

News in Hosiery

HERE HOSE, seamless feet, black and tan. Sizes 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2. 25c
HERE HOSE, in 1 and 1, 2 double heel and toe. Colors, 9, 9 1/2 and 10. 25c
HERE HOSE, nice soft finish, 9 1/2 and 10. 35c pair, 3 pairs \$1.00
BBED CASHMERE HOSE, only. Sizes 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2 and 10. \$1.00

HERE HOSE, Black feet. 50c
HERE HOSE, Per pair. 50c
HERE HOSE, 50c
HERE HOSE, heavy weight. 75c

Price \$1,

ped Flannel- in the body, is clean-look-hts. Friday 75c

50c
's extra strong and finished and- 50c

's Gloves Priced at 75c

SKIN GLOVES either lined or an, extra well sewn and seam, draw cord and catch. Per 75c
AN HOGSKIN WORKING ershide backs, extra strong. 75c
IAL Tan Asbestos Hohehd, d steam and water. Pair \$1.00

kerchiefs
oly
KERCHIEFS, shades, with 12 1/2c
MBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, for 25c

of Corsets

extra No. 10, qual- in
ing hip, ed on
drab,
.50
re full
corset, well sizes,
.00
A. es,
55.00
Bust
Faces, Cor- ths, in Steels,
.00



VOLL. L. NO. 301.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

EXCHANGE HUNDRED THREE HUNDRED SHOTS WITH ROBBER

Man Wanted For Burglary of Bank of Nova Scotia Com- mits Suicide After Sensa- tional Fight in St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 15.—A running battle extending three miles and lasting almost an hour ended last evening when a hundred shots, Andrea Stander alias Edward Mynarski, aged 39 years, wanted in connection with the robbery on July 2 of the Bank of Nova Scotia, was killed by a bullet to the chest.

FORT WILLIAM FEELS STORM KING

Vessels Being Held to Await Developments Owing to Stormy Condi- tion of Lake Superior. FORT WILLIAM, Ont., 15.—The storm which set in Saturday extends over the entire Lake Superior district, and indications are for a strong wind to- morrow and most of the captains ready for the trip down the lake will hold their vessels awaiting developments. Saturday and Sunday the wind had been blowing at the rate of 30 miles an hour and the weather man says the rate may increase to 40 miles an hour with the indications for a lighter wind today.

POST-MARKS

Draw weather for kites! A boy who was ordered by a Buffalo magistrate to be deported to Toronto, wept. If he had been ordered to Van- couber he would have jumped in the lake! In Black and White. It has to go; 'Tis writ you know That Jack and Jeff will fight The color line has been withdrawn 'Tis down in black and white.

Aged Inventor Dead.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 15.—John R. Moffatt, inventor of international reputation, died at his home, aged 84. One of his principal inven- tions was a threshing machine.

Killed by Tank of Water.

TABTON, Man., Nov. 15.—James Hayes, second son of William Hayes, who lives a few miles out of town, was almost instantly killed by a tank of water upsetting on him. He was badly crushed.

Lord Bessford to Stand.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Admiral Lord Bessford, it is announced today will be the Unionist candidate at the bye- election in Portsmouth which will choose a successor to the late John Batter.

First Liberal Caucus.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 15.—The Lib- erals hold the first caucus of the ses- sion tomorrow morning, at which the naval question and sessional program- me will come up for discussion.

WOULD REVIEW CANADIAN TARIFF

OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—W. E. Knowles, Moose Jaw, has given notice of the following resolu- tion: "That in the opinion of the House it is desirable that the govern- ment should at an early date take under serious con- sideration the necessity for the review of the tariff duties of Canada, especially with respect to such articles as cereals, the agricultural classes."

THE DAISY TRIPPER



Houston (loquiter)—"Arrah begob! These British Columbia daisies are loike to thrip me worse than them in me ancestral fields in Oriland!"

BLIND AND WEAR DEATH FROM GUN SHOT

E. D. Allen, Local Druggist, Seriously Wounded By Irre- sponsible Hunter Yesterday—Deserted By Guilty Party. Rendered totally blind and with but a fighting chance for life E. D. Allen, a young Victoria druggist employed for several years by Cyrus H. Bovee, Gov- ernment street, lies at the St. Joseph hospital as a result of a wound received while hunting yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of the summit of the Sooke hills.

WILL LOCATE PASS THROUGH SOKKE HILLS

Party of Surveyors Left This After- noon to Obtain Information Re- specting Water Scheme. To locate the most feasible pass through the Sooke hills and to make other investigations in connection therewith a party of surveyors left the city this afternoon.

REFORM IN INDIA EFFECTIVE TODAY

Marks New Epoch in History of British Rule—In View of Embrjo Constitution. SIMLA, India, Nov. 15.—The plan for the reform of the British adminis- tration of India, which was outlined by Lord Morley, secretary of state for India, in the House of Lords last De- cember, and which is designed to give the natives to an independent share in the management of the country, came into effect today.

WANTS WARSHIP TO VISIT JAMAICA

Special to The Evening Post. OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—In view of the international character of the telegraphic communication with Jamaica, a Halifax shipping firm which has in- terests in the island, sug- gests that the Canadian govern- ment communicate with the Colonial Office and sug- gests the sending of a British warship to Jamaica to ascertain conditions there.

NEGRO'S RESENTMENT

Two White Men Crowded Past Him into a Car and He Shot Both of Them Dead. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 15.—Ed. Cardwell and Ed. Koontz, young white men, boarded a street car last night, crowding in ahead of Wm. Smith, a negro. The white men stood on the rear platform while the negro, who suddenly resented their act, entered the car. The negro drew a revolver, rushed to the rear door, shot both men dead and leaping from the car escaped. Later he surrendered to the police.

EARTHQUAKE SHAKES CANARY ISLANDS

ICOD, Tenerife, Canary Islands, Nov. 15.—Heavy earthquakes were felt here yesterday. (Continued on Page Three)

THIEVES TAKE RURAL MAIL

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 15.—The rural mail boxes between Lucas and London were robbed Friday night. The boxes were torn from their posts and carried for some distance.

CONTESTS IN ALLIANCE PROMISED

Similkameen Offers a Socialist Against Mr. Shatford—Lib- erals Default in Six of the Constituencies

Large audiences and splendid enthu- siasm marked the meetings held by the Premier and Attorney-General Bowser at Pentlton on Saturday afternoon and in Vernon the same evening. At the latter, Mr. J. P. McKen- zie presided, and the candidate for the Okanagan district, Hon. Price Eil- son, received a veritable ovation, as did also the Premier. Shortly after noon on Saturday, Mr. Bowser re- turns to the Coast, while Hon. Mr. McBride addresses an afternoon meet- ing at Ashcroft and an evening meet- ing at North Bend. His programme for the remainder of the week is as follows: Tuesday, evening, Chilliwack; Wednesday afternoon, For- t Langley; Wednesday evening, Ladner; Thursday evening, New Westminster; Friday evening, Vancouver; Saturday evening, Victoria.

RICHARDS GOES TO JAIL FOR TWO YEARS

Former Traveller Admits Guilt of Theft From Wilson Bros. and is Sentenced—Prose- tors Exceedingly Charitable. Two years in the penitentiary was the sentence imposed on Charles Richards, until a few weeks ago the accredited traveller for Wilson Bros., local wholesale grocers, who is authoritatively said to have stolen about \$5,000 of the firm's funds which he collected from patrons in different centres along the E. & N. Railway. He was arrested last Monday on a charge of having made away with the money.

WEST INDIES SUFFERS BIG STORM

Fatalities in Hayti Will Be Great— Communication Still Cut By Broken Wires and Cables. HOLLAND BAY, Jamaica, Nov. 15.—The telegraph lines over the island, which were leveled by the great storm, have not yet been repaired. During the last six days Jamaica has experienced one of the greatest rainfalls within the island. The damage has been done to houses, plantations, roads and bridges. The railroads and tramways also suffered severely. The extent of the damage is not known, but it is reported that some of the places have been almost totally destroyed. The graphic communication with Colon and the Windward Islands has been badly interrupted. The steamer Amanda and Bradford went ashore, but the Amanda later was floated. The position of the Bradford is dangerous, but as the weather has cleared it is thought that the vessel may be saved.

SKENA STEAMERS ARE SAVED

Omineca and Distributor Released From Rocks and Will Be Hauled Out. HAZELTON, B. C., Nov. 15.—The sternwheel steamer Omineca, which it was feared would prove a total wreck where she struck on Geoverdam rock, while hunting here, has been successfully floated, the obtruding pinnacle of rock being blasted off and conveyed by the Distributor, started down river, hoping to get to Prince Rupert.

WANTS STEEL BOGEY IS LAID

General Manager of Bank of Com- merce Discusses the Proposed Canadian Steel Merger. TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 15.—General Manager Laird of the Canadian Bank of Commerce expressed this morning general satisfaction that financial men here and over the Dominion now feel that steel and coal bogy that was liable to depress conditions any minute had been managed to secure control of the steel corporation was behind a door, aiming for a merger with the U. S. Steel people which he knew that the U. S. Steel people thought a good deal of the Canadian industry.

BERESFORD ON NAVAL DEFENCE

Declares in Speech Britain is as De- pendent Upon Sea as a Light- House. LONDON, Eng., Nov. 15.—Lord Charles Beresford, responding to the dinner in Bristol on Saturday, said the reason why the supremacy of sea was necessary to Great Britain was be- cause of her position among the nations was unique. "She is the head of a world-wide empire, whose frontiers are the sea, frontiers whose roads are the sea, frontiers whose trade is a sea-borne trade. As regards Great Britain herself she is precisely as dependent upon sea-borne food and supplies of all sorts as a light-house. Every other nation is wholly, or nearly, self-sufficient. The trade routes of the empire are the arteries for its life blood, and the navy is the coast of mail cheques." (Hear, hear, cheers.)

WEATHER MAN LETS FURNACE GO OUT

Cold Wave Pounces On Southeast From Siberia—Felt Throughout East and in Prairie Provinces. B-I-R-R-R! Twenty-five above zero and one of those cuddle-up-a-little-closer winds blowing, too. That's pretty plenty for anyone not addicted to polar bear habits, and Victorians awake today with the firm conviction that the Weather Man had let the fire go out in his furnace. Not for nine years, say cold-hard statistics, has it been so cold as this at this time of the year, in Victoria. There's some comfort in that precedent anyway.

TO MAKE STRIKES EFFECTIVE

TORONTO, Nov. 15.—At this morn- ing's session a resolution was adopted recommending that a meeting be held during the convention of executive officers of the all organizations represented, together with the president and secre- tary of the American Federation of Labor, to outline the campaign of the organization among the employees of the U. S. Steel Corporation and to such means as may be making strikes of affiliated organizations now pending more effective to and as they may be brought to success- ful conclusion.

CHARGES PAST ON THE UPPER SKEWER

Promptitude in Sending Reinforcements Has Quieted the Discontented Tribes—Prisoners Sentenced Saturday

Special to The Evening Post. HAZELTON, B. C., Nov. 15.—That the imminent danger of conflict with the Indians has passed for the present owing to the promptitude of the Provincial authorities in supplementing the police force in charge of the district and to the general misapprehension among the Indians as to the extent of the incoming reinforcements...

Robert and Richard Harrison, brothers, convicted of assault and intimidation, were granted the option of doing two months in jail or paying fines of \$76 each—\$20 on the first count and \$56 on the second—of doing two months in jail or paying the same fine as the first count.

Chief Constable Matland-Douglass, who conducted the prosecution, showed that the Indians had been warned against the conduct that had brought them into trouble, especially against interfering with the road-builders or their camps.

Other and far more serious charges against the Indians were dropped for diplomatic reasons.

A FIRST PRIMER FOR LIBERALS

"Zeal Without Knowledge" might well serve as the title of the delicious comedy now being played public by various Liberal speakers at this province.

A question of far reaching effect upon the future of British Columbia, a decision that means something to every household, surely deserves some intelligent study.

Yet in their haste to condemn any policy offered by a Conservative government they have not had time, it would seem, to acquire even an elementary knowledge of the subject they are discussing.

Lesson I: What Are Railway Bonds?

When a man wants to borrow \$500 for two years on the security of a house that he owns, he may give a mortgage to some single individual or company. When a railway corporation or any other large corporation, wants to borrow \$25,000,000 for fifty years on the security of its property, it does not go to a single individual or loan company. It usually puts the mortgage in the form of an issue of bonds to a number of investors.

Naturally its first issue of bonds would be secured by a first mortgage and its second series would be secured by a second mortgage. Some companies have issued three or four series in this way.

Issue may be secured in some other way. But these are special phenomena. When business men speak of railway bonds in any agreement with one another, it goes without saying that the first issue is secured by a first mortgage, unless something to the contrary is expressly mentioned.

Lesson II: Subrogation Rights of a Bond Guarantor

When our Liberal friends have grasped this fundamental fact they will see the absurdity of their criticism of the wording of the preliminary agreement with the C. N. R.

Two or three years ago when the C. N. R. were planning some of the branch lines they have since completed they had to pay for the bonds and obtained authority to issue bonds which should be a "first lien" upon these lines; that is, the mortgage.

When the C. N. R. has a line to Barkley Sound what will the development of the territory along that line mean to the C. N. R.

Every man who goes into the territory between here and Barkley Sound to do business or to develop it will mean revenue to the C. N. R.

So with the development of the mineral wealth of the same territory or its agricultural wealth, or its fisheries, will the C. N. R. be able to do anything to develop these districts?

Lesson IV: The Net Value of a Railway

How may we estimate the net value of a railway, over and above all its bonded indebtedness?

So the net value of the C. P. R. railway was worth not only the \$37,083 per mile but also the \$2,000,000 more.

Lesson V: A Railway Policy for Victoria

The growth of Victoria means more business for the business man, more employment for working men, an increase in the value of real estate.

What is the advantage of a residential plot?

What is the advantage of a manufacturing plant?

What is the advantage of a tourist resort?

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

LIBERAL CONTRADICTIONS—MANTOBA FREE PRESS ON THE SITUATION—THE PARTY OF SWEET DO NOTHING

There is curious inconsistency in the arguments against the McBride railway which the Liberal champions offer in the rural sections and in the cities.

What is the advantage of a residential plot?

What is the advantage of a manufacturing plant?

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What is the advantage of a residential plot?

A FEW GOLD FACTS FROM THE LOCAL ISSUES

Scandinavian-American steamer United States.

Russia and Finland.

Gold in Kootenay.

Another Flag Incident.

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CONDENSED TELEGRAPH

Run Down by Engine.

Canada's Crops.

King Manuel's Visit.

Canada's Trade Increase.

Dr. Cook's Records.

Canada's Trade Increase.

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Happy Thought Range CANADA'S BEST PRODUCTION IN CAST RANGES

High Closet Square \$50 \$45

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd. Cor. Yates and Broad Sts. Phone 82

P. O. Box 683

Fresh Fruits For your Xmas puddings, cakes and mince-meat. The choicest goods procurable at attractive prices:

The Family Cash Grocery Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Eucalypti... THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Our Hobby Again Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shetland Rugs...

B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD. 506 YATES STREET.

A. B. C. Fog Would Freeze a Dog IT'S HOT TODDY TIME

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Wine and Spirit Merchants. 1316 Broad St. Tel. 50, 52, 1052 and 1590.

Notice to Contractors SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Vancouver Island Power Co., Limited...

KILLED BY INDIAN The mystery surrounding the death of David Stevenson, which the city police have been trying the last few days...

Insurance Man Defaults HAZELTON, Nov. 15.—The superintendent of the Excelsior Insurance Co. has been in Hazelton days checking the accounts...

LIVE PROVINCIAL NEWS

Hawks and Chickens. Chickens have been being bagged. A local shiner bearing a great commotion the day among the town...

C. N. R. at Kamloops. Mr. H. Carleton and J. W. Macdonald, the Canadian engineers, have arrived at Kamloops survey camp...

Big Land Deal. What will probably prove to be the largest land sale in the history of the Kamloops district is now nearing completion...

Nearing Coast. The surveyors of the Canadian Northern railway are rapidly nearing the coast...

Tram Percentages. On Monday Vancouver will receive from the British Columbia Electric Railway Company...

Death of Mr. Cable. CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—James C. Cable, president of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad...

Detroit Street Railway Bargain. DETROIT, Nov. 15.—The street railway has accepted a plan to sell to the city...

Receive Sentences. OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—Victor I. and Geo. Delcourt, charged with plotting dynamite attacks on the real road last June...

Aviation Accident. CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 15.—A probably fatal accident to Jacob Berg, a laborer...

Warriner's Case. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 15.—Mrs. Jeannette Ford, or Steward, who is supposed to have important information bearing on the alleged defalcation of \$484,000 of Chas. L. Warriner...

Many Wrecks. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Nov. 15.—Thirty fishing vessels and trading schooners are ashore at various points on the coast of Newfoundland...

Canada's Trade. OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—During the decade from 1898 to 1908, Canada led the world, with the exception of Argentina...

Dr. Cook's Records. COPENHAGEN, Nov. 15.—The annual report of the board of railway commissioners states that during the year ending December 31 last, 438 persons were killed and 1,201 were injured on railways in Canada...

Notice to Contractors. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Vancouver Island Power Co., Limited, for a supply approximately 600 c.c. of cedar telegraph poles...

Thought range

BEST PRODUCE CAST RANGES

\$50 \$45

ware Co., Ltd.

es and Broad Sts. Phone 82.

Fruits

es and mince-meat. The choicest goods... 6-oz. pkgs. each... 10c

Cash Grocery

Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

rodymne

ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE... FEVER, CHOLERA, AGUE... COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.



Fog Would ze a Dog TODDY TIME

er bottle... \$1.25... Crown, per bottle \$1.50; 2 Crown, \$3.00

ROSS & CO.

nts. 1316 Broad St. 52, 1052 and 1590. AGE 11.

Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Vancouver Island Power Co. Limited, for a supply approximately 600 of cedar telegraph poles, up to twelve o'clock noon of December 3, 1909.

his report lays stress on the fact that this decrease is almost wholly in imports, the decline in exports being only \$2,446,586. Compared with other nations, Canadian trade figures for the year show that the financial depression was felt less severely here than elsewhere.

LIVE PROVINCIAL NEWS

Hawks and Chicken.

Chicken hawks have been pretty active but have had a bad time of late being bagged. A local shooter, bearing a great commotion the other day among the fowls, rushed to the door, gun in hand, just in time to see one of the largest species flying off with one of his best pullets in its talons.

C. N. R. at Kamloops.

V. H. Carleton and J. W. McCreary, two engineers for the Canadian Northern survey camp will be established between the city and Tranquille at once. The work upon which they will be employed is to locate the line for the C. N. R. from the point across the river where the North Thompson survey line ends.

Big Land Deal.

What will probably prove to be one of the biggest land deals consummated in the Kamloops district in years is now nearing completion. The deal involves upwards of 5,000 acres, including the Sunnyside, J. Ross Shuswap property, and other adjacent lands.

Nearing Coast.

