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WASHBURN

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Chief Bros.

Canada's Largest Music Store

Government Street Phone 885

SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Rockland ave., Victoria.

DESIGNS THE OFFICE OF MANAGER

PHIA. Pa. Oct. 28

take Doolin seriously.

TING NOTES

practically settled that

RAZE RUINS OF BURNED BLOCKS

Deaths in Auto Race

RAILWAY FIGURES PLACED TOO HIGH

Government Stubbs of Kansas Objects to Estimates of Construction Cost—Rate Inquiry to Close Today

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Presentation of evidence by the shippers who are opposing the proposed advance in freight rates was completed today before the Interstate Commerce Commission with the testimony of Gov. W. R. Stubbs of Kansas.

The lowest estimate of railroad building offered by the railroads more than doubled the government estimate.

Mr. Norton asked the witness to jump to the role of witness to that of cross-examiner, and repeatedly turned to ask you a question.

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ANNUAL SHOW OF POULTRYMEN

Will be Held in Vancouver January 1912—Executive of Association in Session

At a meeting of the British Columbia Poultrymen's Association, which has been in progress at the department of agriculture here during the past few days, it was decided to hold the first provincial annual poultry show in Vancouver during January of 1912.

Work was begun yesterday to consider the details of the show, and a large number of resolutions were adopted.

The executive committee of the association, which is now in session at the department of agriculture, is making arrangements for the show.

The show will be held in Vancouver during January of 1912, and will be one of the largest ever held in the province.

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WARM DEBATE ON HOME RULE

Parliament's Great Burden

Such is the enormous quantity of business which the Imperial Parliament has to transact that it is necessary to employ a large staff of clerks and other officials.

The debate on Home Rule was a warm one, and the House was divided on the issue.

The House of Commons is now in session, and the debate on Home Rule is continuing.

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RESERVE CHOSEN: OTTAWA ASSENTS

Premier McBride announced that he had received a telegram from Sir Wilfrid Laurier in which the federal premier said that the proposed arrangement was wholly satisfactory to the Dominion government.

The arrangement is a loan of \$2,000,000 to the Dominion government, which will be repaid over a period of ten years.

The loan is to be used for the purpose of financing the construction of the new Parliament building in Ottawa.

The loan is to be repaid over a period of ten years, with interest at the rate of four per cent.

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NOTICE

I John Day hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Police at Victoria for a license to sell liquor.

ROBERT TURNBULL and JAMES ROBINSON, Oct. 21, 1910.

NOTICE

I, Geo. S. Garrett, of Pender Island, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase a group of three islands situated in front of Hope Bay wharf, Pender Island.

Geo. S. GARRETT, Oct. 15, 1910.

LAND ACT

Take notice that E. D. Sheringham of Chesnut, B.C., occupation rancher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the N.E. corner of lot 223, thence N. 20 chains, thence E. 20 chains, thence S. 20 chains, thence W. 20 chains.

E. D. SHERINGHAM, Agent for Sidney Armstrong, August 23rd, 1910.

LAND ACT

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E. D. SHERINGHAM, Agent for Sidney Armstrong, August 23rd, 1910.

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E. D. SHERINGHAM, Agent for Helen F. Sheringham, August 23rd, 1910.

LAND ACT

Take notice that Frank Groves Norris, of North Saanich, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the south end of Black Island, thence N. 80 chains, thence E. 80 chains, thence S. 80 chains, thence W. 80 chains.

FRANK GROVES NORRIS, Dated October 30th, 1910.

NOTICE

Take notice that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:

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AFTER THE FIRE

Wednesday night's fire has given us all something to think about. First as to the work of the department. As usual there has been some hostile criticism. We mention this fact for the purpose of showing that we have it in mind when we say that in our humble opinion and in that of the very great majority of citizens, the Fire Chief displayed excellent judgment and he and his men, and all who placed themselves under his direction performed their work with courage and intelligence. To find fault is easy; to grapple with a fire that is out of control within a few minutes after it has started is an exceedingly difficult thing. There was more or less cheap talk during the fire. At a time when several strong streams were going on Broad street, several others on Government street and several others on Fort street spectators, who only saw one set of the streams, could be heard complaining of the lack of water, but we take the liberty of doubting if it would have been possible under any circumstances that can be suggested as reasonable, it would have been possible to have saved the Spencer block or prevented the fire from spreading to the adjoining buildings. The most that could have been hoped for was to keep down the heat and thus prevent external damage to buildings in the opposite sides of the streets. The block bounded by Government, Fort, Broad and Truncheon Alley was a solid mass of buildings none of them of fire-proof construction, except that occupied by the Times, the walls of which must be nearly so. In the very heart of this mass of relatively light structures a fire broke out in a great building filled with highly inflammable materials stored under conditions very favorable for the spread of flames, a great open place in the centre giving them free passage from the ground floors to the roof. This building extended from street to street in one direction and on the other two sides was flanked by structures which it over-topped. It is almost impossible to suggest a combination of circumstances that would render the work of firemen more difficult. If the block had been hemmed in by fire-proof walls, it is doubtful if the destruction could have been confined to it. In view of these considerations we think it is only simple justice to say that the Fire Chief laid out his work exceedingly well and that the whole department is entitled to very great credit.

The fire demonstrated the necessity of having a water-tower by which one or more streams can be directed down upon a fire instead of being thrown up. The Metrose Company's block was saved because the firemen were able to get upon the roof with lines of hose and pour a flood down upon the burning Five Sisters block. Had they not been able to do this, there is no telling where the conflagration would have stopped.

In this connection it may be mentioned that unless the wires are put underground on the business district there may be a very serious story to tell one of these days. Firemen are hampered in their work by the overhead wires, which are also a source of very great danger if they happen to be "live." The poles must come down and the wires must be put below the surface. This has become imperative.

The city needs one or more new engines. The engines did very excellent work, but more were needed. If any of the buildings below Fort street had burst into flames, there were several very narrow escapes, and there was no available apparatus to prevent a very great increase in the burned area, for an engine could not have been spared for the purpose.

Stand pipes in all the high buildings have been shown to be an absolute necessity. Those in the Colonist building and the Pemberton block demonstrated their usefulness beyond all question. We are building higher structures in Victoria, and appliances, that were well enough when two or three storeys were the general limit of our business blocks, are no longer sufficient.

Shacks and wooden structures in the business districts must come down and every shingle roof must be protected by some fire-proof material. Victoria cannot afford to risk another such chance of far-reaching calamity as endangered it on Wednesday night.

VALUABLE SERVICES

It is fitting that the very valuable services rendered by the Work Point Garrison at the fire on Wednesday night and Thursday morning should be specially acknowledged. The men went on duty not only willingly but inspired by a desire to do everything that lay in their power to assist the citizens in the preservation of property and the maintenance of order. The Colonist knows it speaks for the people of Victoria when it extends them a very hearty expression of thanks. A Victoria lady, who will not permit us to mention her name, but who is well known and highly esteemed in her home city, called at the Colonist yesterday to suggest that a subscription list should be opened to provide a fund to be given to the members of the Fire Department and the Work Point Garrison in recognition of the very excellent work done by them on Wednesday night and Thursday morning. She was a witness of the heroic manner in which the brave fellows went about their work. We are sure that many citizens would be glad to contribute to such a fund and the Colonist will be very glad to receive and acknowledge contributions. We hope the response will be prompt and liberal.

It is stated in Ottawa that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is looking for an excuse to drop reciprocity negotiations with the United States. We suggest to the Prime Minister that this is a case where the act would be its own sufficient excuse.

Mr. Bourassa says that his views on Canadian participation in Imperial defence are those of Mr. Assinuth, Sir Charles Tupper and others. We do not know about the "others," but we doubt if the two gentlemen whom he names will feel flattered.

There is no particular satisfaction in knowing it, but those who were at Wednesday night's fire may be interested to learn that in spectacular features it was very remarkable. The appearance of Fort Street before the walls of the Five Sisters block fell was one never to be forgotten.

This is from the Ottawa Free Press, which need not say is a wicked Liberal organ: "Speaking of the McGregor Lake district, Mr. Hagen says in his report: 'There is an excellent site for a reservoir with a dam, at the outlet of a lake called Dam Lake. There are several Dam Lakes. This particular one has two dams at the outlet, an old one not used and a new one that is used, and to distinguish it from the others I have called it 'Double Dam Lake.' At the site of the present dam a masonry dam could be built. What a dam country it must be.'

A good deal of interest centres in the election for Drummond and Arthabaska, which is to be held on November 2nd. The candidates are Mr. Perreault, who is the choice of the government and Mr. Gilbert, a former Liberal, is running in opposition. It is stated that the sole issue is the naval question. The Montreal Witness says: "The naval bill is the supreme question, and it promises to be thoroughly discussed at the public meetings from now to polling day. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who attended the Liberal convention, spoke on the subject, and urged the general principle that the responsibility of naval defence must be assumed now that Canada is a nation."

