. In mid-winter, even when the weather is mild, favored waters will always hold their complement of various kinds of wildfowl. Still, frost and snow are powerful factors in the making of a bag, and those who possess a secluded stretch of water that runs so swiftly as never to freeze can count on reaping a rare harvest under really wintry conditions.

Locality, privacy and running water may be said to be the necessary adjuncts to a preserve of really wild duck. There are certain places to which the birds come naturally, and will always come year after year, and probably there are no countess so beloved of wildfowl in their inland parts as Norfolk and Suffolk, while portions of Hampshire have a great reputation, and flooded fields in the valley of the Thames attract ducks in hundreds. Most lakes of any size and kept free of intruders can be made to tempt wildfowl, even if they do not do so naturally. But neither large lakes nor tracts of flooded land will afford much sport to the user of the shoulder gun, nor are they agreeable to duck when frozen over, as they must be in any prolonged spell of frost. I have at times seen more than a thousand wildfowl disconsolately sitting upon ice, but in the main they are inclined to desert a sheet of water that is completely covered. Open water they must have, and a shallow rippling river running by wooded banks is a haven to them in hard times, and the gunner's paradise. Hither come teal and wigeon, gadwall, golden eye and tufted duck; of course, the mallard, and, perchance, the shoveller, pochard, pintail, and that rare visitor from America, the butterball or buff-headed duck. The possibilities of sport and variety of bag are unlimited. I have in mind such a stretch of water, lying in the heart of a great estate, where I have killed six different species to my own gun, four of them in a single day, and had the somewhat rare experience of bringing down a mallard drake with my right barrel and a cock wigeon with my left.

Wildfowl differ as much in behaviour as they do in kind. I count the mallard the wildest of them all, the wigeon a good second, though he, when fresh from the sea, is not always difficult of approach on inland waters. The teal is sometimes wary as the mallard, but often he will give you a shot, rising at from 30 to 35 yards. The gadwall is more confiding, while tufted duck and golden eye are nothing short of accommodating; I have flushed both these ducks 60 to 100 yards away, and, instead of flying from me, they have flown straight over my head at a nice killing distance, but at a great speed. And both these ducks have a peculiar habit when winged; they will disappear as they fall into the water completely and absolutely. The mallard or wigeon, when winged, looks round him and then dives, but golden eye and tufted duck fall and are seen no more till they come to the surface 60 yards or more away. I have again walked straight up to a small lot of tufted duck in full view for 100 yards, while they merely swam about until I was within easy gunshot. But in this kind of shooting one kills most birds by stalking the border of the rivers with consummate care and such other spots are known to be favored of the fowl, and though the shot may be easy, the stalk is always difficult. I have memories, too, of a brilliant moonlight night when the ground was covered with snow, how we went forth after dinner to look for duck. We found them in quantities, and my friend took a right and left, while I fell into an unfrozen dyke in my dress trousers. The duck sanctuary is very prolific in what it has to offer—the day-time or night-time stalk, the morning or evening flight, and perhaps of all its gifts the latter is the best.

I have no happier moments to recall than when I have stood by the river in the twilight with the north wind lashing the river into yellow waves as they caught the last links of a dying winter's sun. One night I stood there in 20 degrees of frost, and dropped a favorite pipe; it was found next morning severely gnawed by rats, who doubtless could discover no other meal. Wigeon and mallard I have shot at flight-time, and also gadwall and teal, but the latter was disturbed by a keeper and not genuinely in flight. I have seen no other species of duck during the change of light. In frosty weather any open part of the river is a good stand for the flight; in mild weather it is a good place to wait where one has seen many duck collected in the daytime; they feed day and night, though chiefly when it is dark. The morning flight is best by the lake-side if it remains unfrozen, and the half-hour's sport that one may obtain in the grey of the morning or the dusk of eve is quite unrivalled while it lasts. Those racing shadowy forms! The splash or thud of a fall! Covert shooting, partridge or grouse driving, we have nothing quite like this. If only it lasted longer; if only it was not quite so uncertain!—Alan R. Haig Brown in *Baily's*.

A TALE OF TEMAGAMI

(Continued from Last Sunday)

Words were entirely superfluous, though every man had instinctively planned what he would do when we piled her up on the rocks, as was momentarily expected. Even a light aboard would have been some comfort, but we had not anticipated any night

cruising, and had left our lanterns in camp. As for welcome light ashore to guide us on our course, there were none, for we were alone in a vast wilderness and could expect no help from any quarter.

In this intense situation we were aroused to instant action by a sudden cry from the Norseman. "Water!" he yelled. "The boat is leaking! Bail for your lives!" Buffeted and battered by the angry waves and strained in every timber by the terrific blow of a few hours previous, our laboring craft had sprung a leak which was beyond the power of our bilge pump to handle, and the water had already reached the level of the engine bed and was being thrown in all directions by the swiftly revolving fly wheel. Hastily groping through the darkness the novice and I managed to find a couple of buckets, and tearing up some of the deck planks so as to give us access to the waterlogged hold, we bailed frantically through the long dark hours, spurred on by the knowledge that on our ability to keep the water down and our engine dry depended the salvation of ourselves and our good little boat. That warning cry from the Norseman came none too soon, for immediately following it there came a break in the heretofore regular pulsations of our motor, indicating to our strained sensibilities that one cylinder was out of commission through short circuiting, and it seemed a question of seconds only until the other would quit, and leave us drifting entirely at the mercy of the gale to be dashed to pieces on the rocky shore. We could not see the Norseman's face, but we could easily imagine his tense expression as he tinkered over the balky engine, using all the wiles at his command to coax it into action again. With rare good fortune and by some magical power which he alone possessed, he managed to inject new life into that inert part, and in a few moments we were cheered by the welcome throbb of both cylinders in action again and doing their utmost to carry us to safety.

Every turn of our propeller we knew was bringing us nearer to camp and safety, and another half hour, if we could last that long, would put us in the still water of our home port, provided our helmsman could find our island in that impenetrable gloom.

This was a most vital point with us, as despite our constant bailing we knew that the water was gaining, and it was becoming more evident every minute that unless we could find our harbor we would be forced to run ashore on some unknown island, taking our chances of making a safe landing and finding a sheltered berth where our craft might rest until daylight revealed our location. The inlet to our bay we believed was somewhere on our port side, but whether we had run past it in the darkness none of us could determine. For all we knew to the contrary, we were hopelessly lost in a vast, watery wilderness with only a vague idea of the points of the compass. Even Ed, who all along through the trying hours had displayed such wonderful knowledge of the course and had brought us through the tortuous channels so far without a scratch, was commencing to lose confidence in our location, when something which he was never afterwards able to explain, call it Providence if you will, or instinct, prompted him to turn sharply to the left. We held our breaths in silence, knowing that a few moments would determine whether we were headed for the safety of our harbor or destruction on the rocks. It was like shooting blindfolded at a mark, with about one chance in a hundred of scoring, but this time our helmsman's aim was true and, to our intense relief, he scored a bull's eye, for we grazed the ragged rocks on either side as we made the narrow inlet, and in a moment we were gliding quietly along in still water with our snug harbor only a few yards away.

And fortunate it was for us that we found our inlet when we did, for no sooner had we reached the shelter of the bay than our faithful motor, as if having reached the limit of its effort, without last dispiriting cough, gave up its life and was silent. But we were safe now, and a few strokes of the paddle aided by the momentum of our boat, soon brought us to the landing at our deserted but nevertheless most welcome camp.

It was certainly good to feel the solid ground under our feet and to stretch our tired and cramped limbs while doing full justice to the hasty meal which Ed had soon prepared. And as we lay on our fragrant beds of balsam that night listening to the gale howling through the tree tops, we thought over the stirring experience of the day, and realized that Temagami, the lake of beautiful water, is not to be trifled with when she gets on a rampage. We had seen her in all her summer moods, still as a mill pond with mirror like reflections of blue sky and green verdure, and again stirred into dancing ripples by the fragrant ozone laden breezes, but never before did we realize that she could display such an ugly temper as she served to us that wild night.

We bend our knee in homage to you, Temagami, peerless gem of the Ontario Highlands. Fair as a beautiful maiden when the sun smiles on your glistening bosom and all nature is in accord with your wonderful charms, you worthily merit the praise which is so lavishly bestowed by nature-lovers fortunate enough to visit your shores. But when the wind howls through your courses and the sun hides himself as if in shame for your violence, you are no longer "Temagami the Beautiful," but "Temagami the Terror," at whose rage the strongest men will cower, and only the

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UNITED STATES MONEY PROBLEM

Former Senator Aldrich Submits His Revised Plan for Monetary Legislation to National Commission

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Former Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, submitted today to the national monetary commission, of which he is chairman, a revision of his plan for monetary legislation. The commission may use it as the basis of its recommendation to congress.

The basic principles of the revised plan are substantially the same as those embodied in Mr. Aldrich's first proposal, sent to the commission last January, which he said he expected would serve as a basis for national discussion.

Briefly, the plan still provides for the organization of the national reserve association, with a capital of approximately \$1,000,000,000, which the United States government and the banks owning shares in the association shall be the only depositors.

The plan of dividing the United States into fifteen financial districts is urged.

In each district the banks shall form local associations, which in turn will be represented in the branches, and finally in the central organization, through a system of election of directors which it is said will make it impossible for any section or set of bankers to control the whole.