The surveyors of the Canadian Northern railway are nearing the coast. One engineering party has now located the line down the Fraser river to a point below Chilliwack about sixty miles east of the main Thompson river between Kamloops and Lytton, at which latter point the Fraser river is first encountered.

Tram Percentages.

On Monday Vancouver will receive from the British Columbia Electric Railway company a cheque for \$39,600, this being the amount of the percentages due the city under the terms of agreement with the tram company on the October business over the "tram lines" within the city. The cheque is larger by over \$1,000 than any cheque of the kind previously received by the authorities from the tram company.

Death of Mr. Cable.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Raymond R. Cable, formerly president of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific railroad, died at his home here yesterday. At the time of his death Mr. Cable was a director of the Rock Island road and many affiliated lines.

Detroit Street Railway Bargain.

DETROIT, Nov. 15.—The Detroit street railway has accepted a demand of \$300 per day for the use of streets upon which franchises are said to expire tomorrow. The company says that it has no other way out, and that the city waives none as far as an ultimate readjustment is concerned.

Receipts Sentences.

OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—Victor Lacombe and Geo. Deltour, charged with exploding dynamite which wrecked the house of Moses Laporte, on the Montreal road last June, pleaded guilty in the high court of exploding the dynamite, but claimed that they only intended to scare Laporte, and had no intention of killing or injuring him or any of his family. They were sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Insurance Man Defaults.

HALIFAX, Nov. 15.—G. S. Craig, superintendent of the Halifax Life Insurance Co., has been in Halifax for ten days checking the accounts of M. C. MacLennan, the Halifax manager of the company. Craig says that MacLennan is a defaulter in the sum of \$3,000. He came here from Ontario, where he had studied for the Presidency of the party. During the last six weeks he held back his returns, and when suspicions had been aroused through his liquor were being taken and he was with another woman, first raising money on his furniture and in every possible way. He appears to have gone to the United States. He is reported to have been seen in Boston a week ago.

KILLED BY INDIANS

The mystery surrounding the death of David Stevenson, which the provincial police have been trying their best to solve during months past, has been cleared away quite unexpectedly through a potlach whiskey loosening the tongues of Indians. It is, throughout, a fresh illustration of the fact that the potlach, when the drink is in the truth will come out.

During the potlach festivities, the scene of which was Okis Hollow Char-nel, two Indians, who had been drinking were talking together, and one passed a remark as to the other's physical capability, and by way of banter liquor were being taken and he was with another woman, first raising money on his furniture and in every possible way. He appears to have gone to the United States. He is reported to have been seen in Boston a week ago.

Indian women afterwards told the police how Stevenson had been hit at that time of the tragedy, the two Indians overpowering him and ending his life. Then they attached to him a strong man, and sank it. David Stevenson was a hand logger working a timber claim at Okis Hollow Channel, near the Paterson Timber Company's camp. He had had trouble with certain Indians over timber taken out by them prior to the finding of his boat floating in the bay, upside down.

Quebec Bye-Elections.

MONTREAL, Nov. 15.—The bye-election in the St. James' Division of Montreal, Chamby, and St. Sauveur, to fill vacancies in the Quebec legislature, which were held on Saturday, resulted in the election of two supporters of the government and a Labor candidate.

Direct Naval Contribution.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Jellicoe, announced today that a bill for the purpose of raising a direct naval contribution, in the form of a tax on the value of property, had been introduced into the House of Commons.

PARIS APPLAUDS JURY'S VERDICT

"Red Widow" is Set at Liberty Amid Extraordinary Scenes. Court Room Early Sunday Morning.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Mme. Margherita Steinhilf was acquitted by a jury at an early hour Sunday morning of the murder of her husband, Adolph Steinhilf, a noted painter, and her step-mother, Mme. Jary. The verdict was rendered at 12:55 a. m. after two and a half hours' deliberation.

To some degree sentiment and a stuffy, crowded courtroom favored the prisoner, and the delay caused much apprehension. With the first appearance of the jury, however, several of whom were smiling, an invective feeling of acquittal flashed through the courtroom.

A dramatic scene followed. The red-robed judges and counsel fled in and took their places. Every eye was fixed on the door through which the prisoner should enter, but she did not appear. M. Devallet, the presiding judge, turned to the jury and said: "Have you reached a verdict?"

"Bring in the accused," the judge called. Fully two minutes before the bludgeoned figure with a white face appeared in the doorway, supported by two men.

"I am not guilty," she cried. "I am not guilty," she cried. "I am not guilty," she cried. "I am not guilty," she cried.

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Probably a Rifle Wound.

While the majority of the hunters who saw Allen after the occurrence are of the opinion owing to the fully mutilated condition of his face that the discharge consisted of heavy buckshot commonly used for killing deer, Dr. Hain believes that a rifle was responsible. While there are several holes in the forehead and other places on the face, he explains that that may be accounted for by the fact that the lens were shattered.

THREE HUNDRED DOOMED AT CHERRY

(Continued from Page One)

had been used to indicate the entombed miners were living were declared absurd; J. P. Buck, chief of the mine, St. Paul Coal Co., employed about the mine for thirty years, asserted that no revolver shot could be heard or felt upon the surface. Other officials declared that the explosion of a stick of dynamite would serve, if it occurred, to lessen the chances of the men entombed.

Six Out of Seventy-Five.

The Knights of Pythias Lodge, the most important organization in town, last week today there are only six members. The rest are in the ill-fated mine, either alive or dying. From the miners who were rescued Saturday it was learned that another act of heroism was performed by one of the men in the shaft below a man who is in all probability dead at the present time.

He was Walter Waite, an assistant foreman in the second vein. "When we got in the elevator the first time," said Isaac Remutt, one of the men who was fortunate enough to reach the shaft below a man who is in all probability dead at the present time.

Waite was standing near. He refused to come up in that load, but said he would stay down and give the other fellows a chance. "I would have pulled him into the cage, but he refused to come."

"Let me stay where I am," said he. "There are a lot of other fellows who ought to get out of here. Hurry up that cage and get them. I'll try and do what I can down here. Maybe it won't be as it is today."

"When I asked about him after the second load had come up, nobody knew anything about him. It looks like he was over and the other men were in the shaft. He did not have to stay because he could have climbed in the cage the first time if he had wanted to."

Sealing the Entrance. Sunday morning the plan of the state mining officials who have taken charge of the mine since the late one Saturday afternoon was to raise the cover of the hoisting shaft and lower a cage of rescuers to the third vein, where, if alive, the men now 400 feet below the surface, the only opening besides the hoisting shaft was hermetically sealed. From the time the descent to the second vein was made by men in buckets more than seven hundred feet below the surface, the shaft was sealed with layers of heavy planks and sand.

Although the men in the shaft on the top level a pile of planks three feet high and tons of sand made the seal practically air-tight. All night a few anxious men and women surrounded the openings of the mine. The women complained bitterly at the sealing of the shaft seemed to cut off all air. While it was true that the air would be shut off mining officials declared that the men if alive would not be affected by the total sealing, except that it would probably cut out any and to the fire still smouldering in the timbers and thus leave more necessary oxygen for the men.

David Ross, secretary of the state labor committee, who arrived here Saturday, declared last night it was extremely improbable any one would be rescued from the mine by the hoisting shaft, the only opening besides the hoisting shaft was hermetically sealed. From the time the descent to the second vein was made by men in buckets more than seven hundred feet below the surface, the shaft was sealed with layers of heavy planks and sand.

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The Season's Newest Inspirations can be seen in this special sample line.



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Suits Up To \$20 For \$15

We Consider These The Best Values We Have Ever Offered In Ladies' Suits

Suits Up To \$25 For \$20

We have just received a large sample line of ladies' suits. This assortment offers exceptional bargains in the always fashionable and desirable two-piece suits. There are barely two alike. We express the truth when we say that such bargains have never before been offered by us—or anybody else.



All the latest colourings and materials are shown. Style is conspicuous in every garment, coats are medium and full length. Ornamentations and linings will meet with the approval of all ladies. Your taste can be satisfied with very little trouble.

Suits Up To \$32.50 For \$25

The following are some of the new shades: Green, mauve, old rose, red, blue, wood, brown and grey. Turned up cuffs, with black silk braid and large buttons, necks and yokes faced with silk and braids. Space will not permit to adequately describe the points of merit in these suits. Some are quite plain, others more showy

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.

WEATHER MAN LETS FURNACE GO OUT

(Continued from Page One) mild-mannered and respectable man with a nice tropical climate, the month of December provided the only relief from the mean average, when the thermometers declared 28 degrees. But the chill spell isn't confined to Victoria. Over in Vancouver they are probably carrying coal stoves around in their fur coat pockets. According to the weather bulletins Dr. Cook and returning to the Pole to await the return of warmer weather in the east. The present cold wave is said to have originated in Siberia from whence it jumped to Alaska and the Yukon where it collected a few frosty fringes and continued down the coast extending as far as Northern California where extremely rare and sharp frosts have been experienced.

CONTESTS IN ALL CONSTITUENCIES PROMISED

(Continued from Page One) Related nomination news from isolated constituencies indicate that there is to be a contest in every one of the forty-two ridings represented in the legislature under the present distribution. Even in Similkameen Mr. L. W. Shatford is to have nominal opposition, the Socialists at the last moment having placed Mr. J. Conroy in the running. In Comox, too, an unanticipated condition presents itself. Mr. Eric Duncan being nominated as an Independent, with far from hopeless chances of success. This night in Cranbrook again presents a three-cornered one by the presentation of Mr. J. W. Fitch as a Socialist candidate. The complete table of nominees will be found on page 2 of this impression. By this table it will be noted that the Liberals, as anticipated, have defaulted in six constituencies, offering no candidates.

PROMINENT GERMANS TOURING DOMINION

Baron Witowski and Party Have Nothing But Praise For Canada, and Especially West. "If Germans must leave the Fatherland I don't know of any country where they can do better than in Canada. My impression is based on personal observation, and the voluntary statements of Germans whom I have met at hotels and in trains along the C. P. R. This is the century of the Dominion. I am simply amazed at the variety and extent of your natural resources. The Dominion is destined to become a nation not only in name but in reality." This was the tribute paid to the Dominion by Baron Witowski, a civil officer of the Prussian government, and an crack officer of the Second Dragoons, a crack corps, in conversation in Vancouver.

Blind and Near DEATH FROM GUN SHOT

(Continued from Page One) and held for an explanation within a few hours. Shot and Left in Agency. It was at 1:30 o'clock that the shooting occurred. Allen, who had been a member of the Victoria Rifles, was being led by E. N. train in the company of Ted North, was quietly walking through the shrub in the mountains at Spanish Inlet. He knew that there was some short distance to the right of the shooting that the direction received full in the face the discharge of either a shot-gun or a rifle. With a cry he fell backward with agony that must have been excruciating. The party responsible was never seen again. Allen, who was conscious although torn with pain when discovered, stated that he had heard him of making away. Realizing that hope for help from that quarter was futile he discharged his gun several times and was able to attract the attention of W. Noury, Ross Kelly and others who fortunately chanced to be within hearing. Guided by the gun shots and cries they located the stricken man some twenty minutes later and, entering him in their arms carried him

Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Vancouver Island Power Co. Limited, for a supply approximately 600 of cedar telegraph poles, up to twelve o'clock noon of December 3, 1909.

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months .75 Three months .50 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

PARLIAMENT OPENED.

As is said elsewhere on this page, no one expects much in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament, and therefore, no one will be disappointed at the general nature of the document read by the Governor-General yesterday. Nevertheless, the session, which has just opened, bids fair to be one of exceptional importance. The measures relating to insurance, banking, and navigable waters may, and are, very likely to be matters of more than ordinary interest but, of course, everything shrinks into insignificance when compared with the proposals for naval defence that will be submitted. Very much will hinge upon this; and it is not to state the case too strongly to say that upon the action which Parliament shall take the future of the Empire may, in large measure, depend. The eyes of the world will be turned towards Ottawa, to see just to what extent the ministry is prepared to ask the people to participate in Imperial naval defence. Pending the introduction of the proposed legislation, any comment would be out of place; but we may say with every certainty that the ministry need not hesitate about taking advanced ground through fear that public opinion will not sustain such a course. The people of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with exceptions too few in number to make their opposition worthy of serious consideration, favor action that will have an Imperial character. If ever a ministry had a theme handed on any question, the Laurier ministry has a free hand on this question. The anxiety of the public is not least too much to be desired, but that too little may be proposed.

C. N. R. RATES

The Vancouver Board of Trade passed a resolution asking that a provision be inserted in the Canadian Northern contract providing that freights on the British Columbia section of the railway should not exceed rates on the Prairie section by more than five per cent, and sent down a delegation to this city to ask the Board to join in the request. The Vancouver body was urging Mr. McBride to agree to the proposition, and he had replied that while he and the government would endeavor to secure the lowest rates possible, he thought the Canadian Northern people should be heard before he gave a definite promise such as he was asked to make. With this the Vancouver body was not satisfied; its representatives stated very clearly that they wished to get a definite promise before election, and they invited the Victoria Board to assist them to that end. They stated their case very plainly and forcibly, but as it was a matter which only a very few members of the Victoria Board had heard of, there was naturally some hesitation in acceding to the request. Mr. Shallice sought to meet the case by proposing a general resolution, which if followed up by the appointment of a joint committee of the two Boards, would doubtless have served a good purpose. One of the Vancouver delegates said that Mr. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, had asked the assistance of the local Boards in that province in fixing rates with the company. Mr. Shallice's resolution was too academic for some of the members, and Mr. H. A. Munn thereupon moved a resolution demanding that east-bound rates and west-bound rates should be the same. This was seconded by Mr. T. W. Paterson and carried on division, those who voted in the negative doubtless being disinclined to make any declaration on such an important matter off-hand. The effect of the resolution is to nullify completely the action of the Vancouver Board, for it is a refusal on the part of the Victoria Board to acquiesce in the request made of Mr. McBride, and a declaration of something, which does not appear to be what the Vancouver body, which had looked into the matter, thought ought to be provided for. It also prevents Mr. McBride from acceding to the request of the Vancouver Board of Trade; for he has now before him representations from two commercial bodies, one of them representing his own constituency, which are quite antagonistic to each other. We are, of course, not in a position to know how he will regard the matter, but if he shall say that, as representative commercial bodies cannot agree among themselves as to what they want, it would be unreasonable for him to give an answer until all parties interested have had an opportunity to be heard. So much for the specific matter discussed at the Board yesterday. On the general proposition of favorable rates from the Coast eastward, there is, happily, no doubt as to where the Premier and his colleagues stand. Mr. McBride has already stated several times publicly that one of the reasons why he did not sign the contract prepared by the Canadian Northern solicitors was that he wished to have as much time as possible to consider the question of freight rates and ascertain just how far it may be possible, in view of the powers of the Railway Commission, to control these

by provincial legislation. We are very much in sympathy with those who say that, as the province is giving liberal assistance to the company in carrying out its project, the people of the province are entitled to liberal consideration in the matter of rates. To our way of thinking, as the Canadian Northern is going to have the best possible grade from the Prairies to the Coast, it will be in its interest to fix the rates at a figure that will tend to the rapid development of traffic. It will be the duty of the government to look into the question of rates, and the causes regulating them, and, if possible, safeguard the interests of the people in every way. On this there will be no difference of opinion.

EXIT MR. MUNN.

Mr. H. A. Munn knows when it is time to go in out of the room, and he has decided that it was inadvisable for him to continue in the election campaign. Nominated by the Liberal Convention, he has retired, and it is understood that his place is to be taken on the Liberal ticket by Mr. A. J. Morley. Just how the Liberals generally will welcome this change is a matter for them to consider. Mr. Munn makes strange bed fellows, and Mr. Morley on a Liberal ticket is a novelty. But as this is a free country, no one has a right to object, except those persons, and we fancy there are a good many of them, who would have preferred the original ticket.

It has been an open secret that Mr. Munn was not particularly anxious to enjoy the privilege of being defeated for opposing a railway policy that means so much for the province, and possibly he felt that his position as one of the owners of the Vancouver Island and Eastern charter was somewhat inconsistent with the opposition he was expected to make to the Canadian Northern project, coupled with the advocacy of his own. For these reasons he, doubtless yielded not unwillingly to the pressure put upon him to withdraw.

Mr. Munn's retirement has created various feelings in his political party. That it was engineered by certain leaders, and therefore is gratifying to them, is beyond all question; that it has aroused the indignation of others is also abundantly clear. Its only effect will be to strengthen the government ticket, for by it the action of the Liberal Convention has been ignored, and many Liberals will vote the Conservative ticket in consequence.

A CANADIAN NAVY

No one will be disappointed at the meagreness and vagueness of the reference in the Speech to the Canadian naval defence. Speeches at the opening of parliament have ceased to have much greater significance than would attach to a formal "Good morning, gentlemen, I am glad to see you." There is one phase, however, that is not without significance, namely that which refers to the resolution passed at the last session. This seems to indicate an intention on the part of the government to take the position that its naval policy has been adopted in pursuance of the unanimous mandate of the representatives of the people. There is reason to doubt if Parliament will be quite as harmonious on this question as it was a year ago. We have seen that Mr. Monk, who is looked upon as the leader of the French Conservatives, is disposed to object to Canadian participation in Imperial defence on the ground that it is unnecessary. Mr. Emmerson, formerly Minister of Railways in the present ministry, is reported to have said that the money a navy would cost ought to be spent on branches of the Intercolonial railway. Several western Conservative members of Parliament have declared against a Canadian navy, and in favor of a direct contribution to the British navy. Speaking at a meeting in Toronto last week, Mr. George E. Foster dealt with Imperial defence. The report of his remarks in the Mail and Empire is not at all exhaustive, but the following purports to be his exact language: "When I look into the faces of the young men of this country, I want the time to come when the career will be open to them to be that of a sailor, the officers of vessels made in Canada, sailing the main in company with the British fleet to uphold the honor of the British flag." Elsewhere in his remarks Mr. Foster spoke of what should be done in case of emergency, but lack of a full report of what he said prevents us from saying anything more than that he likened our duty in naval matters to that which was done in regard to military matters at the time of the Boer war. Other speakers at the meeting favored a Canadian navy; others thought Canada should send money directly to the British government. Mr. Frank

Oliver, Minister of the Interior, spoke recently at Winnipeg, and he is reported to have said: "While it might be quite proper for either Australia or New Zealand or South Africa to make direct contribution in money or ships to the United Kingdom, it does not follow that that would be the best procedure in the case of Canada. First of all, of course, the value of the contribution by any overseas dominions to the Imperial navy, either directly or indirectly, in its moral effect, far demonstrating to the world the unit of the Empire as a fighting force. It is important to establishing the unity of the Empire, but the contribution of money and ships and men is surely very much stronger evidence of the unity and strength of the Empire as a fighting force. Canada is in a position to contribute men as well as ships and money, as Australia, South Africa and New Zealand are not, for the reason that these dominions have not anything like the same extent of maritime population and maritime traditions. Canada, on her eastern seaboard, has a population which for seamanship and general capabilities on the sea is not equaled in the world."