We find the following in the Toronto World: "The poll tax is by no means a satisfactory test. A test that would be civilizing, Christian and one. It could be set high enough to suit everyone. There could be no objection if a high school standard was exacted from Asiatic settlers. The Asiatics who are cleverer than white people would gladly accept the conditions." We have not the slightest doubt that Chinamen would be very glad to accept an educational test provided it suited them; but the difficulty of providing one that would suit them and be satisfactory to Canadian would be insuperable. A Chinaman able to pass an educational test, that is an educational test in English, would not come to this country as a laborer. Hence the value of the following contention is nil. We quote again from our contemporary: "It is a pity that the Mongolians have many virtues. They work harder and save more and eat less, and more temperate and require fewer luxuries and are more religious than the average white man, so that it is difficult for the white man to compete with them. Does it not strike the average white man, whose gospel of the survival of the fittest has been applied to everything but himself, that the Mongolian nations with all these virtues are in danger of inheriting the earth, as an inspired authority declared was the destiny of the meek?"

Here is a sample of the sort of stuff being peddled out to the people of Quebec by Mr. Bourassa's friends. It is from Le Soleil: "The navy is a conspiracy of the English to drown the Canoyens. Laurier has consented, after having betrayed us as regards our language, to man all the ships of war which we will have with French Canadians. This will take 50,000 or 60,000 men, all fathers of families or young men who will have to go to Japan, China or Oceania, under the command of English officers, who, wishing to make our race disappear, will see to it that these ships go to the bottom of the sea. Laurier has sold us to the English in return for the honors he has received, and in twenty-five years there will be no French Canadians left." An amazing feature of the case is that some people imagine that this Bourassa campaign is acceptable to the Conservatives of Canada. It will be more likely, if it does fail, to be successful in Quebec, to force some Liberals and some Conservatives into an alliance to prevent the disruption of the Dominion.

Interviewed by the Standard of Empire in London, Sir Charles Tupper, said: "It has been a source of unbounded satisfaction to me, that all the great measures in which I was permitted to take part have practically been solved in the direction of my conviction. The confederation of Canada, the binding together of the various Provinces by steel bonds, and the opening up of that great granary between the Red River and the Rockies, which under a policy of Protection was able to achieve, enable me to look back with great satisfaction upon the settlement of the questions with which in my public life I was concerned. Speaking with some knowledge of the inside facts of my career, I am glad to say that the Colonist has on one or two occasions, said that the part taken by the veteran statesman in the consummation of the great undertaking to which he devoted his life was more intimate and more vital than has been commonly supposed. Naturally to Sir John Macdonald, who was Prime Minister at the time, the credit for that great achievement has been given, and he deserves much, but full justice has never been done to the able colleague and adviser never will be unless Sir Charles Tupper fit to give his political memoirs to the world."

We are very, very sorry for Toronto. The only truly good city in this wide Dominion has fallen low. A man, who ought to be nameless, seeing that it is so shameful, but which rejoices in the celestial name of Star, publishes an editorial in which it defends that awful game of marbles. With fiendish ingenuity it argues that to play "for keeps" is not gambling, for the game is not one of chance, but of skill. In a game of marbles under ideal conditions there is absolutely no element of chance. Of course the conditions are never quite ideal, for the ground is always a little uneven, but no smart boy would play upon a lawn that was not as good as it possibly could be. The result of the game depends almost wholly upon skill, and the marbles won are a reward for skill. The player does not bet; he simply puts his skill against another's skill, the winner to take both marbles or more, as the case may be. The players take a risk of losing, but there is no ethical distinction between their striving for a prize to which each of them contributes than there is in striving for a prize presented by some one else. This is not our logic exactly, for it was suggested by the observations of our twinkling contemporary. No one in the so-called wild and woolly West would defend so dreadful a game. We might stand for mumbletyeg or lightyinks, but that's where we would draw the line.

FURNITURE

COME AND SEE THE NEW HALL FURNITURE. IT WILL LOOK SPLENDID IN YOUR HALL.



THE HOUSE WITH THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY AND RIGHT PRICE. SOMETHING TO SEE TODAY.

HALL FURNITURE IS WHERE WE COME IN NOW. WE CAN GIVE YOU THE FOLLOWING VALUES

This is the time to buy your hall furniture. We have a large assortment of new furniture for the Hall—just arrived—and if you require anything in this line, we would like you to come and see what we have to offer you. The hall is a most important part of the house—it being the first place a person sees when the door is opened. It is very nice to have it neat and clean, but you also should have plenty of articles for you and your friends to hang their coats and hats on, also something for their umbrellas. It is a bad habit of many when going into a house to throw their coats over the back of a chair. A wet coat not only injures the chair, but looks very untidy. If you have something attractive in the hall for such persons to use for their coat, hat and umbrella, they will use it. Come in and have a look at the stock we carry in this line. The cost is nothing compared with the work and trouble the housewife has finding a place to put these articles.

- Elm Hall Racks— Golden finish, \$14.00 to \$12.00. Solid Quarter Cut Golden Oak, \$40.00, \$32.50, \$25.00, \$18.00. Solid Quarter Cut Oak, Early English finish, \$30.00, \$20.00, \$18.00.

- Umbrella Stands— Solid Quarter Cut Golden Oak, \$12.00, \$6.00, \$3.50, \$3.00. Solid Quarter Cut Oak, Early English finish, \$7.50, \$7.00, \$4.50, \$3.00. On our first floor we have some umbrella stands in clay-wood at \$7.50, \$7.00, \$6.50 and \$3.00. We have a nice assortment of Hall Mirrors for you to choose from on our third floor. Have a look at these when you are buying a Hall Rack. In Golden Oak, from \$30.00 to \$7.00. In Early English Oak, from \$18.00 to \$9.00.

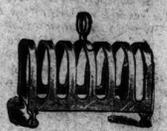
The Latest in Silverware



We have just received a fine shipment of Silverware, which we are now displaying on our first floor. We would like you to come and see these new goods. We are sure you would appreciate them, and we know you would like the prices. This silverware is something new and up-to-date. We have received a big lot of it and accordingly have priced it very reasonably. Come and see this today. Silver Toast Racks from \$3.50 to \$1.50. Oak and Silver Butter Dishes, \$5.00, \$3.50 and \$3.00. Silver and Oak Pepper Grinders, each, \$1.50.



- Salad Bowls, oak and silver, with Servers, from \$7.50 to \$7.00. Biscuit Barrels, oak and silver, \$6.00 to \$4.50. Doulton Salad Bowls and Servers, with beautiful floral designs, something new in the way of a Salad Bowl, \$15.00, \$12.00, \$10.00, \$9.00 and \$8.00. Entre Dishes, \$12.00 and \$10.00.



WEILER BROS

Order Your Goods by Mail

Ladies! Use the Rest Room on the Second Floor

Advertisement for 'Beautiful Hair' by Cyrus H. Bowes, 1228 Government Street. Includes an illustration of a woman's face and text describing hair care products like 'BOWES' ROSEMARY CAMPHOR-BORAX'.