To provide for the \$750,000,000 of two per cent. government bonds now owned by the national banks and used as the basis of note circulation, the following plan is proposed:

Upon the application of the reserve association the secretary of the treasury shall exchange the two per cent. bonds, which the association will buy from the banks at par and accrued interest, for a new issue of three per cent. securities payable in fifty years.

The reserve association will pay to the government a special franchise tax of one and a half per cent. per year on the amount of such bonds as the government's interest charge on the two per cent. bonds is now actually one and a half per cent. since the banks pay back half of one per cent. as a tax when the bonds are used as the basis of note circulation, this will reimburse the government for the extra interest it will be called upon to pay to a newly exchanging of bonds for three years. The exchange will enable the government to provide permanently for a large portion of the interest bearing public debt at a net interest cost of one and a half per cent.

This arrangement proposes a solution of what many financiers declared the greatest obstacle to the plan. It dispenses permanently of the bond-secured currency without loss to the government and without imposing upon the reserve association the ownership of the \$750,000,000 two per cent. bonds.

The association will agree to hold the three per cent. for fifty years, but the secretary of the treasury after five years will have the option of permitting the association to sell the securities at a rate not greater than \$100,000 a year. The government may reserve the right to redeem any of the bonds before maturity, to buy any of them at par for the trustees of the postal saving system or otherwise.

Guarding Against Control

Provisions for the election of directors have been changed in the revised plan with the idea of minimizing the possibility of control by any section or group. There still will be one-fifth of the banking capital of the country, and which is the seat of the great financial interests, to four directors among the 39 elected.

In the organization of the executive committee of nine members, only one of the five elected members, the four others being the governor of the association, his two deputies and the comptroller of the currency, ex-officio, may be chosen from any one district.

The original plan provided that the president should have power to remove the right of removal of the latter two members of the board, one-third the vote of the board. One important change is the admission to membership of state bank and trust companies that conform to certain standards.

Requirements for reserves to be held against deposits are made the same for national banks state banks and trust companies, but the present reserve requirements of national banks are modified to the extent of requiring no reserves against time deposits except for the thirty days preceding their maturity. This provision, which resembles that of the trust company laws of some states, is expected to make it more profitable for national banks to hold time deposits in competition with trust companies.

No Loans on Stocks

A provision that the association shall discount for any member notes and bills of exchange arising out of commercial

transactions is further developed in the line of preventing the granting of loans upon securities.

The notes and bills eligible for discount by the association are restricted to such notes and bills of exchange as are issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial or commercial purposes, and not for carrying stocks, bonds or other investment securities.

This interpretation will exclude brokers' notes for carrying stocks. Banks, under this provision, it is said, will be encouraged to carry their auxiliary reserves in commercial paper, instead of call loans on the stock market. National banks will have the right to establish savings departments, and to lend not more than 50 per cent. of such deposits upon productive real estate.

The national bank act now prohibits such loans, but there is a constant demand for them in the west.

For the reserves of the association, it is proposed that fifty per cent. of its demand liabilities, including deposits, and other issues, shall be covered by gold or other lawful money, with a provision that whenever the reserve falls below 50 per cent. the association is bound to pay the government a special tax, which increases in rate in proportion to the deficiency.

This plan in such instances, is expected to stimulate an increase in the rate of discount, and to bring in gold until the reserves again become normal.

Another new provision specifies that any local association may assume and exercise the powers and functions of the clearing house.

One criticism of the first plan was that there was no way to remove a bank from an association. It has been provided that a local association may suspend a bank which fails to maintain its reserve or comply with other requirements of the law.

It is provided also that the note issue of the association shall at all times be covered by at least one-third in gold or other lawful money. Any notes, however, issued in excess of \$500,000,000 must either be covered by lawful money in full or pay a special tax at the rate of 1-1/2 per cent. a year. Any notes issued in excess of \$1,000,000,000 not covered by lawful money will pay a tax of 5 per cent.

LITTLE HEARD FROM HANKOW

Uncertainty as to Results of Fight Between Revolutionists and Imperial Forces on Wednesday

Hankow is again cut off from direct telegraphic communication with the outside world. It is not known whether the fighting which began early Wednesday morning between revolutionists and the imperial troops continues. Last advice out of Hankow indicated that the rebels had retired into Wu Chang, leaving the city to a temporary reverse. But the fact is that nothing has been received by the legations at Peking during the last 24 hours to indicate that the imperialists have succeeded in forcing a decisive engagement.

Yuan Shi Kai, in assuming the office of viceroy of Hu Pei and Honan, supercedes in authority the war minister, Yin Chchang. He probably will leave tomorrow for Hankow, and goes under orders to inflict rigorous punishment upon the rebel ringleaders.

The German legation at Peking decries that the German troops engaged in street fighting at Hankow.

Refugees from Shanghai confirm reports of the massacre of 800 Manchus at Wu Chang, neither sex nor age being spared.

Additional Japanese destroyers are now on their way to Hankow.

The American legation at Peking has asked the Chinese government to insure the safe transportation of Americans from the territory between Peking and Hankow, should the necessity for leaving arise.

Hankow Out of Communication

PEKING, Oct. 19.—The foreign legations in Peking have received no dispatches from Hankow since the night of the 17th.

News from Hankow since the night of the 17th is that the fighting has begun. It is believed, however, that the concessions in Hankow are safe, and that the ten or twelve foreign gunboats and gunboats in the harbor are ample protection, even from the joint Chinese army and navy. But it will be impossible to prevent stray shells endangering foreigners, or confiscations and looting by the rebels. It is difficult to cordon the concessions, because only narrow streets cut them off from the densely packed Chinese city.

It is hoped that all the women and children already have been safely removed from Hankow, as it is feared that the defeat of the revolutionaries might be followed by excesses.

The German legation at Peking denied the report that German troops had been engaged in the fighting in the streets of Hankow.

The board of communication early last evening received dispatches saying that Slackin in Hu Pei province has been captured by rebels.

A report has reached here that imperialists have refused to cross the Yangtze Kiang last night with eight battalions of infantry and six batteries of artillery and turned the rebel position.

The investment, says the correspondent, is now complete, and hopes are entertained that a joint naval and military bombardment will be avoided. A rebel collapse at any minute is possible.

The Daily Mail's Peking correspondent says that neither attaches nor correspondents have been allowed to proceed to the scene of the fighting. According to report, he continues, the imperialists have been repulsed ten miles north of Hankow.

there is anxious suspense, as the last message received described the continuance of desultory firing with rebel reinforcements crossing the river.

Dispatches from Shanghai asking Peking for news say the telegraph wires from Hankow to Shanghai are cut. Severe gunboats carry wireless systems that should be working between Hankow and Shanghai.

It is believed that imperial troops are arriving frequently behind Hankow. The foreign railway management of the Hankow-Peking line claims that it succeeded in withdrawing all but a single locomotive before the rebels crossed from Wu Chang and Han Yang to Hankow. Officials of the Chinese foreign board remark that the capture of Wu Chang is now only a matter of days. The attitude of the Chinese here towards foreigners cannot be criticized, and not the slightest danger is anticipated.

Annual Captures

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—Shanghai messages from the revolutionists report that the rebels had captured the arsenal at Ching Kiang, Kiang Su province, last Tuesday night, and set fire to the native quarter of the town. It also was stated that Kiang Shi had fallen into the hands of the revolutionists, but this was denied by government officials.

A cable from Hankow said that Admiral Shah, of the imperial navy had ordered the northern and southern fleets to assemble in the coast. It added that twenty government ships had arrived at Wu Chang.

It was stated here today that Fong Yu, the Chinese aviator, who made a successful flight at Oakland, Cal., several months ago, had been placed in charge of the imperial aviation school at Peking. Fong met disaster in a machine of his own construction in Oakland, but was successful later in an American-built air craft.

British Neutrality

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The British government has decided on an attitude of neutrality in China, and will limit British action necessary for the protection of the lives and property of her citizens.

Conflicting Reports

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The lack of direct news from Hankow has given rise to news from the affected district. Many surmises and rumors, emanating chiefly from Shanghai, in some dispatches take the form of another pitched battle in which the rebels were victorious, while other dispatches state the battle is reduced to a continuation of the skirmishes of the previous day.

One special says that the loyal troops have retired northward, but this is believed to be a mistake. The rebels killed at Macon Ga. today, has left for the Georgia city to bring back the body of his son.

The aviator made exhibition flights in this city about two weeks ago. On one trip he took Mrs. Ely with him, and while in the air they were forced to descend. An examination disclosed that four of the bolts in one of the propellers of the machine had been broken. During his flight here Ely was asked by one of his friends and neighbors how long he expected to remain in the flying business.

"Oh, I'd like the rest of 'em—keep it up until I am killed," was the reply.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 19.—Eugene Ely made his first ascent in an aeroplane in this city in a machine brought from Los Angeles by E. F. Wemme, a local capitalist. Ely was always in dread of a fatal fall and told Wemme when here last June, that he was never sure of himself while in the air. He said this was his last season as an aviator and this fall he intended to locate near Los Angeles, where he would represent a firm of aeroplane manufacturers. Ely came to Portland in 1909 as a mechanic and automobile demonstrator, and followed his pursuit until Wemme bought his aeroplane. Ely's knowledge of gas engines caused him to be sought out by Wemme, and later Ely gave up the automobile business for aviation. Ely's first flight was just east of Mount Tabor, a suburb of Portland.

