

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

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VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1911

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

PAY OF MILITIA TO BE INCREASED

Allowance on Service in Future to be One Dollar Per Day—Camping Term to be Lengthened

INVESTIGATION OF FARMERS BANK

Question of Subsidy for Second Narrows Bridge Taken Up by Ministers—Revote is Proposed

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Its Composition Delayed by Cold—Will Deal with Panama Canal, Freight Rates and Trusts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—President Taft did not begin writing his message today as he intended. The bad cold which the president caught on the last day of his western trip has affected his throat, and the White House doctors warned him not to leave the executive mansion, but to rest if he intended to keep his speaking engagement before the good roads congress in Richmond, Virginia, Monday.

Secretary Stimson had a long conference with the president, however, relating to what attitude the government should take toward the regulation of freight rates on traffic through the Panama canal. The president will treat the subject comprehensively in his message. It is believed he will adopt Secretary Stimson's plan, and recommend that congress place the control of the traffic under the interstate commerce commission.

Secretary Stimson believes that unless the government acts, the competition in trans-continental freight, which the canal will naturally create, will be stifled by the roads.

Attorney-General Wickham had a brief talk with the president regarding the anti-trust features of the message. The president has indicated that he will recommend a federal incorporation act, or if that cannot be passed by congress he will approve certain amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law.

The president expects to begin writing his message next week. In addition to the regular document he will write a special message on the tariff board's report on the wool and cotton schedules.

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EXPLOSION KILLS EIGHTEEN MEN

Disaster Caused by Coal Dust in West Virginia Mine—Four Engineers Are Among the Victims

BODIES RECOVERED BY RESCUE PARTY

Over One Hundred and Fifty Men at Work in Mine at Time of Explosion—Engineers Making Survey

VIVIAN, W. Va., Nov. 18.—Eighteen men were killed in a coal dust explosion which occurred today in the Bottom Creek mine of the Bottom Creek Coal and Coke company at this place. Over 150 men were in the mine at the time of the explosion, but all escaped except eighteen of the twenty-two who were in the explosion zone. The other four were rescued. All but two of the bodies have been recovered at this place. Among the men killed were Engineers W. H. Henderson of Rockville, Maryland; E. H. Hervey of Philadelphia; Marvin Williams of Keystone, West Virginia, and Charles Brewer of Elk Horn, West Virginia, who were in a party of five making a semi-annual survey of the mine. Alex Williams, the fifth engineer, was saved. The others killed were negroes or foreigners.

Coming to Victoria. WINNIPEG, Nov. 18.—John Macdonald of the Winnipeg Electric Railway company, was presented with a handsome gold watch on the occasion of his retiring from the service of the company. Mr. Macdonald left tonight for Victoria, B.C., to engage in business.

Here Break Record. CORVALLIS, Ore., Nov. 18.—Two hens in the department of poultry husbandry of the Oregon Agricultural college, have, it is believed, broken all records in egg production in the United States with 259 eggs on what, but only 12 months. The nest that any other experiment station has come to breeding and feeding such prolific hens was done at the Maine Agricultural college, where a hen produced 251 eggs in 12 months, several years ago.

WIND AND RAIN WORKING HAVOC

Gale Raging on Coast Cause of Much Trouble—Floods in Washington Rivers Stop Traffic

SEATTLE, Nov. 18.—During the 24 hours ending at noon today the wind blew hard, the greatest velocity having been 44 miles an hour. In the afternoon the wind abated somewhat, but only to prepare for another onslaught. A strong southeaster is due tonight, which will rage probably for 48 hours before blowing itself eastward.

The weather is warm and rainy, and favorable for floods in western Washington. In Whatcom and Skagit counties the Nooksack, Skagit and other rivers are high, and railroad bridges are endangered. Some county bridges in King and Pierce counties have been washed away. Slides and soft roads are delaying all trains in western Washington.

No report of weather conditions at Cape Flattery has been received for two days, the telegraph line being out of order. No serious damage to shipping on Puget Sound, in British Columbia or Alaska has been reported since the series of storms began nearly two weeks ago.

The danger of serious floods appears to be worse in Whatcom, Skagit and Snohomish counties than in the other portions of western Washington, although the rivers in King and Pierce counties are rising rapidly, threatening to inundate the valley farm lands. Heavy rain continues to fall tonight. No trains have been sent forth from Seattle tonight, and the mails are being handled to Everett over the interurban line.

Damage in Vancouver. VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 18.—Many washouts along the line of the Great Northern railway, due to floods caused by the melting snow and by the heavy rains of yesterday, are reported. The morning train leaving here at 10 o'clock was cancelled, and the "owl" express had not arrived at midnight tonight. Considerable damage was caused in Vancouver. The telephone service suffered severely, and attempts to "cut in" a new exchange to serve a suburban district had to be abandoned.

Steam Schooners in Trouble. MARSHFIELD, Ore., Nov. 18.—The storm which has been raging off this section of the Oregon coast for several days is diminishing, and in all probability the schooners Sausalito and Queen, which were in a precarious position off the Coquille river bar, are safe unless there is a recurrence of the strong winds. The sea is still too rough for tugs to reach the schooners. Both are riding at anchor in the same position they were in last night.

The gasoline schooner Randolph, reported on the beach at the mouth of the Rogue river, in an easy position and in no great danger.

ASTORIA, Ore., Nov. 18.—The gasoline schooner Patsy, reported from Marshfield as probably being ashore somewhere on the Oregon coast, is safe in this port. She arrived here Thursday.

Trade Service Disorganized. BELLINGHAM, Wash., Nov. 18.—Bellingham is without through train service today owing to floods in the Stillaguamish valley, south of this city.

The Northern Pacific discontinued its service yesterday on the line entering this city and on the Sumas-Seattle line.

The Great Northern train service is (Continued on page 2.)

ONE MORE TALESMAN

Provisionally Accepted As Juror, But Likely to Be Challenged—New Venue Summoned

STILL HAS HOPE FOR MONARCHY

Chinese Premier Believes That Seceding Provinces Can be Brought Back—Fears Foreign Interference

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 18.—The sixth court week of the McNamara trial closed today with five sworn jurors and one provisionally accepted. The prediction of Clarence S. Darrow, chief of counsel for James B. McNamara, that January 18, 1912, would see a jury to try his client, seemed to be optimistic in view of the fact that fourteen jurors will be finally sworn, two acting as supply jurors in case a member of the original panel should become incapacitated. Nevertheless, it is hoped that the early weeks in January will see a complete jury.

Today's arrival in the jury box is J. H. Marshall, a hardware salesman. As he is nearly seventy years of age, his challenge by the defense, his acquittal was not held to be any great help in the process of jury getting. Fred De J. Meyer, the only other talesman examined, was being questioned when court adjourned. Indications were that he would not be on the final jury.

Robert Bain, F. D. Green, Byron Lisk, William Andre and J. B. Sexton, time-worn jurors, and William Nicholson, a talesman accepted as to cause by both sides yesterday, were given their usual automobile outing in the afternoon. Opposing counsel also escaped from their offices for automobile rides or trips to the country.

The examination of Meyer used up a whole venire except for six, who were under instructions to appear on Monday. Another venire, the ninth, was drawn. The number of names was increased from 40 to 50, and the venire men were instructed to appear in court on Monday.

NO JUDGMENT BY CIVIL COURT

Withdrawal of Mr. Hebert from Suit Involving Validity of Marriage May Block "No Temere" Litigation

MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—As the result of the action of Mr. Hebert in withdrawing from the famous Hebert-Claoutre marriage annulment case yesterday, the principle at stake in the litigation will not be decided upon by a civil tribunal, unless some new developments are forthcoming within a short time.

Lack of funds to finance his side of the proceedings given by Mr. Hebert's attorney as the only reason in seeking to have the judgment annulling the marriage set aside.

The direct effect of the present change of front will be that both parties will be placed in the same position as they were prior to the judgment by which their marriage was declared null in the eyes of the civil law. In view of Mr. Hebert's action it is most unlikely that when the case comes up next Monday judgment will be rendered in default, and thus the civil status of the marriage established. As Mr. George Cousins, attorney for Dame Cloutre, pointed out, however, this action will in no wise interfere with the ruling of the ecclesiastical court, which has already declared the marriage null and void in the eyes of the civil law the woman will be regarded as the legal wife of Mr. Hebert and their child legitimized, while in the eyes of the Catholic church and her coreligionists she will be held as unmarried.

His License Suspended. SEATTLE, Nov. 18.—The license of Captain J. M. Smith, master of the old wooden freight steamer Anconah, which was sunk in collision with the steel passenger steamer Iroquois in Seattle harbor on October 27, was suspended for thirty days by the United States marine inspectors today. The investigation showed that Captain Smith, who was on the bridge at the time of the accident, failed to keep a lookout at the bow of the vessel. The inspectors asserted that although this no way contributed to the accident it was a violation of the general rules and regulations of navigation.

TUNNEL PLANS OF N. P. ROAD

Beginning of Work on \$4,500,000 Project at Tacoma Will be Marked by Ruston's Entrance TO ENTER CITY ON WATER LEVEL

TACOMA, Nov. 18.—Plans for the small tunnel at Ruston, the Tacoma smelter district, which that town is to construct as a part of the agreement with the Northern Pacific Railway company, have been completed by the engineer for the town, and bids for the construction will be called next week.

This will mark the actual beginning of work on the \$4,500,000 project of the Northern Pacific Railway in maintaining a water level entrance to Tacoma by way of Point Defiance and the Narrows through a curved tunnel about a mile long. Four tracks are to be built on this line, which will make the ascent on a trifling grade by way of the Nisqually to Tenino on the old line. In President Howard Elliott's annual report, issued a few days ago, he said work would start in this fiscal year, which ends June 30.

By the construction of the Ruston tunnel and connection with Front street and property which Tacoma will vacate, the town will have a highway to the business district of Tacoma. The Ruston tunnel will be 500 feet long and will cost about \$25,000.

Forged Arrested. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 18.—Dr. B. B. Carlson, alias B. P. Gonsaga, alias C. P. Condon, said to be one of the cleverest forgers in the United States, sought by Pinkerton detectives throughout the country, was arrested this afternoon while trying to pass a check for \$100 to which he had forged the indorsement of Mayor M. E. Board, whom he said was his cousin. Carlson escaped from the Berkeley police Thursday night after passing a fictitious check for \$15 in that city.

MEET TO ELECT NEW BISHOP

Synod of B. C. Will Appoint Successor to Right Rev. W. W. Perrin—Services Will be Held in Cathedral

MINERS READY FOR THEIR WORK

Many Repair to Coal Creek Mine to Secure Places—Operations Will be Limited for Few Days

FERNIE, B. C., Nov. 18.—Several hundred men left here by the mine train this morning for Coal Creek to apply for work and sign on.

The mines will be opened up on Monday, but very few men can be employed until considerable cleaning up is done and things put into shape after the long close-down.

The coke ovens here have been prepared for lighting, and will be sufficiently heated by the time the first slack comes down from the mines. The business condition has already begun to show a marked improvement, and everything points to a prosperous winter.

The special police force has been reduced, but there are still about 25 men retained, and these will probably be discharged within the next few days.

POLICE FORCE HAS BEEN REDUCED

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., Nov. 18.—An agreement between the striking Alberta coal miners and operators was signed this afternoon at Lethbridge and the strike which has been in existence since March 27, last, has been officially brought to an end. Nearly 7,000 miners will go to work Monday.

Should there be less than one-half of the clerical members of the Synod present, or less than one-half of the lay members of Synod present, then no election can take place and another session of the Synod must be called.

At the Cathedral. After routine business has been transacted, bylaws and regulations adopted for the due and orderly conduct of the proceedings, the Synod will proceed to the cathedral.

Scrutineers for the clerical and lay vote will be appointed, and balloting will take place at once. The person who shall be chosen bishop-elect must receive a majority of two-thirds of the clergy present and voting, and also a majority of two-thirds of the laity present and voting.

Balloting will proceed until an election takes place or the Synod decides to delegate its power of choice to some person or body outside of itself.

The whole proceedings will be marked by great solemnity and all results including the final result will be received in due season.

Should a dead-lock occur, it is always possible for the Synod to adjourn for a certain time to allow of an informal conference taking place between the members, but in Synod itself, no discussion is allowed to take place after voting has begun.

When the final result has been announced, the Synod will at once be dismissed with the blessing, and if an election has taken place, the name of the bishop-elect will be forwarded

TWENTY-NINE PERISH IN SHIPWRECKS

Fatalities in Storms That Recently Swept Sea and Lakes Fifteen of Norwegian Crew Drowned

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 17.—Twenty or more sailing vessels have been destroyed or damaged in the gales of the last forty-eight hours. The worst disaster befell the Norwegian ship Antique at Martin river in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, last night, when she was driven on the rocks, and fifteen of a crew of eighteen perished.

WIND AND RAIN WORKING HAVOC

(Continued from page 1.) Restricted to points between Vancouver, B. C., and Burlington, five miles south of this city. The London branch of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia is under four feet of water and the Great Northern and Northern Pacific bridges crossing the Strait of Juan de Fuca are in danger of going out, and the whole Skagit delta is under water from the overflowing river. The Skagit is rising slowly today, but the danger mark has not been reached by three feet.

STAND HAS HOPE FOR MONARCHY

(Continued from page 1.) The idea of holding special meetings to have the people return to the monarchy is being promoted by Wang Tsao Ming, who has recently returned from London. He is making a tour of the coast in an attempt to blow up the recent's party with a bomb. The society's object is to re-unite the country quickly by sending emissaries to the provinces to point out the dangers of foreign interference.

BRIGANDAGE INCREASES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Affairs in China apparently have reached such a point that neither the rebels nor imperialists are able to check acts of lawlessness. Advice to the state department report that brigandage is on the increase in various parts of the empire. Business is reported in a critical condition, and finances in very bad shape.

WOUNDED ENGINEER

Knutman Claims He Mistook His Victim for a Pheasant in Uplands Farm on Friday Afternoon

Mr. J. Tibbets, a civil engineer, is bearing the marks of a pheasant. Tibbets was out on his uplands farm on Friday afternoon when he mistook a pheasant for a man and shot him.

FORWARD MOVE GETS SETBACK

Saskatchewan Town Not Entirely Successful in Living Up to Its Name—Occupies Two Sites

FORWARD, Sask., Nov. 17.—This town has been in transit to a new site. Work was moving forward at a fairly satisfactory rate when winter took a hand in the game, and the cold snap which operations probably until next spring.