SCOTTISH HISTO

As is the case with nearly all western Europe, the history of Scotland is full of the story of conquest by the Romans. The first of whom we hear, were the Roman invaders, because their bodies. This, it will be remembered, was the native of England at the time of the invasion of Caesar. What the Picts called not known, and there is no authority for their origin or language. In any case certain that more or two of their tongue has survived in their nationality. It is a matter purely of surmise, and is probably only because of the Gothic tribes from Scandinavia settled upon the northern coast, intermarried with the Celtic tribes, or possibly with a race who Celtic invaders. That there may such a race is by no means impossible, for the Picts themselves, people may disappear completely either through the fortunes of war with other people, or both. It may, in A. D. 80 the Roman galleys having reduced southern Britain, discovered that the land was empty. Let us pause here so that we may realize our sense of proportion to time. When we read in a history that Caesar invaded Britain in 55, and that Agricola completed the conquest of England in A. D. 80, it is not without a little thought just a foreign force could invade England the country in a week, it is to understand that it took Rome one hundred and thirty-five years to accomplish that which the United States declared its independence of Great Britain. When the changes that have taken place in our country during that period we can have a vague idea perhaps of what the Roman conquest of England meant. We also come about that the residents of the part of the island, who had been in civilization for several generations regard their northern neighbors as a people who had never learned the art of civilization. When Agricola had learned that it was an island, he set out to conquer it, but that he refused to acknowledge of Rome. As long as it was supported by the continent, there seemed valid reason for pushing the Roman valies indefinitely towards the north; Agricola found that it was only a small island, around which he could sail, he decided that it would be a waste of time to permit the rude savages to remain in possession of it. To him it seemed intolerable that a people who had learned the art of civilization should be so defiantly of the great world-power, out from Mancunium, now Manchester, year 80, and for the next three years on active operations against the Pictish kingdom he was able to advance far north as the Firth of Forth. He determined upon the conquest of the northwestern part of the country. Inhabited by a fierce race called the Caledonians, or men of the west, appears to have been made up largely of more desperate survivors of the tribes, who preferred any fate to that of submission to a conqueror; but it is not to be believed that a large proportion of the original natives of the country. Again hardy mountaineers Agricola sent the troops of Rome in vain. Under a chief name has come down to us as Galgacus, Caledonians made so fierce a resistance that the invaders were victorious, although the battle fought in the Grampian mountains, Agricola suffered so severely that he abandoned any further attempt to extend his empire, and contented himself with making secure those regions that he had won. But the enemy were implacable thirty-five years later the Roman Emperor Adrian was forced to the conclusion that joining the Picts and the Solway was north as Roman dominion could be said to end, and there he built a wall of earth. It is no evidence that the country north of the wall acknowledged Roman rule, but that the Emperor Antonine in the year 143 built a second wall from the Firth of Forth to the Clyde, a distance of 27 miles, in that he professed to exercise jurisdiction over the country between the two walls, a struggle for the control of this tract never to have relaxed, and after persistent warfare covering a period of sixty years, a gle perhaps unrivalled for duration of valor by anything recorded in history that between the native people of the north and the Romans in the reign of the Emperor Antonine, erected a stone across the island on the line of Adrian's wall and retired behind it, leaving the country to its unconquerable possessors. The Caledonians, as they now are called, in a struggle extending over 130 years the Romans had learned that the barbarians were a power to be reckoned with. Severus took no chances. His force was a

AN HOUR with the Editor

SCOTTISH HISTORY

As is the case with nearly every nation in western Europe, the history of Scotland begins with the attempted conquest of the country by the Romans. The first inhabitants of Scotland, of whom we hear, were called Picts by the Roman invaders, because they painted their bodies. This it will be remembered, was also the practice of the native of what is now England at the time of the invasion by Julius Caesar. What the Picts called themselves is not known, and there is no authentic account by any means certain that more than a word or two of their tongue has survived the extinction of their nationality. It is suggested that they were a mixed race; but even this is a matter purely of surmise, and is thought to be probable only because of the likelihood that the Gothic tribes from Scandinavia may have settled upon the northern coasts of Britain and intermarried with the Celtic resident population, or possibly with a race who preceded the Celtic invaders. That there may have been such a race is by no means improbable, for the fate of the Picts themselves shows how a people may disappear completely from history either through the fortunes of war, amalgamation with other people, or both. Be this as it may, in A. D. 80 the Roman general Agricola having reduced southern Britain to subjection, discovered that the land was an island.

Let us pause here so that we may get into our minds some sense of proportion in respect to time. When we read in a single paragraph that Caesar invaded Britain in B. C. 55, and that Agricola completed the conquest of England in A. D. 80, it is not easy to realize without a little thought just what this means. In these days when we are told that a foreign force could invade England and conquer the country in a week, it is difficult to understand that it took Rome one hundred and thirty-five years to accomplish that task. One hundred and thirty-four years have elapsed since the United States declared their independence of Great Britain. When we think of the changes that have taken place in that country during that period we can form some vague idea perhaps of what the Roman conquest of England meant. We also see how it came about that the residents of the southern part of the island, who had been in touch with civilization for several generations, came to regard their northern neighbors as barbarians.

When Agricola had learned that Britain was an island, he set out to conquer the part of it that refused to acknowledge the sway of Rome. As long as it was supposed to be a part of the continent, there seemed to be no valid reason for pushing the Roman boundaries indefinitely towards the north; but when Agricola found that it was only a comparatively small island, around which his ships could sail, he decided that it would be unworthy of the fame of Rome to permit a tribe of rude savages to remain in possession of any part of it. To him it seemed intolerable that this tribe, which retained the practice of going nearly naked with painted bodies, should assert defiance of the great world-power. He set out from Mancunium, now Manchester, in the year 80, and for the next three years carried on active operations against the Picts, during which time he was able to advance his forces as far north as the Firth of Forth. In 84 he determined upon the conquest of the northwestern part of the country. This was inhabited by a fierce race called by the Romans Caledonians, or men of the woods. It appears to have been made up largely of the more desperate survivors of the southerly tribes, who preferred any fate to that of submission to a conqueror; but it is not improbable that a large proportion of them were aboriginal natives of the country. Against these hardy mountaineers Agricola sent the trained troops of Rome in vain. Under a chief, whose name has come down to us as Galgacus, the Caledonians made so fierce a resistance that, although the invaders were victorious in a great battle fought in the Grampian Hills in 84, Agricola suffered so severely that he abandoned any further attempt to extend his sway to the north, and contented himself with making secure those regions that he had overrun. But the enemy were implacable, and thirty-five years later the Roman emperor Adrian was forced to the conclusion that a line joining the Tyne and the Solway was as far north as Roman dominion could be said to extend, and there he built a wall of earth. There is no evidence that the country north of this wall acknowledged Roman rule, but the fact that the Emperor Antonine in the year 140 built a second wall from the Firth of Forth to the Clyde, a distance of 27 miles, indicates that he professed to exercise jurisdiction over the country between the two walls. The struggle for the control of this tract seems never to have relaxed, and after persistent warfare covering a period of sixty years, a struggle perhaps unrivalled for duration and for valor by anything recorded in history except that between the native people of Java and the Dutch, the Romans in the reign of Severus, that is in the year 208, erected a stone wall across the island on the line of Adrian's earth-wall and retired behind it, leaving the north country to its unconquerable possessors. Severus commanded in person in the expedition against the Caledonians, as they now came to be called. In a struggle extending over nearly 130 years the Romans had learned that the barbarians were a power to be reckoned with, and Severus took no chances. His force was a large

one, and he cut the forests as he advanced and made fine roads over marshes and mountains. What useful purpose he could have expected to serve by his expedition it is impossible to surmise. The Romans had no desire to colonize the country; it was an unproductive region, and so could yield nothing to the revenues of the state; its control would be only a matter of expense; its conquest would not carry with it much glory. The ambition of Severus can only be explained by assuming that the pride of his nation could not tolerate defiance at the hands of a rude and barbarous people. The Caledonians were not dismayed. They declined to meet him in a pitched battle, and confined their efforts to a constant series of attacks, which cost the Romans as many as 50,000 men, or fully half their army. But Severus pressed forward, reaching as far as the Firth of Forth. Here he paused and entered into an agreement with the Caledonians, who surrendered some of their arms, and promised to be governed by his appointees. He thereupon returned to Manchester, only to learn shortly after his arrival there that the Caledonians had taken to the field again. He thereupon resolved upon a war of extermination, giving orders that as large a force as possible should be collected and that in the expedition to be undertaken neither age nor sex should be spared, but that every individual of the northern race should be slain. His son and successor determined to leave the Caledonians to themselves, and declared that the Clyde, should be the fixed limits of Roman territory. From that time forward until they abandoned the country in 460, the Romans contented themselves with defensive operations only against the Caledonians. With the death of Severus the first chapter in the history of Scotland may be regarded as closing, and in it we have the story of an invincible race, few in numbers, struggling successfully against the greatest military power that the world has ever seen.

WHERE RESEARCH FAILS

"Canst thou by searching find out God?" This is one of the questions which the writer of the Book of Job puts into the mouth of the Lord, speaking out of the whirlwind. It is the easiest thing in the world to say that the Lord never asked any one questions out of a whirlwind, and that the means of communication between man and the Deity were no more intimate several thousand years ago than they are now, and we see no necessity to assert the contrary. Instead of avoiding the real question by dealing with side issues, let us get straight to the point of this one and some of those that follow. You will find them in the XXXVIII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI chapters of the Book of Job, and they are worth reading this morning, even if only for the purpose of perusing one of the most majestic passages in all literature. Remember as you read them that the thoughts are clothed in all the rich imagery of the Orient, so common in the days of ancient civilization, and yet lingering throughout Asia. Thus when the Lord is represented as speaking of the earth and saying "Whereupon are the foundations thereof fastened, or who hath laid the corner stone thereof, when the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy?" do not object that the earth has no corner stone, or that it is absurd to talk of the stars singing together, that there are no sons of God who could shout for joy and that if there were, the earth in comparison with the whole universe is so insignificant a thing that its creation would be nothing to rejoice over. That is shirking the real issue. After you have brushed all such considerations aside, the basic question as to the origin of the earth remains untouched. There are many books and almost countless papers that have been written to answer this question, but it remains a question still. Research can go far, but there is always an infinity beyond its reach. As an aviator may mount in circles far above the clouds until he seems to have penetrated the very heavens, and yet beyond his topmost circle there lies the limitless sky, so our keenest inquiries find a place where it is written: "Hitherto shalt thou come but no further, and here shall thy proud steps be stayed."