LOSES COUNTED AND IS KILLED

Eugene Ely, Aviator, Makes Fatal Flight at Macon Fair Grounds—Death at End of Spectacular Dip

MACON, Ga., Oct. 18.—Eugene Ely, aviator, met death at the state fair grounds today when his machine failed to rise from a sensational dip, and plunged with him fifty feet to the ground. He fell in the field of the race track, after almost clearing the machine by a desperate leap when he realized his peril. Bones were broken in a score of places.

Ely died a few minutes later, regaining consciousness just before the end long enough to mutter: "I lost control; now I am going to die."

Ely made a flight this morning, ascending 3,100 feet. At 2:45 o'clock he began his second flight, rising gracefully from the track enclosure, where he circled at the rate of 30 miles an hour. As he was completing the circle he made a dip, seemingly to startle the thousands beneath him. The machine shot down with tremendous velocity and the crowd applauded, thinking the aviator would rise, as he had done many times before, but Ely seemed to lose his grip on the lever, and the machine continued its downward plunge. He attempted to rise from his seat, releasing the lever altogether, he half jumped, barely clearing the monoplane as it crashed to the ground. The machine was demolished and Ely struck with terrific force. He died shortly after reaching the hospital.

Ely, a native of Iowa, left his wife in New York two weeks ago to come to Macon to give a series of flights for the state fair. He had been giving spectacular flights here for eight days, going up on one occasion in a rain storm.

Today Ely offered to make a flight by night, painting his great wings black, to startle the natives. The offer was declined because he wanted a thousand dollars.

Before making his ascent this afternoon, Ely told his attendants he feared something bad would happen.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Oct. 19.—N. D. Ely, father of Eugene Ely, the aviator killed at Macon Ga. today, has left for the Georgia city to bring back the body of his son.

The aviator made exhibition flights in this city about two weeks ago. On one trip he took Mrs. Ely with him, and while in the air they were forced to descend. An examination disclosed that four of the bolts in one of the propellers of the machine had been broken. During his flight here Ely was asked by one of his friends and neighbors how long he expected to remain in the flying business.

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FOR GOOD ROADS

General Meeting of All Interested to be Held in New Westminster Next Month

An important step towards the improvement of existing roads in Western Canada will be taken on November 8 and 9, when meetings of all interested in this movement will be held in New Westminster, B. C. The meetings are called by Mayor John A. Lee, and will be attended by a large number of the members of the Westminster Automobile club, the Vancouver Automobile club, the Victoria Automobile club, the Seattle Automobile club and other motor car associations.

The Pacific Highway association will be represented by a strong delegation, including prominent San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Bellingham and Spokane men. These men will come prepared to urge the extension of the Pacific highway, which now stretches from Vancouver, B. C., to Tia Juana, Mexico, a distance of 2,000 miles. The scheme favored by the highway enthusiasts is the building of the Pacific highway through British Columbia, via Hazelton, and on to the Yukon.

The extension of the Canadian highway with the object of eventually making it a good road from the Atlantic to the Pacific will also command much of the attention of the meetings. Resolutions asking the federal government to assist in this scheme will be introduced during the convention.

Other matters to be discussed include the placing of signs and guide posts along all travelled roads, the standardizing of legislation regarding the speed of automobiles and the "rule of the road" and the planning of a campaign in favor of better roads.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

The Laurel, Rockland Ave., Victoria B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Musket, Esq., Offers to Receive Boys from Various Schools in the Province

The Laurel, Rockland ave., Victoria B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Musket, Esq., offers to receive boys from various schools in the province. The school is a boarding school, and has a reputation for its excellent instruction. The school is open to boys from all parts of the province, and is a very desirable place for boys to attend. The school is a very good one, and is a very good one for boys to attend.

ITALIANS LOSE IN SKIRMISHES

Correspondent Reports that Turks and Arabs Make Nightly Attacks—Cholera Also Carries off Many

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—A correspondent of the Zeitung Am Mittag, writing from Jerba, an island belonging to Tunis, says the Italian losses in nightly skirmishes in Tripoli are considerable, and that the Italian assertions that the Turks and their Arab allies are discouraged and intend to surrender are pure humbug.

Cholera, he states, has claimed many among the Italian troops and the residents of Tripoli.

Status of Aviators

ROME, Oct. 19.—An interesting discussion is being held in military circles as to how the Turks will be likely to proceed in the case of military aviators. It is recalled that the passengers of five French balloons captured by the Prussians in 1870 were considered spies by Bismarck. In the present case the aviators wear military uniforms and do not conceal their identity in reconnoitering the enemy's position.

Accordingly, the Italians think that, if captured, the aviators should be accorded the protection of prisoners of war.

Turkish Policy

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—The grand vizier, Said Pasha, made a statement on the policy of the new government in the Chamber of Deputies. He declared that it would defend Ottoman rights at all costs, and in order to safeguard the interests of the country proposed to maintain the policy heretofore pursued in the Balkan Alliance.

The Chamber of Deputies today adopted a motion that it had confidence in the government to safeguard effectively the sovereign rights of the sultan in Tripoli and the integrity of the empire. A column of Italian infantry, it is said, is marching in that direction. It is difficult to ascertain the truth of these reports.

DEATH OF ARCHITECT

Mr. Samuel Hooper of Winnipeg Passes Away While Visiting London to Consult Physicians

WINNIPEG, Oct. 19.—Samuel Hooper, the Manitoba government's chief architect and designer of many of Winnipeg's prominent public and private buildings, who died in London today, went to England three weeks ago to consult specialists on his disease. He was a sufferer from asthma and bronchitis, and death was due to weakness of the heart.

Mr. Hooper was the first president of the Manitoba architects' association. He is survived by a wife and two sons, John and Lawrence, who were associated with him in his business, and two daughters, Mrs. Webb of Vancouver and a younger one attending Wesley college.

Rodgers Speaking

WACO, Texas, Oct. 19.—C. P. Rodgers, the aviator en route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, flew from Dallas to Waco today, 100 miles, in 95 minutes, landing at 4 o'clock this afternoon. His only stop was at Hillsboro, 34 miles north of Waco, where he replenished his gasoline supply. Rodgers will resume his journey tomorrow morning, with a landing, 108 miles distant, at the next stopping place.

Mexican Storm Damage

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 19.—A telegram received by officials of the Southern Pacific railway in Mexico, here today, states that the damage done in Sinaloa, Mexico, by the recent storm was much less than at first reported. The damage to the railway property is limited to a few minor washouts and one or two bridge approaches damaged. There was no loss of life at Mazatlan or elsewhere.

The coronators have been well and truly laid in the new Presbyterian church at the corner of Twelfth avenue and Hemlock street, in Vancouver.

IMPORTANT BUILDING PROGRAMME HERE

Sound Construction Company at Present Engaged on New Union Club and View Street Block

Two of the largest building contracts now under way in the city are being undertaken by the Sound Construction company, which has earned a high reputation for its work. The contracts in question are the new Union club at the corner of Gordon and Humboldt streets, and the central block being erected for Messrs. Elliott, MacLean, Shanley and McPherson on Broad and View streets. The former calls for an expenditure of \$200,000, and the latter in the neighborhood of \$150,000. Mr. John Hastie, who is the vice-president and managing director of the Sound Construction and Engineering company, is a Canadian, born in Huron county, Ontario. It is twenty-five years ago since he first visited Victoria at a time when he was engaged on the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway. He is amazed at the progress which the city and island have made since that time and he predicts a continuous era of prosperity for this part of the province.

Three years ago the Sound Construction company was formed under the supervision of Mr. Hastie. It has been successful in securing a number of important contracts, the first in British Columbia being the New Westminster Trust company's block in the Royal City which is of steel and concrete and will cost when finished, \$200,000. The company has the reputation of being

STEVENSON ISSUES CHALLENGE TO GRAY

British Billiard Champion Anxious to Arrange Match With Australian Wizard of the Cue

VANCOUVER, Oct. 19.—H. W. Stevenson, champion billiard player of the world, who is visiting Vancouver en route to the old country, called to London yesterday offering to meet George Gray, the Australian boy billiard wonder, in three matches for \$1,000 a side each match. There has been considerable talk in the old country of meeting this pair of billiard experts, but Gray has so far failed to enter any competitions for the title. He has been playing exhibition matches in England for the past fifteen months, and will be joined shortly by Meldrum, champion of Australia, whom Stevenson met recently in two handicap matches.

Last evening the champion gave an exhibition at the Vancouver club, playing Mr. Worrall, a local expert, a match of 1,000 up, conceding the Vancouver man 400 points. Both played in splendid form. Stevenson's best break was 125, while Worrall put up a break of

WOULD BRING OUT WIVES OF SETTLERS

Suggestion that Victoria Adopt Scheme Proved Successful Elsewhere to Assist New-Comers

Mr. J. J. Forster, travelling passenger agent at Seattle for the C. P. R.'s Atlantic steamship line, during a brief visit to Victoria, called on the secretary of the Board of Trade for the purpose of interesting the institution in an organization which he stated was working most effectively in Winnipeg and Vancouver. The object is to assist newly-arrived residents of a city who have come out alone to bring their wives and families to join them. The organization is to be known as the "Wives of Settlers" and its object is to assist newly-arrived residents of a city who have come out alone to bring their wives and families to join them. The organization is to be known as the "Wives of Settlers" and its object is to assist newly-arrived residents of a city who have come out alone to bring their wives and families to join them.

LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range 2.

TAKE notice that Walter Harold, of Waterloo, Ont., occupation actuary, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 80 chains to the north of the north end of Lady Island, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

GEORGE ARTHUR, Agent.

August 7, 1911.

LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range 2.

TAKE notice that Maude Amelia Alexander, of London, Ont., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 80 chains to the north of the north end of Lady Island, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

MAUDE AMELIA ALEXANDER, Agent.

August 7, 1911.

LAND ACT

Cowichan Land District—District of Salt Spring Island.

Take notice that John Halley, of Ganges, Salt Spring Island, occupation artist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 80 chains to the south east corner of a small island known as "Sister," situated at the mouth of Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island, thence following the shoreline of the coast line to the point of commencement, with the rocks adjacent and appertaining thereto. The foregoing forms one of the charted "Chain Islands."

JOHN HALLEY, Agent.

September 5th, 1911.

LAND ACT

Cowichan Land District—District of Salt Spring Island.

Take notice that John Halley, of Ganges, Salt Spring Island, occupation artist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 80 chains to the south east corner of a small island known as "Sister," situated at the mouth of Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island, thence following the shoreline of the coast line to the point of commencement, with the rocks adjacent and appertaining thereto. The foregoing forms one of the charted "Chain Islands."

JOHN HALLEY, Agent.

September 5th, 1911.

WOOD AND BY E

"See that," said the skiff and the other. "Mimim," "I reckon that somewhere," He from flap-jacks you "What're you answer as I rucadow frog, the so partial to," "stood up just now "Bee," said Jo "We had been the Illinois river, of a creek that g mouth bass, wall- rals had been our cornmeal pancake pushed their however, interest what is commonly "So when we go a half-dozn thum had carefully loc went, the plans a the bee-tree were "We've got pie or," knocking the stemmed pipe, "a have to build a 's won't have to." "What do you query," "are you at a time?" "Well," was rope's a mighty, after bees. If it hope or so I wou about raidin' a be "You must ha in some bee scrap "Fur awhile, "er's response, "n't piously in rope that ever ha "Why, that so "tell me about it." "Well," begun I was young, an' wuz the best cliff ever shinned up woods, an' yit I w that I'd never been four or five times I wuzn't a skeered a stinger." "So one night the cabin, an' he's plumb full of 'em, nothin' ill do but fe it 'next mornin'." "An' so perty down in the tim through the bres, out from this here starts to plow thr ever seen. Bu pieces of swamp, mix-up of wood, hails close to the edge up an open hit, fer here she "Then I squin gest and sliest, no branches low or so there wuz a in' out from the dead limb you co comin' out, an sa "There wuz a in' out from the t finerly I sez, 'Ho here honey? The grey squirrel to could'n climb it rainbow'." "Bob never sa in' round, an' the saplin' so'st it'll be, an' ef it don't have to climb t limb. It kin be above the dead break her off an' "So Bob an' r then the "When the sows the comes to a t come d come d dead limb a few itself. But it di the bees they co an' Bob an' m "It's a case o "Now bein' t climber in the w sez, 'Cut her off an' 'I'll sling yo busts off, an' yo you'll standin' "

Field Sports at Home and Abroad



WOOD AND WATER EXPLOITS

By Ernest McGahey

Joe-Dad's Bee Tree

"See that," said old Joe-Dad, as he rose to the skiff and peered into the surrounding woods. "Mmm," went on the ancient "pusher." "I reckon they's a bee-tree round here somewhere. How'd some honey taste on 'em flap-jacks we're havin' at camp?"

"What're you mumbly about, Joe?" was answer as I hooked on a medium sized meadow frog, the kind the big-mouth bass are so partial to; "what did you see when you stood up just now?"

"Bee," said Joe-Dad.

We had been fishing for several days on the Illinois river, with our camp at the mouth of a creek that emptied into the river. Big-mouth bass, wall-eyed pike and young squirrels had been our bill of fare, with plenty of cornmeal pancakes, or "flap-jacks," as the pusher called them. The possibility of honey, however, interested me mightily, for I have what is commonly known as a "sweet tooth."

So when we got back to camp, after getting a half-dozen thumping bass, and after Joe-Dad had carefully located the direction the bee went, the plans and specifications for raiding the bee-tree were elaborately discussed.

"We've got plenty of rope," said the "pusher," knocking the ashes out of his short-stemmed pipe, "and two good axes. We may have to build a 'smudge,' and agin mebbe we won't have to."

"What do you want with rope?" was my query; "are you going to lasso the bees one at a time?"

"Well," was Joe-Dad's remark, "I reckon rope's a mighty prominent article in gittin' after bees. If it hadn't a-been fur fifty foot o' rope or so I wouldn't a-be settin' here talkin' about raidin' a bee-tree."

"You must have been an interested party in some bee scrape, Joe," was my answer.

"Fur awhile, fur awhile," was the "pusher's" response. "Yes, I reckon I was about the most pisenously interested feller in a chunk o' rope that ever happened into the timber."

"Why, that sounds like a story, Joe," said; "tell me about it."

"Well," began Joe-Dad, it was this-a-way. I was young, an' I wuz green as to bees. I wuz the best climber next to a squirrel that ever shinned up a saplin'. I'd lived in the woods, an' yit I wuz so busy huntin' an' fishin' that I'd never been huntin' fur bee-trees more'n four or five times. But I wuz mighty shore I wuzn't a-skeered ux ary bee that ever drewed a stinger."

"So one night over comes Bob Early to the cabin, an' he's got a bee-tree sighted that's plumb full o' honey to hear him tell it, an' nothin' 'll do but fer him an' pap to get out after it next mornin'." But the old man's got a line o' traps he's got to 'run,' an' he says fer me to go 'long 'ith Bob. So bright an' soon the next mornin' Bob an' me's pinte'd fer this here bee-tree. Bob's got an ax, I've got an ax, an' Bob's carryin' a long rope."

"What's the rope fer, Bob?" sez I.

"Jist to hang ourselves ef we miss findin' that bee tree," says Bob.

"I didn't say nothin' to that, fer I knew Bob Early was raised on bees, an' that he wasn't packin' that quail o' rope fer fun."

"An' so perty soon we got to a clearin' down in the timber, an' Bob took a squint through the bresh, an' 'at last he sez, 'straight out from this here log to'rds the river.' So we starts to plow through the awfulest tangle you ever seen. Buck-bresh, blackberry briars, pieces o' swamp, old logs an' the devil's own mix-up o' wood an' water. Finally old Bob halts close to the river, an' lookin' up at the edge uv an openin' in the woods he sez, 'We've hit, fer here she is.'"

"Then I squinted up, an' there was the biggest and slickest sycamore I 'bout ever seen, no branches low down, but up about forty feet or so there wuz a turrible big dead limb stickin' out from the main trunk. An' from that dead limb you could see the bees goin' in 'n' comin' out, an' says Bob, 'That's our honey.'"

"There wuz another good-sized limb stickin' out from the tree close to the dead one, an' finerly I sez, 'How're we goin' to git all this here honey? That sycamore would tough a grey squirrel to climb it. Ex fer a man, he couldn't climb it no more'n he could climb a rainbow.'"

"Bob never said nothin' but jist kep' figgerin' round, an' then he sez, 'We'll fell that saplin' so's it'll fall across the dead limb,' sez he, 'an' ef it don't bust her down, one o' us'll have to climb the saplin' an' cut away the limb. It kin be done by standin' n' that limb above the dead one, an' mebbe the saplin' 'll break her off an' save us climbin'.'"

"So Bob an' me lays our axes into the saplin', an' then the saplin' is about ready to go, an' shows the rope over one of it's limbs close to a tree close up so's the saplin's end comes down on the dead limb. Well, comes Mr. Saplin' square across the dead limb a few feet from the big sycamore limb. But it didn't bust the limb. Some o' the bees they come out but went back agin."

"It's a case o' climb, sez he."

"Now bein' that I wuz nacherly the best climber in the world, I allows I'll go up. Bob sez 'Cut her off as near the butt as you kin, an' I'll sling you the rope up after the limb busts off, an' you kni tie her to the green limb you'll standin' on, throw down you ax, an'

slide down the rope. I'll cut loose from the green limb with a couple o' bullets, an' there you are."

"So I ties the ax tight to me an' up I goes. It wuzn't very hard, an' I gets up to the spot in a few minutes. Then I unties the ax an' begins choppin' on the dead limb. I hadn't got ner half off when the weight o' the saplin' weakens the limb an' it tears off an' falls, takin' with it the heft o' the honey, but leavin' about seven bushels o' bees at the butt o' the limb an' along on one side o' the limb where it had fetched loose from. Well, that looked all right, but in about three seconds the bees appointed a committee to investigate. Something like twelve or fifteen thousand bees wuz on this committee, an' the first thing they did to me wuz to jist sting me once for good luck."

"The rope! hollers I, an' then I shet my mouth an' eyes fer fear the bees' start in on me there. They cert'nly did sting me awful. I thought I'd fall off'n the limb. I wuz skeered to try to slide down the sycamore cuz I'd a dropped forty feet an' broke my neck certain. The saplin' o' course had gone with the dead limb, an' that I wuz forty feet up in the crotch, an' gittin' stung at the rate o' six hundred stingers a second."