MAKE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THEATRE

Large Procession Expresses Disapproval of Empire-Grand's Attitude Towards Organized Labor

Led by the band of over fifty musicians, fully 3,000 union men of the city paraded last evening about the main streets in a demonstration against the action of the Empire Grand's attitude in discharging the union orchestra and employing non-union help.

LINE ACROSS OREGON

Project in Contemplation by Officials of Hartman Roads—Surveying Cascade Routes

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 18.—After announcing the intention of the Hartman interests to build an east and west line across central Oregon providing land owners with a new highway, the officials of the Hartman Roads are now surveying the Cascade routes.

WORK ON B. C. RAILROADS

Publication Planned to Make Resources and Opportunities of This Province Better Known Abroad

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 17.—"British Columbia, its people, history, commerce, industries and resources" is the title of a new road building publication which is about to be compiled by a Great Britain publishing house.

PROTECTION FOR B. C. LUMBERMEN

Government to Enforce Duty of 25 Per Cent. on Commodity Shipped from the United States

Evidence of the Dominion government's desire to protect home industries is illustrated in instructions issued to the collector of customs along the international boundary to collect a duty of 25 per cent. on all lumber shipped from the States to the British Columbia lumbermen.

TWO MORE JURORS

Total of Five Now Secured in Case of James B. McNamara—Objection to Englishman

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 17.—The fourth and fifth jurors were accepted and sworn today in the McNamara murder trial which began October 11. These two were secured since November 7, when the first three were sworn in.

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AD PROVINCES TO MAKE ROADS

Scheme Under Consideration at Ottawa Whereby This Work and Agriculture Generally Will be Assisted

OTTAWA, Nov. 17.—There is good authority for the statement that the government is working upon a comprehensive scheme under which the provinces will be subsidized for the benefit of agriculture and for good roads.

BRITAIN NEEDS TARIFF LEVER

Lord Selborne at Conservative Conference Shows Awkwardness of Position in Regard to Commerce Treaties

LONDON, Nov. 17.—At the Conservative national union conference, Lord Selborne said the government was quite right not to interfere with the adian affairs publicly, but there was another side to the question, quite apart from the relations of Canada to the empire.

LOCAL MARKET SHOWS ACTIVITY—SPANISH MOVING—HARDY BAY BOUGHT

That it takes more than a spell of unusually inclement weather to put a damper on the market was demonstrated last week, for the whole calculated to be a healthy and promising one, steady and constant in its character, and with a healthy and promising acreage and suburban property unobscured.

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REALTY BRISK IN SPITE OF WEATHER

Local Market Showed Healthy Activity—Saanich Property Moving—Hardy Bay Interests Bought

That it takes more than a brief spell of unusually inclement weather to dampen an active realty market was demonstrated during the week just closed, for notwithstanding that climatic conditions were the whole calculated to stifle all activity except of the imperative sort, the state of the market was decidedly healthy and promising. There is a steady and constant movement in the real estate market and the demand for acreage and suburban properties continues unabated.

Messrs. Grant & Lineham report the following sales: Thirteen lots on Lincoln avenue; five lots on Wellington avenue; two lots on the corner of Howe and Faithful streets; one lot on North street; one lot on the corner of Union street and Beachwood avenue; two lots on South Saanich; six waterfront lots in North Saanich; half acre on Pine street; two lots in Gordon City Heights; two lots on Linkins avenue; two lots on North Saanich; two lots on the line of the Saanich electric extensions, and the block of 1 3/4 acres in Saanich.

Messrs. Wallace & Clarke report the following sales during the week just closed: one lot on Fort Street for \$15,000; a lot on the corner of Bay and Fairfield roads, \$3,500; lot on Prior street, \$450.

Messrs. Bevan, Gore & Elliot, who were driven to new quarters in the new block in consequence of the fire in the Hibben building, report business as having been very good during the week, all things considered. They negotiated the sale of the Bank Exchange property on the corner of Lantieri and Yates streets for a figure in the neighborhood of \$40,000, the purchaser being the owner of the adjoining property. The same firm also sold two lots on Burnside road, three lots on Olympia avenue, one \$700 apiece, and three lots on Logan avenue for \$700 apiece.

L. W. Bick and staff, who, by the way, are shortly removing from Broad street to a large and commodious premises on the corner of Yates and Douglas streets, sold 25 lots in the district north of Mount Talmie, a section which is being developed very rapidly. The same office also sold 15 lots in a subdivision on the corner of Oak Bay district, approximately \$1,000 each. The Mount Talmie lots aggregated \$7,500.

Mr. R. H. Duce reports the sale of 30 lots in the Oak Bay district at prices ranging from \$650 to \$1,200, with many enquiries for inside properties.

Messrs. Monk & Monteith say that they have found the realty market generally steady, having disposed of lots in Oak Bay, but the majority of the sales they have put through the past week have been in Comox, the new C. P. R. Pacific terminal, 17 miles west of Vancouver, at the junction of the Pitt and Fraser rivers. There is a brisk demand for this property, a considerable number of lots having been disposed of to prominent business men of Victoria.

Messrs. Herbert Cuthbert & Co., had a lively week in disposing of the lots in the Elliotts Orchards subdivision one of the best known of local properties. The property met with a remarkably ready sale, in this connection Mr. Cuthbert announces that a meeting of the purchasers will be held in Eagles' hall next Saturday evening for the purpose of appointing a committee of two to act with Mr. H. L. Salmon and represent the purchasers. Messrs. who have kindly consented to carry out the drawing for the residence and grounds. The drawing will take place in the presence of all the purchasers who care to attend, whether the vendors nor the agents will be connected with it in any way.

It is reported that the Clarke farm, on North Saanich, a very desirable property, has been bonded for \$100,000 by outside investors.

GOES TO TAKE CHARGE OF QUADRA

Capt. Walbran Left Last Night on the Princess May to Relieve Capt. Hackett on Steamer

Among the passengers of the steamer Princess May, Capt. McLeod, of the C. P. R., which sailed from the Belleville street wharf last night for Skagway and way ports, was Capt. J. T. Walbran, of the marine department, bound to Prince Rupert to relieve Capt. Chas. Hackett in command of the government steamer Quadra. Capt. Walbran will complete the voyage on which the Quadra started and will proceed from Prince Rupert to Lanangara Island to land material for the construction of the new highhouse of the first order which is to be constructed as a landing light for steamers bound to Prince Rupert from sea.

WILL RAISE CHEMAINUS

Vancouver Dredging and Salvage Company Will Begin Salvage Work on Burned Tug

An examination has been made of the hull of the tug Chemainus, which was sunk on the beach at Deadman's Island, Vancouver, to prevent her from being destroyed completely by fire on Tuesday morning, and the survey has disclosed the fact that the craft will not be a total loss. The full extent of the injuries to the Chemainus cannot be disclosed until the tug has been floated and drydocked, and it is thought that she can be repaired and put in as good a shape again as she ever was. The contract for floating the craft has been let to the Vancouver Dredging & Salvage Company, who will start work at once. This is the firm that salvaged what was recovered from the wreck of the steamship Cottage City.

WORK FOR ALASKA

Seattle Business Men Touring Coast in Hope of Influencing Congressional Delegations

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The right of Alaska to federal relief from restraints described as "shackles impeding the advancement of the territory" was urged today at a meeting of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce by J. E. Lowman and C. B. Fandell, president and secretary of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and by John L. Wilson, former United States senator from Washington. The Seattle contingent arrived in San Francisco today on a tour of the larger cities of the coast, urging congressional delegations from the states visited to take some action in behalf of Alaska.

The speeches made today emphasized Alaska's need for regulations which will permit the mining of its coal, at least to such extent as will enable the residents of that territory to get their coal in the territory instead of buying it from British Columbia, as now is the case. The fact that the railroads now operating in Alaska cannot, with present facilities, extend their lines further, unless the coal of Alaska is available for fuel, also was made a strong point.

Members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce expressed their appreciation of the action of the C. P. R. in providing much needed additional transportation facilities for a section of the island long shut off from easy means of access.

The work of constructing the line has practically been completed right into the west coast port, and it now only remains for the E. & N. officials to work out schedules for the trains to commence the service. The inauguration of the same will, as an immediate effect, prove a great convenience to those who travel to Albers, as it will enable them to reach the west coast without undergoing the trip by water, unpleasant at this season of the year, but its ultimate beneficial effects on the lower section of Vancouver Island would be hard to estimate at this time.

Work on the Albers branch was commenced some three years ago, and it has been vigorously prosecuted ever since, the delay in completion having been due to the rough character of the country traversed by the route, in some sections the construction being found as "heavy" as any on the main line of the C. P. R. The line will open up to the homeseeker a fine stretch of agricultural land, make easy of access a veritable hunter's paradise, and add another link to the main line of the C. P. R. on Vancouver Island in its attractions for tourists.

Work is steadily progressing on the Canadian Northern Pacific railway, the route of which on the island has as yet only been surveyed as far as a point on the Albers canal, and it is understood that by the end of next year the company hopes to have the line in operation. Thus Albers and vicinity will be well provided with transportation facilities.

As it is well known the C. P. R. has already let the contract for the grading of the branch line, which is to run from Comox to Campbell river, and it will also at the present session of parliament make application for power to construct a line from the last mentioned point to Hardy Bay, at the north end of the island.

With the railway work already outlined by two of the leading transportation companies for next year, it is safe to say that by the end of next year a great step in advance will have been made in the task of opening up for development the great northern section of Vancouver Island.

Olympic-Hawke Collision.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The hearing of cross actions arising from the collision of the White Star liner Olympic with the British cruiser Hawke, off the north coast of the Isle of Wight, on September 20, was begun in the Admiralty court yesterday. Both plaintiffs alleged negligence in navigation and the verdict will carry liability for enormous damages.

Wood brings \$12 a cord in Hazelton, uncut. Kamloops is arranging for a centenary celebration upon a wotky scale.

VICTORIA INSTRUMENT RECORDED QUAKE

Victoria Seismograph Marked Tremor of Disturbance in Wide Radius—Victoria's Precipitation the Least

No record of the earthquake reported from Sitka was made on the Victoria Seismograph, but the instrument recorded an occurrence within a radius of several thousand miles from Victoria shortly before midnight on Friday. The meteorological department reports that the rainfall during the past 24 hours in Victoria was less than that of Vancouver and Seattle. The records show that in Victoria the rainfall during that time was 1.21 inches, at Vancouver 1.52 inches, and at Seattle 1.35 inches.

The preponderance of fine weather which Victoria has enjoyed during the present year to date is shown in some statistics obtained from Mr. F. Baynes, chief superintendent of the meteorological office. From January 1 to noon yesterday the total precipitation was 20.24 inches, divided as follows: January, 4.39; February, 6.95; March, 1.93; April, 0.65; May, 1.80; June, 0.72; July, 0.14; August, 0.68; September, 2.25; October, 0.61; and November 1 to noon yesterday, 6.35. This includes 16.25 inches of snow, which fell as follows: January, 7.15; and this month 9.10. It is pointed out that ten inches of snow are equal to one of rain. The mean annual precipitation in Victoria during the last 21 years has been 25.51 inches, and the mean monthly precipitation for November 4.8 inches.

WOULD MARK OPENING OF LINE

Council of Board of Trade Will Consider Proposal to Suitably Recognize Opening of New E. & N. Extension

With the date for the opening of the through train service to Albers near at hand, the movement has been inaugurated having for its purpose plans for suitable recognition of the event, which means so much in the development of Vancouver Island by the various public bodies. It is likely that the council of the Board of Trade almost immediately, and that the city council and similar public bodies at Nanaimo, Comox and Albers will be asked to cooperate in an attempt to properly celebrate the action of the C. P. R. in providing much needed additional transportation facilities for a section of the island long shut off from easy means of access.

The work of constructing the line has practically been completed right into the west coast port, and it now only remains for the E. & N. officials to work out schedules for the trains to commence the service. The inauguration of the same will, as an immediate effect, prove a great convenience to those who travel to Albers, as it will enable them to reach the west coast without undergoing the trip by water, unpleasant at this season of the year, but its ultimate beneficial effects on the lower section of Vancouver Island would be hard to estimate at this time.

Work on the Albers branch was commenced some three years ago, and it has been vigorously prosecuted ever since, the delay in completion having been due to the rough character of the country traversed by the route, in some sections the construction being found as "heavy" as any on the main line of the C. P. R. The line will open up to the homeseeker a fine stretch of agricultural land, make easy of access a veritable hunter's paradise, and add another link to the main line of the C. P. R. on Vancouver Island in its attractions for tourists.

Work is steadily progressing on the Canadian Northern Pacific railway, the route of which on the island has as yet only been surveyed as far as a point on the Albers canal, and it is understood that by the end of next year the company hopes to have the line in operation. Thus Albers and vicinity will be well provided with transportation facilities.

As it is well known the C. P. R. has already let the contract for the grading of the branch line, which is to run from Comox to Campbell river, and it will also at the present session of parliament make application for power to construct a line from the last mentioned point to Hardy Bay, at the north end of the island.

With the railway work already outlined by two of the leading transportation companies for next year, it is safe to say that by the end of next year a great step in advance will have been made in the task of opening up for development the great northern section of Vancouver Island.

Olympic-Hawke Collision.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The hearing of cross actions arising from the collision of the White Star liner Olympic with the British cruiser Hawke, off the north coast of the Isle of Wight, on September 20, was begun in the Admiralty court yesterday. Both plaintiffs alleged negligence in navigation and the verdict will carry liability for enormous damages.

Wood brings \$12 a cord in Hazelton, uncut. Kamloops is arranging for a centenary celebration upon a wotky scale.

RIGHT BEGINS AT NANKING

Report Reaches London That Hostilities Have Been Resumed at City Still Held by Imperialists

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Daily Telegraph's Shanghai correspondent says hostilities have commenced at Nanking.

Programme of Revolutionists

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Archibald Ross Colquhoun, well known as a journalist and explorer, in an article in the Daily Graphic today which professes to outline the programme of the Chinese rebels on the authority of leaders of the rebellion, says the revolutionary committee has summoned Dr. Sun Yat Sen, one of the instigators of the revolt, and that he shortly will arrive in Shanghai to take up the direction of affairs. The intention, according to the article, is to institute a military government under the direction of an American, General Homer Lea. There will be a period of three years or less of martial law during which administrative reforms will be undertaken, to be followed by another period of three years during which the military government will be assisted by certain elected bodies.

Rule of Manchus Ended

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 17.—The rule of the Manchus in China is one of the three causes of China's bankruptcy, was the statement of James W. S. Lewis, at tonight before the board of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal church in session here.