Again, we find the Lord represented as asking: "Have the gates of death been opened unto thee, or hast thou seen the doors of the shadow of death?" Here we again have of Oriental imagery. We may express the thought in more modern phraseology, and ask if we know the mystery of that which we call death. Where is that which yesterday shone from the eyes of those whom we loved? Where is that which inspired the voice of the singer whose notes thrilled our hearts? Where is the fire of the orator, who only an hour ago, in an Eastern State there is a plain slab of marble, and on it the only words are, "Here She Lies," but the broken heart that caused these words to be there, engraven knew that She was not there. Notwithstanding what Edison, looking up from his test-tubes and apparatus, has had time to say about the nature of man, do we not all know in our hearts that the poet was right when he said:

Dust thou art, to dust returnest
Was not spoken of the soul?"

The chemist in his laboratory has learned

many things, but "the gates of death" have not been opened unto him. The volume of human knowledge is undoubtedly great, but it is insignificant in comparison with the mass of human ignorance. On the library shelves close at hand in imposing array stand the works of Darwin, Spencer, Tyndall, Huxley, and many of the other great investigators, who half a century ago set all the world wondering why no one had ever thought of the truth before; but you may search them through from beginning to end, and you may delve into all the encyclopaedias which stand beneath them; you may range through the long lines of histories, which fill the corner shelves, and the yards of books crowded with the best thoughts of students and philosophers; but in none of them will you find an answer to the questions which the Lord asked out of the whirlwind. And yet you know that there must be an answer to them, for your reason tells you that for every thing that exists within limitations there must be a cause, or else everything would be without limitations and the Universe would be chaos.

Man is conscious that there is in him that which is superior to what is ordinarily called nature. The chemist will tell you that his minutest analysis has failed to disclose it, but this need not disturb you, for his minutest analysis has not yet been able to discover the secret of the perfume of a flower. Because a very wise man tells you that he has not been able to discover that you have a soul, do not come to the conclusion that you have none. It would be as sensible to attempt to measure with a tape-line the sweetness of a bird's song, when you awaken in the morning with his carols in the branches that overhang your window, as to seek to determine the existence of the human soul by the use of a microscope or by mixing together acids and alkalis. The space between the remotest star towards the east and the remotest towards the west is in fact, but it can be expressed in terms that have some relation to distances on the earth's surface; but there are distances that cannot be expressed in any way whatever. If one should attempt to describe the law of gravitation in the terms of the smile of a baby lying in its mother's arms, if he should say that the force which holds the planets in their orbits is equal to just so many of the dimples that form around the baby's lips, you would think him insane; but you stand ready to accept as wisdom the suggestion of some man, who happens to have examined something a little more closely than you have, who tells you that you have no soul, that there is no God, that there is no future life, simply because he has not found either of them in a room bestudded with bottles and measuring appliances, which he calls his laboratory. Close your books. Shut your study door. Go out into the night and stand alone beneath the stars. If the sea is near, and you have a boat, you can look out over it. For the moment throw aside all your so-called knowledge and stand with a mind naked and unshamed. Then you will learn that the wisdom of man is only foolishness when compared with the wisdom of God.

THE EARTH.

VI.

If you look up at a map of the globe you will observe that the general structure of the continents is very simple. America consists of a long, continuous mountain chain on the western border, a broken mountain chain near its eastern border and a valley between the two. Europe and Asia are of somewhat more complex structure, although it is also simple. There is a mountain chain in the northwest of Europe and one on the northeast. Between these there is a plain, and east of the western chain another plain extends all the way to the Pacific ocean. Transversely across the eastern hemisphere is another mountain range, broken in places by great valleys, but sufficiently continuous to be comprised in one general feature. Africa and Australia do not exhibit dominant structural features in as marked a manner as the others, but when we come to consider them in detail we may find a definite ground-plan, so to speak. We shall also see that there is in America a mountain-mass corresponding to the similar, but larger mass which is the controlling feature of Asia.

The great American mountain range begins in about Latitude 63 deg. north and extends to about 32 deg. south. It forms an S-shaped figure, having its northwestern extremity in about longitude 145W., and its southern extremity in about longitude 77W. Approximately speaking it is 10,000 miles long. At the southern extremity it is relatively narrow and well defined. As it extends northward it becomes broader; then narrows at the Isthmus; then broadens out again maintaining much of its width but losing its continuous character to some extent as it approaches its northern termination. Compare the various sub-ranges of British Columbia and there emerge, with the narrow and persistent chain of the Chilean Andes or the great masses of the highland found in Peru and the southwestern United States. The Chilean Andes at their southern extremity are not high, not more than 3,000 feet, and the width of the chain is only about 20 miles, nor does it attain any very great width at any place until about latitude 24 south when it begins to widen. But if the range is narrow, it is also continuous and forms a tremendous barrier between the strip

of habitable country on the Pacific coast and the plains of Argentina, the mountain passes being in no case lower than 12,400 feet and in most cases being upwards of 14,000 high. In other words these passes are all higher than the summit of Mount Baker and most of them are as high as the summit of Mount Rainier, with which most Colonist readers are familiar. Near its southern extremity the Andean range is close to the sea, but towards the north there is a strip of fairly level land at a low altitude intervening between the mountains proper and the ocean, and this strip constitutes the Republic of Chile. Between 32 and 22 south latitude there is what has been described as a knot of mountains. It consists of several more or less parallel chains of lofty peaks extending north and south and joined by transverse chains, the whole enclosing elevated table lands. The table-lands are at an altitude of some 12,000 feet and the peaks rise in some cases 9,000 feet higher. This region forms northwestern Argentina and western Bolivia. The chain, which still consists of parallel ranges, narrows as it extends northward. Between the eastern and western chains lies what is known as the montana, which was the seat of ancient Peruvian civilization. A little south of the Equator the range grows yet narrower. Indeed so narrow is it that we find one of the tributaries of the Amazon taking its source in a valley 150 miles from the Pacific coast. North of the Equator the chain widens again, and it is said by some geographers that it may be properly said to terminate at the Caribbean Sea. The break at the Isthmus is, however, not a structural division and the mountains of Central America and Mexico may geographically be considered those of South America. As in the southern continent the range widens towards the north until in the latitude of San Francisco it attains a breadth of about 100 miles. There it grows narrower, although the country maintains a general elevation as far north as the southern boundary of Canada. About the 49th parallel the width of the range is approximately 400 miles, and it maintains this width to its northern extremity in about latitude 63 deg. north.

There is a marked difference between the range in the two Americas. In North America the enclosed valleys are lower and larger, and the table-lands are less extensive and at a less altitude than in South America. The summits of the various chains are also as a rule much lower in North America than in South America. There are other notable differences between the parts of the great western mountain range in the two continents. There is nothing in South America corresponding to the valley of the Colorado, or to that of the Columbia, or the Fraser or the Skeena. These valleys afford channels whereby the influence of the Pacific winds finds their way into the interior of North America, but the Andes present a great unbroken wall for their full length. If we start at the mouth of the Skeena and ascend that river as far as Hazelton, taking there the Bulkley, we can by crossing a low divide reach the lakes which empty their waters into the Fraser by way of the Nechaco. Having reached the Fraser, if we go up that river for a short distance we reach the Giscombe Portage, which is short and low and takes us into the valley of the Peace River, which in turn leads us to the Peace River, and this breaks through the mountains to add its waters to those of the great Mackenzie, whose outlet is in the Arctic Ocean. There is no such transverse valley in the southern continent. In North America we find an outlying range of mountains of Vancouver Island and of Queen Charlotte group; but there is nothing corresponding to these in South America. In South America many of the volcanoes are moderately active; in North America they are all practically extinct, even Popocatepetl, the famous Mexican volcano, being rarely disturbed sufficiently to attract notice.

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master-Pieces

(N. de Bertrand Lagren)

WILLIAM CONGREVE

William Congreve, handsome of face, witty of conversation, and with the manners of the most polished of courtiers, had from boyhood two ambitions which he sought to gratify, one was to attain literary fame, and the other to become a social favorite. In his case the one was not at all incompatible with the other, for he lived to become the most brilliant dramatist of his day, and the most lionized young man in society.

He was born at Bardsley, near Leeds, in 1670, and passed his childhood and youth in Ireland, receiving his education at the University of Dublin, where he distinguished himself by his aptitude for learning, his readiness to make friends, his fund of good humor, and his never-failing wit.