Addressing a delegation from the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress last week, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "I am, you know, a man of peace, and I live in the hope that some day the world will see the utility of all its present expenditure upon armies and navies. But that time has not yet come, and it is as impossible to do without armies and navies as it is to do without policemen."

I am, therefore, compelled to dissent with your views as to the establishment of the Canadian navy. The time has not yet arrived in the progress of the world when it can be said that there is no such thing as a war or that wars are not contemplated."

Mr. Simpson in his remarks admitted that police are necessary adjuncts to local and municipal government, and that when labor difficulties ended in strikes, while it was not a matter of local or municipal concern, a deadly fight between man and man. This shows conclusively that the days of peace to which all good men look forward have not yet arrived. Military assistance in times of stress, or as a means of defence, is not a new idea, so far as Canada is concerned. At the Imperial conference of 1907 it was decided that Canada, as well as the other dominions beyond the seas should do something in the way of assistance to the scheme of defence of the Motherland and the Empire.

Nothing was done immediately, but in the meantime our judgments have become more mature, with the result that we have now decided to have a navy of our own in Canada, an armament to defend the necessary rights of Canada, and to be of assistance to the old Mother Country if it is ever required.

Mr. R. L. Borden has recently taken occasion to make his position on this question quite plain, and it is very similar to that taken by Mr. Foster in the remarks above quoted from his Toronto speech. There is not, indeed, so far as their public utterances go, any substantial difference between the positions taken by the leaders of the two parties. In this connection reference may be made to some observations made by Lord Charles Bessborough at the Royal Colonial Institute. His remarks have been thus summarized in a cable dispatch:

"We could only hold our own by keeping our supremacy at sea. The navies of the Empire should be interchangeable, and should have the same discipline and uniform signals. He had found the Canadians strong, healthy, cheery and energetic. The loyalty of the British race in Canada had ever been. The Canadian's loyalty was unbounded, their energy was splendid, and they could well have sat still on this question of defence, for they could shelter themselves behind the Monroe doctrine. They were too proud an offspring of the old stock to do that; they had determined to defend their trade routes."

Having alluded to the excellent feeling between Canada and the United States, Lord Bessborough declared: "We should not talk of having a fleet that could win battles, we should rather aim at having such an Empire fleet that nobody could attack at all." There was a time when the Opposition were a strong supporter of Mr. Joseph Martin, and the chief plank in Mr. Joseph Martin's platform was the construction of a railway by the province, which would extend up the Fraser valley, with ferry connection with Vancouver Island and Victoria. Our recollection is that before Mr. Martin's time, that paper was a staunch advocate of just such a railway and just such a ferry. If we are not mistaken, there was a time when our contemporary was advocating such a project, not in opposition to the British Pacific project, by way of Bute Inlet, but as one that ought to receive priority of attention. The Colonist always advocated both projects. Doubtless, if our contemporary will brush up his memory a little, it will recall the days when we used to have public meetings in Victoria to discuss the V. V. and E. project, and how prominent the then Liberal leaders were in advocacy of it, and how important we all then thought a car ferry to the Mainland as an integral part of a railway system would be. The man who in those days said such a ferry was a "fake" and "a bluff" would not have received a hearing. Isn't that so, neighbor?

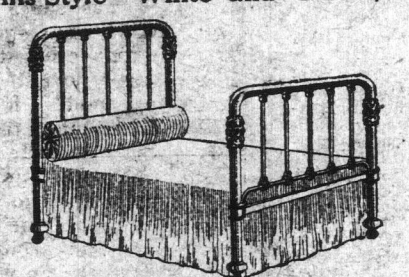
CHIC NEW BED STYLES ON SHOW TODAY

SEE SOME IN OUR WINDOWS—SEE MANY MORE ON FOURTH FLOOR

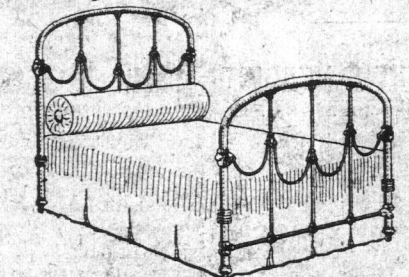
WE illustrate here five new beds chosen from our last carload of iron beds—received this week. While the illustrations do not do the beds justice, you can see at a glance an elegance of design unlooked for in beds at this price. If you'll spend a moment or two in our showrooms you'll better appreciate the superiority of these styles and the great values the price tickets represent.

Only the best materials are used in the construction of these beds. They are built to do long years of service and are not the sort that will "pull to pieces." The enamel is of a superior quality. We could enumerate many other special features, but the better plan is to see the beds. Visit the fourth floor today.

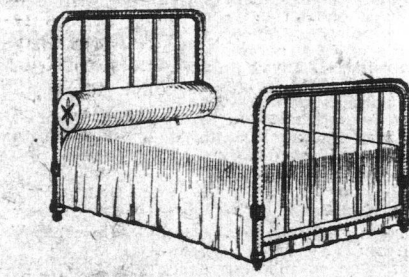
This Style—White and Gold \$8 This Style—White and Gold \$8 This Style—White Enamel \$14



The bed pictured above is a neat and stylish bed in white enamel touched up with gold. Has continuous pillars and heavy fillers. An excellent little-priced bed style—\$8



This bed is of new design and decidedly stylish—more style than one would expect in a bed at this figure. White enamel and gold. Continuous pillars. You'll like the bed and the price too—\$8



This \$14 bed pictured above is a very neat style. The lack of "elaboration" is a strong point in its favor. Heavy continuous pillars. Strong fillers. White enamel. Fit for any room. Priced at \$14



This Style—White and Gold \$16



This Style—White and Brass \$16



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We show many styles in little-priced chiffonieres and you can easily enjoy the comfort and convenience of one of these furniture pieces—prices are so easy. We have them in golden elm, in golden oak finish, in polished golden oak and in mahogany.

Dozens of styles are shown and dozens of different price tickets show saving possibilities. Let us show you the range from \$12

Dressers and Stands From \$15

If you have but a limited amount of cash to expend on a new dresser and stand you cannot spend it to better advantage than in choosing one of these offerings of ours. Style and quality combined with little price should appeal to you. In all woods and finishes. Prices start from \$15

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We are making a special exhibit of some very pleasing French Tapestry Panels on the second floor today—a showing that is worthy of your inspection. These tapestry panels are excellent for wall decorations or for screens. We show many sizes and you'll find one or more to suit in this collection. Prices show the range—we have them from \$14 to \$50

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We have just received a new "Burrowes" folding card table—a table at a price that'll work no hardship on anyone's cash account. This table is well made of best materials. We have it in either mahogany, golden or Early English finished oak and with either green felt or imitation leather top.

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EMANUEL SWEDBERG

One of the most remarkable times was Emanuel Swedberg. He was born at Stockholm of a very prominent father having been professor Upsala and bishop of Skövde, exemplary piety, whose or what questioned, because able to converse with any very early age exhibited his he was no mere visionary, rugged; intellectually he was a student he was ambitious and engineering had great and he readily accepted the the Swedish College of gained distinction and country by devising means to transport his boats across distance of 14 miles. Queen Ulrica he was exchanged from Svedberg to continued his investigation relating to mining, and for elated quite extensively, from a student of physical investigation of the occult gradual. He appears to long to comprehend the spiritual and to gain some idea of the relations between but it was not until 1744 years of age, that he enjoyed "the opening of his spirit" the introduction of the Lord to this, he said he had had and heard mysterious culminated in the appearance said: "I am God the Lord deifier of the world. I understand the spiritual sense. I will Myself dictate shall write." He then devoted study of science, and coming familiar with the 1747 he resigned his government half his salary as a after devoted himself to his produced his great work, in eight volumes, a work written under the direct Altmity Himself. He pr works devoted to an expositions of the New Church, alternately in Sweden, He died in London in 1777

Swedberg always had confidence and love of his confidence to have richly desired which he was held. His simple, his food consisting coffee. He made no distinction, and night, sleeping when rest. Sometimes he remained together; but usual with spirits was in broad his faculties alert. He had have concerned himself a straining to others the act course with spirits.

It would be impossible available to go into details taught by Swedborg. idea seems to be that man, and that Jesus Christ of Him, the only man the finite mind is capable. The Deity Himself is infinite emanates a spiritual sun, ates the sun of the natural words, the spiritual has God, and the physical and spiritual are intimately related by forces. Each is complete of all things are in the final end is found in the object of Creation is the with the Creator.

Swedborg taught that of evil, and to these he man, from a state which junction with God." He of the atonement, claim of God in Christ might be made manifest. the spiritual life is as read and taught that marriage. He claimed to have the "last judgment" which in 1757 at which date the Our Lord occurred.

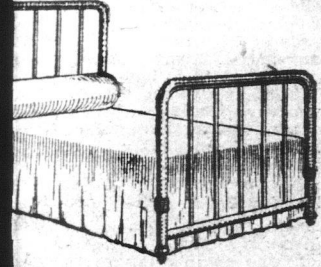
The New Church, as or Swedenborgianism, known, is an active organ is not numerically very increasing very rapidly, if a be called an aggressive never been the practice of the nature of any religious of any religious organization allowable to say that even Swedborg's teachings as to which it is impossible sent, admit that "he felt, ifly expound, the harmony fundamental unity of be knowledge and will of the man." Many of the admitted that his insight Universe was profound; that his theory of the int spiritual and physical se firmation from discoveries of investigation. But w doubts one may feel as to ings in all their details, to

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EMANUEL SWEDENBORG

One of the most remarkable men of modern times was Emanuel Swedenborg, or Svedberg. He was born at Stockholm in 1688. He came of a very prominent Swedish family, his father having been professor of theology at Upsala and bishop of Skara, and a man of exemplary piety, whose orthodoxy was somewhat questioned, because he claimed to be able to converse with angels. Emanuel at a very early age exhibited similar qualities; but he was no mere visionary. Physically he was rugged; intellectually he was brilliant; as a student he was ambitious. Natural science and engineering had great attractions for him, and he readily accepted the post of assessor in the Swedish College of Mines. In 1718 he gained distinction and the gratitude of his country by devising means, whereby the King was enabled, at the siege of Frederickshall, to transport his boats and galleys overland a distance of 14 miles. On the accession of Queen Ulrica he was ennobled and his name changed from Svedberg to Swedenborg. He continued his investigations into matters relating to mining, and for that purpose traveled quite extensively. His transformation from a student of physical science to an investigation of the occult seems to have been gradual. He appears to have always had a longing to comprehend the infinite and the spiritual and to gain something like a correct idea of the relations between God and man; but it was not until 1744, when he was 56 years of age, that he enjoyed what he called "the opening of his spiritual sight, the manifestation of the Lord to him in person, and his introduction to the spiritual world." Previous to this, he said he had had remarkable dreams and heard mysterious conversations, which culminated in the appearance of a Being, who said: "I am God the Lord, maker and redeemer of the world. I have chosen thee to unfold the spiritual sense of the Holy Scripture. I will myself dictate to thee what thou shalt write." He thereupon abandoned his study of science, and devoted himself to becoming familiar with the spiritual world. In 1747 he resigned his government position, accepting half his salary as a pension. He thereafter devoted himself to his new vocation and produced his great work, "Arcana Coelestia," in eight volumes, a work which he claimed was written under the direct inspiration of the Almighty Himself. He produced many other works devoted to an exposition of the principles of the New Church, his life being spent alternately in Sweden, Holland and England. He died in London in 1772.

Swedenborg always had the respect, confidence and love of his contemporaries, and he seems to have richly deserved the esteem in which he was held. His habits of life were simple, his food consisting of bread, milk and coffee. He made no distinction between day and night, sleeping when he felt the need of rest. Sometimes he remained in a trance for days together; but usually his intercourse with spirits was in broad daylight and with all his faculties alert. He does not appear to have concerned himself at all about demonstrating to others the actuality of his intercourse with spirits.

It would be impossible in the space here available to go into details as to the doctrines taught by Swedenborg. The fundamental idea seems to be that mankind can only appreciate the Deity in His aspect of a divine man, and that Jesus Christ was a manifestation of Him, the only manifestation of which the finite mind is capable of comprehending. The Deity Himself is infinite love; His manifestation is infinite wisdom. From God there emanates a spiritual sun, and from this emanates the sun of the natural world; in other words, the spiritual has its origin directly in God, and the physical in the spiritual. The spiritual and physical are distinct and yet are intimately related by substances, laws and forces. Each is complete in itself. The causes of all things are in the spiritual world; the final end is found in the Divine Mind. The object of Creation is the conjunction of man with the Creator.

Swedenborg taught that there are spirits of evil, and to these he attributed the fall of man, from a state which he describes as "conjunction with God." He rejected the doctrine of the atonement, claiming that divine love of God in Christ was that divine love might be made manifest. He maintained that the spiritual life is as real as the present life, and taught that marriage is an eternal relation. He claimed to have been a witness of the "last judgment," which he said took place in 1757 at which date the Second Advent of Our Lord occurred.

The New Church, as its adherents call it, or Swedenborgianism, as it is popularly known, is an active organization, although it is not numerically very strong, and is not increasing very rapidly, if at all. It can hardly be called an aggressive organization. It has never been the practice on this page to criticize the nature of any religious belief or the tenets of any religious organization. It is, however, allowable to say that even those, who find in Swedenborg's teachings and claims very much to which it is impossible for them to give assent, admit that "he felt, if he did not adequately expound, the harmony of the Universe, the fundamental unity of being and thought, of knowledge and will of the divine and the human." Many of the greatest thinkers have admitted that his insight into the depth of the Universe was profound; and it may be added that his theory of the intimate relation of the spiritual and physical seems to receive confirmation from discoveries in the latter sphere of investigation. But whichever intellectual doubts one may feel as to Swedenborg's teachings in all their details, there can be only one

view of his sincerity of purpose, his lofty appreciation of man's place in the Universe and of the ennobling effect of his doctrines upon those who accept them.

MAGENTA AND SOLFERINO

When in 1849 Vittorio Emanuele, who is known to the English-speaking world as Victor Emmanuel, became King of Sardinia, the condition of Italy was almost chaotic. Austria was exerting her best efforts to keep discord alive so as to secure possession of the region around the northern end of the Adriatic; the Kingdom of Naples was tottering; the various duchies were uncertain as to their future; the States of the Church, as the region over which the Pope reigned was called, stood powerless amid the contending factions, and a republican movement was disturbing the popular mind everywhere. Amid all this confusion the House of Savoy alone stood firm and resolute. "The House of Savoy cannot retreat," said the Sardinian King, and henceforth it became evident that a new power had arisen, that must be reckoned with. Besides the large island of that name, the Kingdom of Sardinia included the region lying between Switzerland and the Mediterranean, whose inhabitants have always been a valorous and soldierly race. Victor Emmanuel began his reign by advancing the reforms which his father had inaugurated, the chief of which was the restricting of religious corporations, and the state control of church property. Therein is to be sought the origin of the movement which culminated in the deprivation of the Pope of all temporal sovereignty. Events moved slowly until 1853, when Cavour became prime minister. The King recognized his commanding talents and his aspirations for a united Italy with Rome as his capital, and he was given almost a free hand. Cavour's first step was to offer the assistance of Sardinia to England, France and Turkey in the war against Russia. The offer was accepted, and the Sardinian troops distinguished themselves at the battle of the Tchernaya, in the Crimea. Thus Sardinia won for herself powerful friends, and her soldiers were inspired with the spirit necessary for the struggle, which was soon to be precipitated. Cavour's next step was to appeal to the powers against the misrule of the King of Naples. Great Britain would only promise non-interference; but Napoleon III, anxious to emulate the achievements of his great uncle, was ready to further the ambition of the Italian king and incidentally achieve a reputation on his own account by driving Austria out of the Northern Italian provinces, and thus leaving Sardinia free to deal with Naples. Austria meanwhile had grown apprehensive and had appealed to the powers to compel the disarmament of Sardinia. The answer was a declaration of war against Austria by France and Italy. The French army crossed the Alps early in the summer of 1859, and on June 4 the battle of Magenta was fought, followed on June 24 by the battle of Solferino, after which Napoleon basely deserted his ally and made peace with Austria. These battles were of immense importance to Italy notwithstanding the fiasco of the campaign later on, for it left the way clear for Cavour to carry out his plans. They can be classed in the list of great battles, and the credit of the victory rested with Marshal McMahon, created Duke of Magenta by reason of his splendid achievement in the first conflict. In the following Spring, Sardinia assumed sovereignty over Central Italy. The climax, for which Cavour had been preparing, had now arrived. The atrocities of the Neapolitan King goaded his subjects to rebellion, and thereupon Garibaldi emerged from temporary retirement and threw himself into the conflict, which was remarkable.

Giuseppe Garibaldi was born in 1807. He was born at Nice. At the age of 26 he took a prominent part in the Italian national movement, and for his participation therein was condemned to death, but not until after he had escaped from the country. For fourteen years he led an adventurous sea-faring life, but in 1848 he served with the Sardinian troops against Austria, and later joined the revolutionary government at Rome and distinguished himself in the defence of that city against the French. He was compelled once more to fly from the country, and he went to Staten Island, New York, where he hired to a candle-maker. He returned to Italy in 1850, and in 1860 he invaded Sicily with about a thousand patriots and captured that island. He thereupon declared himself dictator, but acknowledged the supremacy of the Sardinian King, whom he regarded as the saviour of Italy. He died in 1882.

Victor Emmanuel was careful to disavow responsibility for the acts of Garibaldi, although he was in full sympathy with him. He realized, however, that, with Austria upon his Northeastern frontier and France upon the West, it behooved him to be exceedingly cautious as to how far he countenanced movements which meant territorial aggrandisement. But Garibaldi was resolute, and the people flocked to his support. The Kingdom of Naples was soon in his hands, and thereupon Victor Emmanuel took the only course open to him, and with the assent of the European powers marched an army across the States of the Church into Southern Italy, and accepted from Garibaldi the region over which he ruled as dictator. It was not until some years later that Rome was declared to be the capital of United Italy, but how this came about and how the temporal power of the Pope became extinguished as one of the consequences of another battle will be told in due course.

The place, which Magenta and Solferino

occupy in European history is important for two reasons, first because they marked a turning point in the history of Italy, and secondly because they inspired Napoleon III. with desires of military glory, which cost him his life. We have now reached the beginning of an important change in the political history of Europe. We saw in the sketch of the House of Hapsburg, how that family attained to the dignity of Holy Roman Emperor, which had come to mean the premier place in the Germanic federation. We shall in the next article, trace in outline the steps by which this exalted place passed into the hands of the Hohenzollerns.

FORCE.