TO PURCHASE MARIPOSA

Negotiations are being conducted by officials of the Alaska Steamship Company for the purchase of the Oceanic Steamship company's liner Mariposa, which has been operated out of San Francisco to Tahiti, the South Sea Islands and Honolulu. President J. H. Young, of the Alaska Steamship company, is in San Francisco, where he has held several conferences with officials of the Oceanic company, and announcement that the purchase has been made is expected in a few days.

The Mariposa is a sister ship of the steamship Alameda, of the Alaska Steamship company, which is operated on the Southwestern Alaska route.

Both vessels were built at the shipbuilding yards of W. Camp & Son, at Philadelphia, in 1883, and are 225 feet long, 41 feet beam and have a depth of 17.5 feet.

ASKS NO SALVAGE FOR WASHINGTON

Captain Bailey, of Tug Tootoosh, Expresses Himself Satisfied With Saving Lives of Passengers

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 17.—No salvage was claimed by the tug company owning the tug Tootoosh, which rescued the steam schooner Washington with forty-eight persons on board at the mouth of the Columbia river during the storm of last Monday when the Washington was in imminent danger of going on the rocks.

The tug company made this announcement today following the receipt of a letter from Capt. Buck Bailey, of the Tootoosh. The company wrote Captain Bailey, complimenting him on his bravery in rescuing the Washington and its passengers and crew from what seemed certain death, and asking him incidentally if salvage on the Washington would be claimed.

The answer from the sea captain was prompt: "When I saw the position of the Washington Monday," said Captain Bailey in his letter. "I called my crew together. "Boys," I said, "if we go in there the chances are we will never come out alive, but it's the only chance those people on board have for their lives. So it's a case of volunteers. Will you go in with me?"

"Every man volunteered, and we pulled the Washington out alright. The men risked their lives knowing very well they would probably lose them, and I don't want to claim any salvage in a case of that kind."



Children's Coats in the smartest of little styles, and so reasonably priced.

Children's Coats in the smartest of little styles, and so reasonably priced.

Angus Campbell & Co., 1008-1010 Government Street

The Best Proof of Value

In our Suits, Coats and Dresses for Misses and Women

One of the best proof that our values in women's attire are unequalled—and that style, fabric and workmanship are unapproached—occurs daily—sometimes several times a day. Women come here and find a garment that pleases them—yet before buying they want to "look around." So they go elsewhere and compare values—invariably returning and taking the garment we had shown. This occurs again and again. We consider it "the best proof of value." We know that our merchandise is right—all the ladies who are making our Mantle Department such a success are enthusiastic with the garments and the values we offer. We feel confident that YOU will be satisfied.

SUITS AT \$25

Most Exceptional Values

While we have suits at lower prices than this—and many at higher prices—yet we direct particular attention to our models at \$25.00. We believe them to be unparalleled values. Certainly we have put in the purchasing effort to make them so.

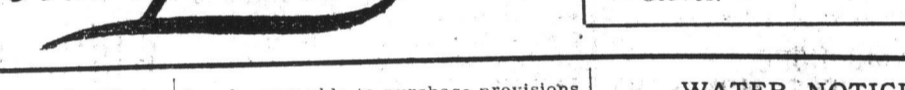
We pay much more for these models than is ordinarily paid by the merchant for suits at this price. We get better fabric and better workmanship—and we are quite willing to leave the proof of this to you.

MAGNIFICENT GARMENTS FOR OPERA AND EVENING WEAR

In a word our Evening Garments are sumptuous. The richness of the voluminous wraps and dresses; the graceful subtle draperies. Among our Gowns are distinctively new imported models as well as several copies of imported models. Unusually values are just as noticeable here as in our Suit section.

GARMENTS FOR INCLEMENT WEATHER

Heavy and Medium weight Street Coats, Rain Coats, as well as the popular "Burberry" are here and all of which help to reiterate the supremacy of "Campbell's" ready-to-wear. No woman within reach of our store can afford to miss comparing our qualities and prices.



"Chic" Ideas in Theatre Caps, Hair Ornaments, and splendid values in Gloves.

WATER NOTICE

I. Vincent Hamilton Schwaba, of Aroos, Cobble Hill, B. C., farmer, gives notice that on the 21st day of December, 1911, he intends to apply to the Waste Commission, at his office in the Perkins Building, Victoria, B. C., for a license to take and maintain the small canal for the purpose of diverting the water from the stream rising in Sections 19 and 21, Range 8, Shawanigan District, and flowing through Sections 11 and 13, Range 8, and Section 15, Range 10, Shawanigan District, into the Saanich Channel, in the Victoria Water District.

The water to be taken from the stream at its intersection of the boundary between Section 15, Range 8, and Section 16, Range 8, Shawanigan District, for irrigation purposes.

VINCENT HAMILTON SCHWABA

Attorney General Bowers will pass provincially at the next session of the legislature to establish a Girls' Industrial Home and Reformatory at Vancouver.

The death of Henry Ruggie in the Noms mine near Kaslo appears to have been caused by the running away of a mine car on which he was riding, the accident throwing him with great force and his head striking a stone.

Prior to the departure of Mr. F. H. Shepherd, M. P., for Ottawa, he had a conference with the Nanaimo board of trade at which that body urged the necessity of harbor improvements and other local matters.

Navigation is temporarily suspended on Kootenay lake in consequence of the most severe storm in the history of the district.

The sensational Cavanagh bigamy case in Vancouver is at a standstill in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of the allegedly second Mrs. Cavanagh. Reeve West, not being a candidate for re-election in Burnaby, Councillors Rumble and Caldwell will probably be candidates for the reeveship at the forthcoming elections.

In the Vancouver police court a day or so ago a Chinaman was accused of cruelty to an animal, namely a rat which he was alleged to have held in a grate fire with a pair of tongs. Rat and tongs were produced, but the Chinaman had sundry witnesses to prove that the rat had leaped into the fire and he was but humanely trying to save its life.

The services in the new Sikh temple at Coquitlam, are attracting very general interest and attention.

A New Westminster merchant who conceived the brilliant idea of advertising his business on the cement sidewalk has been fined for so doing and required to replace the desecrated square of concrete.

A corps of girl guides has been organized at Salmon Arm.

Building is exceptionally active at Hope.

Popular Miss Stella Sweeney has won the Kamloops "Standard" motor car prize in a circulation contest and Miss C. Smith, the grand piano.

Mr. Frost, the pioneer, in all probability, of the provincial civil service, since he has represented the government at Clinton continuously during the past forty-five years, during thirty as government agent, has retired upon superannuation. Last week he bade farewell to his many friends and associates in the interior and left with Mrs. Jones for Vancouver, which for the future is to be their place of residence.

Until a permanent appointment to the vacant post is made Mr. F. C. Campbell from Barkerville will act as government agent at Clinton pro tem.

The North Vancouver ferry, No. 2 and the steamer British Columbia were in collision in dense fog in Burrard Inlet, Wednesday.

CYCLOPS AND VIRGINIAN RACED TO SEATTLE

Blue Funnel Liner Bent Hawaiian-American Vessel by 25 Minutes on Run from Port Townsend.

Bound from Victoria to Seattle the Holt liner Cyclops beat the American-Hawaiian liner Virginian in a race from Port Townsend to the Puget Sound port, according to the Seattle Times. The Virginian, a fourteen-knot vessel, left Port Townsend with the Cyclops and the Blue Funnel vessel reached Seattle 25 minutes before her. The Seattle Times said:

"As soon as the big liners started, side by side, down the Sound for Seattle, it was evident that a race was on.

"The natural rivalry between the two steamship lines and the fact that one vessel carried the British and the other the American flag, added interest to the contest, and shipping men in Seattle who heard that the race was on, were watching for reports of the vessels at West Point, where they would separate and the race naturally terminate.

"Neither ship ordinarily would have reached that point until close to 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, but at 12:45 o'clock the Cyclops steamed around the point and turned into Elliott Bay, followed at 1:10 o'clock by the Virginian, not able to keep pace with her rival.

"It is seldom that two of the big Pacific liners find themselves side by side, with the same destination ahead, and have an opportunity to try conclusions in a race. The Cyclops and Virginian are among the fastest freighters in the world, and their meeting naturally aroused much interest."

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Otto Johnson and Emilie Nilson were all but killed by poisonous gases last week in the Nickel Plate mine.

The department of justice at Ottawa will shortly submit to parliament a bill confirming the legislation which

An Hour with the Editor

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

After the death of Aurelian, Rome was without an emperor for eight months. The ancient republic was, in point of fact, restored, although the Senate did not seem to be conscious of the fact, or, being conscious of it, did not feel equal to the responsibilities of government. Disuse of the powers of self-government begets unfitness to exercise it. More than three centuries had passed since Julius Caesar had made himself supreme in Rome, and in ten generations the whole character of a people may become changed. Conquest after conquest had added to the wealth of the Roman people; luxury had debased the Roman character; a succession of tyrants had almost exterminated the idea of personal liberty; the conception of a citizen-soldier had given place to one of hired mercenaries, and thousands of barbarians were performing for money what at one time had been regarded as the obligations of patriotism. The time was auspicious for the reassertion of senatorial supremacy. The very fact that the army was composed of nearly half a million mercenaries made the situation easier to be dealt with. These men, recruited largely from the newer provinces, or from beyond the confines of the Empire, were imbued with a sense of the majesty of the Senate, and would readily have acquiesced in whatever that body might decide upon. Indeed, events showed this to be the case. The army petitioned the senators to appoint an emperor; the timorous Senate declined, and asked the army to name a man; and so matters went on for the period mentioned above. At length the need of some authority, whom the various generals throughout the provinces would recognize as supreme, became so evident that the Senate was constrained to act. At a meeting held for that purpose Tacitus, a descendant of the great historian of that name, was mentioned for the high office, but he, on hearing of it, retired to his estates to avoid being chosen. Listening to the persuasions of his friends that he should return to Rome and aid in the selection, Tacitus unwillingly came. When the time arrived for him to address the Senate, he had no sooner stood up than he was hailed on every side as Emperor. In vain he protested that his advanced years—he was then seventy-five—precluded him from sharing with the army the perils and exposures of the camp. His objections were of no avail, and he was forced, against his own good judgment, to accept the supreme power.

Tacitus proved himself to be an exceedingly capable ruler, although he assumed the responsibilities of Emperor at an age when most men seek repose. He set out immediately for the eastern frontier, and was received by the army with every demonstration of loyalty. Meanwhile by the assent of the new Emperor, the Senate was reinvested with practically all of its more important functions. Indeed, if Rome had not become hopelessly degenerate, her greatest glory might have been restored and she might have continued to exist as a free state, setting an example to mankind of the principles of popular government. But the restoration was only temporary. It was lost within a few years. Tacitus displayed great activity in the field. He suppressed a rebellion, which to some extent was an invasion of the Alani, a tribe of whom little is known, except that they had become settled in some of the eastern provinces. He drove out the Suthians and restored peace to Asia Minor and Scythia. But his fears for his own strength proved only too well founded. On April 12, 276, he died at a town in Cappadocia from an illness resulting from exposure, and just two hundred days after he had been elevated to the imperial throne.

Florianus, brother of the deceased emperor, at once assumed the purple. He did not wait for the sanction either of the Senate or the army, and his act aroused the greatest indignation. This feeling found expression in the action of Probus, a distinguished general, who was commanding in the East. He asserted the authority of the Senate against Florianus, whose troops revolted and slew him. The way to the throne was now open, and Probus reached it with the approbation of all classes. He was a man of obscure origin, but of a singularly noble spirit, great administrative powers and military genius. Aurelian had advanced him from one post to another, and there is no doubt that he was of all the Roman people the best fitted for the imperial office. He permitted the Senate to exercise the powers of civil government, but retained to himself the absolute charge of military matters. Thus formally was the Senate deprived of one of the functions that up to this time it had possessed at least nominally. Probus reigned six years, and during that period he restored peace to every province of the Empire. His greatest achievement was in Gaul, which country the Germanic tribes had invaded. There is a great deal of confusion as to the identity of these tribes. In fact, it may be said that very much of what we are told concerning the Teutonic peoples of the first five centuries or the Christian Era is little more than guesswork. A number of names have come down to us, such as the Franks, the Burgundians, the Frisians, the Batavians, and so on. Sometimes these people are all included under the general term of Vandals. As a matter of fact there is much uncertainty as to their origin or their relationship to each other, if any, in point of fact, existed. The most venturesome of these tribes were the Franks, whose name denotes that they claimed to be free-men, and has been given to France, although there is great reason to doubt if they were the

ancestors of any considerable part of the French people. The Franks were a fine fighting race, and had been enlisted in very considerable numbers in the Roman army. A detachment of them was stationed on the shores of the Black Sea, and the men were seized with the ambition to go by water from their station to the mouth of the Rhine, where their relatives resided. Accordingly they revolted, seized a number of vessels and set out upon their journey. They plundered such cities on their way as seemed most likely to afford an easy prey, and finally passed out of the Strait of Gibraltar and sailed up the coast to their proposed destination. The success of this daring expedition produced a profound effect upon the history of Europe. It was the first great maritime adventure, and it demonstrated that the sea was not an obstacle but really an assistance to the efforts of brave and ambitious men.

Probus proposed to add Germany to the Empire, and perhaps if he had lived long enough he would have matured plans to that end. While he was engaged in framing his future policy, he erected a wall of stone from the Rhine to the Danube, a distance of two hundred miles. He devoted his efforts after the restoration of peace to internal improvements, and employed the army in the cultivation of the soil and in draining marsh land. The soldiers chafed under this unaccustomed labor. They had never shirked the privations of war, because they had always been permitted to enjoy licentious pleasures in times of peace. Probus on one occasion expressed the hope that the time was near at hand when the mercenaries could be disbanded. This coming to their ears, a number of them, who were working in the marshes on a hot summer day, rushed to a tower where Probus stood supervising their work, and slew him. Thus perished one of the best and ablest men who ever wore the purple.

CLOUDS

At the point where the V. V. & E. Railway crosses the international boundary in the valley of the Similkameen there is a lofty mountain, which about half-way to its summit opens into a wide basin closed in on three sides and having an area of several square miles. Recently on a fine morning, when the sun shone brightly everywhere, a little wisp of cloud suddenly appeared in the valley about half-way between its base and the mountain summit. It seemed quite out of place as it floated there, but it grew in size, and in less than half an hour it had covered the whole valley with a great snow-white mass, which not only reached up the mountain side, but also out over the plain. Something like this occurs daily in a thousand places in this land of mountains and valleys, and it is only mentioned here to draw attention to the fact that the cloud came from nowhere, but was formed out of the air in that little mountain lap. Clouds are formed from moisture already in the atmosphere. A cloud may be driven by the wind across the face of the sky, but the birthplace of clouds may be directly over our heads. This may serve to explain how it is that a day of bright sunshine is often turned in a few minutes to a day of shadow.