"Well, Bob, he jist nacherly gits the rope unnted from the saplin' as soon as he kin, an' quails her up an' sends it across the limb so's I ketch it the first sling. By that time I'm one big bunch o' pizen from them stings, an' packin' my head and neck. Pears like they mostly settled on my back, an' the back o' my neck, an' when I got the rope, they sort o' shifted an' commenced to sting my hands."

"Well, sir, I didn't lose any time gittin' a hitch to the limb with that rope an' when I slid down her I cert'nly perty ner set fire to it, I went down so tarnation quick."

"Talk about PAIN! Why, I was jist the painfulest feller in the woods. Bob grabbed me the minute I lit, an' he had a big gob o' honey in his hands. He rubbed that honey into the stings, an' I want to say right here that in two hours I wuz all right, though I wuz some sore. But the honey took the pizen out, an' after a couple o' days I wouldn't a-knowed I'd a-been stung at all. But lawz-a-me! I'll never fergit settin' up thar a hundred feet from the ground, er say forty feet, an' gettin' peppered by them bees."

"An' so you see ef it hadn't a-been fer the rope we had along, I'd a-had to jump an' break my neck er stuck thar tell them bees had jist nacherly stung me plumb off'n the limb."

"After I'd got shet a little o' the pain, by Bob rubbin' in the honey, he sez to me, 'What do you think o' a rope in raidin' a bee-tree?'"

"An' what did you say that that, Joe-Dad?" was my inquiry.

"I sez the next time I does after a bee-tree. I 'lowed I'd pack a ladder, if they wuzn't no objections."

SOME THOUGHTS ON WILD DUCK

Pheasant, partridge or grouse we shoot with a calm content, rather than with a thrill of excitement. It is the same with hare and rabbit, or wood-pigeon. The cry of "woodcock" makes the heart beat faster, and the "screep" of a noisy snipe is a fascinating sound; but woodcock are far too uncommon in English-shooting, if one gets enough of it, ceases to excite, though never to charm.

I am the last person in the world to decry one of these birds or beasts—I love them all—only one gets used to them and their ways. It is left to the wild duck to afford the cream of shooting, that bird of infinite variety of habit, and next to the wild goose, the most wary and retiring of all winged creatures. There are some men who have killed hundreds of ducks, and who have grown to look upon them in the same way as they look upon pheasants; they have only met the duck artificially—the wild duck as man has made him, not such as he is when bred in the lap of Nature. To them he is a fine flyer, a bird easily reared and cheaply fed, and nothing more; he comes when he is driven, and in numbers nicely regulated to give quick, but not too quick, shooting; he is a bird that can be trained to come and feed at the sound of a horn or the report of a gun. He is admirable to look at, admirable to shoot, but one does it without a thrill.

How different the real wild duck, with the salt of the sea still clinging to his breast! To start with, he cannot be dismissed with the one word "mallard." Variety is the essence of shooting, and the varieties of duck are delightfully numerous. I am not writing now of the shore and the waves, of the punt-gun or the eight-bore, but of the sport that still remains by lake and river in wild corners of our civilized England; of hours devoted to daytime stalking, of half-hours at change of light in evening and morning. The mallard, of course, is the commonest duck to be found by fresh water; this much—and it is a lot—we owe to those who breed him by hundreds, for the home-bred duck soon realizes his birthright and answers the wandering call of his blood. The big shoots over, he has, if he survives, often become a wild and never-more-to-be-tamed creature, hating the sight of man and ready to produce a family without his aid. He has forgotten the incubator and the hen and resumed his nature, though, if food is still supplied, he will often visit and revisit his old home. Add to his numbers a quantity of immigrants from the North, a host of wild-birds from our own moors, rivers, and marshes, and we have ample reason for the numeri-

cal superiority of the mallard over the other species.

But come a spell of frost, a freezing of the seas far away, and straightaway the supply of duck on our lakes and rivers instantly increases. In mid-winter, even when the weather is mild, favored waters will always hold their complement of various kinds of wildfowl. Still, frost and snow are powerful factors in the making of a bag, and those who possess a secluded stretch of water that runs so swiftly as never to freeze can count on reaping a rare harvest under really wintry conditions.

Locality, privacy and running water may be said to be the necessary adjuncts to a preserve of really wild duck. There are certain places to which the birds come naturally, and will always come year after year, and probably there are no countie's so beloved of wildfowl in their inland parts as Norfolk and Suffolk, while portions of Hampshire have a great reputation, and flooded fields in the valley of the Thames attract ducks in hundreds. Most lakes of any size and kept free of intruders can be made to tempt wildfowl, even if they do not do so naturally. But neither large lakes nor tracts of flooded land will afford much sport to the user of the shoulder gun, nor are they agreeable to duck when frozen over, as they must be in any prolonged spell of frost. I have at times seen more than a thousand wildfowl disconsolately sitting upon ice, but in the main they are inclined to desert a sheet of water that is completely covered. Open water they must have, and a shallow rippling river running by wooded banks is a haven to them in hard times, and the gunner's paradise.

Hither come teal and wigeon, gadwall, golden eye and tufted duck; of course, the mallard, and, perchance, the shoveller, pochard, pintail, and that rare visitor from America, the butter-ball or buffel-headed duck. The possibilities of sport and variety of bag are unlimited. I have in mind such a stretch of water, lying in the heart of a great estate, where I have killed six different species to my own gun, four of them in a single day, and have had the somewhat rare experience of bringing down a mallard drake with my right barrel and a cock wigeon with my left.

Wildfowl differ as much in behaviour as they do in kind. I count the mallard the wildest of them all, the wigeon a good second, though he, when (fished) from the sea, is not always difficult of approach on inland waters. The teal is sometimes wary as the mallard, but often he will give you a shot, rising at from 30 to 35 yards. The gadwall is more confiding, while tufted duck and golden eye are nothing short of accommodating; I have flushed both these ducks 60 to 100 yards away, and, instead of flying from me, they have flown straight over my head at a nice killing distance, but at a great speed. And both these ducks have a peculiar habit when winged; they will disappear as they fall into the water completely and absolutely. The mallard or wigeon, when winged, looks round him and then dives, but golden eye and tufted duck fall and are seen no more till they come to the surface 60 yards or more away. I have again walked straight up to a small lot of tufted duck in full view for 100 yards, while they merely swam about until I was within easy gunshot. But in this kind of shooting one kills most birds by stalking the border of the rivers with consummate care and such other spots as are known to be favored of the fowl, and though the shot may be easy, the stalk is always difficult. I have memories, too, of a brilliant moonlight night when the ground was covered with snow, how we went forth after dinner to look for duck. We found them in quantities, and my friend took a right and left, while I fell into an unfrozen dyke in my dress trousers. The duck sanctuary is very prolific in what it has to offer—the day-time or night-time stalk, the morning or evening flight, and perhaps of all its gifts the latter is the best.

I have no happier moments to recall than when I have stood by the river in the twilight with the north wind lashing the river into yellow waves as they caught the last kiss of a dying winter's sun. One night I stood there in 20 degrees of frost, and dropped a favorite pipe; it was found next morning severely gnawed by rats, who doubtless could discover no other meal. Wigeon and mallard I have shot at flight-time, and also gadwall and teal, but the latter was disturbed by a keeper and not genuinely in flight. I have seen no other species of duck during the change of light. In frosty weather any open part of the river is a good stand for the flight; in mild weather it is a good plan to wait where one has seen many ducks collected in the daytime; they feed day and night, though chiefly when it is dark. The morning flight is best by the lake-side if it remains unfrozen, and the half-hour's sport that one may obtain in the grey of the morning or the dusk of eve is quite unrivalled while it lasts. Those racing shadowy forms! The splash or thud of a fall! Covert shooting, partridge or grouse driving, we have nothing quite like this. If only it lasted longer; if only it was not quite so uncertain!—Alan R. Haig Brown in Baily's.

A TALE OF TEMAGAMI

(Continued from Last Sunday)

Words were entirely superfluous, though every man had instinctively planned just what he would do when we piled her up on the rocks, as was momentarily expected. Even a light aboard would have been some comfort, but we had not anticipated any night

cruising, and had left our lanterns in camp. As for welcome light ashore to guide us on our course, there were none, for we were alone in a vast wilderness and could expect no help from any quarter.

In this intense situation we were aroused to instant action by a sudden cry from the Norseman. "Water!" he yelled. "The boat is leaking! Bail for your lives! The boat is leaking! Bail for your lives!" Buffeted and battered by the angry waves and strained in every timber by the terrific blow of a few hours previous, our laboring craft had sprung a leak which was beyond the power of our bilge pump to handle, and the water had already reached the level of the engine bed and was being thrown in all directions by the swiftly revolving fly wheel. Hastily groping through the darkness the Novice and I managed to find a couple of buckets, and tearing up some of the deck planks so as to give us access to the waterlogged hold, we bailed frantically through the long dark hours, spurred on by the knowledge that on our ability to keep the water down and our engine dry depended the salvation of ourselves and our good little boat. That warning cry from the Norseman came none too soon, for immediately following it there came a break in the heretofore regular pulsations of our motor, indicating to our strained sensibilities that one cylinder was out of commission through short circuiting, and it seemed a question of seconds only until the other would quit, and leave us drifting entirely at the mercy of the gale to be dashed to pieces on the rocky shore. We could not see the Norseman's face, but we could easily imagine his tense expression as he tinkered over the balky engine, using all the wiles at his command to coax it into action again. With rare good fortune and by some magical power which he alone possessed, he managed to inject new life into that inert part, and in a few moments we were cheered by the welcome throb of both cylinders in action again and doing their utmost to carry us to safety.