There seems to be a resemblance between vegetable force and animal force, as we have called them for convenience. Both find expression in growth, both set at defiance other forces. They resemble each other in so many respects, that on the purely physical side of animal life, what was said of vegetable life might be repeated in connection with the other. There is a close connection between the two. Vegetable life takes inorganic materials and converts them into food fit for the sustenance of animal life, and we fancy this is true even in the case of fishes. So little is known of the habits of fishes that it is difficult to speak with certainty in regard to their food, but in the last analysis it would probably be found that, while certain species are carnivorous, just as certain animals are, the substances which sustain the life of fishes at one time passed through the vegetable stage. Eliminating the mental and moral faculties, there seems to be nothing in animal force materially different from vegetable force. Hence it seems as if it would be right to speak of life as a force, including both the animal and the vegetable in the same classification.

But we are all conscious that there is in animal life a force that is absent in any other department of creation. It may be defined as the force of will. In the lower types of animal life this will-power may be rudimentary; but it is never wholly absent. We take a jelly-fish out of the sea. It looks like animated water. When it is in the sea, it is difficult to imagine that it possesses the power of decision, that it is capable of choosing between alternatives, and yet one would be rash to say that it does not. As we ascend higher in the scale of life, the existence of the power of decision becomes more and more strongly marked, until we find it so developed in mankind that one can set no limitations to it. It is of this that will be spoken of today.

What is this wonderful quality inherent in animal life that possesses the faculty of deciding between alternatives? So far as known, all living animal organizations have it. The movements of animalculae in a drop of water seem to an observer looking at them through a microscope to be purposeless, but this is probably because of our limited faculty of observation. Let us take the case of a living creature built on a scale large enough to bring its movements within the radius of our judgment, say, a house-fly, a butterfly, or a bee. That these are able to decide between the courses of action equally open to them will be conceded by all who give the matter any thought at all. Some years ago, a resident of Central America thought that if he took some northern honey bees to that land of perennial bloom, he would get a bountiful supply of honey, because the bees would work the twelvemonth through. But he was mistaken, the bees after the first year, realized that there was no necessity of storing up honey, and they abandoned the habit. This incident has frequently been cited as showing how difficult it is to say where reason ends and instinct begins; or the case may be stated the other way about. The origin of instinct is a subject over which there has been much discussion, one school of thinkers suggesting that it had its origin in intelligence, but in the course of time, became a fixed habit, almost mechanical in its nature. Another holds that it came about by necessary evolution. Dr. Romanes, in his treatise on instinct, says: "It is quite impossible that any animal can ever have kept its eggs warm for the purpose of hatching out their contents," but this seems to be an assumption of the very fact that remains to be proved. He says that the incubation of eggs by hatching is only a variation of the habit common among cold-blooded animals of carrying their eggs with them for protection. But everyone who has kept hens knows that the protection of eggs does not seem to be a matter of any special concern to a hen until the desire for incubation is upon her, and he also knows that this desire for incubation will be manifested in certain hens for weeks together, during which they will not lay eggs. They will sit on almost anything. The passion for maternity, that will lead a hen to sit for weeks on a door-knob, can hardly be explained on the hypothesis that she is trying to protect her eggs. During the incubatory period a hen, and doubtless all other birds that brood over their eggs, develop a local fever, which increases the temperature of the breast to the point necessary for the hatching of the eggs. With vital force, whether in the animal or vegetable world, there seems to co-exist the instinct of reproduction, and the difference between an oak tree, encasing within the acorn the germ of life from which a new tree will be born, and the bird in its branches brooding over the eggs within her nest is in manner rather than in essence. This aspect of the question is a point at which evolutionists break down. Realizing the impotency of their line of reasoning to lead to any definite conclusion, they ask for millions

of centuries for the making out of processes the existence of which they assume. The instinct of reproduction is akin to the power of creation, and it seems as though one might say that its existence in animal and vegetable life is a proof that some intelligent exterior agency to matter can alone offer an explanation of it.

THE SENSE OF PROPORTION

We are all lacking to some extent in a sense of proportion. The things by which we are surrounded seem to us to be the greatest things in the world. A man, who served in the engineer's branch of the Royal Navy, once said that what the admiral's wife did was of absolutely no consequence to the second engineer's wife; but what the first engineer's wife did was of supreme importance. This illustrates human nature about as well as anything else. Not many of us know the name of the prime minister of Austria-Hungary, and probably a good many of us neither know nor care if there is such an individual. Though he may have much to say as to the destiny of some forty millions of people, and have great influence upon the peace of the world, he is less important in the eyes of most of us than the alderman for our ward. The Tsar is a formidable personage; but in the eyes of the small boy, with an unlicensed dog, he is not to be compared with the poundkeeper. How many people who read this have the least idea what the Lohit Brahmaputra is? In a recent magazine twenty pages are devoted to it. Perhaps many of you know what the Brahmaputra is; but it is the Lohit Brahmaputra that is now referred to. Is it a man; a place, a system of philosophy or a tribe? It must be something of importance or twenty pages of a magazine would not be devoted to it. Do you happen to know where Burgos is? The chances are that you do not; yet Burgos has its municipal and social problems; there are ladies there who are in the swim and others who are not. It is a distinction to be a Canadian Lieutenant-Governor; but how many of you who read this can tell the names of them all? If the Secretary of the Treasury in President Taft's cabinet should send in his personal card to you tomorrow morning, would you be quite sure whether he was a "statesman" or a book agent? Do you know who is the British Home Secretary, and can you tell us with certainty who Mr. Winston Churchill is, and how many there are of him?

When you have been on a railway journey and the train has stopped at some small city, and you looked out of the window and saw men and women moving through the streets, did it occur to you that they live in a world of their own and the doings of it are as great as theirs as the doings of your world are in theirs? Perhaps you have felt—most of us have—a feeling that as you sit in your Pullman you may appear to the people on the platform to be some one of consequence; but you don't. They look at you with the same indifference that you look upon the tourist sitting in an observation car. Perhaps you may be charged with weighty affairs, at least you think they are weighty; but even if the people on the platform knew all about them, the young miss who has strolled along to see the train pass, would be vastly more interested in knowing whether her particular friend of the opposite sex was likely to have any business calling him down to the station. We measure ourselves and our affairs by one standard and those of other people by another, and we suppose it is just as well, for after all we are really of more importance to ourselves than other people can be to us, and it is not selfishness to think so.

Now possibly there is no moral to these ramblings; but it may be not amiss to say that if we would all cultivate a sense of proportion we might save ourselves a good deal of unhappiness. Perhaps we would not put so much of an strain upon to be like other people, in an effort to be like other people. To the second engineer's wife the first engineer's wife is of importance, and to the first engineer's wife some one else is in the same relative position, and this is because of an absence of a sense of proportion. Did you ever climb a mountain? If you did, you must have observed how the differences in elevation, which seemed quite marked, when you were among the foothills, sank into insignificance when you stand upon the summit. To the balloonist, who ascends to a great height, the earth seems flat. There is a mental altitude attainable by all which will make what seem to be great differences matters of no importance. Doubtless it is not well to be too exclusive; but it is well to remember that our minds may be our kingdoms, and that all true happiness comes from within. Perhaps this follows from what has been said above, and perhaps it does not. It is true anyway; and if this article, which was suggested by the paper on the Lohit Brahmaputra, suggests to some people, who may be worried over a little social difficulty, that a sense of proportion is worth cultivating and that combined with a sense of humor it will make life's pathway smoother than it otherwise might be, it will do some good.

A Century of Fiction

VII.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

Ouida's books are the echo of her own personality a personality that meant to its possessor a life of deliberate self-sacrifice, and a

death supremely pathetic. Nothing is more worthy of pity than the existence of men and women, who, thinking they have weighed wickedness and virtue in the scale and found wickedness far over-balancing the good, proceed to judge the world by their own standard, making no allowance for their own deficiency in judgment. The very fact that sin shows so black to us is due to the preponderance of the good. The very fact that we are hurt and astonished by evil doing, is because we are accustomed to the surroundings of light and beauty and unselfishness. Else would sin not effect us as it does, else would we grow callous to it and indifferent. It is the fashion, and always has been, for a certain class of men and women to speak with flippant bitterness of what they call the prevalence of vanity and jealousy, envy and malice and uncharitableness, but their works are only lip phrases surely. They look at the question from one narrow standpoint, admitting, most of them, that they find exceptions to the general rule in their own family, exempting their own parents, their brothers and sisters, their husband and their children from the sweeping condemnation, but they sigh that the rest of the world is cruel and heartless, and that good deeds and virtuous living have nothing at all to do with success. But the man they condemn most, perhaps, is someone's adored father, who has proved by a thousand deeds of personal heroism and self-denial his sterling worth to his children. And the woman, who is designated as designing and callous to the welfare of others, stands to those who love her as self-sacrifice personified. We are not capable of judging one another, no matter how fair-minded we pride ourselves upon being, and whether we want to believe it or not, it is a fact, nevertheless, that goodness is everywhere, among the poorest, the richest, and among the most sinning. Of course, all this has been said over and over again, and we forget it over and over again; Ouida forgot it, if she ever really admitted it; and her stories all tell the same pitiful tale of virtue trampled underfoot and passion enthroned; of selfishness triumphant over sweetness and purity and charity. She had no faith in modern society. She hated intensely all that was artificial and superficial, and saw little else in the world but the innocent suffering for the guilty and virtue going unrewarded. All the same, she does not convince us of the impracticability of noble ideals, nor the worthlessness of unselfish aspirations. But upon unformed minds her books cannot have a salutary effect; and it is only those who are capable of forming their own conclusions, who can read them without being impressed by their unwholesome bitterness. One exception must always be made, for her children's stories are, among the sweetest that have ever been written.

Ouida was born in 1840 at Bury St. Edmunds. She was an English woman of French extraction, and her real name was Louise de la Ramee, Ouida being a contraction of her Christian name used by her sister when a baby. She was brought up in London, and at an early age began to write for periodicals. Her first novel was Granville de Vigne. It is a romance dealing with people in high life; indeed, the aristocratic element figures largely in all her stories, an element which she affects to despise for its many evil qualities, though she is not blind to its good ones. But Ouida never mingled in society, high or low, and her information must have been founded to a great extent upon hearsay. During the last years of her life she lived in Italy and France, but always isolated more or less from her fellows. It is only a few months since she died, a little old lady, grown more sarcastic with age, and followed to her lonely grave by one mourner, a serving woman.

And yet Ouida had claims to genius; her books teem with wonderful descriptions, and through them all runs a golden vein of poetry. She clung tenaciously to the good, though she believed in the preponderance of evil. She was a remarkable writer, and yet she was not "great" in every respect, for genius is above prejudice.

Her novels of Italian life are among her best; they abound in almost magical description, for as we read we are transported, as it were, to the scenes which she describes, and can see those places, rich in poetic tradition, which Petrarch, Dante and Raphael have immortalized. Someone has said that Ouida's stories are to grown-up people what fairy stories are to children, quite frankly exaggerated for the sake of effect or beauty, but appealing to an element in our characters which many of us have never wholly outgrown. This accounts probably for her very large circle of readers.

One of the most noted of her stories, and one which has been dramatized and played times without number, is "Moths." This story deals with unscrupulous women of rank, who have been spoiled through a surfeit of luxury. Lady Dolly, one of the worst examples, has a daughter who has been brought up away from her influence, and who has grown to be a beautiful, pure-minded, truth-loving girl. Her pathetic experiences when she returns to her mother and her mother's wicked world form the theme of the novel. As a story it is interesting to many, and as a play it never seems to fail to attract.

He—"Do you really think your father will consent to my marrying you?" She—"Well, I heard him tell me last night that he'd thrash you if you didn't."

Passenger—"I say, conductor, there's an old gentleman fallen off the bus." Conductor—"That's all right, he's paid his fare."

LIBERAL CAUSE IS HOPELESS

Joseph Martin in Epistle Reads Homily to Party He Led

What Mr. Joseph Martin, now of London, but not so long ago the accepted chief of the Liberal party in this province, thinks of Mr. John Oliver's position as leader of the party in British Columbia, and of his and the party's helplessness in the pending contest, is plainly set forth in the appended letter, which Mr. Martin has written to the editor of the Vancouver News-Advertiser. It will be read with interest and approval not only by Mr. Martin's many personal and political friends throughout the province, but by everyone who admires the plain speaking, which is one of Mr. Martin's outstanding characteristics.

Sir:—It shows the state to which Liberalism has been reduced in British Columbia when the new leader, Mr. Oliver, is one of those Liberals through whose actions the Hon. Richard McBride became premier.

Mr. Oliver, when he was supporting Mr. McBride as leader of the Opposition during the first session of 1903, could not find words strong enough to eulogize him. Mr. McBride has not changed since then, except, perhaps, for the better, so it is rather difficult for the public to take seriously Mr. Oliver's present denunciation of him.

The fact that, in 1903, Mr. Oliver felt sure of becoming a member of Mr. McBride's cabinet when formed, does not make the case any better for him. However, in spite of this, I believe that the choice of Mr. Oliver as leader was the wisest that could be made in view of the fact that all the best men have long ago been driven out of the party in British Columbia. In no event could Mr. Oliver expect to win at the pending general election, but he might have laid a foundation for victory at the next election. He was, however, not big enough for the place, and has taken the very course which will ensure the exclusion of his party from power for many years. In fact, Mr. Oliver will have to be superseded by a stronger man before the party can succeed.

It is abundantly clear that, to win, the Liberals must carry either Victoria or Vancouver. Victoria is completely lost owing to the fatuous conduct of Mr. Templeman, who has concerned himself more with punishing friends of mine than with building up himself and winning back to his support disgruntled Liberals.

Vancouver might easily be won. The Dominion election so year ago showed clearly that the Liberals are in a majority there. The combined vote of Mr. McInnes and myself exceeded that of Mr. Cowan by several hundreds, and practically all my supporters were Liberals. There was only one way for Mr. Oliver to win Vancouver, and that was to break away from the corrupt gang who have controlled the Liberal party there for many years. He has, instead, embraced them just as Mr. Macdonald did at the last general election. The result will be that Mr. Oliver's candidates in Vancouver cannot get the independent Liberal vote, and therefore cannot be elected.

It would have been impossible for Mr. Oliver to have selected as his supporters at his first meeting in Vancouver two more typical exponents of the policy which has ruined Liberalism there than Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., and Mr. T. Noelands. Mr. Smith is on confidential terms with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and has been for many years a member of the cabinet in Ottawa. A word from Sir Wilfrid Laurier at any time would have destroyed the powers of the gang, but Mr. Smith was careful to see that he never spoke that word.

At the last general election I voted for the five McBride candidates. If there were next month I would do the same thing. I did so because I believed that if the Liberals got in power by carrying Vancouver with the help of the corrupt gang alluded to, they would steal all the loose assets of the province.

To my mind there are many reasons why Mr. McBride should be turned out, but we must admit that the principal assets taken over by him in 1903 still belong to the people, except such as have been turned into money which has found its way into the provincial treasury. This is not the case with regard to the assets of the Dominion taken over by the Liberal party in 1896. A great part has become the private property of leading Liberals, some of whom were members of parliament and many of whom were connected in business or by blood with ministers of the crown.

I think it is the duty of every patriotic British Columbian to avoid such a catastrophe for the province, and the only possible way seems to be by retaining in power the present government. Yours, etc. JOSEPH MARTIN. Caxton House, Westminster, London, Eng., October 27th, 1909.

SEEING CARIBOO

The Story of John McLean. (By William Blakemore.)

Everyone who has lived in British Columbia, to say nothing of thousands of less favored mortals who are on the outside, has heard of Cariboo. It is the historic section of the province, rendered famous by one of those periodic and sensational rushes in which excitable mortals indulge when they get the gold fever.

This disease was epidemic between '49 and '50. It first made its appearance in a virulent form among the gold miners who rushed to California and made it for ever famous. Those were the glorious days of which Bret Harte tells in his series of tales of which "The Pluck of Roaring Camp" is one of the best known.

By the time that the rich diggings of California began literally to "pan out," somebody brought down word of a gold strike on the Fraser, and a band of hardy adventurers, numbering 300, of whom John McLean, still living in Quesnel, is one of the few survivors, chartered a sailing vessel from San Francisco, and headed for Victoria.

This part of the story is John McLean's, and I must therefore tell it as nearly as possible in his own words, as he related it to me in the bar of the Occidental hotel, "Queen's," just two weeks ago.

Said he: "After a rough trip, we reached Victoria on a Sunday morning in June, 1858. Five of us banded together; they reckoned me the leader."

but I don't know why I always thought "Missouri Bill" was the grandest of them. He was a big powerful chap, and in those days was a match for almost any two men.

"Well, as soon as we landed we got our boat and duds ashore. It was a 22-foot, flat-bottomed river boat, which we bought in Quesnel, as we were told that was the best boat to go up the Fraser with.

"I said it was Sunday morning, anyway there was nobody in sight. They stood before us the Hudson's Bay stockade, with its high fence and gate, and although we hammered away nobody came.

"The Missouri Bill, who was an awful wicked chap when it came to plain talking, said: 'I bet the one who comes to church; they say he goes to the church on Sunday.' So we hiked to the church, just as we were, in our pilot shirts, without coats and with our six-shooters sticking out of our belts. I guess we looked a pretty quiet church-going party.

"I remember it was a steep hill, and just when we got to the top the Governor and the people were coming out to meet us. When they saw us they surely thought there was something doing, for they scuttled off to get some like rabbits, and I believe me, inside of ten minutes the houses, and there wasn't many, were all up and the blinds were dropped, and we saw one or two women peering at us. They'd have to do that anyhow, their folks couldn't help.

"We gave the community time to settle down, and then we headed for the Hudson's Bay stockade. Against this time his nibs' would be back.

wish you had heard the shout. Missouri Bill had gone down to the water to take a wash, or what you English folks call his morning bath."

"Hello, Jack, says he, come here and see what a way the river's fallen in the night. I guess we can begin to pan."

"You silly fool, I said, this ain't no river, it's the sea, and that's the tides I tell you. Bill, didn't look a little sheepish.

After breakfast we loaded up again and began to paddle across the straits. We had about 100 bushels pounds of freight aboard, and five men, and I guess if there is a God, and those folks on the hill was right about it, he must have kept an eye on us or else we would never have made those Straits, in an open boat, and struck the mouth of the Fraser as slick as you please.

An old fellow in 'Frisko says to me: 'Jack, when you get out into the Straits, you head for Point Roberts, and if you keep it just on your right, you'll make the Fraser,' and that's what we did.

I ain't going to tell you all that happened from that time till we reached Cariboo. It took us a year and a man for the journey, and in June, 1858, we reached Quesnel in July, 1859.

We stopped first down at Xale, where an American was washing gold, and making pretty good money, but nothing to crack about. He was having lots of trouble with the Indians, just as we had all the way up. Why people tried to make out that it was the white miners going in that made all the trouble, but if they had been in Xale when I was, and saw the corpses of thirteen white men pulled out of the river, and no heads on 'em, they wouldn't talk like that. I tell you we had to fight every inch of the way from Yale to Cariboo, sitting up nights to watch. They used to ambush on the banks of the Fraser, behind trees and rocks, and fire at us with their old flint-lock muskets, which they got from the Hudson's Bay Company.