Here a word of definition may be useful. The custom is to speak of clouds as vapor, but water is vapor before it becomes a cloud. Vapor is invisible. For illustration, take the exhaust pipe of a steam-engine, or what is more convenient, the spout of an ordinary tea-kettle. What we see issuing from the pipe or the spout is not vapor; it is cloud. The vapor is between the cloud and the pipe or spout, where you will observe a small space of apparently clear air. This small space is full of vapor, which as it comes in contact with the cold air is forthwith converted into cloud, and the cloud is simply a mass of minute particles of water—water-dust, as it is sometimes called. If the day is bright and warm, in the case of the pipe, or the kitchen is warm, in the case of the tea-kettle, the cloud of water-dust soon becomes reconverted into vapor and is invisible. You know it is there just the same, and in the case of the tea-kettle, if the weather happens to be cold, you will find the vapor in the form of running water on the window pane, and even perhaps in the form of ice. The atmosphere carries a burden of moisture, the amount it is able to hold depending upon temperature and some other things. A sudden fall of temperature may cause the atmosphere to give its moisture in the form of a cloud, or in the form of rain, or in the form of snow. Instances have occurred in Russia, where the windows of a crowded ballroom have been thrown suddenly open, when the invisible vapor in the heated room has fallen in snowflakes.

Clouds very often form on the windward sides of mountains, especially when they face the sea. The explanation of this is that the water-laden atmosphere being carried inland from the sea is forced upwards into colder levels, and the rarified and colder air is unable to keep the vapor in solution, and so it forms a cloud, which is likely to be further condensed into rain. On the leeward side of the mountains the sky may be clear, while rain is falling heavily on the windward side. We see this illustrated in Victoria. The Olympic mountains to the south and the Sooke hills to the west present barriers to the moisture-laden winds from the ocean, and so clouds are formed and these deposit their burdens in the form of rain or snow on the higher levels, and the sheltered area around Victoria is free from rain. It is more strikingly illustrated by the Coast Range. "The Hope Mountains," said

one who has traversed them often, "is the very home of snow," and yet just east of the mountains are semi-arid areas where only bunch-grass and a few trees grow. If you will get the geography of this part of the country in your mind, you will see that the Hope Mountains form the eastern boundary of a structural valley extending out into the Pacific Ocean. The southern boundary of this valley is Mount Baker and the Olympic Range; the northern boundary is formed by the mountains seen from Vancouver and the elevations in the southern part of Vancouver Island. The valley itself consists of the lowlands also through which the Fraser river runs, the Gulf of Georgia, the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and the waters connecting them. In centuries upon centuries the Fraser river has filled up about one-third of the valley with fine debris from the rocks of the Interior, and the debris which was carried out to sea was deposited off Cape Beale to form Swifsure Bank. This valley, which is perhaps two hundred miles long and twenty miles and more wide, presents itself like a funnel to the winds from the Pacific, which pass up it, possible reinforced by winds from the south that come up by way of Puget Sound and the relatively low lands lying between the head of that arm of the sea and the low coast line at Gray's Harbor. This moisture-laden air is driven up the valley; not always at great speed, but with greater or less rapidity, until it comes to the Hope Mountains, which say to it: "Thus far shalt thou come and no further." The Fraser canyon, which extends at right angles to the valley, is too narrow to permit the winds to proceed in that direction, and so if they must go on, and they must, for there is constant pressure behind them, they must climb the mountain sides. But it is just the same with the wind as with a man; if it must climb an elevation it must lay down part of any burden which it may have been carrying on the level. And so the southwest wind begins to climb the mountains, and as it climbs it drops its burden. In summer it falls as rain; in winter as snow, and it is as air that has been partly dried that finds its way over the bunch-grass lands lying to the east of the mountain range.

It will be seen from this very imperfect explanation how it is that there is such a wide difference in the amount of rainfall in different localities in this province. The genesis of the rain is in ocean, but it is vapor in the first instance; then it becomes cloud, and then rain. It is the rain or snow, dependent upon the elevation and time of year when it is precipitated, that feeds the rivers. As the rain and snow are formed from the moisture which the air carries, and the air is laden in the Equatorial regions chiefly, it follows that the real source of the Fraser, the Skeena, the Kootenay, the Stikine, and all the other rivers of British Columbia is in the heart of the Pacific Ocean, to which the water flows back again in due course. Thus we have an endless chain from the ocean to the air by evaporation or by waterspouts, then through the air across the surface of the sea, then across the lower levels of the continental shore, then over the mountains, then down to the mountain peaks and valleys, then in numberless little streams to the main structural valleys of the continent, then down these in the form of rivers again to the sea, an endless water chain passing from sea water to vapor, from vapor to cloud, from cloud to rain or snow, from rain or snow to springs, from springs to rivulets, from rivulets to rivers, and so back to Mother Ocean again, and that is why "all the rivers run into the sea and yet the sea is not full."

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

A Picture of Ancient Chaldea

Under a brassy sky, the Chaldean city of Uru lay panting in the noonday heat. Not a breath of wind stirred the sultry air in her narrow, sinuous streets. The dogs, the city's unkempt scavengers, too overcome by the blaze of the sun to stir themselves to seek their mid-day meal in the piles of refuse which stood here and there, stretched at full length in any spot where a shadow afforded shelter. There were few customers in the bazaars, and the proprietors were too listless to press their wares with their usual effusion. In the poorer quarters of the town, where the mud and clay huts jostled one another for room, naked children lolled under the shadow of the eaves, the heat making their eyes and limbs heavy with sleep. Even the women ceased for a little while from their interminable round of labor, and tried to catch a refreshing breath from doorway or window. About the palaces which reared their massive bulk on the outskirts of the city, were green oases, where fountains played under the date-palms and acacia trees, and in the green courts upon which the harems opened, the children wandered in a desultory fashion: inside the women tried to sleep, fanned by the tireless arms of their slaves. The temples which stood here and there throughout the city became in the sun's blaze things of countless beauties. There was no brilliancy of ornamentation in the dull, unglazed bricks of the palaces, but the temples were adorned with cedar inlaid with gold, and encrusted with precious gems, and their minarets were wholly covered with gold, and the walls were studded with brilliant mosaic work, so that at noonday they blazed with color, painting the eyes that beheld them.

As the day wore on, renewed activity began, men and women alike filled the streets and crowded the bazaars; the men in short tunic and "abayah," a garment corresponding to the Roman toga; the woman, many of them

with head and face uncovered, wearing their long draped garment of hairy texture. Slaves were everywhere, some on their own or their master's business, others in attendance upon their owners. On the roofs of the low houses the women began to gather to resume their labor, to bake, to wash or to hang the linen to dry; or, when they had slaves to do their menial tasks, to sew or embroider, and to gossip back and forth. The children, awaking to normal life, played in the alleys between the houses, and the narrow streets, romping with one another, chasing the dogs and throwing stones at the flocks of ravens. In the closed courtyards of the palaces, the gates of which were guarded by eunuchs, and where an army of slaves stood ready for duty, the princesses, followed by their women, walked, dressed in brightly-dyed garments, confined at the waist by a narrow girdle, their fingers, their arms and their ankles glittering with gold and gems, their hair, kept in place on the forehead by a fillet, fell in thick plaits or was confined in a coil at the nape of the neck. Perhaps the masters of the house joined them, for save on the days of religious sacrifice, the ordinary daily life of a prince was not arduous, though then his work was as heavy as that of a slave, and dressed as a slave he must go about his duties. Again in times of trouble, when, as often happened, wild beasts attacked the flocks and herds, the princely rulers were expected to go out alone and destroy the enemy, while if war broke out, his place was always in the danger zone, at the head of a picked body of troops.

As the sun drew nearer the west, a woman left the city gates and journeyed to where the river wound its way through the dry reeds and the sun-parched grass. She carried a bundle in her arms, close against her breast. Her unveiled face was still young, but drawn with suffering, her body was pitifully thin, and the half-starved flesh gleamed here and there through the rents in her ragged tunic; on her neck, hanging from a slender cord she wore the badge of her shame, a small silver disc, stamped with the representation of an olive, which showed her to be an unwed wife. The hands that held the bundle trembled, and when in a spot where the grass grew thickly, she laid it down, the woman groaned aloud, and lifted her empty arms to heaven in supplication; then suddenly crossing them before her eyes, she ran through the reeds to where the deep stream of the river hurried musically through the rushes. There was a flash of white, a sharp, quickly-smothered cry, and then silence, a long silence.

The dying sun bathed the city in a golden glow, and painted the dancing waters of the river, and fell upon the gay colors of a gorgeous procession that wound its way down the hill and towards the city gates. Black eunuchs walked ahead, their skin like polished metal, then came the palanquin of the princess, borne by four attendants, the curtains scarlet, fringed with gold, and beside it trotted pretty page boys, naked save for their scarlet loincloth and the chain of gold about their necks. More palanquins followed, all gaily decorated and festooned, bearing the princess' women, and then came the retinue of servants and slaves, their tunics and loin-cloths dyed in gay colors, for it was the whim of this princess that brightness and beauty should be everywhere about her. The bearers of the palanquin chanted as they walked, a slow swinging melody, and not a face in the company but wore a smile, for their princess was lovely and gracious and kind, and it was a joy to serve her. Now and then she parted the curtains of her canopy to show her charming face and smile appreciation at the golden, dancing river, or to nod approval of the musical chanting, or the special smoothness of some bit of the road.

Then the bright eyes of one of the little page boys spied something lying where the reeds grew thickest, and he whispered to one of the eunuchs, and the big black man left his place to reconnoitre. Returning, he spoke through the closed curtains, and in a moment the face of the princess appeared, her eyes bright with eagerness. The gay procession came to a halt, and there was a whisper of expectancy through the crowd of slaves.

The bundle which the trembling hands of the woman of shame had left by the river bank, for the wild dogs or the serpents to discover, was brought to the princess, and when it was unwrapped, it proved to be a little baby boy, sleeping a drugged sleep, from which the poor mother had thought it would never awaken. It was a beautiful baby, and the princess wept over it, and called upon Ea and the other gods to aid in its restoration.

So the baby thus recovered was taken home to the palace, and the Chaldean law made it the princess' own, and in time he became a famous scribe, honored by kings and people.

This is a true story of old Chaldea, that famous country that flourished three thousand years before the Christian era, and the proof of its truth may be found on the old Assyrian tablets inscribed at the time, and whose characters are still, in many cases, as legible as when first made.

SUNDAY

Apart altogether from any moral obligation we may be under to observe Sunday, because one of the laws of the Jewish people required them to keep holy the Sabbath Day, there are very substantial reasons in favor of Sunday observance. This is true not only of the day as a period of rest from labor, but as one during which a portion of the time, at least, may be specially devoted to what is

called worship, and would, perhaps, be more accurately described as spiritual exercises. The man or woman who takes no note of the existence of a spiritual side to human nature, misses one-half, and possibly the more important half, of life. It is certainly the more permanent half. To many persons Sunday is only a day of recreation. Let it be granted that they need the recreation, and that they are all the better for it physically; there must inevitably come a time when recreation will be impossible. "Rejoice, O young man, in the strength of thy youth." If you like to take your gun and go about into the woods, or your fishing-rod and whip the water of some stream, or your motor-car and sweep along the country roads, you no doubt have a perfect right to do so; but if this is all you do on Sunday, if you never stimulate your spiritual nature, if you never think of those things which make a man independent of external things for peace, happiness and contentment, you are missing a great opportunity; for if you live to mature years, you are certain to find that the time will come when you will say of mere physical enjoyments "there is no pleasure in them."

The Roman Catholic Church in its wisdom requires of its adherents that they shall attend mass once on Sunday. That being done, the rest of the day may be devoted to recreation. In this as in many other things that Church shows its profound knowledge of human nature. It treats the Sabbath as "made for man, not man for the Sabbath." It expects its adherents to utilize Sunday for both their spiritual and physical welfare, and wisely makes its first application obligatory. The Protestant churches, on the other hand, do not teach that church attendance is obligatory, but as a rule they debar recreation on Sunday. There is no virtue in omitting to go to your office or keeping your store closed on Sunday. The virtue consists in the manner in which you use the day from which business has been excluded. But some will say that there is nothing in a church service that is attractive to them. Such persons should not be too sure that the fault is not chiefly in themselves. To sit a church service through simply as an act of duty is to be bored; to participate in it actively is a source of strength and pleasure. Most people expect too much from the man in the pulpit. They go to church once in a blue moon and, because they are not thrilled by something the minister says, they vote the whole thing a bore. If, on the contrary, they attended not simply to hear the preacher or the singing, but for the sake of the spiritual uplift which comes from the full participation in the whole service, they would come to take a new view of church-going.

There is another aspect to the case. Ministers are frequently blamed because the services, and especially the sermons, are not more interesting; but if such persons would think of the position occupied by the minister, they might change their views. Sunday after Sunday, and usually twice each Sunday, the average minister stands up before the same people to talk on the same subject. The congregation is likely to consist of a few men, a number of women and perhaps as many children. He has little incentive to deep thought, little incentive to the discovery of new phases of the eternal truths relating to mankind. If he knew the pews would be filled by people who represent the active life of the community, he would be a different preacher. Sometimes it may be the fault of the pulpit that the pews are empty; but if men and women would learn to appreciate the value of what has been called above the spiritual uplift which comes from the public worship of God, and would attend church not simply to hear what the preacher might have to say, but in order that for a brief space of time they might get themselves into contact with the spiritual things, that are eternal, they would expect less from the pulpit, but would undoubtedly receive more, for the consciousness that he was addressing men and women, who are present for that purpose would give him an inspiration, which is in too many cases painfully lacking.

But church-going is not the only way in which Sunday may be profitably spent, for it is not only by going to church that spiritual strength can be developed. In these days of intense activity we have left very little opportunity for contemplation. This is a great mistake. The great leaders of the world have been men who gave up much time to contemplation. We speak of such persons as "men with vision"; but visions only come to those who open their minds to them. You may remember that Paul, speaking of spiritual gifts, said: "Howbeit this kind cometh not but by prayer and fasting." Prayer and fasting are simply means whereby spiritual force is given an opportunity to develop. Read the story of all the greatest of men, and you will be convinced that much of their greatness was developed from within, and was not due to influences from without. Now we cannot all be great. We cannot all guide the destinies of nations; we cannot all influence mankind for generations; we cannot all exercise the faith that moves mountains. But we can all make ourselves the better and stronger by contemplation, by learning our own natures through introspection. Sunday might, in part at least, be very profitably devoted to thought and the study of ourselves. On week-days our business cares occupy our minds; on Sunday we can lay these aside and give ourselves up for a little while to searching into the inner recesses of our own hearts and our own minds, those great undiscovered countries that lie close at hand to our daily walks-in life.