Every turn of our propeller we knew was bringing us nearer to camp and safety, and another half hour, if we could last that long, would put us in the still water of our home port, provided our helmsman could find our island in that impenetrable gloom.

This was a most vital point with us, as despite our constant bailing we knew that the water was gaining, and it was becoming more evident every minute that unless we could find our harbor we would be forced to run ashore on some unknown island, taking our chances of making a safe landing and finding a sheltered berth where our craft might rest until daylight revealed our location. The inlet to our bay we believed was somewhere on our port side, but whether we had run past it in the darkness none of us could determine. For all we knew to the contrary, we were hopelessly lost in a vast, watery wilderness with only a vague idea of the points of the compass. Even Ed, who all along through the trying hours had displayed such wonderful knowledge of the course and had brought us through the tortuous channels so far without a scratch, was commencing to lose confidence in our location, when something which he was never afterwards able to explain, call it Providence if you will, or instinct, prompted him to turn sharply to the left. We held our breaths in silence, knowing that a few moments would determine whether we were headed for the safety of our harbor or destruction on the rocks. It was like shooting blindfolded at a mark, with about one chance in a hundred of scoring, but this time our helmsman's aim was true and, to our intense relief, he scored a bull's eye, for we grazed the ragged rocks on either side as we made the narrow inlet, and in a moment we were gliding quietly along in still water with our snug harbor only a few yards away.

And fortunate it was for us that we found our inlet when we did, for no sooner had we reached the shelter of the bay than our faithful motor, as if having reached the limit of its effort, without last dispiriting cough, gave up its life and was silent. But we were safe now, and a few strokes of the paddle aided by the momentum of our boat, soon brought us to the landing at our deserted but nevertheless most welcome camp.

It was certainly good to feel the solid ground under our feet and to stretch our tired and cramped limbs while doing full justice to the hasty meal which Ed had soon prepared. And as we lay on our fragrant beds of balsam that night listening to the gale howling through the tree tops, we thought over the stirring experience of the day, and realized that Temagami, the lake of beautiful water, is not to be trifled with when she gets on a rampage. We had seen her in all her summer moods, still as a mill pond with mirror like reflections of blue sky and green verdure, and again stirred into dancing ripples by the fragrant ozone laden breezes, but never before did we realize that she could display such an ugly temper as she served to us that wild night.

We bend our knee in homage to you, Temagami, peerless gem of the Ontario Highlands. Fair as a beautiful maiden when the sun smiles on your glistening bosom and all nature is in accord with your wonderful charms, you worthily merit the praise which is so lavishly bestowed by nature-lovers fortunate enough to visit your shores. But when the wind howls through your courses and the sun hides himself as if in shame for your violence, you are no longer "Temagami the Beautiful," but "Temagami the Terror," at whose rage the strongest men will crouch, and only the

Sportsman's Calendar

OCTOBER

Oct. 1.—Pheasant (cocks only) and quail shooting opens for Esquimalt, Cowichan, Saanich and Islands Electoral Districts.

Pheasant shooting (cocks only) opens on Hornby and Denman Islands. Game Now in Season—Deer, pheasant, grouse (except in Saanich), quail, also ducks, geese and snipe.

N.B.—Municipal regulations of both North and South Saanich require written permits from both owners of land on which it is desired to shoot and Reeves of the municipalities.

Trout-fishing now excellent, also Salmon-troutling. Tyees at their best at Alberni this month.

foolhardy who know you not will tempt your passion. We have learned to respect you profoundly, and we are glad to know you in all your phases, for whatever your mood we love you every ripple with a deep and everlasting affection, and will always worship at your shrine.

And the brave little Papoose, we offer you a testimonial for the gallant fight you fought and won. Though sorely wounded and strained in every timber, you kept stubbornly to your task through the long, dark hours and brought us safely through the battle with the elements, finally landing us unscratched on a friendly shore. We doubtless owe our lives to your staunchness; so here's to you! May you never again be so severely tried as on that eventful August 23, and may we who shared with you the tribulations of that wild night always keep green the memory of the thrilling "Cruise of the Papoose."

PARTRIDGES UPSET AVIATOR

A covey of partridges upset the balance of the aviator Gidy at Chumery, France, and nearly caused his death. M. Gidy was circling, attempting to win the Michelin prize, when some sportsmen beneath him disturbed a covey of partridges, which flew right into his monoplane. Several of the birds struck the aviator and caused him to lose his balance. He came down suddenly and the machine turned completely over. By almost a miracle M. Gidy was able to crawl out of the wreck unhurt.

KILLED SWORDFISH WITH RIFLE

When Capt. Enos Nickerson, of the fishing schooner Pontiac, reached the wharf at Boston the other day, he proudly exhibited a 450-lb. swordfish which was pierced behind the left gill with a rifle bullet.

Capt. Nickerson was fishing in the South Channel, and upon seeing a good sized swordfish he determined to substitute the rifle for the lily iron. One bullet performed the deed and the prized fish rolled over with a great flapping of its tail and was easily hauled on deck. This is the first time that a swordfish has been known to have been caught in this manner.

MOST VALUABLE GARDEN IN THE WORLD

There are many curious things about the Bank of England, but among them how many know that it possesses a respectable garden? It is to be found just inside the Threadneedle street entrance, on the left-hand side.

This old-fashioned garden has a fountain in the centre, gravelled paths and a couple of trees, the whole forming a quadrangle with the bank building running all round.

Its history is a curious one. In reality this garden is the churchyard of the vanished Church of St. Christopher-le-Stock, which used to stand where the Mansion House now is.

One reason why the church was pulled down was because its tower completely overlooked the bank, and it was feared that it would be a danger to the "Old Lady" if the church was occupied by rioters.

As the bank occupies the site of the entire parish of St. Christopher-le-Stock, it is said that any freeman of the city can claim admission to the old garden. But, as a matter of fact, any one who cares to see it may do so during business hours, and it is well worth a visit, if only for the fact that it is the most valuable garden in the world!

The shark's skin when dried is hard and smooth and is called shagreen. It is used for covering whip handles and instrument cases. It is also used by cabinet makers for polishing fine woods. Shark's fins are made into a glue that is largely used by silk manufacturers.

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A Large Shipment of Furs Just Arrived--On Sale Monday

Blankets, Comforters and Sheets

LOW PRICES PREVAIL ON MONDAY

- Grey Blankets, full double bed size, weight 7 lbs., per pair, \$4.50, \$4.00 and **\$3.50**
- White Wool Blankets, full double bed size, per pair **\$4.00**
- Pure Wool Blankets, made of fine soft wool, have pink or blue borders, smooth finish. Per pair **\$5.75**
- Fleece Wool Blankets, made of pure wool, have a fine soft finish, pink or blue borders, full size. Per pair \$9.00, \$8.50 and **\$7.50**
- Wool Filled Comforters, full size and a variety of colors, good value, at, each \$1.90 and **\$1.50**
- Wool Filled Comforters, made of good sateen, in floral designs, various colors and excellent value, at, each, \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.50 and **\$2.25**
- Ready-to-use Sheets, full double bed size, and an excellent quality. Per pair, \$2.00 and **\$1.50**
- Ready-to-use Pillow Slips, hemstitched or plain, per dozen **\$3.00**
- White Grecian Bedspreads, full size. Price, each \$1.65 and **\$1.50**
- Turkish Towels, white and brown. Price, each **25¢**
- Turkish Roller Toweling, per yard 30c, 25c, 15c and **12 1/2¢**
- White Turkish Bath Towels, extra large size. Price, each \$1.00 and **75¢**
- Hemstitched Huckabuck Towels, per dozen **\$3.00**

A Late Shipment of Dress Goods and Silks—Just Arrived

- Reversible Coating for long coats, 54in. wide, newest patterns. Per yard **\$3.50**
- Heavy Diagonal Coating in scarlet, green, garnet and navy, 54in. wide. Per yard **\$1.75**
- Chiffon Velvets, 42in. wide, in the following colors: Electric, sky and navy blues, grey, old rose, mulberry, pink, brown, etc. Price per yard from \$7.50 down to **\$4.75**
- Black Chiffon Velvets. Per yard \$5.75 and **\$4.75**
- Paisley Panne Velvets. Per yard **\$1.25**
- Black Peau de Soie. Per yard, \$2.00, \$1.00, 75c and **50¢**
- Black Satin Messaline. Per yard, \$1.00, 90c, 75c and **50¢**
- Black Paillette. Per yard, \$1.00, 90c, 75c **50¢**
- Black Paillette, 40 in. wide. Per yard, \$2.50, \$1.75 and **\$1.25**
- Black Taffeta, 40 in. wide. Per yard **\$1.50**
- Black French Poplin. Per yard, \$2.50 and **\$2.25**
- Wide Taffeta. Per yard, 36 inches wide **\$1.50**
- New Tweeds, the most fashionable of this season's materials, in a choice selection of greys and fawns. All 50 in. wide. Per yard **\$1.50**
- Tweed Suit Lengths, in fawn and grey mixtures. No two alike. Per length \$15.00 and **\$12.50**
- Mannish Worsteds—Your choice from three patterns, in greys. Just the thing for a smart plain tailored suit. Is 60 in. wide. Per yard **\$3.50**
- French Broadcloths, with a chiffon finish. A very superior material, 52 in. wide. In colors grey, oyster grey, cardinal, wine, old rose, wisteria, plum, tan, fawn, brown, moss green, hunter's green, helio, light and dark navy, cream and black. Per yard **\$1.75**

Children's Coats in White and Colored Bearskin

Here is a fine display of little coats that should provide baby with ample protection from chilly winds. They are made of imitation bearskin, in white and colors, red, blue, grey and beaver, lined throughout with white flannelette.