I remember one afternoon they showed up forty strong, on the west bank of the river, just above Lillooet, and began to blaze away. We fired and downed one or two of them, then they fled the canoe and rushed half way across the river to a 75-acre island, while they were crossing we couldn't see them because the island covered them.

"They jumped ashore and I well remember they were led by a great, big, fine-looking chief, in all his war paint and feathers. Missouri Bill turned pale and said, 'That fellow's my meat,' and while they were blazing away again with their old muskets Bill hit him plump between the eyes.

Now I don't know whether you've been in battle, but I'll tell you one very peculiar thing, if you shoot a white man he jumps forward and falls on his face, if you shoot an Indian he falls backwards and curls up. Well, when that Indian fell the others all scuttled away and paddled back to the shore. We picked off several more just as they were landing, and then everything was quiet for a time, but we knew the skunks, and never took our eyes off the shore, and in about an hour one red-devil showed up, waving a bit of white cloth, which they called a flag, but white man or red man, the white flag goes. So we hoisted a bit of cotton and then he got in his canoe and paddled across to us and asked if he could take the body of the big chief.

Not having any particular objection, we said he might, so we all lit into the canoe, and took it ashore, and that's the last we say of any of that gang.

Some months later, when we were well up to Soda Creek, a smart-looking chap, with a bit of a scow, and a yellow fello' dancing attendance, walked up to our camp, and says he, 'I'm an officer of the British army, Sir James Douglas, to arrest you for killing Indians, loyal and peaceable subjects. Her Majesty Queen Victoria.' I said, 'Where's your bit of paper?' He whips out a 'true paper, sure enough, and he would've believed it, if we my name, and then he whips out another, and there was Bill's name. I turns to Bill and says, 'Here's a fellow. Hear what this fellow says.' Now Mr. Oliver, although he looked a smart little fellow, was about forty years old, and he was sassy six foot three, and he takes two strides up to the little fellow, and he says, 'Is that your name? Well, I've always been called 'Yes,' and then Bill does a thing that I never did hold with, betwee always a respect of his legs, he takes hold of his ass, as if he would 'loosen it, and he says, 'You go back to your Yee Yee, tell him he was wasting Missouri Bill to fetch him.'

That was the end of that incident, and although we stayed in the Cariboo for a good many years after, we heard no more about those blue papers. When we reached Quesnel we found we were the first white men up there; there were hundreds of Indians, but they didn't interfere with us, and we pushed our way up to Barkerville and found plenty of gold, and later we got over to Antler Creek and were in the winter of '60, and I have always been the one about that, but it all passed and gone, and we went on our shoes that we made ourselves, and I could tell you a story about that, but it's all passed and gone, and I don't want to tell you any more about it, but I'll tell you one more thing, and that is, I was married the Widow Brown as kept it before I did, and we are living together now very happy and comfortable.



SENSATIONAL SALE OF STYLISH FURS

Closing Out of the Fur Department Brings Remarkable Values in Marmot Stoles, Collars and a Few Children's Collars and Sets

There are not many pieces left, but what is here will go at tremendous reductions. Every piece will go at prices unheard of before.

But not for long! There'll be some lively selling in this department once the news of this great Fur Sale gets around.

And so there should be, for never before was merchandise so good offered at prices so low.

Quick, indeed, will be the clearance—and it must be quick, for our stocks must be cleared out immediately, as we are doing away with the Fur Department, and must make room for other goods. Remember that only a few Women's Marmot Stoles, Collars, and Misses' and Children's Collar Sets remain, and you'll have to hurry to choose what you want.

The items we quote will give you an idea of the remarkable savings that can be had at this Sale.

- Marmot Collar and Stole Effects—Satin lined. Regular price \$21.50, for \$16.25
Marmot Stoles—Lined with best quality brown satin. Regular \$27.50, for \$21.50
Alaska Sable—Two only, small collars, fur both sides. Regular \$14.00, for \$10.00
Marmot Military Collar Effect—Satin lined. Regular price \$12.00, for \$9.00
Marmot Military Collar—Lined with best quality satin. Regular price \$25.00, for \$19.00
Canadian Mink—Best quality, small collars, fur both sides. Regular \$22.50, for \$17.00
Ermine Fur—Lined with white satin, small collars—Regular price \$6.50, for \$4.90
Regular price \$7.00, for \$5.60
Children's Fur Sets—In Thibet and White Hare—Regular price \$4.50, for \$3.35
Regular price \$4.75, for \$3.50
Regular price \$5.75, for \$4.35

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

The Value of a Name

The value of a man's name should be measured by what the man does. The value of the name behind a Suit or Overcoat should be measured by the same standard. Judge us, Gentlemen, by what we do—by the styles we create—by the patterns we select—by the workmanship we put in every garment.

We show the "UNIVERSITY" Overcoat—a new winter style and a Fit-Reform creation. In attractive Tweed effects—\$18, \$20, \$22, \$25. Samples and measurement blanks on application.

ALLEN & CO. 1201 Government St., Victoria, B. C.



Ellwood Farm, Poultry and Lawn Wire Fencing

Bull Proof, Chicken Proof, Fire Proof. The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Victoria, B. C., Agts. 544-546 Yates St.

CARLOADS FOR C. & Y.

We have today unloaded for ourselves another full CARLOAD of mixed Groceries. Our shelves are filled with fresh goods at popular prices. We invite comparison. Buy the Best at a reasonable price.

WE GUARANTEE BOTH

- FRESH GINGER SNAPS, 3 lbs. for \$25c
ENGLISH MIXED PEEL, per lb. \$15c
NEW SULTANA RAISINS, per lb. \$10c
CLEANED CURRANTS, 3 lbs. for \$25c
SEEDED RAISINS, the finest packed; large 16-oz. pkt. \$1.00
Or 11 pkts. for \$1.00
C. & Y. INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb. \$35c
Or 3 lbs. for \$1.00
DAIRY BUTTER, per lb. \$25c
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack \$1.75
CREMO (like Cream of Wheat), at half the price; 10-lb. sack \$45c
ANTI-COMBINE TEA (in lead packets), 3 lbs. for \$1.00
Or per pound \$35c
SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP, 9 cakes for \$25c
SHELLED ALMONDS OR WALNUTS, per lb. \$40c
FRYS COCOA, half pound tin \$25c
FRESH ROASTED PEANUTS, per lb. \$15c
TRAVER'S ENGLISH PICKLES, large 18-oz. bottle \$15c
WHITE MEALY POTATOES, 100-lb. sack \$90c
CHIVER'S ENGLISH MARMALADE, 1-lb. jar \$15c

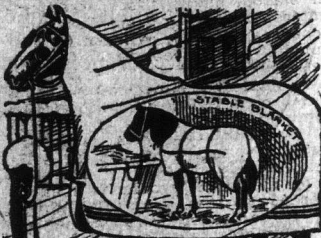
NO SPECIALS OR BAIT But a square deal on everything

COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner Fort and Broad Streets. Phones 94 and 133

Cold Weather

Has no terrors for your horse, if you provide him with one of those large, square, Winter Sheet Blankets that we sell at the lowest prices, and you'll get as much satisfaction out of it as the horse when you see how he appreciates it. A large stock of trunks and valises on hand.



B.C. SADDLERY CO., LD. 556 YATES STREET

NAME ON EGG WINS HUS

Bedford, Ind.—Miss Daisy, a farmer's daughter near Pontiac, was sent with other wholesalers. The latter shipped to Decatur, Ind., where it was by Joseph Palmer, who wrote Talbot. Letters were sent which resulted recently in a w...

Where there is Indigestion, flatulency, Pain in the Stomach, Biliousness, the "Fruit-a-tives" are quickly acted.

"Fruit-a-tives," made from natural and interesting ingredients, directly on the digestive and excretory organs of the body, and same time, "enrich the blood and purify the skin, and build up the general health."

At dealers—50c a box, 6 for trial size free. Postage prepaid. Receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Ottawa.

Mantels, Tiles and Grates

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement. Sole agents for Nepti Park and other manufacturers. Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

RAYMOND & S

No. 612 Pandora St., Victoria

St. George's School for

1177 Rockland Avenue. Boarding and Day School. At home Fridays. Principal, Mr.

SYMPATHY WITH THE CANAL SC

Sir Robert Perks Expects So Busy With Construction Letter.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Sir Perks has received advices from which encourage the expectation that the Canadian minister is prepared to adopt an attitude of practical sympathy with the Bay Canal scheme, especially of the better outlook for Canada.

Mr. Perks, who is revisiting shortly in a letter to his constituents the names of his median business as the prime for his decision not to seek re-election, has also strongly opposed theistic tendencies of David Lloyd and Winston Churchill.

Mr. Perks says: "I have arranged to take an active part in the election of a new public work in which will make a very considerable demand upon my time and energy, and I shall be unable to make frequent visits to Ottawa at a time when parliament session."

Five Years for Assault. MONTREAL, Nov. 12.—James who assaulted a clerk in Fox Shop, Notre Dame street two months ago, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Meat Packers at Ottawa. OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—Canadian packing interests yesterday informed Hon. Wm. Templeman, in inland revenue, in regard to the enacted new food standards. They invited to Ottawa to give the subject before the legislative committee.

Vancouver, Nov. 12.—Vincinal game warden's J. Warden started yesterday morning in charge of Deputy Warden the launch will proceed along the coast to Vancouver. On its return calls will be made in the main coast. This is capable of making a high speed, and it is expected that the vessel will be the latest protection adopted by the provincial government to safeguard the British Columbia from the rate pot hunter. Mr. Hout for twenty years on the familiar with every nook and on the shore line of Vancouver and the lower mainland.

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NAME ON EGG WINS HUSBAND

Bedford, Ind.—Miss Daisy Talbot, a farmer's daughter near Bono, wrote her name and address on an egg, which was sent with others to a wholesaler. The latter shipped the egg to Decatur, Ind., where it was bought by Joseph Palmer, who wrote to Miss Talbot. Letters were exchanged, which resulted recently in a wedding.

Good results follow the use of "Fruit-a-tives" in all cases. Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Skin Troubles. Where there is indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Pain in the Back, Rash on the Skin, the benefits of "Fruit-a-tives" are quickly appreciated.

"Fruit-a-tives" made from concentrated and intensified fruit juice, acts directly on the digestive and eliminating organs of the body, and at the same time, is the best tonic to purify and enrich the blood and build up the general health.

At dealers—5c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size 25c.—or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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 Boarding and Day School.
 At home Fridays. Principal, Mrs. Suttie.

SYMPATHY WITH THE CANAL SCHEME

Sir Robert Perks Expects Soon to Be Busy With Construction—Writes Letter.

FOR C. & .

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Sir Robert Perks has received advice from Ottawa which encourages the expectation that the Canadian ministers are prepared to adopt an attitude of most practical sympathy with the Georgian Bay canal scheme, especially in view of the better outlook for Canadian finances.

Mr. Perks, who is revisiting Canada shortly in a letter to his Lincolnshire constituents; names his new Canadian business as the prime reason for his decision not to seek re-election. He also strongly opposes the socialistic tendencies of David Lloyd-George and Winston Churchill.

Mr. Perks says, "I have arranged to take an active part in the construction of a great public work in Canada, which will make a very considerable demand upon my time and compel me to make frequent visits to Canada, generally at a time when parliament is in session."

Knights of Labor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Knights of Labor yesterday adopted the report of General Master Workman Simon Burns, minister of the American Federation of Labor and its leaders, but that part discussing socialism will be omitted. It was decided that a bill be drafted and submitted to congress to authorize the president to appoint a commission to investigate the activities of three members, whose determination in all strike and corporation matters submitted to it would be final. Efforts were proposed to have a law enacted making all federal, state and municipal election days holidays. Resolutions were also passed concerning a genuine compulsory liability act, it being the sense of the convention that the present law was entirely inadequate for the perpetuity of timber licenses.

Five Years for Assault.

MONTREAL, Nov. 12.—James Roy who assaulted a clerk in Powers Shoe Shop, Notre Dame street west, some months ago, was sentenced yesterday to five years in the penitentiary.

Meat Packers at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—Canadian meat packing interests yesterday interviewed Hon. Wm. Templeman, minister of inland revenue, in regard to the proposed new food standards. They were invited to Ottawa to give their views on the subject before the legislation is introduced.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 12.—The provincial game wardens' launch, which started on its first patroling trip yesterday morning from Vancouver in charge of Deputy Warden Hoyle, the launch will proceed direct to the Campbell river and will call at points along the coast to Vancouver Island. On its return calls will be made along the mainland coast. This launch is capable of making a high rate of speed, and it is expected that it will be exceedingly useful. It may be said to be the latest protective measure adopted by the provincial government to safeguard the game. British Columbia from the indiscriminate poacher. Mr. Hoyle has lived for twenty years on the coast and is familiar with every nook and cranny on the shore line of Vancouver Island and the lower mainland.

FARMER POLICY OF CONSERVATIVE PREMIER

Liberals Join in Endorsement of the Governmental Programme—Hon. Mr. McBride at Grand Forks

GRAND FORKS, Nov. 12.—"I believe that 60 per cent. of the Liberals in the province are supporting my programme," said Premier McBride, at the Grand Forks opera house last night to the largest audience the town has turned out to a political meeting.

"As for the rest of the Liberal party, I do not consider their opposition serious. In Vancouver particularly they are a very mischievous lot of unscrupulous politicians. They do not know their case; they do not know their province, and I will be charitable and say that they do not know what they are talking about. It is a small section, to which we should extend words of pity and consolation."

It was to a very cordial audience that the premier and the attorney-general expounded the railway policy and other matters of public importance and there was no doubt as to the enthusiasm with which Grand Forks accepted the policy. Although Liberals and Socialists have candidates in the field the premier for development is so great that they are not likely to be successful. Premier, expects a comfortable majority on November 25.

The premier's handling of the railway policy was clear and concise and he presented his facts in a manner which clearly put the situation before his audience.

The attorney-general's address on the fight of the McBride government for white labor, the fight of the province against encroachments of Ottawa, and the highly satisfactory standing of British Columbia financially caused an enthusiastic demonstration, and the "dreadnought" of the Conservative party, as he has been designated on this tour, was in splendid form.

In presenting his policy Premier McBride contrasted the bargain with the Canadian Northern with the deal made with the C. P. R. and the G. T. P. British Columbia gave to Canada for a C. P. R. territory 40 miles wide and 150 miles long.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier guaranteed the cost of three-quarters of the Grand Trunk Pacific road and on the money advanced we will not get a single cent interest for seven years," said Premier McBride. "After seven years the moneys advanced will bear interest, but we cannot collect for five years and if the road never pays interest we cannot take it over, and the best that can be done would be to place it in the hands of the receiver. Contrast this with the policy which I ask you to endorse whereby we get 60 miles of road without the cost of a cent."

With the substitution of a single acre of land. In addition we get a first mortgage on the road and a covenant of the whole Canadian Northern system to build a road which will never have to pay a dollar.

"I am convinced because the Canadian Northern will parallel the C. P. R. line, that the route chosen down the Thompson and Fraser canyons is the only port to the coast which gives a good enough to ensure competitive rates."

In reviewing the Kettle River valley yesterday the premier said it would ensure the extension of that road from Grand Forks to Nicola, giving rail connection between the Kootenay, Boundary and the coast.

"While we give a subsidy to this road let me say that it is the last word of the government on lands or cash assistance. The assistance this road gets would have to be paid anyway, for the courts have decided that the subsidy given by a former British Columbia government will be paid up to the limit. The government has therefore decided to give that bonus to the Kettle River line, which will build from Midway to Coulee, from there to Pentiction and on to Merritt in the North Fork. The sum of \$7,000,000, three per cent. interest, a check of \$22,500 a year on the treasury. But the 150 miles which are bonded will be taxed at \$20 a mile for the first ten years, which means \$3,000,000 went over and the net cost of the road will be taxed at \$10 a mile for the next ten years. At the end of ten years the whole 250 miles will be taxed so that our receipts will more than cover the charge on the treasury. Not one dollar of this subsidy will be paid up to the limit of the debts incurred by the Okanagan Construction company have been paid."

After predicting a great future for the province as an industrial centre, the premier, in dealing with general matters said that at the next session the government would consider the reduction of taxes and would pass a measure for the perpetuity of timber licenses.

"We will also discuss some plan for the clearing of our bush lands and the irrigation of our high lands. A vote for Miller means progress, prosperity and productiveness," he concluded.

CONDENSED TELEGRAPH

Swiss Discount Rate.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Nov. 12.—The National Bank yesterday raised the discount rate to four per cent.

Ontario Legislature.

TORONTO, Nov. 12.—The legislature will open about January 25, and the government hopes to finish the session by Easter.

Armour & Co. Lose by Fire.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Fire yesterday destroyed a building in the stock yards owned by Armour & Co. and used for storing fertilizer. Early estimates placed the loss at \$200,000.

Death of General Beatty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Brigadier General William Beatty, Rochester, U. S. Army, died at his residence here yesterday following a stroke of apoplexy.

Royal City Prosperity.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 12.—The present boom in the city is said to be the most prosperous in the history of the city, and already almost every street is being repaved. The boom has been broken, while it is doubtful if a single record of bygone years will be left intact on New Year's eve.

Glavis Charges.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Glavis charges bearing on the Alaska coal lands, were brought to the attention of President Taft today by Secretary Ballinger, but any results were reached they were not disclosed.

Alfalfa in Alberta.

CALGARY, Nov. 12.—Professor Shaw, dean of American agriculture, in speaking of the possibilities of alfalfa on land susceptible to the blight, said it would not only tend to increase the crops of wheat, oats, and other crops, but would also tend to the growth of field roots. It will settle the question of hay supply throughout all time. It will give a steady supply of beef, mutton, and pork in quantities unthought of before, and will make these results possible without any increase in the producing power of the soil. Land with such possibilities cannot long remain less in price than \$100 per acre.

Winnipeg Bank Clearings.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 12.—Judging by the steady increase of the clearing house returns during the past month, there seems no doubt that Winnipeg will rank next to Toronto for bank clearings. Every week shows the figures to be closing up on the Toronto returns. Despite the fact that late winter returns are looked for, if they would stand for some time, this week's returns beat all records and exceed the best of any other city in the west. Ending today, the returns are \$7,531,960, against the corresponding week in 1908, which was \$6,000,000, and the same week in 1907 the returns were only \$4,807,081.

Drought in Pennsylvania.

READING, Pa., Nov. 12.—Two hundred tank cars were ordered yesterday to the Shamokin division by the Reading and Potomac rivers, and are now practically without water because of a prolonged drought. It will take fifteen or twenty crews to man these trains and distribute the water. The present situation is one of the most serious that the Reading company has ever known to deal with. A number of mines in the lower anthracite coal fields have been forced to suspend operations because of a lack of water for boilers, and the supply has been curtailed in several towns, in order to keep the industries in operation.