YUAN'S CHOICE OF COLLEAGUES

Several Men Appointed to His Cabinet Known to Sympathize with Revolution—All Parties Represented

PEKING, Nov. 18.—Premier Yuan Kai's new cabinet was nominated in an imperial edict today, but it is doubtful whether it will stand. One of the members expressed amazement at his appointment. It is believed that several of the new ministers have been consulted and that several will decline to serve.

The cabinet comprises curious appointments. Liang Chi Chiao, appointed vice-president of the board of justice, is the great Chinese reformer who was exiled by the late emperor...

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ed the new government. Many of the old officials remain at their posts. In this city the Radical element is organizing the Republican movement.

PACKERS' FIGHT

Effort to Obtain Ruling From Supreme Court on Sherman Act Gives Occasion for Legal Battle.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Pitting a question of fact against a question of law, and advocating the cause of public welfare against an allegation of selfish pecuniary motives, lawyers for the indicted Chicago packers fought government counsel today in an effort to obtain a final ruling on the criminal clause of the Sherman anti-trust pact by the United States supreme court before the packers go to trial.

Against this lawyers for the government declared that as a question of law, the packers had no right to use the habeas corpus writ because their method of surrender was illegal, and therefore, legally, they were not under restraint.

YANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 18.—A sentence of five years in the penitentiary was imposed by Magistrate Shaw yesterday on Joseph Keitley, convicted of stealing about \$200 worth of jewelry from the Tromberg jewelry store, on Cordova street, about a fortnight ago.

FIRST ADDRESS OF NEW LEADER

Mr. Bonar Law Talks to Great Meeting at Leeds on Significance of Recent Canadian Elections

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Andrew Bonar Law, the new Unionist leader, delivered his first speech tonight, when he addressed a tremendous audience in Leeds. Referring to the Canadian election, he said that the election was, as Mr. Balfour had said, not only the remarkable event of the year in political circles of the British empire, but may turn out, a landmark in the history of the world.

"If we are to understand the full significance of these elections, let us consider not what the radical speakers and the radical press now say, but what they said then. We were told that the reciprocity treaty marked a great step towards free trade. If that were true, then the rejection of the treaty is not a step, but a leap backward from what they called free trade.

"The controlling cause of the elections was that Canadians believed, and I agree, that President Taft was right when he said it was a case of now or never, because they believed that their decision then would settle finally whether Canada was to continue as an autonomous nation, becoming more closely united to the empire, or whether she should gradually come under the influence of the great friendly nation lying to the south."

It was an ignorant and impudent claim he said, that the election did not bear on the cause of preference. They were, and are, an emphatic reminder that reciprocity preference is the aim of Great Britain's autonomous dominions. Canadians, through the election, have decided their part. It is up to the old country now.

BROUGHT DETAILS OF REBELLION

Canada Maru Brought Stories of Eyewitnesses of Many Stirring Episodes at Scene of Chinese Revolution

The steamer Canada Maru, of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which reached the outer wharf yesterday from the Orient, was at Shanghai on October 21st and 22nd when thousands of refugees were flocking there from Hankow.

The foreigners at Hankow became alarmed and worried over what might be going on behind the walls of the city across the river as it was known that about thirty foreign missionaries were still at Wuchang. A delegation of 2000 foreign soldiers was organized, and they proceeded to the Wuchang gate and asked admittance and permission for the foreigners within the city to leave.

The Imperial troops refuse to permit correspondents to accompany them, and Dr. Morrison, the noted correspondent of the London Times was turned back. The revolutionaries welcome correspondents and a number of them, of special interest, were with General Li Yuan Hung, the rebel leader, in Chinese papers.

Because of the too heavy responsibilities devolving upon his shoulders, his health failed him, and his mind is haggard. He stated that he had at first no intention of becoming the commander of the rebels, but was forced to fulfill the position by the revolutionists against his will.

General Orozco Sent to Restore Order in State of Sinaloa—Report of New Revolution

JUAREZ, Nov. 16.—General Pascual Orozco has been ordered to proceed to the state of Sinaloa with 500 men from the city of Chihuahua and restore law and order. The troops will be moved through United States territory in compliance with permission received from the Mexican state department at Washington.

Killed by Stray Bullet. TACOMA, Nov. 16.—Sheriff Longmire and Coroner Shaver left today for Eatonville, 30 miles south of Tacoma, to inquire into the mysterious killing of Antonio Durka, watchman for a lumber mill, who was killed with a bullet in his chest.

Italy Postpones Action. LONDON, Nov. 16.—Both Vienna and Constantinople report that Italy has consented to postpone her naval operations in Turkish waters. This is the result, according to the dispatches, of protests made by the powers.

FOUR FROZEN IN KAMLOOPS

Two Men and Two Little Girls Lose Road in Howling Blizzard in Interior and Are Found Dead

A terrible tragedy of the recent short period of wintry weather which seems to have been shared by all parts of British Columbia in common with the rest of western America, is officially reported from Kamloops district by the provincial police, the victims numbering four: John Keefer, a rancher living some fifteen miles from Kamloops city; his niece Lizzie and May, respectively fourteen and eleven years of age—and James A. Tronson, Keefer's brother-in-law.

The party was overtaken by the storm while returning home from Kamloops, apparently lost in its way, and all four were frozen to death. First intimation of the awful occurrence came through the discovery by Joseph Frolic of the bodies of Keefer, Tronson and the youngest child, which since have been brought to Kamloops, where full investigation by the coroner has been held. The body of fourteen-year-old Elizabeth Keefer has not yet been located, and although several parties have braved blizzard conditions cutting to the bone like multiplied knives of ice, their quest has been all in vain; the snow lies smooth and level from three to five feet deep in the vicinity, and there is small probability of the recovery of this body until spring.

Accentuating the horror of the dread fatality an explanation of its occurrence is suggested by the circumstance that both the men had been drinking heavily, and when they left Kamloops on Wednesday evening, were scarcely in fit condition to control their team, which was attached to a one-hob box sleigh.

The Keefer farm is a little off the Nicola road, along which Joe Frolic was driving in to Kamloops when his gruesome discovery was made—this being at a point nine or ten miles from the Keefer place. From the fact that while each of the victims was found fully dressed the bodies of the three were located in one of Rancher McConnell's fields at the side of the road, partially covered with blankets, it is cited as circumstantial evidence that the questers of the bodies had stopped possibly with the thought of making camp, and most probably being vanquished by the storm and fearful of losing their way, if this had not already occurred, as they were off the road.

Constables Goddley and McClintock were assigned to the collection and presentation of all the material facts necessary in connection with the deliberations of the coroner's jury at Kamloops. The jury returned a verdict of "frozen to death" in the case of each of the four.

Another feature of the tragedy lies in the fact that the father of the two dead girls—George Keefer—was sentenced to a term of imprisonment at the last assize along with a man named Somerow and Mrs. Keefer and Mrs. Somerow have been living together. The destitute families are being cared for by neighbors and by the government, and a petition is being sent to the minister of justice to have George Keefer and Somerow liberated on tickets of leave.

Home Telephone Sale. TACOMA, Nov. 18.—The sale of the Home Telephone properties, set for Saturday next at the county court house, is postponed for three weeks at the request of the attorneys for the corporation. Samuel Bridges, special master, said he would grant the motion postponing the sale one week at a time, as the law requires.

Great Traction System in California. LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16.—Stockholders of the Pacific Electric Railroad today ratified the proposed bond issue for \$100,000,000 for the purpose of absorbing all outstanding bonds of the various corporations and traction systems involved in the recent merger of the Southern Pacific railroad and for betterment of the service. One of the important steps to be taken is the construction of 1000 miles of track which will connect Santa Barbara, San Bernardino and San Diego with Los Angeles making the Pacific Electric the largest traction system in the world. Work on the extensions will be begun at once, it is said.

Russian Troops for Persia. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.—As no reply has been received from the Persian government, it was officially announced that the government has ordered the immediate dispatch of troops to Persia.

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CALIFORNIA STEWING FIGS, 3 pounds for.....25¢
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Buy them NOW, before the price advances PURNELL'S PURE MALT VINEGAR, quart bottle 15¢ FRESH TESTED ONTARIO EGGS, 3 dozen for...\$1.00 OGLIVIE'S FAMOUS ROLLED OATS, 8-lb. sack...35¢

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New Goods to Hand Order your goods early and avoid the rush at Christmas. Your purchasing now will enable you to get a better selection. We regret to say that owing to the general strike in England, that our shipment of BonBons will not arrive till the end of this month. We advise you to wait and see our display and then we know that you will admit that the same is the greatest selection ever placed before the public in Victoria or B. C. SEEDED RAISINS WALNUTS SULTANAS ALMONDS ORANGE, LEMON AND BRAZILS CITRON PEEL BITTER ALMONDS DEMARARA SUGAR CALIFORNIA FIGS NEW PRUNES, also French Prunes in bottles. Our own make Mincemeat, guaranteed extra quality. Fancy Rosy Table Apples, by the box for keeping—get your selection now while they are cheaper. NEW SHIPMENT OF WINTER NELLIE PINEAPPLES PEARS MALAGA GRAPES In fact everything here to tone the inner man and make life one ray of sunshine. Dixie H. Ross & Co. Independent Grocers, 1317 Government St. Tel. 59, 51, 52, Liquor Dept. 53

AGE HAMA... Several Men Appointed to His Cabinet Known to Sympathize with Revolution—All Parties Represented... from the... light New... Vancouver... from the... the Blue... on Tues... 3,000 tons... 1,200 tons... Wharf. The... one of a big... next week... the Nippon... of the... dia, are due... and Friday... DNEY ISLANDS... Place the... Replac... ce has been... er Rogers and... mer B.C.P., a... which has... mer Tuladi on... G.P. has been... from Sidney... a new steam... is negotia... the United... tract held by... in the hands... the B.C.P. provides... arrival of the... on Monday... and Saturday... day from Nap... for the... Sidney, Pier... Beaver Point... Ganges, Re... Tuesday—Nar... Harbor, Lady... on Veavuvu, Musgrave, Sid... Moresey, Cove, Ganges... Saturday, Satur... Thursday—Sid... Musgrave, Veavuvu, Crof... Boat Har... Friday—Nar... Read Is... Galiano, Cove, Beaver... Pier Island... South Pen... Mayne, n Cove, Beaver... Line... A new steam... Francisco and... templatation... of the Union... New Zealand... putting a new... San Francisco... ed to be their... company. It... by the Sprack... the Australian... isco, will be... company.

HEADS SPEECH FROM THRONE

New Parliament is Opened by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, with Unusually Brilliant Ceremonies

OTTAWA, Nov. 11.—The twelfth parliament of Canada was opened in state today by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. The weather was superb, with a brilliant sun and a gentle breeze upon the ground. The military ceremony was carried out with precision, a royal salute being fired, the Foot Guards providing the escort accompanying the royal carriage.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in concurring in the election of Dr. Sproule to the speaker's chair, expressed surprise that the Nationalist wing of the government would support for this position, a man who had been abused so roundly by the Nationalist press in the past.

Speech from the Throne. "Honorable gentlemen of the Senate, gentlemen of the House of Commons: It is with much satisfaction that I meet for the first time the parliament of Canada and avail myself of your advice and assistance in the fulfilment of the important charge which has been entrusted to me by His Majesty the King.

"I can assure you that I esteem it a privilege to be called upon to administer the affairs of this prosperous and growing Dominion and to associate myself with you in the important duties which you are about to approach. It affords me great pleasure to congratulate you upon the continued and increased prosperity of the country. Our trade, both with British and with foreign countries, is rapidly expanding, and there is every prospect that in volume the present year will be largely in excess of that attained at any time in the past.

"Although there has been some damage to the crops in certain districts, the harvest has been unusually abundant, and the returns to the husbandmen will exceed those secured in any previous years.

"The results of the census taken during the past year will be laid before you so far as they have been tabulated. While the increase in population has not fulfilled all the sanguine expectations that had been formed, yet it has been substantial and encouraging.

"You will be pleased to know that the revenues for the current fiscal year have, up to the present, largely exceeded those of any similar period in the past, with every prospect that the increase will be maintained.

"The advantages that would result from a wider exchange of products between the various countries of the Empire are undoubted in view of the wonderful variety and extent of those productions, and negotiations have been opened for improved trade arrangements with the British West Indies and British Guiana, which should prove advantageous to those colonies as well as to this Dominion.

"The importance of providing our country with better highways is manifest. A bill will be introduced for the purpose of enabling the Dominion to cooperate with the provinces in the accomplishment of this desirable object. It is essentially to recognize that in a country possessing so great an area of fertile land as that with which this Dominion is happily endowed, the great handicraft industry of agriculture, and the conviction that the time has come when greater aid and encouragement should be given to those who are engaged in the cultivation of the land.

"To this end, a measure will be introduced under which it is hoped that there may be co-operation between the Dominion and the various provinces for the purpose of assisting and encouraging the various agricultural and stock raising industries. It is my duty to state that the results in production and at the same time preserve the fertility of the soil.

"A measure will be introduced revising and consolidating the acts relating to the inspection of grain and providing the means by which the government can secure, through a commission, the control and operation of the terminal elevators upon the great lakes object.

"A bill will be introduced to establish a permanent tariff commission, whose duty it shall be to ascertain by investigation and inquiry such facts as will furnish a more accurate and satisfactory basis for tariff legislation than has heretofore been available.

"Bills will also be laid before you with respect to the department of external affairs, the archives and other subjects.

"The selection for the best route for the Hudson's Bay railway is engaging the attention of my advisers, and an announcement will be made to you of the result of their inquiry.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The accounts of last year will be laid before you, the balance of the estimates for the coming year will be submitted for your approval at an early date.

"Honorable gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I commend the subjects which I have mentioned to your best consideration. I trust that your deliberations under the blessing of Divine Providence may tend to the welfare and good government of this Dominion.

The royal party at once retired and the members of the House of Commons returned to their chamber, where Premier Borden introduced the formal bill respecting the oath of office, which preserves traditional right of Parliament to deal with its business before that of the Crown.