There is a large variety of styles to choose from, some with wide collars—almost wide enough for capes, in plain material, or in cream cloth, handsomely trimmed with braid, while others are in the tunic style, with frog fastenings and leather girdle. Prices range from **\$1.75** up to **\$5.75**.

Buggy Covers, in cream cloth with scalloped edges, plain or piped with silk cord, bearskin or Tibet centres, from \$3.50 down to **\$1.50**

Muffs and Ties for Little Girls

There is a splendid assortment to choose from—all entirely new—in very dainty styles and marked at prices that will please you.

Muffs and Ties, in white bear, beaverette, striped and black seal-ette and imitation ermine, all neatly lined and finished with cords, ranging in price from \$1.25 down to **50¢**

Sets in Beaverette, round shaped tie and bag shaped muff, finished with tassels and cords. Very handsome. Price, **\$1.00**

Sets in White Bear, with very neat tie and muff, well lined. Remarkable value **75¢**

Wide Shaped Collar, in rough white bear, well padded and lined, finished with tassels and cord. Only **50¢**

Men's Working Pants at \$1.25, Over-

coats at \$7.50 and Suits at \$12.50 Monday

These are only three of the many items to be found in the Men's Clothing Section that should interest the working men of Victoria.

You can always depend on securing the best value for your money at this store. But occasionally we are able to offer some exceptional bargains, and here are three for Monday's selling:

Men's Working Pants in strong tweeds, in a large variety of shades and patterns. All sizes from 32 to 44. At, per pair, \$2, \$1.75, \$1.50 and **\$1.25**

Men's Overcoats, made of good cravenettes, in dark greys; single-breasted, regular way collars, well tailored, and very smart in appearance. Price **\$7.50**

Men's Suits—Here is a special offer that should please the most expectant. They come in double and single-breasted styles, in all the newest shades and patterns, stripes and Bannockburn mixtures. You can't make a mistake with this line—they are smart, well tailored and worth from \$15 to \$18 a suit. Special for Monday **\$12.50**

A large shipment of furs has just arrived and includes all the newest styles. It is impossible, at present, to state exactly what will be displayed on Monday—the shipment was being unpacked as we went to press and we expect another lot in at any time—but judging by the specimens that we have seen so far, we believe that Monday's showing will be one of the widest and best that we have had for several seasons.

Prices and Styles to please all. Individuality shows in every line of these costumes and it's rare that you see these dainty models marked at such modest prices.

Exclusive Costumes in Black Velvet

There are various styles to choose from, some strictly plain tailored, while others are elaborately trimmed with corded military braids, pipings of velvet in contrasting colors and inlaid with satin.

Every garment has the individuality that characterizes the expensive made-to-order garment. The coats are 28 inches long, have roll collars and wide revers, pointed sailor collars and various other popular styles, lined throughout with beautiful skinner satin. Come in and see them. Prices start at **\$45.00**.

Handsome Coats in Sealette, Black Velvet and Plush

PRICES RANGING FROM \$29.75 TO \$150.

This line is so varied that it is most difficult to describe them all—in fact if we made an attempt you would not gather an adequate idea of the exquisite beauty or the comfort that these embrace.

There are many dressy black velvet coats made with large shawl collars in a variety of very attractive styles. Some are trimmed with wide silk braid, bands of satin and heavy silk cord, while others are richly trimmed with watered satins, etc., and all are lined with good Skinner satin. Price range from **\$65 to \$150**.

At very moderate prices we can offer you some very neat styles with large revers, three-button fastenings and deep turnback cuffs, while at **\$75** there are beautiful coats made with large shawl collars, deep turnback cuffs, large frog fastenings and lined throughout with striped satin.

Fancy Collars and Jabots

The Monarch Knitted Wool Collars, in a variety of colors. Have patent fastening. Very convenient for cool evenings. Price each **25¢**

White Muslin Jabots, in a variety of styles, finished with frillings. All new designs. Prices ranging from \$2.50 down to **25¢**

Oriental Collars, in a variety of shapes. Very dainty. Prices ranging from \$3 down to **75¢**

New Coat Collars, in muslin and lace. Very attractive styles. Prices from \$3 down to **25¢**

Dutch Collars, in silk and satin. Prices start at \$1.50 and range down to **25¢**

New Ribbons

Practically anything that a milliner or dressmaker requires may be had here at a price that is much lower than the average.

Everything new is well represented, including a variety of widths and a choice assortment of colors.

Plain Ribbons, 6 and 8in. wide, in a variety of colors, at, per yard **15¢**

New Dresden and Stripe Effects for millinery and fancy work, from per yard **25¢**

Wavy Open Ribbons, in fancy stripes and in all colors, at prices starting at, per yard **25¢**

WARY OPEN RIBBONS TO GROOMS FROM ASK TO SEE THEM

A Great Variety of Dress Trimmings

We are now showing one of the largest and best assortments of Fancy Dress Trimmings that we have had for a very long time, including Chanticleer effect Beaded Trimmings, Tinsel, Beaded Chiffon, Pearl Frillings in a variety of colors and widths, Spotted Net, Beaded Braids, Silk Braids, wide Hand-Beaded Skirt Patterns with narrow to match, Beaded Marquisette for yokes, Real Irish Laces in all widths, Hand-Crochet Laces and Insertions for fancy work, and a great variety of All-Over Laces in cream, white, those goods. Ask to see them.

You save considerably on any of our and black.

Dainty Handkerchiefs at Moderate Prices

This season we are showing a larger and more varied assortment than ever, including the famous "John Brown" Brand of pure-Irish goods.

John Brown Linen Handkerchiefs, with plain or embroidered corners, suitable for hand-embroidery work. Will make excellent gifts. Prices ranging from \$1 each down to **25¢**

Initial Handkerchiefs, in a variety of styles, and good values at, each, 25c, 20c, 15c. **10¢**

Plain Pure Linen Handkerchiefs at, each, 25c, 20c, 15c and **10¢**

Embroidered Handkerchiefs, made of pure linen, in a wide variety to choose from, at prices ranging from 15c each up to **\$1.50**

Handkerchiefs, with lace edges, very dainty, and representing excellent values at, each, 10c, 25c and **50¢**

Colored Border Handkerchiefs, in wide range of colors and styles, ranging in price as follows: 50c, 20c, 12 1/2c, 10c and **5¢**

Cross Bar Handkerchiefs, at, each, 20c and **12 1/2¢**

Jewelry and Fancy Leather Goods

This department is situated in the centre of the main floor. Here you will find an interesting assortment of novelties, both useful and ornamental, suitable for presentations and early foreign mail presents.

Fancy Leather Goods, including Card Cases, Purses, Bags, Pocketbooks, Bill Books, Blotters, Writing Cases, Tie Holders, Watch-Fobs, Handbags and Ink Stands, in a variety of styles and at modest prices.

JEWELRY SUGGESTIONS

String Beads, Fancy Pins, Brooches, Buckles, Buckle Sets, Silver Thimbles in Cases, Coral Chains, Hair Decorations, Waist Button and Buckle Sets, Silver Thimbles in Cases, Coral Beaded Articles, Hair Combs with Brilliants, Barrettes, Sidecombs, Cuff Sets, Beauty Pins, Belts, Cut-Glassware with Silver Mountings, Smelling Salts, Pin-Holders, Puff-Bottles, Perfumery Bottles. Many other fancy and useful articles at prices that will please you.