Miss Fielding to Wed.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Anglo-Canadian circles here are much interested in yesterday's announcement in the Morning Post of the marriage in Ottawa, in January of Katuska Nelson McFee to Janet Boules, eldest daughter of Hon. W. S. Fielding, Mr. McFee is a well-to-do Canadian. He is a law and financial agent, with offices near the Bank of England. For many years he has been a prominent figure at the annual gatherings here, and has taken quite an active part in Chamber of Commerce affairs. He is also a member of the Chamber as prospective agent general for Quebec, though the appointment was never made. He is a well-known and well-known merchant in Montreal.

For Mission Work.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 12.—If the plans recommended and the resolutions which the Presbyterian synod is endeavoring to put through a perfect effort, the lot of the minister student laboring on the mission fields is to be much improved. It is the intention of the synod to have a number of reports, discussed through a plethora of reports, and a number of resolutions, all aimed at the fulfillment of this aim, and a great deal of work was disposed of through the session. A number of resolutions, all aimed at the fulfillment of this aim, and a great deal of work was disposed of through the session. A number of resolutions, all aimed at the fulfillment of this aim, and a great deal of work was disposed of through the session.

BETTER RELATIONS WITH GERMAN PEOPLE

J. J. Blakeslee Here in the Interest of a Society Whose Aim is Economic Not Political

That the preponderance of opinion throughout Germany is overwhelmingly in favor of peace, and that Great Britain, war with that country being regarded as certain to set back the advancement and progress of Germany, is the opinion of J. J. Blakeslee, of Berlin, who is at the Empress Hotel in English, adviser to the German-Canadian Economic association.

Mr. Blakeslee is in Canada in the interests of the association with which he is connected. His mission is to no sense political. He is getting into touch with conditions in Canada, getting a first hand acquaintance with the Canadian business man, and the conditions and those interested in trade with Germany.

The aims of the society are to represent the interests of the two countries, to further the economic relations between Canada and Germany. Their first effort is directed towards improving the commercial conditions under which at present the trade between the two countries is carried on. They are not in the nature of a "lobby." They seek rather to arouse interest in the question amongst Canadian business men, and to bring about a better understanding with the public opinion aroused in the matter action by the governments will readily follow.

In discussing the history of tariff treaties between the two countries, Mr. Blakeslee pointed out that Canada, prior to granting the British preference, enjoyed the privilege of a most liberal "conventional tariff," a favored national treatment. The decision to grant the "preference" in a measure of the vessels of the line carried over in tariff matters, had been struck as a distinct nation. The attitude of a colony to the mother country, had been considered in tariff matters. With the granting of the "preference," Germany struck a blow at the Canadian business which enjoyed the "conventional" tariff, and the general tariff applied. Upon this the Canadian government imposed the special tariff.

Trade Fallen Off.

The result has been that trade between the two countries has fallen off exceedingly. The list of nations which exports to Germany have diminished to Canada have fallen away. Canadian exports to Germany have diminished to a million barrels of apples to Germany, and half a million of oranges. The greatest import of foodstuffs, Canada sent less than a quarter of a million bushels of wheat to the United States, and the United States sent more than a million bushels of wheat to Canada. The result has been that trade between the two countries has fallen off exceedingly. The list of nations which exports to Germany have diminished to Canada have fallen away. Canadian exports to Germany have diminished to a million barrels of apples to Germany, and half a million of oranges. The greatest import of foodstuffs, Canada sent less than a quarter of a million bushels of wheat to the United States, and the United States sent more than a million bushels of wheat to Canada. 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Literature Music Art

(By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN)

BOOKS OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

"Gervase," by Mabel Dearth: Macmillan Publishing Co., Toronto.

Mrs. Dearth has made of her hero an admirable character study in spite of his hidebound religious principles. She has conscientiously shown how prenatal influences and early environment are the strongest factors in forming the character of a man and that in spite of his later desires and efforts of will he can never shake off his natural proclivities, but must be governed by them largely from infancy to old age. Gervase Alleyne, however, was no griggish saint; his animal tendencies were as strong as his spiritual ones, and the result of such an admixture means a strenuous career to the possessor. The plot hinges on the fact that he falls in love with his deceased wife's sister, but as his first wife had left him more to him than wife in name, there was no legitimate reason why he could not have married the woman of his choice, except for the force of example. It was impossible to let the world know the true facts relating to the separation, and he was convinced that he would be looked upon as an outcast by the church, besides establishing a sinful precedent which many others would be glad to follow. However, he was ready to sacrifice his conscience for the sake of love, though she was confessedly irreligious. She had been educated in a convent, which perhaps accounts for her inclinations, as we all know the old adage relating to "minister's sons." She and Gervase had played together as children, but had not seen one another for years, when she returned home just as Gervase was about to leave for Oxford, and the two met. In the course of the conversation the following dialogue takes place. Gervase had told her that he cannot understand where she learned to be so frank, and Kate enlightened him.

"You haven't been in a convent for six years."

"But—I thought they taught you just the opposite in convents."

"They do. They teach you meekness and holy custody of the eyes. But I wouldn't be taught. I was a rebel from the first. I hate rules and laws and petty footling little sins. And oh, blessed Mary and all the Saints how I hate convents."

Gervase was a little surprised at the vehemence—not much, for the sunshine had got into his blood and he still basked in it. "But how did you avoid it—the atmosphere I mean?"

"I used to make up my mind every day that, whatever happened to me, I wouldn't be religious. I used to say at my prayers, 'O God, if there is a God—save me from being religious, because I just can't stand it.' Then I had a friend, Mabel Pike, an American girl whose people live in a flat in Paris. I used to stay with her sometimes in the holidays. The Pikes hated what you call 'the atmosphere,' and Mabel only went to the convent because she was poor like me. I didn't really have a bad time there you know. Some of the girls liked me and I liked some of the nuns."

"Poor nuns!"

"Oh, I wasn't really bad to them, you know. I wouldn't have hurt their darling old feelings for the world. I used to make them bouquets sometimes."

"Bouquets?"

"Spiritual bouquets. You make a bouquet up of little paper flowers, and around the stalk of every flower you roll a bit of paper with one good deed you have done for the sake of your particular nun written upon it; it must be something difficult you know—saying an extra rosary, or getting up early in the morning, or giving money in charity, or something of that sort. When you have made your bouquet you give it to your nun, and then she loves you and prays for you especially."

"Are you a Roman Catholic?"

The girl shook her head.

"O no, mother said I was never to forget that I was a Protestant. She did not want me to go to mass or keep novenas, or things of that sort. But I always did, you know, and I think it is just as silly to be a Protestant as a Roman Catholic. I am not anything."

When the trouble begins and Gervase, influenced by his old tutor who is such an ascetic, monkish sort of a person that we can imagine him lighting the fires for the heretics had he lived a hundred or so years ago, and away from the magnetism of Kate's presence, writes her a letter telling her that he can never see her again, this is the reply he receives and, being a human being, though narrowed by orthodoxy he goes to her at once.

"My love," writes Kate, "I think you have broken my heart. But I must see you again. I can bring you no comfort, for I am distraught by the agony of this parting. If it had been death I could have borne it better, because then we should have been at least of one mind."

"As it is I cannot see why we are separated. A marriage which is right in other countries for men of the same faith as ourselves cannot be a sin in this country. God is one God. Is it some tribal deity you worship, who only rules in England and through the Bishops of the Church of England, or the great God of all men and all religions? You talk of His law: where is His law? Is it in Leviticus, or in the councils of your little branch of His Church or in your own heart? Were we Jews or Roman Catholics, this law would not divide us

And what is this sacrament of marriage after all? It seems to me it covers a multitude of sins, and through it women may be sold into marriage as much as they were ever sold into slavery. Yet no one cries out at that.

"I cannot understand. Because some words were spoken over you and Miriam, you tell me we must never see each other again. It sounds to me like madness. O, my love, come to me, to say goodbye at least. Gervase, you owe me that, for I have loved you all my life, as much as any woman ever loved a man since the world was made. Come directly you get this tomorrow."

And though Gervase goes to Kate with his mind firmly made up that the meeting must be their last, man proposes and woman disposes.

"O, love, love, and can you go?" The time has come to say goodbye, and Kate's tears were mingled now with breathy, sobbing laughter, which held no mirth but rather a terrified joy.

For one brief second that far-off world of past resolutions and past promises loomed dimly; and mechanically obedient to his partner he undid the clinging arms.

"I must."

It was only for a second. Kate leant against the wall where she had fallen helplessly. Her limbs seemed lifeless, her arms down-drooping, with the tired hands a little turned. She drew him to her with an inexorable witchcraft. All romance was there in that throbbing yet quiescent woman's figure—legend, song, the sound of armies and the scent of field-flowers. She was the sun of the world to him, the poetry, the music and the magic of the earth.

"Ah, Gervase, and can you go?" She raised beseeching lids and her eyes were dim. And so "Night fell at King's Stratton, but its squire did not return."

And yet in the end it is Kate who insists that their happiness must end, and after months have passed in an agony of indecision to her, she makes up her mind, and sends him from her.

"I can never be your wife according to your Church's law," she tells him, "and that of your own conscience. You can never break away from the traditions of your Church; isn't it better to break away from what in your heart of hearts you believe to be a sin? But," she went on with difficulty, "Don't think that you have—what was your word—wronged me. I see things so differently. My training has been so different." And so they part, and it is Kate who stands as the best type of heroism in the book.

SOME NEW PUBLICATIONS BY MACMILLAN & CO.

Charles Major's New Novel

A Gentle Knight of Old Brandenburg, Charles Major's latest novel, is published (October 6). The scene of the story is laid in the court of the father of Frederick the Great. In the strange wooing of Princess Wilhelmina and in the self-sacrifice of the Margrave of Schwedt Mr. Major has found a romantic theme admirably adapted to his talent. Admirers of Dorothy Vernon and When Knighthood Was in Flower will find in this new romance of love and adventure the same spirit and dash that made the earlier novels so popular.

The Book of Christmas

The first sign of the approach of Christmas is the publication (October 6) by The Macmillan Company of The Book of Christmas. This charming little volume is both in spirit and in form a return to an older fashion. It suggests in its general appearance an improvement upon the Christmas annual which was so familiar to our fathers and grandfathers. In spirit it suggests the simpler and more wholesome Christmas which they celebrated, and for which Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie pleads so earnestly in the introduction which he has contributed. The text of the book, comprising the best things that have been written about Christmas, its customs, beliefs, spirit and sport, is accompanied by a large number of striking decorative drawings, the work of George Wharton Edwards. There are, in addition, reproductions of a number of celebrated pictures by great masters, ancient and modern. The cover, designed by Mr. Edwards, is in keeping with the artistic excellence of his work and every detail shows the care bestowed upon the manufacture of the book.

Versailles Through New Eyes

A thorough study from a new point of view of the life of Versailles under the "Grand Monarque" has been made by Ernest F. Henderson in A Lady of the Old Regime. The lady is the sister-in-law of Louis XIV., a woman, who for forty years, was an inmate of his palace and studied him and his court with remarkable powers, not only of observation, but of expression. The letters which she has left form the most important portion of the book, but Dr. Henderson has supplemented the picture which they present with information derived from all the other available sources. There has been so much written about Versailles that at first sight it would seem that nothing new can be said. Dr. Henderson, however, has succeeded in approaching the subject, the interest of which never seems to flag, from an altogether new standpoint.

Mr. Riis' Old Home

The quaintness and charm of old Denmark stand out in a vivid light in The Old Town, the latest work by Jacob A. Riis. Readers of

Mr. Riis' earlier works do not need to be told that The Old Town is Ribe, the ancient capital of the Danish King Waldemar and the birthplace of the author. Ribe is rich in historical associations, but it is with the human side of the city that Mr. Riis deals almost exclusively. He has always been noted for the broad sympathy which he gives to the pleasures and sorrows of those about him. This trait was never more noticeable than now, when he is writing of his own boyhood and of scenes and people that are no less dear to him because his fortune has taken him far from them. It is a very fascinating picture that Mr. Riis gives of the city that for many years has stood more or less apart from the rush of the modern world, and the reader does not wonder that the author's eyes should turn back to the wind-swept plain by the North Sea. The whole spirit of the book has been caught with striking success by W. T. Benda in the sixty pictures which he contributes. Altogether, this is one of the most original and attractive books of description and reminiscence that has appeared for several years.

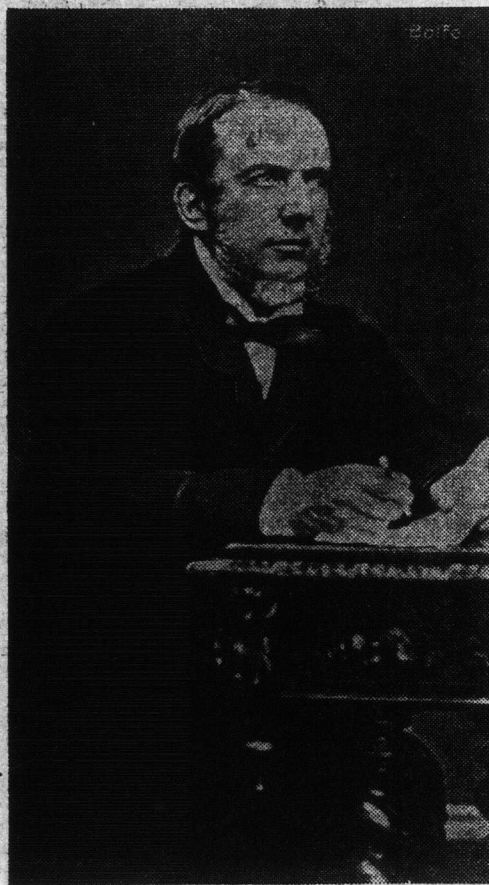
Plays as Literature

Richard Burton calls attention to the significance of the growing tendency to publish in book form plays of more than temporary importance. To him this means the recognition of practical dramatic writing as literature, and he finds an excellent example of his theory in the publication of The Melting Pot by Israel Zangwill. "It is in every way," he says, "a good thing that a play so vital as one listens to it in a theatre should be offered in book form so that we may study it, whether as students of the drama, or simply intelligent play-goers. Every drama worth while should make this double appeal."

"The Melting Pot stands the test, too, because it is a piece of literature as well as a sterling melodrama with a nobly patriotic theme to carry it. It is more than a stage product; something to read and place in one's library. This is no surprise, for we have long had a right to expect literary work of a high quality from the writer."

MICHAEL WILLIAM BALFE

Michael William Balfé was born at Limerick, Ireland, in 1808. He early displayed musical ability, but was in no sense a prodigy.



His instruction was superficial, and at the age of 16 he was a pianist of no notable accomplishment, and a violinist, who was hardly even of second rank. He sang well, his voice being a pleasing baritone of no great volume. He made his debut at Drury Lane, in Der Freischütz, in 1825, and in the following year a wealthy family became interested in him and took him to Rome. In the following year, that is when he was 18, he composed a ballet, which was produced at Milan. He appeared in opera in Paris in the same year, only to find himself hopelessly out-classed by a group of artists of whom Mme. Sontag was easily the chief, and he returned to Italy, where he appeared in opera with small success, and composed many works that have been forgotten. He returned to England in 1835 and produced his opera, "The Siege of Rochelle," which met with tremendous success. He became the most popular composer of his day, and he turned out work in lavish fashion. The only one of his operas, "The Siege of Rochelle," which met with success, is the "Bohemian Girl," which was written in 1844. Balfé's success depended upon his ability to write music of a light and almost trivial character, easily rendered and easily remembered. He had little creative genius and only a poor comprehension of music as an art, for his best works are artistically crude. Yet he was undoubtedly the most successful of all British composers up to his time. He died in 1870.

It is harder to resist vices and passions than to toil in bodily labors.

MR. LE QUEUX' MUCH-TALKED-OF NOVEL

William Le Queux has written rather a remarkable book, from the preface of which we quote:

If England Knew

No sane person can deny that England is in grave danger of invasion by Germany at a date not far distant.

This very serious fact I endeavored to place vividly before the public in my recent forecast, "The Invasion of 1910," the publication of which, in Germany and in England, aroused a storm of indignation against me.

The government, it will be remembered, endeavored to suppress its publication, because it contained many serious truths, which it was deemed best should be withheld from the public, and on its publication—in defiance of the statements in the House of Commons, and the pressure brought upon me by the Prime Minister—I was denounced as a panic-monger.

But have not certain of my warnings already been fulfilled?

I have no desire to create undue alarm. I am an Englishman, and, I hope, a patriot. What I have written in this present volume in the form of fiction is based upon serious facts within my own personal knowledge.

That German spies are actively at work in Great Britain is well known to the authorities. The number of agents of the German Secret Police at this moment working in our midst on behalf of the Intelligence Department in Berlin are believed to be over five thousand. To each agent—known as a "fixed-post"—is allotted the task of discovering some secret, or of nothing in a certain district every detail which may be of advantage to the invader when he lands. This "fixed-agent" is, in turn, controlled by a traveling agent, who visits him regularly, allots the work, collects his reports, and makes monthly payments, the usual stipend varying from £10 to £30 per month, according to the social position of the spy, and the work in which he or she may be engaged.

The spies themselves are not always German. They are often Belgians, Swiss, or Frenchmen employed in various trades and professions, and each being known in the Bureau of Secret Police by a number only, their monthly information being docketed under that particular number. Every six months an "inspection" is held, and monetary rewards made to those whose success has been most noteworthy.

The whole brigade of spies in England is controlled by a well-known member of the German Secret Police in London, from whom the traveling agents take their orders, and in turn transmit them to the "fixed-posts," who are scattered up and down the country.

As I write, I have before me a file of amazing documents, which plainly show the feverish activity with which this advance guard of our enemy is working to secure for their employers the most detailed information. These documents have already been placed before the Minister of War, who returned them without comment!

He is aware of the truth, and cannot deny it in face of these incriminating statements.

It is often said that the Germans do not require to pursue any system of espionage in England when they can purchase our Ordnance maps at a shilling each. But do these Ordnance maps show the number of horses and carts in a district, the stores of food and forage, the best way in which to destroy bridges, the lines of telegraph and telephone, and the places with which they communicate, and such-like matters of vital importance to the invader? Facts such as these, and many others, are being daily conveyed by spies in their carefully prepared reports to Berlin, as well as the secrets of every detail of our armaments, our defenses, and our newest inventions.

During the last twelve months, aided by a well-known detective officer, I have made personal inquiry into the presence and work of these spies, an inquiry which has entailed a great amount of traveling, much watchfulness, and often considerable discomfort, for I have felt that, in the circumstances, some system of contra-espionage should be established, as has been done in France.

I have refrained from giving actual names and dates, for obvious reasons, and have therefore been compelled, even at risk of being again denounced as a scare-monger, to present the facts in the form of fiction—fiction which, I trust, will point its own patriotic moral.

Colonel Mark Lockwood, Member for Epping, sounded a very serious warning note in the middle of 1908 when he asked questions of the Minister for War, and afterwards of the Prime Minister, respecting the presence of German spies in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and elsewhere. He pointed out that for the past two years these individuals, working upon a carefully prepared plan, had been sketching, photographing, and carefully making notes throughout the whole of East Anglia.