Later he studied law in London and was entered at the Middle Temple, but his legal practice occupied but a secondary place in his life. His tastes and inclinations were all literary, and he neglected his profession to revel in a world of his own imagining.

The first work he produced was a novel of slight merit, followed by a play, "The Old Bachelor," which was brought out by Dryden, and which met with a large measure of success. As far as the plot of the play goes, it is

of little consequence, but the dialogue is remarkable for its eloquence and wit.

His second play, "The Double Dealer," was also introduced by Dryden, who wrote some verses commending it to the public, and largely through his influence, for his opinions invariably carried much weight, the play became popular, though its characters are far from being admirable ones, and some of the situations are, to a modern reader's mind at all events, morbid and offensive.

However, Congreve had made a reputation, and the public was anxious to witness his next work, which was wholly worthy of the instantaneous success it met with. This play, of which it is said that "scarcely any comedy within the memory of the oldest man had been equally successful," was entitled, "Love for Love," and the most cleverly-drawn character in it is "Jeremy, the gentleman's gentleman," whose wit is the soul of the play.

"The Mourning Bride" is a tragedy, not as lugubrious as the title sounds, but not up to the author's best efforts, though it won for him fresh laurels. By this time Congreve was at the summit of both his ambitions, all that he wrote was welcomed, all that he said was repeated, all that he did was discussed, and wherever he appeared he became the centre of attention at once.

But the prevailing public taste, which was in a large measure responsible for Congreve's success, was due to the moral reaction, consequent upon Puritan influence. The laws of the Commonwealth drew the lines of restraint too taut, and it became the fashion to go to the other extreme. "Prodigality" was the badge of a Cavalier, and Congreve's heroes exactly reproduced the superficial fine gentleman of a time when to be a man of good breeding it was necessary to make love to one's neighbor's wife without even preference as passion. In the plays of this period nearly all the husbands are prim, precise and uncomfortable, while the lovers are, without exception, delightful fellows. The Puritan writers regarded an affair of gallantry as a criminal offence; the poet of this period made it an elegant distinction.

It was Jeremy Collier, eminent preacher and divine, who was instrumental in turning the tide of public opinion. He attacked Congreve and all other dramatists of the day whose plays he considered a breach of morality, and so eloquent was he, so strong the power of ridiculing which he possessed, that the fickle public left its one-time favorites to listen to him, to mock with him, and to join him in his storm of protest.

Congreve, wholly inadequate to the task, undertook to reply to the preachers' arguments; but his answers fell flat upon heedless ears. He was out of his field in debate, and failed to convince anybody of the justice of his views.

Congreve's final play was his best. "The Way of the World" is a comedy, teeming with wit and eloquence, and showing deeper and clearer thought than any other of the writer's plays. But though it met with a large circle of readers, when put upon the stage it did not prove a success.

The last twenty-eight years of his life were to him, it is to be supposed, as typical of success as the earlier years which were marked by the production of his dramas; for, though he wrote very little he lived in a brilliant social world, where he was one of the reigning favorites. The Duchess of Marlborough, widow of the great Duke, was his dearest and most intimate friend. With her he passed a part of every day. When he died as the result of an accident which he met with in driving, she buried him with a great show of magnificence. He laid in state in Jerusalem chamber, and was accorded the posthumous honor of being interred in Westminster Abbey.

Congreve's poetry was not of the highest rank, but it was meritorious, and there have been few writers wittier than he. He and Sheridan may be classed together as the greatest wit's of two centuries. With all his success, he remained one of the most modest of men, and the last to think his works any greater than they were. In fact, he was in the habit of describing them as trifles, and disclaiming any literary merit whatever.

A story is told of him and Voltaire. The great Frenchman being in London, desired to meet Congreve. "Pray consider me," said the dramatist with his usual modesty, "not an author, but merely a gentleman." And Voltaire replied, with his customary bluntness, "If you were merely a gentleman, I should not wish to meet you."

A WAKEFUL NIGHT

A rather imaginative Washington lady decided she had insomnia. She couldn't sleep, she said. One morning she was more than usually depressed.

"What's the matter, dear?" asked the husband. "Another sleepless night?"

"Worse than that; oh, much worse than that!" she replied gloomily. "I did manage to drop off to sleep, and I dreamed all the time I was asleep that I was awake."—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

A MARINER'S EXPERIENCE

"Did you ever see a mermaid?" asked a member of the sailing party.

"Well," replied old Cap. Catspaw, "I thought I seen one this summer, but it turned out to be a girl with a hobble skirt on that fell overboard."—Washington Star.

THE HOUSE WITH THE REALITY AND ENTITLED NIGHTS. NOTHING TO BE SEEN DAY

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TOO MUCH WIND FOR AVIATORS

Experts Try in Vain to Attain Altitude in Face of Storm—Blown Many Miles From Field of Competition

ONLY TWO EVENTS ON PROGRAMME

Elimination Trials for Gordon Bennett Cup Postponed—Gale Does Damage at Belmont Park

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Such are the caprices of October weather that Ralph Johnstone and Arch Hoxsey, of the Wright team of aviators, went up for altitude at Belmont Park this afternoon and brought down the record of the day for distance.

The fifth day of the international aviation meet opened full of promise and closed in a howling "wester" that filled the air with whirling autumn leaves, slammed down the benches in the grand stand, ripped out the canvas screens that bar the view of those who have not paid, but hope to see, and sent such a skirl of line of dust dancing around the track that lamps had to be lighted outside the grand stand. The men to find their way about. Officially, flights for the Gordon Bennett elimination trials, to pick an American team which shall defend the international trophy won at Rheims last year by Glenn H. Curtiss, opened at 9 o'clock this morning, but nobody cared to come out for them in the wind that was blowing. At half past one o'clock, the special prize of \$10,000 offered by Thomas F. Ryan for a flight from field to the Statue of Liberty and return, was open to any aviator, but none of them dared try it. They chose to take advantage, instead, of the latest largesse allowed them by committee—permission to compete between 1:30 and 3:45 o'clock any afternoon during the meet, provided only that they should finish before 5:30.

No Eagles They That narrowed the programme down to one hourly event for distance and altitude. Latham, in an Antoinette monoplane, for distance, and Hoxsey and Johnstone, of the Wright team, for altitude, were the only ones to brave a gale of from 20 to 25 miles an hour. Johnstone and Hoxsey tried to get their wings and soar into the gale without an eagle in the air, still one of the things men do not understand. They kept their poles beautifully, but although the speed of the airplanes was trying to normal, at 45 miles an hour, and their engines were running wide open, they were pushed steadily out of view, and down over the edge of the horizon. Neither was willing to come down before the other, and both were driven miles off the course. Word came from Hoxsey first, that he had landed safely at Brentwood, L.L., about 25 miles distant. Johnstone was carried 55 miles, to Middle Island village, L.I.

Each telephoned in that he hoped to fly back to the course tomorrow. For the first hourly distance event, the sole entrant was Latham, in an Antoinette. He finished the hour with only fourteen laps, 21.7 miles, in 55 mins., 24.50 seconds; and the figures show how persistent was his battle with the gale. One thousand feet above the grand stand, he journeyed his way around the curves by sheer resourcefulness and nerve.

A special event for distance and altitude was added to the programme to amuse the crowd, but it was long before any one came out for it. Finally, Audemars, a Swiss, in a tiny DeMottelle, danced over the course. After two rounds Audemars learned prudence and went back to the hangars. With a flight lasting only twenty minutes, in which he rose to an altitude of 450 feet, Brooks brought down \$500 for first place. A few minutes after he landed came the windstorm, and all further work called off.

Prize Winners. With incomplete figures the day's summary is as follows: First hourly distance event—won by Latham (Antoinette) 14 laps, 21.7 miles; time 55 minutes, 24.5 seconds. On other starters.

First hourly altitude (undetermined). Special event for altitude and duration—won by Brooks (Wright). Time 20 minutes; height, 650 feet. No second or third. Standing of the prize winners: Hoxsey (winning today unknown), \$1,825; Graham-White, \$1,700; Latham, \$1,400; Molsant, \$1,200; Johnstone (winning today unknown), \$875; Drexel, \$800; De Lesseps, \$650; Abram, \$450; Radley, \$500; Brookings, \$550; Ely, \$100; Mars, \$100; McCurdy, \$50; Willard, \$50.

Suit Against Seminary. MONTREAL, Oct. 27.—In the practice court today, counsel on behalf of Bishop Bernard of St. Hyacinthe moved for further particulars in the action taken against the Petit Seminaire de Ste Marie de Monrovia by Mr. Edwards of Vancouver, to recover a hundred thousand dollars alleged to have been paid the seminary in relation to a land transfer. Judge Cheneboug granted the motion as regards the production of documents referring to the land transfer and the date of the alleged payment.