MAJOR PLANTA AGAIN CHOSEN

Re-elected to Presidency at Final Sessions of Municipalities Convention—Instructive Papers Heard Yesterday

Mayor Planta of Nanaimo was unanimously re-elected to the office of president of the Union of B. C. Municipalities at the final session of the seventh annual convention of that body held yesterday at the city hall. His conduct in the office last year was lauded by many delegates in such glowing terms that while he expressed the wish to be allowed to retire owing to pressure of private business no other name was permitted to be placed in nomination for the office. He was loudly applauded. Another popular choice was Mayor Lee, New Westminster, who was elected vice-president, and ex-Reeve Harty, Surrey, who was elected secretary.

Revelstoke was chosen as the next annual meeting place despite the arguments advanced by Mayor Morley that the union was resolved to hold its annual sessions should be held. While the delegates were ready to admit of Victoria's charms the opinion prevailed that the work of the union would be greatly advanced by other central locations. The interest in the movement for better municipal conditions and legislation.

MUNICIPAL HEADS AT BANQUET BOARD

Visiting Representatives of Provincial Municipalities Guests of City—Acting Premier Young Praises Union

Hon. H. E. Young, acting premier of British Columbia and Mayor Lee of New Westminster, made speeches in the course of the complimentary banquet tendered to the visiting delegates to the convention of the U.M.C.A. B. C. Municipalities in the Y.M.C.A. last night, which were among the features of the event. The hosts were the mayor and aldermanic council of Victoria, and the dinner was a success from every standpoint.

Mayor Morley presided and among those on his right and left were Hon. Dr. Young, Mr. F. McKenzie, M.P.E., Delta; Mayor Planta of Nanaimo, president of the union; Secretary, Boss, Mayor Lee of New Westminster; Mayor McNish of North Vancouver; Mayor Dier of Ladysmith, Mayor Selous of Nelson, Dr. Hamilton of Revelstoke, Reeve Wilson of Chilliwack, Mayor Weart of Burnaby and other prominent citizens of B. C. The city council was represented by Ald. Langley, Okell, Moresby, Bishop, Gleason, and Keden and City Clerk Dowling.

Speeches were delivered in addition to the acting Premier by Mayor Planta, Mayor Lee, Reeve Weart and Mayor Morley. Dr. Young, in his address, acknowledged the toast of the provincial legislature as proposed by Alderman Moresby. He believed the Union of Municipalities was an important body and handled important matters in a great province. They unlike the effects of even the motherland, were not governed by century old precedents. They could not be guided by the experience of other towns possessing as they did such a variety of physical and social conditions. The commodities of the vast province might well appall any man on first undertaking office. He dwelt with emphasis on the needs for studying the varying needs and conditions in the different parts of the province. The union had won the entire confidence of the government and had proved its worth as an advisory body which was fulfilling a function by legislative work of the province, the value of which could scarcely be overestimated.

Mayor Lee's (New Westminster) speech was a clever dissertation on the ideals of municipal life.

COFFEE COMBINE

Speaker at Coffee Roasters' Convention Urges Movement to Overthrow Brazil's Domination

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Charges that a coffee combine exists that is the "most monstrous imposition in the history of human commerce," were made before the Coffee Roasters' association. In convention here today by Thomas J. Webb, of Chicago. Mr. Webb urged the association to initiate a movement to overthrow Brazilian domination of the coffee market, for "we have to pay famine prices for coffee when no famine exists, he said, the means of a syndicate of bankers backed by Brazil. It is the first instance in history in which a sovereign country has abrogated its legislative powers to a committee dominated by aliens. Brazil produces 85 per cent of the world's coffee. The government issues bonds to the amount of \$16,000,000 to buy a surplus stock of coffee. The coffee is turned over to the banking syndicate, and is shipped from storage to consumers. The committee of this syndicate is in absolute control of the coffee market of the world.

"Here is Brazil, who by abrogating her legislative powers has violated her treaty obligations, and the matter should be the subject of inquiry by the American department of state."

Pitcher Rasmussen Said. SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 11.—Announcement was made today of the sale of Pitcher Rasmussen of the Northwestern league to the Sioux City club of the Western league.

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In addition to the routine business before the convention papers were given by Alderman Gleason, Victoria, on "City Improvements" and by City Solicitor McDiarmid on "Civic Administration," the latter making a plea for the commission form of government.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session a resolution was passed to the effect that in the opinion of the convention the principle of government by commission should be endorsed and that the provincial government be asked to introduce legislation to permit a municipality to introduce that form of government.

The draft of new provisions for the Municipal Clauses Act relating to local improvements was submitted by City Solicitor McDiarmid who received the thanks of the convention for his labors. The draft will be considered by the various municipal bodies.

Banquet in Evening. In the evening the delegates were guests of the city at a banquet tendered them by the city at the Y.M.C.A. building. The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Mayor Planta, Nanaimo. Vice-president—Mayor Lee, New Westminster. Secretary—Ex-Reeve Harry Bos Surrey.

Executive Committee—Mayor Hamilton, Revelstoke; Reeve Weart, Burnaby; Reeve Dick, Mission, Revee Pund, South Vancouver; Reeve McNaught, North Vancouver; Alderman Keden, North Vancouver; Mayor McNish, North Vancouver district.

The afternoon session dealt with recommendations from various rural municipalities for amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act relating to subdivision, consolidation of debentures, the making of the clauses relating to gambling and selling liquor to persons under the influence of liquor, the same for municipalities as for the province; the placing of a reserve upon all watershed lands adjoining sources of municipal supply.

The suggestion that auditors of municipal accounts be appointed by the council was not adopted. Mayor Weart referring feelingly to the experience of Burnaby and New Westminster with a government auditor who was declared to not only have carried out an audit but also to "steal" his salary into other municipal matters which did not concern him.

City Solicitor McDiarmid suggested some changes in the act which would give municipalities the specific right to erect and maintain public conveniences, the provision of slaughter houses and milk supply within and without the municipal limits where the product is sold within the municipality; to regulate the storage of live fish, within the limits of the city, and to confer with the registrar a by-law for expropriation of lands equivalent to a deed and at once operative, thus saving large expense in conveyancing.

Judge Gregory's Decision. In regard to the recent decision of Judge Gregory to the effect that the municipality cannot prevent the sale of liquor with meals in hotels and restaurants as any municipal enactment to that end is ultra vires of the Liquor Act, the government will be asked to make the provision of the Municipal Clauses Act giving municipalities the right to regulate the hours and times within which liquor may be sold effective by stipulating that the Liquor Act shall not abrogate such power.

A discussion arose over the proposal to so amend the act that the existing powers of school boards to expend money shall be limited. Mayor Selous, Nelson, referred to the trouble which had arisen there. The school board can spend money to the extent of five mills and any additional amount may come from the municipal general revenue. The act says "may" but the lawyers have said the meaning is "shall." The trustees have practically no power to expend what they please while the municipal council is strictly limited to its expenditure though forced, under existing conditions, to supply the needs of the trustees.

The matter was referred to the executive committee to draft an amendment striking out the five mills limit the argument being that if the trustees prove extravagant they should be held directly responsible to the people by whom they are elected independently of the municipality. The council has the power to suspend the power to be given to the returning officer to re-instate persons whose names have been inadvertently left off the voters' list was also referred to the executive.

MAJOR PLANTA AGAIN CHOSEN

Re-elected to Presidency at Final Sessions of Municipalities Convention—Instructive Papers Heard Yesterday

City Solicitor McDiarmid, prefacing his remarks on the subject of government by commission, stated that until he had been told by Mayor Morley that he (the mayor) had put him down for a talk on the subject he had not expected to be called upon. His civic existing Municipal Clauses Act, the administration is roughly divided into two parts, the legislation necessary for a municipality and the method of administration by councils and permanent officials. The same principle applies through most municipalities governed by the council. Under the British Columbia legislation a council has singularly little to do. Outside some matters for which the council can legislate there is little opportunity for it to initiate legislation and spend its money. He did not think that council is only an executive body carrying out work initiated by the people. Even in carrying out a policy approved by the people the council has not full control. It wants and spends them in the manner it sees fit within limits set by the government. The police and library boards are given control. In the case of the water works and gas works the council has no control. The police and library boards are given control. In the case of the water works and gas works the council has no control. The police and library boards are given control.

Mr. Crehan next dealt with the subject of municipal revenue, giving what he believed to be the true definition of the same. After the board of works had made its estimates for the year it was usually the custom to forget all about them. Perhaps they were in some instances placed on file, but often they were entirely forgotten. He did not think that such policy was a wise one. In his opinion the estimates should be considered as the most important part of municipal policy for the year, and the board of works should be adhered to as closely as possible. The estimate of the board of works should go down on the ledger of the municipality, and then it would be a matter for the council to ascertain if the city engineer was keeping within his estimates.

In respect to the court of revision it was the duty of such court to not only hear the various appeals which might be presented, but to go over the entire roll and see if the assessment had been made on a thoroughly equitable basis. The responsibility of the court did not cease when it had dealt only with the appeals before it. Careful enquiry should be made in order to see that justice was being done to everybody. This was a duty which was not observed in many instances.

Mr. Crehan next dealt with the importance of the system of municipal police. He framed with the idea of giving the police a definite status within the eyes of the public. If the accounts were not correctly kept, or were ambiguous, how could the representatives go to the people and say "We have rendered you this account, and here is where the representatives would either stand or fall.

In moving a vote of thanks, Reeve Weart of Burnaby said he endorsed the view of Mr. Crehan that accounting was the most important thing in municipal government. But he warned the convention that it was vital in order to get good men that the best salaries should be paid. In his opinion the accounts, the council might determine the real government of the city; therefore it was obvious that only the most competent men should be entrusted with office. Another point he favored in connection with the system of municipal accounting was the issuing of monthly statements by the auditor so that the board would be enabled to see just what was the financial standing of the city. He would only guess that Mr. Crehan if he thought the work of auditing should be done by the government, and the latter, replying, expressed the opinion that such proposal would prove impracticable. He added that in his opinion the system in vogue in British Columbia had given as good results if not better than in most of the provinces throughout the Dominion.

Interesting paper entitled "Civic Improvements." The work of building a city was not accomplished in a day and there were many factors in the task. The system of the old land problem was complicated by the fact that the very rich and the very poor had to be legislated for. Happily in the past the city of Victoria had been able to solve these conditions had the province, but conditions were rapidly changing. It was inevitable as time rolled on that British Columbia would be the home of many additional thousands, and thus would grow to become. The cities were the dominant factor in the life of a nation. What should be the policy of the government in regard to a city? A plan must be devised by a man or set of men. Therefore, man was the first consideration. Men should be chosen who would make a study of the above all they should be men of large vision, not visionary, but men of vision. No man devoid of that attribute should be chosen, but if chosen should be recalled.

Highest Efficiency. Second, what element should be incorporated in the work of building a city? The answer was, the highest standard of efficiency in every part of the civic service. The speaker next dealt briefly with Victoria's past experience in this connection. Much money and time had been wasted in experiments, but now a well-defined plan had been conceived and was being followed. In less than a year every trunk road in the city, every street in the fire area, and many residential streets would be paved. This besides placing the wires underground and other improvements.

When visiting the old lands Alderman Gleason had been struck with the perfect systems in vogue in the cities there. No one could be in Glasgow or Berlin an hour without knowing that they were well governed. Public ownership of public utilities was aimed at, and in this connection he told of the experience of Glasgow in the operation of the street railways. It had been a great success, and the municipalities in this province should profit by the exception of the Taber and Diamond

MINERS DECIDE TO RESUME WORK

Vote in Crow's Nest Pass District Heavily in Favor of the New Agreement—Return to Work on Monday

FERNIE, Nov. 11.—The vote on the new agreement arrived at between the coal operators and officials of the United Mine Workers of America at Frank was taken yesterday, and from latest reports has resulted in a majority in favor of an acceptance of the terms.

It is not yet known what the majority is in favor of going back to work, but it is probably in the neighborhood of fifteen hundred.

The Frank miners were the only ones who brought in a majority against the proposition. Fernie, Michel and other large camps gave a majority for the ratification of the agreement, but official figures are not yet obtainable. Most of the mines will, it is expected, resume operations on Monday, if nothing unforeseen happens.

The vote here was a heavy one, over eight hundred being polled, and though the streets were crowded all day, there was no disturbance of any kind.

The settlement of the long-drawn-out trouble is hailed here with delight, as conditions were becoming serious, and it was feared there would be intense suffering in the winter, as there is even now a shortage of fuel of all descriptions.

LETHBRIDGE, Nov. 11.—The coal miners of District 16, United Mine Workers of America, who have been on strike since the last of March, will return to work on Monday morning at 7 o'clock. This statement was made in high standing by an officer of the union in high standing.

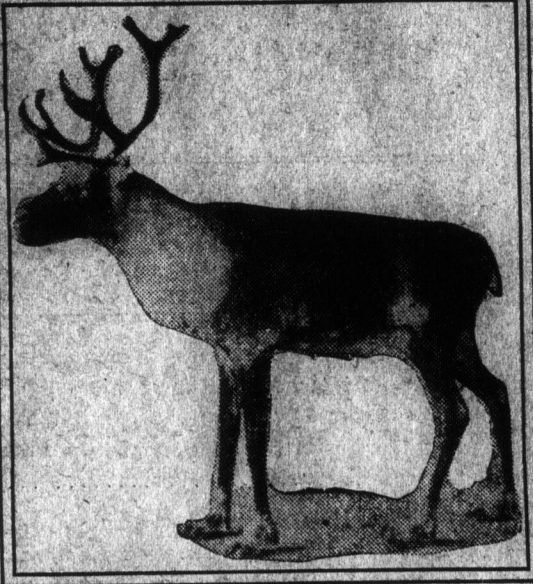
A meeting of the miners will be held in either Fernie or Frank on Friday, at which time the votes will be counted and the announcement made of the result. Later in the day the executive will meet President Lewis Stockett, of the Operators' Association, and will officially inform him of the action of the miners. Orders will then be given for the opening of the mines on Monday morning at 7 o'clock, at which time all miners that have been out on strike will be ordered to report for work. The unofficial vote as given out late last evening, with the exception of the Taber and Diamond

WATER NOTICE

Water Notice

I, Clouder Joseph Garner, of Salt Spring Island by occupation a rancher, give notice that I have received a license to take and use one cubic foot of water per second from the creek in the town of Victoria, B.C., for the purpose of watering my land. The water is to be used on lot N 2 of N 1/2, Sec 19, T. 12 N., R. 11 W., Dist. 10, B.C. I intend to apply at the same time to the Victoria Water Board for a license to take and use one cubic foot of water per second from the creek in the town of Victoria, B.C., for the purpose of watering my land. The water is to be used on lot N 2 of N 1/2, Sec 19, T. 12 N., R. 11 W., Dist. 10, B.C. I intend to apply at the same time to the Victoria Water Board for a license to take and use one cubic foot of water per second from the creek in the town of Victoria, B.C., for the purpose of watering my land. The water is to be used on lot N 2 of N 1/2, Sec 19, T. 12 N., R. 11 W., Dist. 10, B.C. 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Field Sports at Home and Abroad



Sportsman's Calendar

NOVEMBER

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

An immoral figment of those who make a princely wage by luring innocent sportsmen into the wilds in pursuit of an ignis fatuus. At present Wyoming, in spite of the comparatively small numbers of her sheep, affords the surest hunting for these magnificent sporting animals, the ranges reached from Cody offering, perhaps, the greatest advantages. A grand series of twenty-six rams, secured in the past five years by Ned Frost, the famous Cody hunter, perhaps the greatest adventurer in British Columbia. Many competent observers, having in mind the habits of these southern sheep and the conditions under which they live, believe that the numerical superiority of the ewes is more apparent than real, and that such excess as exists is largely accountable to the sportsman's practice of killing the most virile males, whereby the delicate prenatal balance of sex is disturbed; but in refutation of this hypothesis I may cite the case of moose in New Brunswick, where these semi-fabulous deer, hard-hunted as they are in the male line, show no deviation from their normal birthrate.