With true, he declared that this organized system of espionage was for one reason alone, namely in preparation for a sudden raid upon our shores, for "the Day"—as it is known in Germany—the Day of the Invasion of England.

The replies given by His Majesty's Ministers were colorless, though they both actually confessed themselves unable to deal with the situation! Under our existing law it seems that a foreign spy is free to go hither and thither, and plot the downfall of England,

while we, ostrich-like, bury our head in the sand at the sign of approaching danger.

The day has passed when one Englishman was worth ten foreigners. Modern science in warfare has altered all that. All the rifle clubs in England could not stop one German battalion, because the German battalion is trained and disciplined in the art of war, while our rifle clubs are neither disciplined nor trained. Were every able-bodied man in the kingdom to join a rifle club we should be no nearer the problem of beating the German invaders if once they landed, than if the spectators in all the football matches held in Britain mobilized against a foreign foe. The Territorial idea is a delusion. Seaside camps for a fortnight a year are picnics, not soldiering. The art of navigation, the science of engineering, or the trade of carpentering cannot be learned in fourteen days annually—neither can the art of war.

In response, we have held up to us the strength of our Navy. But it is really what it is represented by our rulers to an already deluded public?

Only as recently as March 29, 1909, Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Balfour's vote of censure in the House of Commons, was compelled to admit that—

"A new situation is created by the German programme. When it is completed, Germany, a great country close to our own shores, will have a fleet of thirty-three Dreadnoughts, and that fleet will be the most powerful which the world has ever yet seen. It imposes upon us the necessity of rebuilding the whole of our fleet. That is the situation."

Germany is our friend—for the moment. But Prince Buelow now admits that the Kaiser's telegram to President Kruger was no personal whim, but the outcome of national policy!

What may happen tomorrow?

WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

If the incidents related in the story are founded upon fact, and we conclude they must be, then we shall hope that all German spies may, in reality, be outwitted as successfully as those in the book.

Spies of the Kaiser, by William Le Queux: Macmillan Pub. Co., Toronto, Canada.

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Thomas A. Kempis

A sketch of the life of this monk has been given in these pages. He was born in the Province of Cologne about 1380, and died in 1471, in the 92nd year of his age.

Surely a humble husbandman that serveth God is better than a proud philosopher that, neglecting himself labourer to understand the course of the heavens.

How much the more thou knowest, and how much the better thou understandest, so much the more grievously shalt thou thereof be judged, unless thy life be also more holy.

If thou shouldst see another openly commit sin, or some heinous offence, yet oughtest thou not to esteem the better of thyself; for thou knowest not how long thou shalt be able to remain in good estate.

All perfection in this life hath some imperfection mixed with it; and no knowledge of ours is without some darkness.

A humble knowledge of thyself is a surer way to God than a deep search after learning; yet learning is not to be blamed, nor the mere knowledge of anything whatsoever to be disliked, it being good in itself and ordained by God; but a good conscience and a virtuous life are always to be preferred before it.

Glory not in wealth if thou have it, nor in friends because potent; but in God who giveth all things, and above all desireth to give thee himself.

If it be lawful and expedient that thou speak, speak those things which may edify.

An evil custom and neglect of our own good doth give too much liberty to inconsiderate speech.

We might enjoy much peace, if we would not busy ourselves with the words and deeds of other men, with things which appertain nothing to our charge.

No man is so perfect and holy, but he hath sometimes temptations; and altogether without them we cannot be.

Nevertheless temptations are often very profitable to us, though they be troublesome and grievous; for in them is a man humbled, purified and instructed.

Fire trieth iron and temptation a just man.

For God weigheth more with how much love a man worketh, than how much he doeth. He doeth much that loveth much.

The large liberty of others displeaseth us; and yet we will not have our own desires denied us.

We will have others kept under by strict laws; but in no sort ourselves be restrained.

And thus it appeareth how seldom we weigh our neighbor in the same balance with ourselves.

No man securely doth command, but that he hath learned readily to obey.

HISTO

For more than a hundred years ago, Nootka Sound has had a place in the operations of the early explorers, very readily explained, but the lence of the approach to it is safe refuge which it afforded sons enough. The navigators of the century who ventured in the Pacific Northwest had nothing and when Juan Perez, in 1791, made known to the world that there was a safe haven, it was other sailors should follow keel. From that date till 1811, the romance of the sea, of the S. Meany, professor of his city of Washington, "Nootka Sound," the explorer, of the ican trade in furs." How observations of the first judged from the map, which to illustrate his voyage of continental coast line is break as far north as the 60th. Capt. Meares published a which bears this legend: "terior part of North America, the very great probability of tion from Hudson's Bay to This map shows the supply Sloop Washington in 1780, Strait of Juan de Fuca and sweep easterly, northerly, until it emerged into the entrance. Eastward of this map bears the words: "The yet further eastward the Nootka Sound is shown by Nootka Sound." By the way, ed that Capt. Barkley, who with us on Vancouver Island in 1787.

Friendly Cove, two pic given in the preceding page at the entrance of the sound, call for the West Coast ste general store here and a Res sion. The latter is in charge who enjoys deservedly the l of his people. In both the be noticed on the right a s of Nootka of today there is This little valley is the pie Capt. Meares bought in 177 quinnas for two pistols. Here built, and this little spot is posed should be ceded to the sation of her claims on the

The principle industry of the Nootka marble quarries situated on an excellent har of the Sound. A marble m here, and during the past y ples of monumental work large blue marble slabs hav and sold to dealers in V and Seattle. A Doric co marble was manufactured a Dominion government for tion at Seattle. This w Brussels, and after exhibit returned to Ottawa to be permanent exhibits in the A turned shaft and die a slab have also been purcha Government for the During the past autumn been core-drilling in dep variegated blue and white, using for this purpose a The cores have been polis show the quality and beaut company has prospecte marble property accessible hour. There are other ma vicinity.

The shore line of the So than 100 miles in length, runs in an easterly directio Gold river. From Gold r river a trail runs thro place higher than 750 feet any railway passing from V of Vancouver Island will grade, necessarily pass wi Nootka Sound. Another b extends north about 10 where one of the most imp in British Columbia is fo known as the Head Bay I by Lieut. Governor Duns west an arm extends abo called "Tahsis Canal," ope ble channel passing thro ery to the ocean on the v Sound.

The scenery of Nootka the most beautiful on the numerous rivers and fresh accessible from the Sound hunter and fisherman. Th ing the Sound is covered of timber, suitable for exp is found on the Estevan E limestone, marble, iron and exist in sufficient quantity tant the establishment of port itself is so excellent, from the ocean and so ce up in the race for the ter continental railway.

The mountains shown tures range from 2,500 to 4

HISTORIC NOOTKA

For more than a hundred years Nootka Sound has had a place in history. How it came to be selected as the headquarters of the operations of the early explorers cannot be very readily explained, but doubtless the excellence of the approach to it from the sea and the safe refuge which it afforded for ships, are reasons enough. The navigators of the eighteenth century who ventured in the waters of the Pacific Northwest had nothing to guide them, and when Juan Perez, in 1774, discovered and made known to the world that at Nootka there was a safe haven, it was only natural that other sailors should follow the furrows of his keel. From that date till 1811, says Edmond S. Meares, professor of history in the University of Washington, "Nootka was filled with the romance of the sea, of the Spanish conqueror, of the explorer, of the British and American trade in furs." How superficial were the observations of the first explorers may be judged from the map, which Quadra prepared to illustrate his voyage of 1775, on which the continental coast line is shown as without a break as far north as the 60th parallel. In 1790 Capt. Meares published a map in London, which bears this legend: "A chart of the Interior part of North America, demonstrating the very great probability of an inland Navigation from Hudson's Bay to the West Coast." This map shows the supposed track of the Sloop Washington in 1789, beginning at the Strait of Juan de Fuca and extending in a wide sweep easterly, northerly, and then westerly until it emerged into the ocean at Dixon's entrance. Eastward of this supposed track, the map bears the words: "the sea, the sea," and yet further eastward the words "land seen,"; but Nootka Sound is shown, and also "Berkeley's Sound." By the way, it may be mentioned that Capt. Barkley, whose descendants are with us on Vancouver Island, visited Nootka in 1787.

Friendly Cove, two pictures of which are given in the preceding page, is a small harbor at the entrance of the sound, and a point of call for the West Coast steamers. There is a general store here and a Roman Catholic mission. The latter is in charge of Father Stearn, who enjoys deservedly the love and confidence of his people. In both the pictures there will be noticed on the right a small valley, in that of Nootka of today there will be seen a church. This little valley is the piece of ground which Capt. Meares bought in 1788 from Chief Maquinna for two pistols. Here several ships were built, and this little spot is what Quadra proposed should be ceded to England in compensation of her claims on the Northwest Coast.

The principle industry of Nootka is that of the Nootka marble quarries. The quarries are situated on an excellent harbor near the centre of the Sound. A marble mill has been erected here, and during the past year excellent examples of monumental work in blue marble, and large blue marble slabs have been manufactured and sold to dealers in Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle. A Doric column of extra blue marble was manufactured at the request of the Dominion government for the A.Y.P. Exposition at Seattle. This will also be sent to Brussels, and after exhibition there will be returned to Ottawa to be placed among the permanent exhibits in the Dominion Museum. A turned shaft and die and a large marble slab have also been purchased by the Dominion Government for the Ottawa Museum. During the past autumn the company has been core-drilling in deposits of dark blue, variegated blue and white, and white marble, using for this purpose a four-inch core-drill. The cores have been polished on one side to show the quality and beauty of the stone. The company has prospected over 1000 acres of marble property accessible to the mill and harbour. There are other marble deposits in this vicinity.

The shore line of the Sound measures more than 100 miles in length. One branch of it runs in an easterly direction about 20 miles to Gold River. From Gold River to Campbell River a trail runs through a country in no place higher than 750 feet above sea level and any railway passing from Victoria to the north of Vancouver Island will, on account of the grade, necessarily pass within a few miles of Nootka Sound. Another branch of the Sound extends north about 10 miles to Head Bay, where one of the most important iron deposits in British Columbia is found. This deposit, known as the Head Bay Iron Mine, is owned by Lieut. Governor Dunsmuir. To the north-west an arm extends about 25 miles and is called "Tahssis Canal," opening into a navigable channel passing through picturesque scenery to the ocean on the way to Kyuquot Sound.

The scenery of Nootka Sound is probably the most beautiful on the Coast, and the numerous rivers and fresh water lakes, easily accessible from the Sound, afford sport for hunter and fisherman. The country surrounding the Sound is covered by a dense growth of timber, suitable for export trade, and coal is found on the Estevan Peninsula. Timber, limestone, marble, iron and coal are known to exist in sufficient quantity at Nootka to warrant the establishment of large industries. The port itself is so excellent, so easy of approach from the ocean and so central that it is well up in the race for the terminus of a transcontinental railway.

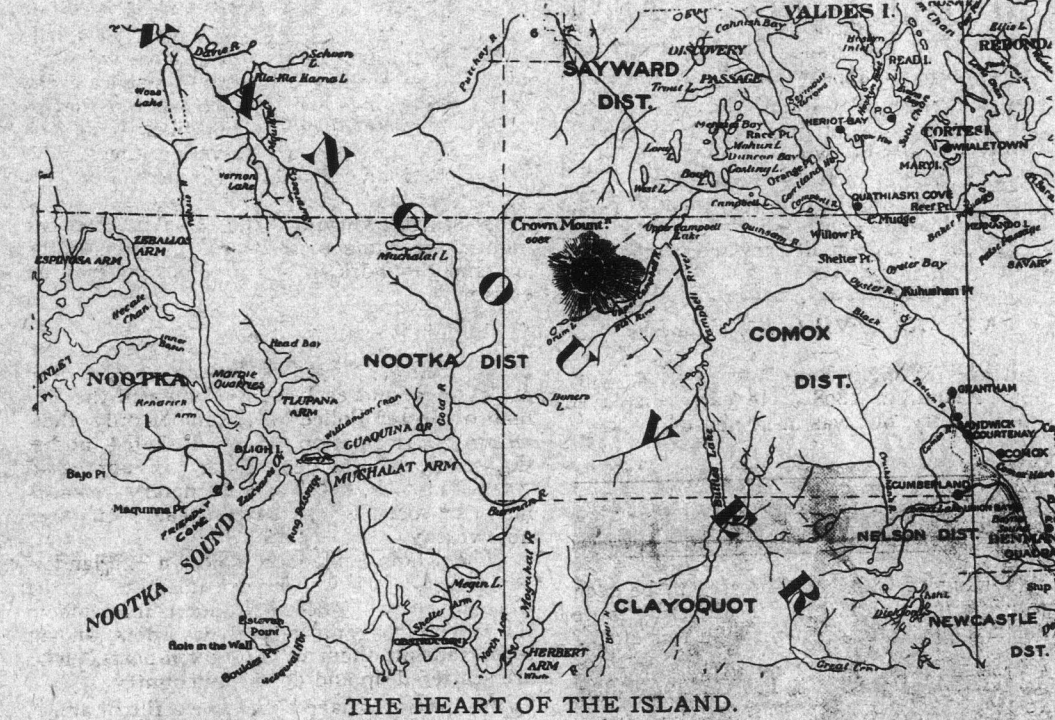
The mountains shown in the several pictures range from 2,500 to 4,500 feet in altitude.

Many of them are easy of ascent, and the view from the summits is enchanting.

NOOTKA SOUND

By Captain J. T. Walbran, Fisheries Protective Service; Author of British Columbia Coast Names, Their Origin and History

Nootka Sound, a world known name during the latter part of the 18th century owing to the bitter dispute that then took place between Great Britain and Spain as to the right each nation had to the country, was discovered and named by Captain Cook in April, 1778, who entered the sound with his ships "Resolution" and "Discovery" and remained there refitting for about four weeks in a small bay, on Bligh Island, now known as Resolution Cove. Cook first named the inlet King George's Sound, afterwards changing the name to Nootka under the impression the latter was the Indian name, this impression has since been found to be incorrect, the word "Nootka" being simply a frequentation of "Nook-sit," which in the Italian language means to go around; make a circuit. "Nookamish," we have been around, etc. Thus the name has doubtless been given in the following manner: Cook, having made the tour of the sound with his boats, as is recorded in his journal, may have asked the natives at the termination of the excursion, with a comprehensive sweep of his arm and other motions,



what was the name of the place he had been around. The Indians knowing this, having followed the boats with their canoes, probably replied with some form of the word "Nootka," which being frequently repeated may have become in this way impressed on Cook's mind as the native name of the sound.

When Nootka became known to the fur traders, on Cook's discovery being given to the world and British vessels proceeded there for the valuable fur of the sea otter, the first vessel arriving in 1785, the Spaniards realized the value of this port and claimed the ownership, not only of the whole west coast of America through a Papal edict, but this portion particularly, by priority of discovery, stating that the Spanish frigate "Santiago," commanded by Juan Perez, sailing from San Blas, in 1774, on an exploring voyage to the north, had, on her return southwards, anchored in August of that year, in Nootka Sound, naming it Port San Lorenzo. This statement has since been proved to be incorrect, the frigate never having been nearer Nootka Sound than Estevan Point which still bears the name Juan Perez gave to it. Nevertheless, on hearing of British vessels frequenting Nootka, where, during 1788, land had been purchased by a British merchant captain named Meares, who was also an ex-captain, R.N., from Chief Maquinna of that place, a storehouse erected, the British flag hoisted, and a vessel named "North West America," built and launched, the Viceroy of Mexico, Don Manuel Flores, despatched, in 1789, under the command of his nephew, Don Estevan Jose Martinez, who had been second lieutenant of the "Santiago" with Perez, an expedition consisting of two vessels "Princesa" and "San Carlos" to occupy Nootka Sound where they arrived on the 6th May, 1789. Formal possession was taken of the place in the name of the King of Spain on the 24th, Martinez naming the anchoring place, now known as Friendly Cove, Puerto de Santa Cruz de Nootka, thus recognizing Cook's name of 1778. Barracks were erected in the cove and a battery of 16 guns the Spaniards named "La Insula y Bateria de San Miguel." On this island, in 1803, a small granite monolith was erected to the memory of Vancouver and Quadra on which is the following inscription:

"Vancouver and Quadra met here in August, 1792, under the treaty between Spain and Great Britain of October, 1790. Erected by the Washington University State Historical Society, August, 1903."

Friendly Cove, in which was the Spanish settlement and the village of Maquinna, was named in 1786 by Mr. Strange, supercargo of the fur trading expedition to this coast consisting of two vessels (snows) named "Captain

Cook" and "Experiment." Yuquot is the Indian name of the place.

On the Spanish occupation of Nootka, the British trading vessels arriving there were seized, their cargoes confiscated and the crews sent prisoners to Mexico. When this high handed conduct on the part of the Spanish authorities in thus unwarrantably seizing British vessels became known in Great Britain the greatest indignation was manifested and war between the two countries was nearly the result. A powerful British fleet was placed in commission early in 1790, known as "The Spanish Armament," and an ultimatum sent to Spain to immediately restore the captured vessels, release the crews, and pay a substantial indemnity for the injury to British trade; the insult to the British flag, King George's crown and dignity being also fully considered. In view of this material threat the ships and crews were released and the indemnity paid, and to arrive at an amicable settlement as to the future sovereignty of the country, Captain George Vancouver, on the part of King George, was despatched in 1791 with two vessels, "Discovery" and "Chatham," with which also to examine the Northwest coast of America, to Nootka, there to meet the Spanish commandant of the place, a naval officer, Captain Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra, the representative of the King of Spain. The meeting between these two officers, though not productive of any result was of a most friendly character. Vancouver, in his journal, often speaking of the noble qualities of Quadra, and deplores his early death which took place at or near San Blas in March, 1804. It was whilst boating together on one of the inlets of Nootka Sound that Quadra suggested to Vancouver the pleasure it would afford him if Vancouver would give their joint names to

FASHION NOTES

Dinner, theatre and evening gowns are at the moment the subjects of most earnest thought and consideration to the majority of women, who, realizing that the winter social season is nigh at hand and that this same season bids fair to be especially strenuous socially, are anxious to get the first choice of the newest models exhibited. There is a wide diversity of style to choose from this autumn in the many attractive designs, colors and fabrics, and there is a delightful individuality to be obtained, so that women need not all look as though they were wearing gowns that had been turned out by the wholesale.

Black evening gowns for theatre, dinner and ball wear are to be far more fashionable than last year. Satin, velvet, lace, chiffon and many new lace nets and thin materials, as well as embroidered crepe de chine, must be included in the category of popular fabrics for the all black gown, while jet, silver and gold and colored silk embroideries are one and all used for trimmings. There are new weaves of black satin, heavier than last year, with more substance and yet delightfully supple and most practical both for the draped folds and long lines; then once again the soft satin finish crepe de chine is regarded with favor and it also can be draped so as to emphasize to the best possible advantage the most fashionable lines of the modern dress. Both princess and two-piece models are in style, although there are probably more of the two-piece gowns being made up at the moment; but, after all, it is the question of the more becoming that solves the problem every time. Some women look better in the one-piece gown that shows to greater perfection their long, slender lines; other women look far better with the waist cut separate from the skirt and with the draped folds of material on the waist drawn down and arranged so as to remove any necessity for a belt, in other words, to look as though skirt and waist were really all in one.