Plague in Caracas. CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 27.—The government is continuing an active fight against the spread of bubonic plague. Two new cases were reported today. Services and funerals in churches have been prohibited, schools closed and colleges suspended.

Coming to Great Rainbow. OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—Mr. G. J. Desbarats, Deputy-Minister of Naval Affairs, Admiral Kingsmill, and Commander Roper will leave on Monday for Victoria to formally greet the Canadian cruiser Rainbow, which is scheduled to arrive there on November 7. It is probable that Hon. William Templer will represent the administration at the ceremony. The Rainbow will be stationed at Esquimalt.

Indian Land Titles. OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—As advised by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the moral and social reform association is preparing to take to the British Columbia provincial government the same representations as were made to the Ottawa government concerning the question of Indian land titles.

Arrest at Goderich. GODERICH, Oct. 27.—Edward Jarvis was arrested yesterday charged with the murder of Elizabeth Anderson, a 16 year old girl, whose body was found in the cellar of an empty house.

Dr. Crippen to Appeal. LONDON, Oct. 27.—Dr. Hawley H. Crippen convicted of the murder of his wife, Belle Elmore Crippen, and sentenced to hang November 8, announced yesterday his decision to take an appeal from Lord Alverstone's judgment of the Court of Appeals. The announcement was made following a conference with Arthur Newton, Crippen's solicitor.

TO SELECT NEW RESERVE. Details of the successful consummation of the negotiations in regard to the acquisition by the Provincial authorities of the Songhees Indian reserve were yesterday officially communicated to the representatives through Premier Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Frank Oliver and Hon. William Templer.

Premier McBride, With Songhees Chief, Visits Esquimalt This Morning to Inspect Proposed Tribal Home

This morning at 9 o'clock the Provincial Premier, Hon. Richard McBride, accompanied by Hon. William R. Ross, Lands Minister, and Messrs. H. D. Helmcken, K. C., and J. S. H. Matson, specially representing the government, will meet Chief Cooper and his councillors of the Songhees tribe and go with them to Esquimalt for the purpose of selecting the site of the new reserve favored by the Indians and to which they profess a readiness to remove.

HARD EXPERIENCE FOR BALLOONISTS. Pilot and Aide of America II, Speak of Trip Through Woods—Arrive at Quebec on Way Home

QUEBEC, Oct. 27.—Alas R. Hawley and Augustus Post, heroes of the greatest balloon flight recorded, arrived tonight after an experience that was more trying than any reported indicated but mightily pleased because the cup for which they contested remains in America.

The first day after leaving the America II at the end of their journey on the banks of the Peribonka river, Mr. Hawley's leg was injured so severely that he was laid up for several hours, and he has not yet fully recovered.

Conservative Meeting. Delegates to Annual Provincial Convention Will Be Selected Next Week. On Thursday, November 3rd, the Victoria Conservative Association will hold a meeting in their hall in the Hibben block. The Conservatives of the city will be invited. Several speeches will be delivered by prominent Conservatives, but the main business to be transacted will be the selection of forty delegates to attend the Provincial Conservative Convention at Nelson on November 17th and 18th. Those interested in the work of the Conservative party will be cordially welcomed.

Extending South Vancouver. An order-in-council extending the boundaries of the municipality of South Vancouver was passed yesterday by the executive council, this touching what is practically a matter of arrangement between South Vancouver and Richmond, subject to necessary confirmation by the government, in connection with the settlement amicably reached by the interested municipalities. It is understood that a sum of \$7,000 will be paid by South Vancouver to Richmond, on account of construction and future maintenance of the new bridge over the North Arm of the Fraser.

NO THREATENING SAYS FOREMAN

Statements Made in Newspapers in Regard to Los Angeles Grand Jury Are Vigorously Denounced

THIRTY WITNESSES ARE EXAMINED

Two Give Testimony That Explosion Was Caused by Wreckers—No San Francisco Witnesses Yet

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27.—Examination of thirty witnesses made a hard day's work for the special grand jury which began today the investigation of the Los Angeles Times explosion.

Two of these witnesses were called merely to establish the fact that twenty-one met death in the disaster. Two of them, however, William Mulholland, chief engineer of the aqueduct, and W. S. Crabb, foreman of the Times composing room, gave testimony in line with the findings of previous investigators that the wrecking of the Times was the work of dynamite plotters.

The grand jury will hold another session tomorrow, but the evidence of witnesses to be brought from San Francisco may not be procured for some time. Deputy District Attorney C. C. McComas, who is assisting the grand jury, said today that he did not expect to have the northern witnesses on hand until next week.

The testimony of Mulholland related to the findings of the special investigating committee which reported to the city officials that the wrecking of the Times plant had been caused by nitro-glycerine or other explosives placed in the blind alley between the newspaper building and the Times job plant.

Mr. Crabb, who was on duty the night of the explosion repeated his published story of how his men were hurled about and the floor on which they worked was upended and crushed by the force of the explosion. During their morning session the grand jury devoted some time to angry discussions of the publicity that has been given the case, and at the noon recess, Charles Weir, the former Times reporter, to account for the publication of statements that five grand jurors had received letters threatening them with death.

ENCOURAGE IMMIGRATION. Head of Colonization Department of Canadian Northern Leaves for the East. "I hope to perfect arrangements shortly with the British Columbia authorities whereby the Canadian Northern railway may be able to settle a large number of farmers and servants in this province," said Mr. Howland, head of the immigration and colonization branch of the N. R., on taking his departure from Victoria for the East and England.

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Henry Young & Co. Have Temporary Offices in Mr. H. D. Helmcken's Building LANGLEY ST. Next to the Bank of Montreal

The Fit-Reform Creed Is-- Pay Less and Dress Better

For years, Fit-Reform has preached the doctrine of better style, better fabric, better tailoring, better value. And Fit-Reform has lived up to its reputation by giving honest value for the money. All you need to know about a Suit is, that it is a Fit-Reform Suit. The name Fit-Reform tells the whole story of better value for the money.

FIT-REFORM Allen & Co. 1201 Gov't. Street Victoria, B.C.

ROSS THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST ROSS Our Specialties AUBURN CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. \$1 LARGE TESTED EGGS, 3 dozen \$1 "DIXI" CEYLON TEA, 3 lbs. \$1 "DIXI" SOAP, per package .25c NEW SMYRNA FIGS, per basket .35c DIXI H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street Tels. 50, 51, 52 Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590

COPAS & YOUNG IN THE FIRE ZONE. COPAS & YOUNG Occupy pretty warm quarters, but we are still doing business, and that means Grocery prices will still remain down. Did you see our Half-Page Ad? Post Toasties, something new— 25c 3 packets for Chivers' Old Country Marmalade— 15c 1-lb. glass jar New Californian Honey— 20c Per section California Preserved Peaches or Apricots— 25c Large tin Finest Granulated Sugar— \$1.15 20-lb. sack Bird's Egg Powder— 15c Per package Canada First Cream, the best on the market 10c Large 20-oz. can Re-Cleaned Currants— 25c 3 lbs. for New English Mixed Peel— 15c Per lb. New Sultana Raisins— 10c Per lb. Fry's Breakfast Cocoa— 25c Half-pound tin Fine Table Apples— \$1.25 Per box Purnell's English Malt Vinegar— 15c Quart bottle Please recollect that next Monday is a holiday. See our Windows

COPAS & YOUNG ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner Fort and Broad Streets. Phones 94 and 95

PAUL'S DYE WORKS Office 711 Yates St. Works Gladstone Ave., Victoria, B. C. N. S. PAUL, Prop. Cleaners and dyers of silks, dresses, household furnishings, etc. Gents' suits cleaned, pressed and repaired and made equal to new. Our process is unsurpassed in the cleaning of Silks and Ladies' Dresses. Mail orders receive our best attention. Prices very moderate. Phone 624. Victoria, B. C.

TO REBUILD ON LARGER SCALE

Burned Area in Business Section Will See Better and More Up-to-Date Structures

THOUSANDS VISIT DEVASTATED AREA

Extent of Wednesday Night Conflagration Indicates the Havoc Wrought by Flames—Tottering Walls Dynamite

Blackened walls, tottering in dangerous fashion, piles of smoking debris upon which water being continuously played, streets littered with debris and crowds of the curious who never seem to tire of looking at what was once the very heart of the business section; were the chief evidences yesterday, of Wednesday night's conflagration when a million or more went up in smoke—the most costly visitation in the history of the city. The hundreds whose several losses reach into the thousands, are planning to extend their business, to erect larger and more commodious premises, and within a comparatively short time the effects of the conflagration will be much more than obliterated. David Spencer, Ltd., have already laid their plans for a new structure, and in the meantime are planning to secure quarters in the Grand Hotel, where it is expected the firm will immediately open up again. A large quantity of goods intended for the holiday trade, have arrived and more will be received within a short time while additional stock will be ordered. The other firms are also showing the same progressive spirit. Henry Young & Company will also make an early start on a new structure, larger and better than that which they, and which was practically rebuilt only a few months ago. Others of the burned out firms are now awaiting adjustment of the losses, when plans will be prepared for new buildings.