What 5c Will Buy at the Notion Counter

- White Pearl Buttons, small size. Per dozen **5¢**
- Agate or China Buttons. Three dozen on a card **5¢**
- Bone Buttons for underwear. Three dozen for **5¢**
- And per dozen **5¢**
- Bechelor Buttons. Per card of one dozen with packet of needles and thread, for **5¢**
- Millinery or Lace Pins with pearl gilt or blue heads. 1 dozen on a card, for **5¢**
- Assorted Pins, in cubes, at **5¢**
- Mulberry Pins, in black and assorted colors. Two for **5¢**
- Black Toilet Pins, in cabinet **5¢**
- Kat Pins, with bayonet point, black only. Each **5¢**
- Safety Pins. One dozen, in assorted sizes **5¢**
- Hair Pins. 60 assorted sizes in box. Price **5¢**
- Hair Pins. 100 assorted in box. **5¢**
- Hair Pins. Large size, in packets. 2 packets for **5¢**
- Invisible Hair Pins. Assorted, in boxes **5¢**
- Key Chains, Each **5¢**
- Transparent Collar Supporters. Five on a card. Per card **5¢**
- Fancy Collar Supporters to pin on. Two on a card, for **5¢**
- Featherweight Collar Supporters. 2 for **5¢**
- Celluloid Thimbles, in all sizes and colors **5¢**
- Celluloid Finger Shields, in all colors. Price **5¢**
- Steel Thimbles, in all sizes. 2 for **5¢**
- Face Cloths. Price each **5¢**
- Tape Measures, coin long. Each **5¢**
- Solopring Press Straps, all sizes, in black and white, 1 dozen on card, for **5¢**
- Black and White Hooks and Bars, 1 dozen on a card, for **5¢**
- Or 5 cards for **25¢**
- Prussian Binding, in all colors. Per dozen yards 50c, or per yd. **5¢**
- Kir Curlers, small sizes. 1 dozen in package, for **5¢**
- Real Hair Curlers, six in package, for **5¢**
- The Apollo Hair Waver, 12 on a card, for **5¢**
- Pearl Collar Studs. Price each **5¢**
- Bone Collar Studs. Six for **5¢**
- Tailor's Chalk, in colors red, blue and white. 5 pieces for **5¢**
- Tailor's Chalk, colors red, blue and white. 2 pieces for **5¢**
- Tailor's Wax Chalk, 4 pieces for **5¢**
- Cotton Elastic, in black and white, in various widths, varying in price per yard, from **5¢**
- Mending Wools, in a great variety of colors, on cards. 2 cards for **5¢**
- Knack Mending Wools, in half oz. balls **5¢**
- Darning Cottons, in tan, white and black. Per spool **5¢**
- Ribbon Threaders. Price each **5¢**
- Tape in all widths. 6 pieces for 25c or, per piece **5¢**
- Baby Bibs, fancy and plain. Price each **5¢**
- Cottons, in all colors and numbers. Per spool **5¢**
- Coats Cotton, in black and white, 50 each, or per dozen **50¢**
- Bedkins, six in package. Per package **5¢**
- Darning Needles, in assorted sizes. Per package **5¢**

Linen Department—Special Monday

- Fancy Guest Towels, hemstitched, very fine quality. Price, each 50c, 45c and **40¢**
- Linen Towels, with hemstitched and embroidered ends. Price, each \$1.75 and **\$1.25**
- Linen Doyleys, hand embroidered and finished with scalloped edges. Price each, \$1.00, 75c and **50¢**
- Hand Embroidered Tray Cloths with scalloped edges, size 18x27 inches. Price, each **\$3.75**
- Fancy Runners, with hand embroidery and scalloped edges, size 20x54. Price, each \$7.50 and **\$4.50**
- 5 O'clock Tea Cloths, hemstitched, drawn and embroidered, sizes 36x36 and 45x45, at prices ranging from \$9.00 down to **\$2.00**
- Linen Huckabuck Toweling, in rose, shamrock, thistle and fleur-de-lis designs, suitable for guest towels, is 25 inches wide. Per yard **75¢**
- Plain Linen Huckabuck Toweling, 18 and 20 inches wide. Per yard, \$1.00, 75c and **50¢**

Seasonable Underclothing for Men

A STYLE AND PRICE TO PLEASE ALL

Men's Shirts and Drawers, made of a heavy wool mixture, durable and warm. All sizes. Per garment **50¢**

Merino Shirts and Drawers, light weight, very comfortable. All sizes. Per garment **50¢**

Shirts and Drawers, made of a good wool mixture, in all sizes, plain or stripe, medium weight. Per garment **75¢**

Natural Wool Mixture Shirts and Drawers, made by the famous Penman Company. Medium weight, suitable for Fall and Winter wear. Special today, per garment **75¢**

Lamb's Wool Natural Color, Medium Weight Shirts and Drawers, Penman brand. All sizes. Special, per garment, today **\$1.00**

Fleece-Finished Shirts and Drawers, Penman brand, heavy weight, good wool mixture. All sizes. Per garment **\$1.00**

Sovereign Brand Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, made in all sizes. Per garment **\$1.00**

Turnbull's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, in all sizes, most durable and comfortable garments. Price **\$1.25**

Robin Hood Brand Men's Underwear, made of imported natural wool. All sizes. Per garment, \$1.50 and **\$1.25**

Pure Wool Underwear, of a very superior quality, made in all sizes. Per garment, \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00 and **\$1.75**

Undershirts and Drawers—Men's imported natural wool shirts and drawers, in medium weight for Fall wear. The shirts are double-breasted and button at the shoulder, and come in all sizes. Special value, per garment **\$1.50**

Imported Natural Wool Underwear—This is the famous ROBIN HOOD Brand of Men's Shirts and Drawers, made of natural wool, in all sizes, and in a very useful medium weight. For hard wearing qualities this brand is hard to beat, and for comfort and moderate price they are unsurpassed. Per garment **\$1.25**

Flannelette Underclothing—Prices Within Reach of All

Flannelette Skirts for Women, made of soft white flannelette, and finished with a tucked flounce. Price **65¢**

Women's Gowns, made of soft white, pink and blue flannelette, generously cut. Special **65¢**

Women's Gowns, made of fine quality flannelette, in all sizes. Have tucked yokes and sleeves finished with frill of same material. Price **85¢**

Women's Gowns, made of heavy flannelette, in colors pink, blue and white. The yoke is neatly tucked and set with insertions. All sizes. Price **\$1.00**

Women's Gowns, made of extra good quality flannelette, in O.S. Special **\$1.25**

Women's Gowns, made of heavy white flannelette, with handsomely embroidered yoke. Price **\$1.75**

Underskirts, made of good quality flannelette, with a soft finish. Colors pink, blue and white. All made with deep flounce. In Night Gowns, made of soft white flannelette. Yoke set with embroidery insertion. Long sleeves, finished with tucked cuffs. Price **\$1.25**

Night Gowns, made of extra good quality flannelette. Large sizes. Price **\$1.75**

Women's Drawers, in white and pink flannelette of fine quality, and finished with frill of same. Price **50¢**

Women's Drawers, of soft white flannelette and finished with frill of embroidery. Price **65¢**

Women's Drawers, made of heavy flannelette, extra O.S. **75¢**

Women's Underwear—Specially Low Priced

These are the well known "Watson" brand of Women's Underwear, and represent the highest possible value at a modest price. They fit well, wear well, are comfortable, neat in appearance, and the price is well within the reach of all.

Women's Combinations, made of fine white wool, have long sleeves, and are ankle length. Various sizes. Per garment **\$3.00**

Combinations for Women, are made of a good mixture of wool and cotton. Have long sleeves, are ankle length. Have smooth finish, and will not irritate the sensitive skin. White only. Per garment, \$2, \$1.75 and **\$1.50**

Combinations, made of a mixture of wool and cotton, good quality, smooth finish, no sleeves, knee length, low or high neck. Per garment **\$1.75**

Women's Vests, in silk and wool mixtures. Have long sleeves and high neck. Per garment **\$2.75**

Drawers to match the above. Per garment **\$2.75**

Fine Wool Vests and Drawers. Have long sleeves, high neck, and neat finish. Per garment **\$1.75**

Women's Underwear, in white and natural. Vests with long sleeves and high neck, drawers to match. Per garment, \$1.25 and **\$1.00**

Art Needlework Department

FIRST FLOOR

Marquisette Waists for embroidery, in solid or beading. A variety of designs to choose from, at, each **\$1.00**

Fancy Cosy Pads, filled with silk floss or down. Prices according to size, 75c, 60c, 50c and **45¢**

D. M. C. Embroidery Cotton, in all colors, fine, medium and heavy, at, per dozen, 50c and **30¢**

David Spencer, Limited

VOL. L., 504

DIVISION
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TOMORROW W
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Ministers Unlik
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Elections.

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.—Executive action of the will be the introduction of the division commission into the present board or parliament in existence. Influence continuing. There will be a well-lit with headquar to look after all w names of Alex. Hag and Mr. S. Mackay mentioned in connecti tion. This second used by Mr. R. L. B western tour. A bill at this session which

Hon. G. P. Graham return to the House has been considerable stated tonight that progressed any further of his receiving a day after election indication of the ex ways being out of coming session at 10 mise so often as to press, has not materi erment side.

MONTREAL, Oct. 25.—nomination for the session. Today it was stated in Montreal there w tion offered to any pointed ministers in provinces. The hation along these line with regard to Hon. que Cartier and Ho Terrence. At a ce ers held this after was decided that g gained by further of There has, however, ston going on reg both sides. As ma was stated to may tests were being t real, Bagot and Th these protests will decided, but it is th

CHAUFFEUR

Vancouver Man

slaughter of 3

VANCOUVER, B. dict of not guilty. Jury in the assize o case of Frank Woo charged with mania tion with the path knocked down y der street on the September 10. Wootton's sound swerved his machi Westman stood as of the auto and th chine caught him a Mr. Justice Murray said the only thin cused was the dist traveled after it a He was inclined to cused was not trav jury was only absen utes. Mr. J. A. R Wootton.

GERMANS W

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Men and Manito

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25.—military cities, on sound authority, the erment is making c as to the truth of a which several we Franco-German dip appeared at its wor collected at their i senborn, on the Be 1,200 motors and in case of war, cou Belgium thousands ammunition, within object, of course, w constitute an advan would have protect by the Belgians the least protected would have been us one or two Germ

The object of the prevail upon the to secure the terric event in case of an les later on. The ing investigated by the, at the instiga who is bent upon f possible, all attemp dem for war purpos