Double or Tunic Skirts

The skirts of the newest gowns are trimmed or made with tunic or double skirts, but not for one moment does the woman who knows how to dress well allow either trimming or double skirt to interfere with any lines that will make her look slender. This may be a time when every effort is being exerted to bring back full skirts, but the slim figure and the long lines will for many months to come be chosen by the smartest gowned women, and she who can successfully combat the newest fads or combine them with these slender lines will be the envied of all her acquaintances. Most cleverly is trimming introduced on the skirts; the front breadth is drawn to one side or draped back to show an under-skirt of lace or embroidery, always of the most elaborate description, and the same trimming is repeated in the waist, but half hidden there also under the soft folds of drapery. White Venetian point lace on black velvet so treated is most regal in appearance, but the same idea worked out in jet or silver on a black satin gown will also win well deserved praise. To display and at the same time conceal would seem to be one of fashion's main desires this autumn, and just the glimpse that is given of rare lace or costly embroidery is almost more effective than where there is a more flagrant and ostentatious display afforded.

Almost too artistic, almost too startling are many of the new models for evening gowns that are exhibited to the seekers for the autumn and winter styles. Draped so tightly that locomotion would be practically impossible is one of the new models. The material, embroidered crepe de chine of the most exquisite texture, forms the upper part of the gown, which is draped over a satin robe, the satin of the finest, softest description. In the original model the effect of this tightly draped gown is far too extreme, too theatrical for ordinary use, but any woman with the slightest knowledge of dress can easily remedy the defects or rather modify the extreme to a most fascinating and becoming possibility and give that touch of originality and individuality that will make it one of the most popular of the season's fashion.

Extremely delicate in coloring and general effect are many of the newest models. White has returned to favor once again, while pale shades of grey, yellow, pink and blue are in great demand. The silver, crystal and pearl embroideries are especially well adapted to these colors and to the light transparent textures that this year are displayed in such numbers as to make the choice most difficult. The overskirt and double skirt style can be most easily carried out by the aid of the trimmings, for the latter are in themselves so attractive that when used to trim the upper skirt they not only do away with any hard lines, but in some fascinatingly subtle manner blend into the material itself, and while emphasizing a change of style from the long plain skirt, keep its charm of length and grace.

The embroidered tunic suit and the embroidered cuirass, which fit close to the figure, while so constructed as to seem like a loose armor, are both fashionable. The latter style calls for an almost perfect figure to be becoming; the former can be utilized to hide defects of nature and can be so death with as to display any good lines. Queer, odd colorings are immensely popular in these embroidered transparent tunics: Blue or cerise on black and grey, gold or silver on black and white, blue or mauve on pink and blue; were fashionably, but the combination must be most carefully treated. Turquoise or coral beads, quantities of them massed together, are very smart on black and white net, the coral on the

black and gray net being especially effective, while rhinestones are most cleverly utilized whenever possible, to give brilliancy or lighten a too dark effect. A pale grey satin with an overdress of net, with trimming of coral beads and rhinestones, is a most charming color scheme, provided always that the right shade of grey be chosen.

Surplice folds over the shoulders are invariably becoming, and there are many most attractive gowns made up this autumn that exhibit to the best possible advantage this fashion. If the gown is of satin or satin crepe de chine the material lends itself wonderfully to the design. Brocades and the heavier fabrics are not so good for this purpose, and therefore Fashion most cleverly has commanded that with them shall be combined lace of the finest description, tulle or chiffon, and for the moment the tulle is the most in demand on account of its being the more becoming material so near the face.

Cut of the New Evening Cloaks

New evening cloaks and wraps are all on burnos or kimono lines. Variation, of course, is given in the trimmings, but the lines all suggest the kimono or burnos. In colorings they contrast with the dress worn underneath, but the linings are of the same shade as the dress, and very often of the same material. For instance, a soft green satin evening gown embroidered in gold has an evening wrap or cloak in black satin, charmeuse, lined with the green satin of the dress, and touches of the gold embroidery appear on the cloak on the shoulders, collar and down the fronts.

Cloak Trimmings

The trimmings are a complete change to what they used to be. The fur collar not so long ago was the recognized trimming of the evening cloak, but nowadays embroidery takes its place, and when fur is used it borders the hem.

Ermine is the one exception. The fur of kings—and queens—blends so charmingly with lace that ermine collars and stole effects softened with fine old lace, are still retained on many of the newest evening wraps.

The embroideries that have taken the place of furs to a large extent are very handsome confections of jet or metallic thread, with beautiful clasps ensuite.

Fur-Bordered Cloaks

Very picturesque are the evening cloaks in black satin, with colored linings and embroideries, with borders of mink and sable, and there are similar cloaks in color, such as coral pink, with hems of opossum, green with black fox, and primrose or soft grey with bands of chinchilla, all lined with black satin. Another of the season's fancies in cloaks is satin or crepe de chine, veiled in mousseline de soie or chiffon to tone, or in some contrasting color which gives a shaded effect, the veiling being laid smoothly over the satin or crepe de chine surface.

New Jewelry

Filigree is liked. Earrings are lengthy. Pierced work is in favor. Chrysothase is much used. Peridot is noted in charming schemes. Old settings are a feature of much attractive jewelry. An enamelled snake ring shows a splendid emerald in the head.

The "architectural" necklaces are good, providing they are beautiful and becoming. Jewelry is a snare and a delusion unless it harmonizes with the costume and is suitable to the occasion.

THE TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

A debate, in the House of Lords on a full dress night when the attendance is fairly good, is a very interesting sight. It takes place in a very beautiful and inspiring chamber, much more beautiful and inspiring than the House of Commons. The first impression everyone gets who visits the House of Commons is one of disappointment. What! this small, rather dingy chamber the seat of that great assembly which rules an Empire? The prevalent color even of the House of Commons is unimpressive; it is a dull green, and even the benches seem to be worn and shabby. Then the chamber is much too small for the number of members it is supposed to house, and, finally, the glass roof has the effect of making it look dwarfed rather than lofty. In the House of Lords you find a great hall with a lofty roof, with great pictures on gigantic walls, and the seats are upholstered in a rich red, so that you have the sense of being in the mighty hall of some great palace.

The members are often as interesting as the hall. Apart from the great central figures—and when these figures were a Disraeli or a Salisbury you can understand what mighty personalities you could see in the House of Lords—apart from the great central figures, the general crowd is interesting, and largely because it is so individual. In the House of Commons there is a certain monotony even of dress. But in the House of Lords you see men who belong to a past age both in demeanour, in look, and in costume. Often you catch sight of a figure that seems to come straight from the eighteenth century; sometimes you see a figure that seems to walk straight out of the pages of Thackeray and the other Victorian authors.

Old Chap (weighed down with luggage)—"I say, my boy, tell me the quickest way to get to the station." Small Boy (aggravatingly slow)—"Well, the quickest way is to run to it."

Cold Weather Wearables for Women

Ladies' Flannelette Under-skirts Specially Priced at 65c

LADIES' FLANNELETTE UNDER-SKIRTS, good quality, made with deep flounce trimmed with insertion and edged with lace. Special price **65c**

Ladies' Flannelette Under-skirts Priced at 50c

LADIES' FLANNELETTE UNDER-SKIRTS, in colors of white, pink and blue, full width, made with wide flounce. A splendid bargain at **50c**

Ladies' Flannelette Drawers Marked Specially at 25c

LADIES' FLANNELETTE DRAWERS, extra good weight and quality, in fancy dark and light stripes, all sizes. Priced at **25c**

Ladies' Flannelette Drawers Priced at 50c

LADIES' FLANNELETTE DRAWERS, in plain white, pink and blue, made with frill, edged with embroidery. Exceptional value. Priced at **50c**

Ladies' Lace Scarfs Priced at \$6.75 and \$4.75

LADIES' FANCY LACE SCARFS, in white, sky blue, brown, black and black and white. These include some very exquisite effects. All two and a half yards long. Priced at \$6.75 and **\$4.75**

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Veils

Our Veiling Department is most interesting these days for women of taste. We are at present showing a beautiful line of ready-to-wear Veils, 1½ yards long, handsome borders, in white taupe, cream, mole, green, brown, purple, Alice, navy and black, at \$2.50, \$1.25, 75c and **35c**

Novelty Veilings at 85c and 60c

A splendid showing of Novelty Veiling is to be seen here, in black mesh over white tulle, all the leading colors and effects, at 85c, 75c and **60c**

Splendid Bargains from the Ladies' Underwear Section

Ladies' Combinations, 85c

LADIES' COMBINATIONS, just the right weight for this weather, at decisive savings, is the important feature for Tuesday. This lot is made of natural wool, fleece lined. Long sleeves. Ankle length. High neck and buttoned. Sizes from 32 to 35 inclusive. Tuesday **85c**

Ladies' White Vests Priced Low at 25c

LADIES' WHITE VESTS—A splendid line of Ladies' White Vests, long sleeves, very neatly finished about neck, go on sale Tuesday. They are also in natural colors. Splendid quality material, drawers to match. At, per garment. **25c**

Ladies' Wool and Cotton Underwear at 50c

LADIES' WOOL AND COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS, extra fine quality, very warm, in white and natural shades. Vests have long sleeves, buttoned front, drawers to match. Per garment **50c**

Girls' Golf Jackets Priced at \$1.50 to \$2.50

A GOLF JACKET is just the thing these days, warm and comfortable. Our stock of these is large indeed, in fancy weaves, and colors such as red, green, blue and grey, a great number of which are in coat effect, with pockets. Prices range from \$1.50 to **\$2.50**

Children's Flannelette Night Gowns at 25c to \$2.00

We have just received a splendid line of Children's Flannelette Night Gowns, Sleeping Suits, Underskirts and Drawers, in plain effects, also a large variety trimmed with embroidery. Prices range from 25c to **\$2.00**

Ladies' Flannelette Night Gowns at 65c

A specially fine line at this price. They are made of fine quality flannelette, with yoke and frill around neck and down front. Just the kind for the coming weather. Specially priced, each **65c**

Children's Kimonas Priced at \$1.50

CHILDREN'S KIMONAS, made of fancy velvet flannel trimmed with satin facings, in colors of pink and blue. Sizes 2 to 6 years. Special price **\$1.50**

Children's Underwear Priced from 15c to 35c

CHILDREN'S VESTS AND DRAWERS, vests have long sleeves, buttoned also front and draw-string. Drawers to match. At 15c, 20c, 25c, 30 and **35c**

Children's White Lawn Aprons at 75c

CHILDREN'S WHITE LAWN APRONS, made in a variety of very dainty styles, with square and round yoke, and trimmed with fine lace. Special price **75c**

Ladies' Fine White Aprons at 25c to 50c

LADIES' FINE LAWN TEA APRONS, also muslin, extra fine quality, in a number of fascinating styles, beautifully trimmed with embroidery. At prices ranging from 25c to **50c**

Dresses for Children and Misses at \$2.50

We make a specialty of keeping in stock everything in Children's and Misses' Wear and are at present showing an exceptionally fine assortment of Children's and Misses' Dresses made of fine melton cloth, in fancy stripes, all colors, made with wide pleated skirt and waist. Priced at **\$2.50**

Leaders from Dress Goods Dept.

- SELF-STRIPE SATIN CLOTH, in sage, reseda, myrtle, mole, grey, brown and black. 50 in. wide. Per yard **\$1.00**
- FRENCH BROADCLOTH AT \$1.25
- FRENCH BROADCLOTH in fawn brown, moss, Alice, mulberry, mole, grey and black. 50 in. wide. Per yard **\$1.25**
- FRENCH SERGE AT \$1.50
- FRENCH SERGE, very fine weave, suitable for tailored suits, in mole, mulberry, wisteria, navy, reseda, myrtle, wine. 50 in. wide. Per yard **\$1.50**
- BLANKET COATING AT \$1.75
- BLANKET COATING, in mulberry, Alice, seal brown, reseda, wisteria, myrtle and navy. 54 in. wide. Per yard **\$1.75**
- BLACK RESILDA CLOTH AT \$1.75
- BLACK RESILDA CLOTH, in fancy stripes. Will not spot with rain or crease. 4 in. wide. Per yard, \$1.50. **\$1.75**
- COLORED SERGES AT 50c
- COLORED SERGES, in fine herringbone stripe. Colors, navy, brown, wisteria, old rose, grey, sage, myrtle, moss and black. 42 in. wide. Per yard **50c**
- SATIN CLOTH AT 75c
- STRIPED SATIN CLOTH, self color stripe, in navy, light navy, tabac, seal brown, moss, myrtle, old rose, wine, cardinal, mulberry, wisteria, mole and black. 42 in. wide. Per yard. **75c**



Girls' and Children's Dresses Priced Modestly

The showing of Children's Dresses to be seen at this store is a most pleasing one. Exacting mothers will find it a pleasure to go through our stock.

- GIRLS' DRESSES PRICED AT \$8.50
- GIRLS' DRESSES in regulation English sailor suits, good wearing material, in red and blue. A specially attractive dress. Priced at **\$8.50**
- GIRLS' SAILOR SUITS AT \$5.75
- GIRLS' SAILOR SUITS, made of extra fine English serge, in all sizes. Material is the best quality in its respective grade. Priced at **\$5.75**
- GIRLS' JUMPER DRESSES AT \$6.75
- GIRLS' JUMPER DRESSES, made of good quality sheppard cloth, in plain effects, trimmed with straps and buttons. Priced at **\$6.75**
- CHILDREN'S DRESSES AT \$3.50
- CHILDREN'S DRESSES, made of fine holland, in princess style, very prettily trimmed with blue straps. Priced at **\$3.50**
- CHILDREN'S CASHMERE DRESSES, in all styles and colors, at **\$2.50**



Fascinating Styles and Prices in Ladies' Waists. Our Stock of Ladies' Waists Is Complete in Every Detail. Everything for Fall Wear Will Be Found Here Marked Reasonably

Flannelette Waists Priced at \$1.00

LADY'S WAIST, made of Princess printed flannelette, in fancy stripes and floral designs, tucked front, with and without pockets, full lined sleeves, finished with tucked cuffs. Collar to match. Price **\$1.00**

Ladies' Lustre Waists Priced at \$1.75

LADY'S WAIST, made of fine quality lustre. Front has box pleat down centre, trimmed with silk cord ornaments. Four wide tucks enter side pleat, tucked shaped collar, back has wide inverted pleat, in colors of cream, black and navy. Special **\$1.75**



Ladies' Mercerized Waists Priced at \$3.75

LADIES' WAIST made of mercerized brilliantine, tailor-made style. Has box pleat down centre trimmed with ivory satin buttons, four wide tucks either side back, tucked in, double box pleat effect. Sleeves made with link cuffs, in sky and green stripe. Priced at **\$3.75**

Ladies' Taffeta Silk Waists Priced at \$4.50

LADIES' WAIST, made of fine taffeta silk, in plain tailored effect, tucked box pleat down centre, trimmed with silk covered buttons, front and back tucked in, colors of navy, blue, brown, amethyst and green. Priced at **\$4.50**

Ladies' Linen Shirt Waists Priced at \$2.50

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST, made of fine white Irish linen. Front is fastened with pearl buttons, has wide Gibson pleat extending over shoulder and down back. Link cuffs and laundered collar. Price **\$2.50**

Ladies' Waists Priced at \$3.75 and \$4.75

LADIES' WAIST made of fine white Swiss lawn, yoke at front and back of imitation Irish crochet lace, finished with tucks, attached shaped collar of lace insertion edged with lace, full length sleeves trimmed with rows of fine tucks and insertion. Priced at \$3.75 and **\$4.75**



Refreshments Served in Tea Rooms, Third Floor

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Merchants' Lunch From 12 to 2, Third Floor

VOL. L. NO. 302.

BAD FINANCE A MUDDLEHEAD SOCIALISM

Characterization of Budget Mr. Balfour at Manchester Last Night—Mr. Chamberlain Says Adjust Road Duties

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 13.—In a speech last night at Manchester Mr. Balfour speaking of the budget said it was a combination of hard and soft. It was a combination of Socialism and middle-headedness. It was a combination of dealing with license and abominable and unjust. The lot of any man could be improved by destroying private ownership of land was perfect folly. No man could be taxed according to the kind of property wherein his wealth happened to be invested. The issue raised by the budget could not be decided by a majority of 1908 whatever was the result of the trial which was going to take place.

Mr. Chamberlain, also speaking at Manchester, said attacks on tariff must be met by the frank avowal that if they were to have taxes on factories they must also have taxation on imported food, though they might be, it was absolutely essential for the policy of finance and the future of British culture that these taxes be offset by the adjustment of existing duties.

CHANGES IN QUEBEC'S CABINET

Resignation of Hon. L. R. Roy Sifts New Appointments of Carie and Caron Receive The

QUEBEC, Nov. 13.—At a meeting of the provincial cabinet this morning the resignation of Hon. L. R. Roy, provincial secretary, who has been appointed judge of the Rimousin circuit, was accepted. Hon. J. E. Caron, minister of agriculture, was appointed provincial secretary. J. E. Caron, minister of agriculture, was made minister of agriculture.

POST-MARKS

Quite a Prince Rupert touch weather today!

An advertisement in a Vancouver paper says: "There's no place to cover." Oh come, come; we are pretty bad but it's not quite the mid-Pacific he has beaten.

And now the Socialist candidate to call on his party to promote fight. Why not bid for Jeff Johnson?

The prize the local "votes for ladies are offering for school a woman's suffrage is: "A Mid-Night's Dream." Rather suita

A Pittsburg woman deserted her husband leaving only a mule which she had to kill. The husband now hick coming.

A local undertaker has an advertisement in the press. A reporter asked him for news. He volunteered the information that not a thing fresh business is

A New One on Mary. Mary had a little lamb. And it began to sicken. She sent it off to Packing. And now it's labeled "CHI" —Lippincott's

Now that the Republican returned to Spain from exile. How does he know what kind of a czar makes?

Steamer Strathcona went to the bottom of the Fraser but didn't sink. McEbride with her thereby her good sense.

And now the welcome frost that which no civic laws make. Make our main street appear. And harden up the Causeway.

American Football. Home they brought her war. She nor went nor shed a tear. Only blinked her eye and said: "Had have played left guard."

Speaking of Politics. If the devil for reform was. When the devil was "in". The devil of a reformer.

The first act of a new play is laid in a Venetian bar. Let our mind suggest that they make a Venetian blind.

Hens are dying by hundreds. That's the funeral lay. "A British politician uses the word 'trigid, calculated lie'." though he plagiarized from

New Bride. Never use your tongue to teach chimney sweeps to wipe the clean it afterward.

One of the new Suffragette advertisements: "Classes in Wants to teach Suffragette. Can you beat that?"

A shark that weighed 850 lbs. caught off the coast of Maine by its weight it must have been a shark.