Thousands Visit Scene. The magnitude of the fire's devastation could be better gauged in the cold light of day and the thousands who thronged the neighborhood thoroughfares yesterday, were better able to appreciate the havoc which the flames wrought. Over two score firms or individuals were burned out, and while the aggregate loss which is estimated variously at from a million to a million and a quarter dollars, it is thought, at least two-thirds covered by insurance, still the actual loss will be a heavy one.

A notice to the effect that Messrs. Lunney Bros. contractors, can give work immediately to one hundred men indicates the energy with which the work of rehabilitating the burned district will be pushed. Besides the devastated appearance of the scene of conflagration, evidence of the city were also reminded yesterday of the havoc of the night by the interrupted traffic on the tramway and telephone systems. Until the shabby ways are reduced to safe proportions, the street car traffic on Government street will be suspended in the immediate vicinity of the burned area, and large barricades keep the public out of reach of possible injury through the fall of the standing walls. Just as soon as the walls cooled yesterday afternoon Lunney Bros. had a 200-ft. men on the scene, and the tottering government street wall of the Spencer block was demolished, several charges of dynamite being inserted in the foot of the two main pillars and exploded, the risky position of the men employed in this work, together with the success of the operations, afforded the entertainment to a crowd which packed Government street and kept the boxes busy preventing too close approach to the danger zone. The dangerous wall of the Spencer block on Broad street was not attacked, but will be today. This work of leveling the walls will take some days, but only those immediately threatening passers-by will be demolished at once.

Demand for Offices. No time was lost by those whose premises had been ruined by the flames in securing new quarters and the demand for office quarters was probably keenly felt as ever before. The telephone and electric lighting systems suffered severely, but almost before daylight yesterday gangs of men were at work until the services were restored. Improvement is already notified and the company officials state that by tomorrow night the fire damage will be repaired. Lights have been strung at the pole heads in order to permit of night work. The B. C. Electric company also has many men repairing the lighting system, and this work will soon be completed. An attempt has as yet been made to open any of the safes or vaults which survived the intense heat. The vault of the Royal Bank is apparently intact and should be cool enough to be opened this morning. Other safes are hand still lying in the midst of the smouldering

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David Spencer, Ltd., have already laid their plans for a new structure, and in the meantime are planning to secure quarters in the Diarr Hotel, where it is expected the firm will immediately open up again. A large quantity of goods intended for the building trade, have arrived and more will be received within a short time, while additional stock will be ordered. The other firms are also showing the same progressive spirit. Henry Young & Company will also make an early start on a new structure, which will be better than that which they, and which was practically rebuilt only a few months ago. Others with the burned out firms are now awaiting adjustment of fire losses, when plans will be prepared for new buildings.

Thousands Visit Scene The main cause of the fire, the department of the day and the thousands who thronged the neighboring thoroughfares yesterday, were better able to appreciate the extent of the flames wrought. Over two acres of individuals were burned out, and the aggregate loss which is estimated variously at a million to a million and a quarter dollars, it is thought, be about two-thirds covered by insurance, still the actual loss will be heavy one.

A notice to the effect that Messrs. Luney Bros., contractors, can give work immediately to one hundred men, indicates the urgency with which the work of rehabilitating the burned district will be pushed.

Besides the devastated appearance of the scene of conflagration, residents of the city were also reminded yesterday of the havoc that might be wrought by interruption in the tramway and telephone systems. Until the shaly walls were reduced to safe proportions, the streets car traffic and Government street will be suspended. In the immediate vicinity of the burned area, and large barricades keep the public out of reach of possible injury through the collapse of the walls. As soon as the walls cooled yesterday afternoon Luney Bros. had a force of men on the scene, and the tottering Government street wall of the Spencer block was demolished, several charges of dynamite being inserted at the top of the two main pillars and exploded the risky position of the men employed at this work together with the success of the operations, affording entertainment to a crowd which steadily cautioned the Government street police bus preventing too close approach to the danger zone. The dangerous wall of the Spencer block of Broad street was not attacked, but will be today. This work of leveling the walls will take some days, but only those immediately threatening passers-by will be demolished at once.

Demand for Offices. No time was lost by those whose premises had been ruined by the flames in securing new quarters and the demand for office quarters was probably never higher here. Before being experienced here.

The telephone and electric lighting systems suffered severely, but almost before daylight yesterday gangs of men were at work repairing the breaks and connecting the services. The R. C. Telephone company brought eight experts over from Vancouver yesterday afternoon, and their forces will be kept at work until the service is restored. Improvement of the electric system and the company officials state that by tomorrow night the fire damage will be repaired. Lights have been strung at the pole tops in order to permit of night work. The B. C. Electric company also has many men repairing the lighting system, and this work will soon be completed.

No attempt has as yet been made to open any of the safes or vaults which survived the intense heat. The vault of the Royal Bank is apparently intact, and should be opened in order to permit of night work. The B. C. Electric company also has many men repairing the lighting system, and this work will soon be completed.

the debris, and it will be several days before they can be removed and the condition of the contents investigated.

Fire Wall Held

The solid, unbroken fire wall surrounding the Melrose building on two sides of the business section. The firemen knew of this wall, and made their big stand there. Eight men played from the roof of the Melrose building, and the fire was kept from the Five Sisters block. The heat which was simply scorching, the strength of their efforts and the fact that the fire wall that the paint and oil stock did not ignite. This would surely have doomed Clay's and Brown Jug, and it is doubtful if the fire would have stopped this side of Five Sisters.

Effective System

The effectiveness of the city water high pressure system, even when the system is not in full working order, was demonstrated during the great fire. Comment was heard at last, on the part of some of the spectators upon the comparatively poor showing made by the hydrant streams from the domestic supply. Five pounds was maintained. Shortly after the blaze got well under way, however, the hydrant streams showed to much better advantage. This was the result of the turning on of the high pressure system. The electrician Hutchinson was chief at the scene of the fire, and did his utmost to get in touch with Chief Davis, but what with the crowds, the movements of the Chief, and a constable who failed to appreciate the necessity of the electrician's presence when the fire lines, delay was experienced. The city electrician appreciated the fact that should the high pressure system be turned on with its nozzle pressure of 140 pounds without first handling hose on roofs might occur, as well as damage to the engines. When the system was brought into play the improvement in the hydrant services was marked and these streams, particularly on Government street, did good work.

Owing to the defect in the regulator of the pump the city electrician was forced to watch its working with care in order not to allow the pressure to become too great. Some idea of the pressure from the system can be gained when it is shown that the suction hose connecting the hydrant to the weather engine to the hydrant at the corner of Government street and Yates street was torn from its fastenings.

Eight streams in all were served by the high pressure system as well as the engines and from the hydrant streams 2,000 gallons of water per minute were pumped. The city has not yet finally taken over the plant from the contractors, double with the steam auxiliary pumps installed, having already. New parts have been ordered and will be installed by the city itself at the contractor's expense. An attempt has been made to ascertain the amount which the city should pay for each part of the plant as do not come up to the specifications, but so far the proceedings have not been continued. In the meantime, however, the contractors have notified the city that in cases of fire the pump may be worked without prejudice to the city's status in the legal tangle which has arisen.

Accidental Humors

As is the usual experience on such occasions, the fire was not without its accidental humors nor did these pass unappreciated even in the stress of such inauspicious conditions as prevailed throughout the early morning hours of yesterday. The steadfast and unconquered presence of a large cotton sign displayed over the business front of Finch & Finch's premises announcing that "We are Finally Going Out of Business" had in it just that touch of the grimly appropriate that appealed even to men watching the sweeping of the debris for years and coaxed reluctant smiles from their lips.

Hysterics also played their part in more than one fire incident, as was a distracted mother rushed hither and thither in search of her baby girl, while, separated by the distance of one block of stock, a well known newspaper worker displayed almost a comical emotion as, with the sobbing child nestling in his unaccustomed arms, he beseeched aides from all and sundry of the absorbed throng as to "what shall I do with this child?"

Another very large property owner of Fort and other streets—recently cautioned the Government street firemen to "be very careful not to scratch that woodwork" until abruptly urged to seek a location boasting yet higher temperatures than that of the working zone.