CANADIAN HATCHERY LARGEST IN THE WORLD

The replenishing of Canadian rivers with the commercial varieties of fish is the care of the Fisheries Department of the Canadian Government, and is carried out by an excellent series of hatcheries established throughout the country, at points both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and on the Great Lakes. The largest of these—indeed the largest of its kind in the world—is the hatchery at Harrison Lake drained by the Fraser river, in British Columbia, which deals exclusively with the hatching of salmon, and where there are always ten million fish in the building, seven million sockeye salmon eggs and fry, the fish principally used for canning purposes, and three million spring salmon. The building is 220ft. long and 40ft. wide. It contains 160 hatching troughs, each averaging 90,000 fish. During September and October traps and nets are set in the neighborhood of tributaries of the Fraser river to secure the salmon as near spawning time as possible. When the fish are discovered to be "ripe," the eggs of the female are expressed into a pan, and the fertilizing "milt" of the male thoroughly mixed with them. The eggs are then carried to the hatchery and placed in troughs set in flowing water. When the fish are ready to be liberated they are placed in a specially constructed semi-submerged boat. This is towed to a chosen spot, and when in proper position is allowed to sink below the water.

BUFFALOES ON MELVILLE ISLAND, NORTH AUSTRALIA

A London firm of solicitors has just issued a prospectus for the sale of a long lease of Melville Island, situated off the northern coast of Australia, near Port Darwin, and noted for its herds of introduced Indian buffaloes. The number of these animals is estimated at between 15,000 and 20,000 head, and the number of calves born yearly at about 3,000. Of the former about 2,000 head are killed annually for the sake of their horns and hides alone, the meat and bones, for want of proper facilities, being absolutely wasted. In view of a proposal recently made that, in order to respect the prejudices of the Hindu community, beef for the English army in India should be procured outside the country, the buffaloes on Melville Island, which has an area of 2,400 square miles, would form a basis for commencing such an experiment. The supply of meat might be increased to almost any extent by introducing into Melville Island ordinary cattle from the mainland, where they can be purchased for about £1 per head.

The death occurred at Bexhill of the Maharajah of Cooh-Behar, the most noted sportsman in India. The Asian once justly described him as "a first-rate shot, a keen shikari, an enthusiastic Turfite, a crack polo player, an adept at rackets and lawn tennis, and at indoor games, such as whist and billiards, hard to beat." From his own records of big-game shooting, published two years ago, he had then to his credit 365 tigers, 311 leopards, 438 buffalo, and 207 rhinoceros. A generous and enthusiastic patron of the turf, his Australian thoroughbred Highhorn won him the Viceroy's Cup two years in succession, and in the Calcutta Christmas cricket week, he always did Cooch-Behar credit, aided and coached as it usually was by two first-class professionals, whom the Maharajah invited out for the winter.

THE "GREEN TROUT" OF PONTCHARTRAIN.

By Ernest McGaffey.

"The fly," the 'spoon,' the minnow, the worm, By river or sounding sea, But a thing I hate is to change my bait, So the 'silver bait' for me."

—Old Ballad.

To begin with, the "green trout" of the south are black bass. Those in Lake Pontchartrain are big mouth black bass. Those in many of the southern mountain streams are, I presume, of the "small mouth" tribe. There is, perhaps, a more piratical elevation of the dorsal fin to those southern bass, a rakish look to them, but they're bass, all right. And as for those in Pontchartrain, well, I know what I know, and this story I'm telling happened to "I,—myself."

A curious old sheet, that lake. Tropical, or nearly so, in its surroundings, for near at hand the gulf rolls, where the fins of sharks cut under, where mullets leap in silvery schools, and the fierce sun beats straight and hot from a brassy heaven. Miles and miles of salt-sweet water in Pontchartrain, thousands of acres of tall flags and marshy cover, hundreds of little knoll like islands, many of them a few feet in diameter, gulls, solitude, silence.

And fish! Many and various; from the "ballfaced" sheepshead to sheddercrabs and shingarees. Sharks, dogfish, black bass, alias "green trout" and a host of others.

It was in the summer time, and the sun warped the ties of the rumbling little road that smoked and grumbled with a jerkwater train going towards Pontchartrain. Hot! Lord save us, what blistering heat. So hot that the lizards panted and hung their tongues out, and black wasps on the timbers of sizzling culverts curled up like spiders in a frying pan. And we were out for "green trout," the three of us. Nice fellows, those southern boys! They had entertained me royally for two weeks, and were now taking me out for a fishing trip, at my anxious request. They had spared no trouble nor pains to show me that New Orleans was the citadel of hospitality. Why, a stranger with good letters of introduction would have to fight a duel before they would let him spend a cent.

Ancient Fisherman Points the Way.

When we got to the "jumpoff" place the wheezy old train hesitated a few seconds, and we piled off into a forbidding looking wilderness. A shed, a pole, and a couple of charred planks make shift for the "station." Not a living thing was in sight. Not even a buzzard. We edged down towards the water and there we upended something in the way of a prehistoric Creole fisherman and hunter who certainly had Rip Van Winkle and Mefistophel "beat for fair."

"And weedy and old was he."

From him we bought bait for the trout. We also had advice from him, delivered in a most musical patois and with an animation that betokened a flickering still of the Gallic spirit. I wish I could write Creole dialect. He told us to take a boat apiece and scatter in different directions that the trout were feeding now here, now there, "all 'air," with a sweep of his long and lean arms. We took his crawfish and his advice.

I was introduced into a slim, canoe-like craft after assuring my friends that I could handle a bat and swim well. The station boat was a landmark not possible to lose, so there was no danger of losing one's self. So, with a passing of three boats into the lake in the different directions, and with the disappearance of "The Ancient Mariner," I found myself alone with my bait and the green waters of Pontchartrain.

There and there were little knobby islands with a growth of raw marsh grass over them, and around the edge of these places I began to cast and sink the active crawfish bait. For a long time I did this with absolutely no success whatever. Then finally I was rewarded with a strike, and after some little floating on the part of the fish I ran him close enough to the boat to slip the landing net under him and bring him in. He was a medium sized "trout," or bass, of about two and a half pounds.

Further casting proved futile. I rowed out into more open water, and here I began to catch blue channel catfish of about a pound and a half in weight, lithe, active fish, and the sport was good if one cared to follow it. But I knew my companions would scoff at "bass," so I hardly knew what to do with them.

At last I rowed to where a stiff current was running apparently from the lake to the gulf, and baiting with one of the channel cats on a big hook I cast in the water. In about a minute there was an awful jerk at my bait, a swift running away with the same, and as I "checked" the hook into whatever was carrying off my bait there was a regular steam engine rush, and away went six feet of my line, hook, catfish, and all. I put on another hook "catfished up," and I tried it again. Same result. In this way I lost seven fish, about thirty-five or forty feet of line, and all my blue channel "cats." It was exciting, and must have amused the sharks, alligator gars, or monster dogfish that carried my bait away. I might as well have thought of reeling in a "wildcat locomotive."

After this I rowed about "from pillar to post" in the awful heat, diligently trying to

locate the "trout." They were there, I knew by the one I had caught, if by nothing else. At last I got a couple more by the side of a little island and began to "chirk up" a little. But some hours passed after this and I did not get a solitary strike, so I made up what was left of my mind that I would set sail for the landing and let it go at that.

But for some reason or other I lost my bearings and could not locate that infernal totem pole of the station, and I ran into this channel and that channel, and that little bayou and curve of alluring water, and it was late in the afternoon before I got my bearings perfectly over the tall swampy growth. And as I was cautiously making as near a "bee-line" as possible for our starting place I sighted through a network of rushes and dark grass to the right of my course the unmistakable outlines of a "fish box," snugly tucked away in a dark, a particularly "dark corner.

Finds Treasure Trove of Bass.

Pushing the prow of my craft into this cloister, I approached the box and, opening the locked lid, looked down into the interior. And what a sight was there, my countrymen! Big bass and medium sized bass, and occasionally a little bass. Bass by the dozens, bass unadorned and undefiled. Bass like mother used to make. Many bass. It was a beautiful and touching sight. After making absolutely certain that there was no one around with a medieval firearm ready to pour a charge of shot into me from some sequestered nook in the bushes, I got out my trusty landing net and began to fish for green trout. I did not get all big ones, but I skipped the little ones. I averaged about three and one-half pounds to all the bass. I was skilful enough to "land," and after "reeling in" fourteen I concluded I had enough. It was a beautiful string and enough to gladden the heart of a true angler. I then closed the box for a space and got out a small notebook from my pocket, and with a pencil, squatting down on the seat of the boat, I indited the following appreciatory epistle to my unknown benefactor, afterwards putting a \$5 greenback in the book and tying the book securely to the top of the box:

Dear Sir and Brother: In passing through your charming little bayou I was attracted by the animated condition of your fishbox. It has rarely been my fortune to encounter a more pleasing sight, especially as I had been practically "skunked" in my day's fishing for the elusive green trout of southern waters. By the aid of my trusty landing net I succeeded in hypotheating, appropriating, and otherwise converting to my own use fourteen of the said trout, presumably captured at one time by yourself. For the same I herewith tender the sum of \$5 lawful money of the United States, trusting that this may extenuate the crime for which I now stand self-convicted. I am a northern man, and appeal to your hospitality. This purchase, though irregular, will I trust, meet with your hearty approval.

A BROTHER ANGLER.

I found the boys at the landing, and they had met with only fair luck. They congratulated me on my string. The ancient creole told us he had "plentee trout in his box in de byoo," if we would only buy some. We waved him aside haughtily. Especially me. The boys said he had offered to sell them green trout at 5 cents a pound. I wonder if he fell dead when he knuckled that five dollar bill?

THE PASSING OF THE BIG-HORN

To be rare, wary, and difficult of access are among the conditions which give an animal a high sporting value, and any four-legged creature, yeelp big-game, that is so unlucky as to possess these qualities in a marked degree is sure to be diligently pursued, without regard to its commercial worth, or artistic effect. When, however, in addition to fulfilling all of these requirements, an animal has the misfortune to be distinguished by delicate flesh, unsurpassed in flavor by any other mild meat, and a head of singular beauty, the popularity of that animal is assured, and its fate is then regulated solely by the sum of its natural means of defence, plus the degree of protection which wisely-framed and carefully-administered game laws are able to afford it.

Such an animal is the big-horn sheep of North America, once so abundant and so bold in the mountain districts of the West, now of a wariness to tax the skill of the most experienced hunter, and so dwindled in numbers that its extinction (except in national and private parks) is a question of a few years, if a comparatively insignificant stock still left in the mountains prove to be insufficient to meet the levies made on it by disease, natural enemies, man, and those devitalizing influences as inimical to animal as to Indian stamina, which an encompassing civilization exerts primarily on all wild natures. To nullify as far as possible these adverse conditions and influences, energetic steps have from time to time been taken by the various game authorities to render yet more effective the stringent protective measures which were already in force, and plans are making for the creation of additional reserves, where the big-horn, in common with all other wilderness hauntings, may be secure from human molestation and the encroachment of civilization; but, in spite of all endeavors, the big-horn has continued

to show a steady decrease from decade to decade.

Statements to the contrary notwithstanding, the total number of these sheep now existing in the West is considerably less than it was ten years ago. Apparent local increases on the strength of which hopeful estimates have been made, are often deceptive, in that they are, to a great extent, the result of shifting and in-crowding, rather than of natural increase. Undoubtedly in certain favored sections the rate of natural increase is slightly higher than the present death-rate, but taking the ranges as a whole, a quinquennial census would undoubtedly show such a progressive decline in the big-horn population as to leave little ground for hope that they can hold their own as objects of sport, except in a few exceptionally favorable localities, such as lie just outside the limits of a central sanctuary of perpetual reserve. Here, if adequately safeguarded, not only by law but by local sentiment, without which corollary wilderness game regulations are of slight avail, they may linger for many years to gratify man's sporting instinct, and to develop in him all of those admirable qualities of mind and body which the pursuit of an agile and wary animal in rough and inaccessible country engenders.

At present, of all North American game animals, the big-horn makes the heaviest demands on the hardihood, endurance and skill of the hunter. Inhabiting, as it now principally does, some of the wildest and roughest mountain ranges of the globe, its capture can be effected only by those in whom the rugged elements of life linger not far below the surface veneer of civilization. I do not know what inspired the maxim that we grow by striving, but the big-horn certainly might have done so. Its rarity, extreme wariness, keenness of nose and vision, and extraordinary agility, combined with the remote and inaccessible character of its present habitat, make it the fitting quarry only of those who regard repeated defeats but as stepping-stones to ultimate success. I do not find myself in complete agreement with Mr. Roosevelt's enthusiastic belief in the value of big-game shooting as an adjunct of the qualities of good citizenship, for the elemental hunting instinct is essentially antagonistic to those qualities, and its development, beyond a point quickly reached, is distinctly prejudicial; but any man, with a taste for hunting, who feels in himself the softening effect of a bed of rose leaves and the slackening of moral fibre, evidenced by hypersensitiveness to failure, would certainly find in the quest of the big-horn that tonic and teaching which would in the course of a few weeks make him a more efficient citizen.