Nor must one forget a lady among the debilitated residents of the Five Sisters block, who justly implored the men of Chief Davis' force to please (with a very fervent accent, on that useful word) make one more attempt to save her new winter hat. Apropos of this latter incident and showing that there is small difference between the sexes in regard to the non-sensational and strong excitement, the story related of a male resident of the same block that has ceased to be, to save a brand new pair of elk and elastic suspenders, a very recent purchase, while he ignored the pending extinction of much more valuable belongings.

targeted through the shortage of labor. Shortly after 1 p. m. efforts to raise the ruined walls of the gutted building were commenced. With the public fenced off from the danger zone, a stout rope was thrown round one of the columns of the wrecked fabric and carried over the mass of accumulated debris from the Broad street side and an effort was made to pull down the ruined wall of the Spencer structure.

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"How many stores in height will be prepared at once by Mr. Thoele to build on the present site, we have not decided, but this structure will be a credit to the city. We have not had time to go into details, but this much we have decided. The new building will be of reinforced concrete and most modern in every particular. Much will depend upon the site in planning the new store. If we will have a higher building, we will plan a higher building."

"We are now negotiating to secure the Diarr Hotel as a temporary store, and will open negotiations as successful as possible. Anticipating the future within a week's time—probably less. As soon as we complete arrangements for the new building, we will move our business to the new building. The new building will be of reinforced concrete and most modern in every particular. Much will depend upon the site in planning the new store. If we will have a higher building, we will plan a higher building."

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approximately 10 per cent of the value of the structure and stock, the policies being held by a large number of companies in various amounts.

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Damage to the Diarr Hotel will be greater than at first supposed. While the blaze from the Spencer block failed to actually reach the hotel, the intense heat was sufficient to start a damper of roof tiles, while windows and curtains were scorched. But the real damage will result from the water which was poured on the outside of the hotel, and the interior woodwork is blistered and blackened by the heat.

Over fifty rooms on the side of the fire were damaged by a few drops of water, while a few rooms on the fifth floor were damaged by fire. The corridors on the outside were twisted out of shape, and the interior woodwork is blistered and blackened by the heat.

Mr. C. Spencer, of D. Spencer & Co. Ltd., last night told of the plans for rebuilding and enlargement of the scope of the new business.

"We have always been ahead of the requirements of the city in our business and do not intend to depart from this policy," he said. "Victoria is growing and the future development of the city will be great. We will have the new building well in planning our new store, and it will be more extensive than the former one."

"How many stores in height will be prepared at once by Mr. Thoele to build on the present site, we have not decided, but this structure will be a credit to the city. We have not had time to go into details, but this much we have decided. The new building will be of reinforced concrete and most modern in every particular. Much will depend upon the site in planning the new store. If we will have a higher building, we will plan a higher building."

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COMPLETE SURVEYS FOR RAILWAY COMMISSION

Engineering Party Under Mr. ...

Engineering party of fifteen men ...

Alternative Route. The survey party ...

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

THE TREATMENT OF BULBS

Writing lately upon the use of bulbs in the border we said that the secret of that was to contrast them with plants of a different growth.

The purpose of the old-fashioned treatment of the best known bulbous plants, such as Tulips, Hyacinths and Narcissus, was to produce a great mass of blossom for a short time.

Forget-me-nots are taken up when they go out of flower, and other plants or bulbs may be put in their place.

The contrast between the grey foliage of shrubs, such as Lavender or Santolita or Southernwood, and the brilliant flowers of bulbs, such as Gladioli, English and Spanish Irises, and some of the smaller Lilies, is always most effective.

There are the same difficulties to be dealt with in the case of the smaller autumn flowering bulbs, such as Crocus, pulchellus, Sternbergia lutea, and the Colchicum.

In most gardens there are odd places too dry or poor for ordinary herbaceous plants in which most of these smaller bulbs will thrive, and where they should be planted in large numbers.

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Four of the Newer Narcissus—Circelet, Armored, Southern Star, Daffodil Felicity

FORCING BIRDS TO MOULT

Does it pay to make your hens moult before they do so in a natural way? This is a much mooted question since it was discovered recently that by starving the fowls they will moult earlier.

At the New York Cornell Experiment Station, beginning August 11, 1906, an attempt to force the moult was made with 232 Single Comb White Leghorns, by means of food rather than by changing the quality of the ration.

It was found that with the methods employed it does not pay to "force a moult" by starvation method, and that apparently it is good policy to encourage hens by good care and feeding to lay during the late summer and fall, rather than to resort to unusual means to stop laying in order to induce an early moult.

BIG FIGURES

A billion dozen chicks who pecked their way to daylight in the United States last year had incubators for their grand parents—or step grand parents, at least, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

For gas is replacing the oil lamp on nearly every chicken farm in the country. The gas flame gives a steady heat, that is susceptible of regulation, while the old oil lamp is uncertain, needs more attention and does not give such a uniform heat.

There are numerous proverbs about the little busy bee and the industrious ant, but the real money-maker is the humble and unsung hen. It is estimated that the value of the eggs laid in the United States during 1909 was \$500,000,000.

Formerly the United States imported a very large proportion of the eggs used and exported very few. But the ratio has changed during the last decade, and now the exports far exceed the imports. About 2,500,000 dozens of eggs are sent every year to Great Britain from the United States.

ZEPHYRANTHES

The Zephyranthes form a group of slender bulbous plants inhabiting the temperate regions of America. They number about forty

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

Will Re-open on
Wednesday Morning

Nov. 2nd, Occupying the
First Two Floors of the
DRIARD BUILDING

All Accounts Payable
to the firm
can be made at their
Temporary Office, Mc-
Gregor Block, 636 View
Street, off Broad Street

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

VOL. L. NO. 401.

**EARLY RETURN
OF INDICTMENTS**

Grand Jury at Los Angeles
Proceeding With Inquiry Into
Times Explosion—Five Men
May be Indicted

**SIX WITNESSES
EXAMINED YESTERDAY**

San Francisco Men Tell About
Procuring of Powder at Giant
Works—Mr. Rogers Also
Testifies

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 2.—The assembling of the thirty witnesses from San Francisco and vicinity marked a phase of the grand jury investigation of the Times disaster today, for which the return of indictments is expected to supply the climax within a week. Three true bills are confidently anticipated by officials of the district attorney's office. There may be four, and possibly two more. Three or four indictments will name the alleged principals in the plot which resulted in the destruction of the Los Angeles Times plant and the death of 21 of its men. The other two will bring suspected aides of the plotters to trial as accessories.

Six witnesses were examined today. Among them were Earl Rogers, who directed the search for evidence in the north, and J. D. Zianini, a powder expert. The other four were from San Francisco and vicinity. Twenty-six more, including Olat Twitmore, Anton Johansson, and others prominent in union labor circles of San Francisco, were waiting the call of the inquisitors when the grand jury adjourned until tomorrow.

The examination of the witnesses was laid by the survivors of the disaster, who testified Friday and Monday. The line of inquiry taken by the grand jury today was indicated by the witnesses called to the stand this morning and afternoon.

Besides Rogers and Zianini, there were Geo. H. Phillips, assistant manager of the Giant powder works; Bruce McCaull, shipping clerk at Giant, who dispatched the consignment of dynamite ordered by "Bryson," "Morris" and "Leonard"; Douglas Burrows of Oakland, whose boat the "Pastime" was chartered by the alleged conspirators; and Harrison N. Nutter, clerk of a waterfront hardware firm, who sold the aluminum letters to make the name "Feeless," which was substituted for "Pastime" on the little vessel.

The examination of the rest of the witnesses probably will require the rest of the week. Then will come the indictments, if the evidence developed can stand the test of the grand jury probe.

Attorney Rogers was on the stand most of the afternoon.

WRECK OF THE MAINE

Colonel Jasper E. Brady Says It Was
Caused by Fanatical Spanish
Electrician

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 2.—That Jose Zavaldo, a Spanish electrician, working in Moro Castle, and probably a fanatic, was responsible for the destruction of the battleship Maine was the statement made here tonight by Col. Jasper E. Brady, retired.

Col. Brady says he was one of a company of four who investigated the explosion and reported their findings to President McKinley. "Of course, I did not see this man turn on the switch which set free the mines which caused the disaster," said the colonel, "but the evidence in the case pointed directly to his guilt. Three other army officers, whose names I do not care to give, and myself, reported to the president that Zavaldo was responsible. He was later executed upon the command of General Blanco. No one, however, was ever able to learn for what reason."

Col. Brady in an address last night at St. George's Episcopal church here discussed the Maine disaster and attributed it to a submarine explosion. His statement brought forth denials from Washington, stating, among other things, that no military board had been appointed to investigate the case. Col. Brady explains that the board never convened to make its report, but reported individually to the president. Brady was quoted as saying in his address here last night that Cubans were responsible for the disaster. He denied today that he made such a statement.

New Cholera Cases
ROME, Nov. 2.—Ten new cases of cholera were reported during the last 24 hours, with two deaths.