That the big-horn, in spite of the serious thinning of its ranks, is not in imminent danger of extinction, is proved by the following figures. Obviously, census estimates of wild animals must be largely guess-work, and as such they carry no real authority; but, even so, estimates by shrewd observers, thoroughly conversant with the game conditions of their respective districts, are not without value. In Wyoming, once the most famous big-horn country in America, and still productive of the finest heads, there are now about 1,000 sheep, unequally distributed through the most remote and inaccessible mountain ranges, notably along the headwaters of the Big Horn, Green, Yellowstone, and Gros Ventre rivers. Only about fifty or sixty rams are killed annually by hunters; yet it may be said that mountain sheep in this state have remained stationary for several years. In the early eighties an epidemic carried off a large number, and although no sickness on a large scale has been reported since then, the animals have not been able to improve their position. As cougars and eagles are not, in my opinion, very destructive to the big-horn in Wyoming (certainly not to the extent of checking the natural increase of 1,000 head) we can only presume that these sheep are not so productive as should be the case. But if this is so, it is strange that no deterioration has been observed in the horn development of the rams, for it is characteristic of the genus Ovis that the fluctuations of horn growth and progeny are sympathetic. Some of the largest heads ever secured in Wyoming, the country of massive horns, were obtained in 1908 and 1909, a fact which seems to suggest that the procreative defect lies mainly in the ewes, which are, perhaps, more susceptible to devitalizing conditions than the males.

In Colorado, where mountain sheep are entirely protected, it is estimated that they now number between 3,000 and 5,000 head, scattered over the mountain ranges in bands of from forty to fifty. There is a large band in Grand County, near Sulphur Springs, and another big bunch in Estes Park; but the bulk of the sheep are high up in the mountains, where few hunters care to pursue them. Some well-informed authorities believe that they are increasing in numbers; others regard this view as too optimistic. Probably "stationary" best describes the situation in this state, as also in Montana, which claims to have more big-horns to a given area than any other big-horn country. Mr. Avare, chief game warden for the state, places the figures at 10,000, but this estimate seems to me to be too hopeful. There are only a very few wild sheep remaining in the Bad Lands between the Missouri and the Yellowstone; but fair-sized bands may be found in the bitter Root Range near the western boundary of Montana, the Wise River Range in Beaverhead County, the Big Belt Mountains in Meagher County, the Gallatin Range in

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\$17.50 and \$25 Long Coats in Tweeds and Plain Cloths at \$9.75 Monday

House Furnishing Items at Tempting Prices Monday

Battenberg Lace Curtains—In rich designs, on a good net. These are mostly in border effects, are 3 yards long, and are regular values from \$5.00 up to \$12.50, but having purchased a quantity at a big price concession, we will sell them on Monday at, per pair **\$4.75**

Burlap For Wall Decoration—These are 36in. wide and come in colors crimson and green. These make very handsome wall coverings and are now coming into great favor. Yard. **20¢**

Brussels Carpets in Odd Lengths—These come in a variety of colors and designs, in lengths that will make useful mats for bed sides or hearth rugs. They average about 1 1/4 yards long, and will be sold on Monday at, each **75¢**

Women's Coats in Heavy Tweeds at \$9.75, Including Values from \$17.50 to \$25 Monday

This is a special purchase of sixty-three coats that we have been fortunate in securing at our own price, and includes models that, if purchased in the regular way, could not be sold for less than \$17.50, while many are equal to coats that we have sold for \$25.00.

The materials are mostly heavy tweeds in a variety of mixed colors and patterns, also plain cloths in blue and black, some have plain roll collars and some are trimmed with dashes of velvets and other materials. All sizes and all one price on Monday: **\$9.75**

Linen Runners and Squares, 1000 Samples, No Two Alike, on Sale Monday

These are all superior goods, made of Irish linen, in many elaborate patterns in drawnwork and embroidery. There is a variety of sizes to choose from, and there are no two alike.

Linen Squares—Size 36 x 36, with 3 and 4in. drawn and embroidered borders, at the following prices: \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50 and **\$1.00**

Squares—Size 45 x 45, made of pure linen with drawnwork and embroidered edges. Price each, \$6.75, \$5.75, \$3.00 and **\$2.50**

Round Doyleys—These come with scalloped edges, are 27in. in diameter, and are finished with drawnwork and embroidery. Price \$2.50 and **\$2.00**

Round Battenberg Tea Cloths—With linen centres, finished with drawnwork. Price each, \$6.75, \$4.50 and **\$3.75**

High Grade Clothing for Men and Boys Priced to Please the Majority

MEN'S SUITS

These come in tweeds and fancy worsteds, in both single and double-breasted styles. Colors greys, browns and green mixtures, also Bannockburn tweeds. Every suit is well tailored and will bear comparison with suits sold at a much higher price in the ordinary way. There are all sizes in this line, and you are sure of securing a bargain and a good fitting garment. Special per suit, **\$12.50.**

MEN'S WORKING PANTS

These are made of strong tweeds, in dark shades of browns, greys and green mixtures, and broken stripes. All sizes at, per pair, **\$1.50.**

MEN'S CAPS AT 25¢

You can have your choice from a variety of Golf and Motor Caps, made of fancy tweeds. They are our regular 35c and 50c values, and will be sold at, each, **25¢.**

MEN'S HOUSE COATS AT \$5.75

This is a special showing of Men's House Coats and Smoking Jackets, made of fine merino wool and fancy cloths, edged with cords, and have fancy cuffs. These are all high-grade goods, and may be had in a variety of colors at, per garment, **\$5.75.**

BOYS' SUITS

These are Two-Piece Norfolk Suits, in single and double-breasted styles, made in a variety of materials. Among this lot there are some very good tweeds, in useful dark shades. The tailoring of these suits is of high quality, and we doubt whether you can equal them for quality even at a much higher price. Special, per suit, **\$2.75.**

CHILDREN'S JERSEY SUITS

These are made of fine merino wools, and have just come to hand direct from one of the best English manufacturers. The colors are green, brown, cardinal and blues, and the sizes range from 1 to 6 years. Prices range from \$3.50 down to **\$2.25.**

BOYS' FANCY CAPS

We have just opened up a large shipment of Boys' Fancy Hats and Caps, all the latest in style and color. There are all sizes and a great variety to choose from in this lot. Special, each, 75c, 65c and **50¢.**

BOYS' OVERCOATS

There are heavy weight tweeds, beavers, meltons, cravenettes and waterproofs to choose from, made up in a variety of styles, come with plain and others with two-way collars. All sizes, and the tailoring is the best. Prices range from \$12.50 down to **\$5.75.**

\$1.25 and \$1 Linen Waists on Monday, 50¢

This is a big reduction and will be eagerly sought after by all women who wish to make a substantial saving on a staple garment. They are about 65 per cent linen and are a special lot that have been purchased to advantage and a few that are slightly soiled and in order to make a speedy clearance, we will sell them on Monday at this low figure. They are in a variety of tucked styles, some having an all-over tucked front, detachable starched collars and starched link cuffs attached. Most of them have a tucked back and not one of them is worth less than \$1.00, in the ordinary run of business. Per garment **50¢**

SEE THE WINDOW DISPLAY ON VIEW STREET

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

THE STYLE BOOK
32 Colored Pages
2000 Pictures of
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL PATTERNS
5c if purchased with a 15-cent Pattern.

We are pleased to announce that Mrs. H. Sadowski from New York will be at our pattern counter on Tuesday and Wednesday. The object of Mrs. Sadowski's visit is to demonstrate the accuracy and simplicity of Ladies' Home Journal patterns. We request every woman who does home sewing to take advantage of Mrs. Sadowski's visit and acquaint herself with the merits of the Ladies' Home Journal Patterns.

New Arrivals in the Whitewear Department.

CORSET COVERS IN MANY ATTRACTIVE STYLES

Corset Covers—Handmade, have embroidered fronts finished with lace insertion, and necks neatly trimmed with beading, lace and ribbon. Per garment **\$1.85**

Corset Covers—Made of fine nainsook, with front and yoke set with French Valenciennes insertion. These are exceptionally good values at, per garment **\$2.25**

Hand-made Corset Covers—With handsomely embroidered front, and straps of embroidery edged with lace over the shoulders. Per garment **\$3.50**

Nainsook Corset Covers—With deep yoke of Valenciennes lace finished with a band of insertion and satin ribbon. Per garment **\$2.25**

Corset Cover—Suitable for evening wear. It is made of extra fine nainsook, and the front is made up of alternate rows of hand embroidery and German Valenciennes lace threaded with satin ribbon. Per garment **\$4.50**

Hand-made Corset Covers—We are now showing a large variety of these garments at prices ranging from \$5.75 down to **\$1.75**

Kitchen and Laundry Necessities at Low Prices.

16-Qt. size Anti-Rust Dairy Pails—Price each **75¢**

10-Qt. size Heavy Tin Strainer Pails—Price **50¢**

"The Daisy" Tin Tea Kettle **25¢**

10-Qt. Dish Pans—Wire handles. Price **15¢**

20-Qt. Dish Pan **25¢**

14-Qt. Dish Pan **35¢**

Tin Dippers—Large size **10¢**

Steamers **35¢**

Universal Bread Mixers—4-loaf size **\$2.25**
8-loaf size **\$2.75**

GALVANIZED TUBS & PAILS

Tubs—Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3. Prices 65c, 75c, \$1.00 and **\$1.25**

Pails—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. Prices 25c, 35c, 45c and **50¢**

Nickel-plated Copper Ware Tea Kettles—Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Price, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.35, \$1.50 and **\$1.75**

Round or Square Laundry Baskets—With color, side and top handles. Prices, each, \$1.75, \$1.50 and **\$1.25**

CUTLERY

Teaspoons—Nickel-plated. Per dozen, 75c and **50¢**

Teaspoons—Nevada silver. Per dozen, 75c and **50¢**

Teaspoons—Silver-plated. Per dozen, \$4.00 and **\$3.00**

Teaspoons—Rogers 1847, large and small. Per dozen **\$4.00**

Table Knives—Celluloid and ivory handles. Prices range, per dozen, \$25 down to **\$2.00**

Women's Gloves and Hosiery for Evening Wear

EACH ITEM REPRESENTS AN ECONOMICAL INVESTMENT

EVENING GLOVES

Dorothy Trefousse White Glace Gloves—12-button length, at per pair **\$3.00**

Dorothy Trefousse White Glace Gloves—16-button length, Per pair **\$3.50**

Dorothy Trefousse White Glace Gloves—20-button length, Per pair **\$3.75**

San Remo Trefousse White and Black Suede Gloves—16-button length. Per pair **\$3.00**

Glance Kid Gloves—16-button length, in colors tan, champagne, mode and black. Per pair **\$2.50**

Silk Gloves—These are in colors white and cream, 20-button length, at per pair **\$1.25**

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT

Women's Silk Hose—With ribbed lisle tops, double heels and toes, in colors black and tan. These are the Hole-proof brand and three pairs are guaranteed to wear without holes for three months. Per pair **\$1.00**

Women's Silk Hose—This is one of our special lines and are well suited for evening wear and may be had in the following colors, sky, pink, helio, grey and black. Regular \$1.00 values on sale Monday at, per pair **75¢**

Black Embroidered Hose—These come in a variety of very attractive patterns, worked in several different colored silks. Per pair **50¢**

Suit Cases in Leatherette at Prices to Please All.

Leatherette Suit Cases—These are 24-inch suit cases in tan color only, and are fitted with strong lock and side clasps. They are made on a steel frame and have corners well-protected with leather. Special **\$1.50**

Walrus Grained Suit Cases—These are made of strong leatherette in colors black and tan, have strong lock and side clasps, reinforced leather corners and are fitted with two outside straps. Size 24 inches. Price **\$1.95**

Suit Cases, made of strong leatherette, in colors black and tan, with a walrus grain. These are fitted with a strong lock, side clasps, two outside straps and inside straps. These are a well made and serviceable case and is good value at, each. **\$2.50**

THE CROWN PERFUMERY

We have just opened up a large shipment of Crown Perfumery Co's Perfumes, Soaps, Smelling Salts, Bath Powder, Cologne, Lavender Water, etc., specially suitable for gifts. Our prices on these goods are the very lowest possible.

Crown Lavender Salts, 75c, 50c and **25¢**

Silver mounted, \$1.75 and **\$1.25**

Crown Mitcham Lavender Water, 50c, 35c, 30c, **25¢**

Crown Eau de Cologne, 50c and **30¢**

Crown Violet Scented Bath Powder, 35c and **25¢**

Crown Violet Scented Oatmeal 35c and **20¢**

Crown Almond Meal **20¢**

Crown Old English Transparent Soap, per cake **10¢**

Crown Glycerine and Cucumber Transparent Soap, per cake **10¢**

Crown Glycerine Soap (highly refined), cake 15c, 2 for **25¢**

Crown Violet Oatmeal Soap, box of 3 cakes **45¢**

Crown Carbolic Toilet Soap, 4 for **25¢**

Crown Coal Tar Toilet Soap, 4 for **25¢**

Crown Perfumery Triple Extracts, assorted odors—natural violets, sweet pea, crab apple blossom, lily of the valley, violet de Parme, etc., per ounce **75¢**

Crown Coronita, per oz. **\$1.00**

Crown Nadia, per oz. **\$1.00**

Crown Goutte D'or (drops of gold), per oz. **\$1.25**

Crown Lune de Miel (honey-moon), per oz. **\$1.25**

Crown Perfumery in fancy and cut glass bottles, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 35c, 25c and **10¢** each

Crown Iroma—the latest fascinating perfume, a peculiar and distinctive odor, deserving of great popularity. In order to introduce this perfume (which ought to be sold at \$1.25 per ounce) we are pricing it at, per oz. **75¢**

Old English Mitcham Lavender Sachets and Bags, each **25¢**

We have the largest and most varied stock of Perfumery in the city and our quality and prices can't be beat.

Twenty per cent average saving on all your purchases in our Patent Medicine Department.

BOOK AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

New and Popular Books of Spencer Prices.

NOVELTIES

Local View Calendars, 3 views in set. Price, each **25¢**

Xmas Cards, local views and E. C. coat of arms. Large variety to select from. Price, each 5¢ to **40¢**

Christmas Post Cards, in hundreds of artistic and humorous styles, at each, 5¢, 2 1/2¢ and **1¢**

FOR BOYS AND CHILDREN

New Scout Annual, for boys **\$1.75**

Children's Toy Books, from \$2.00 down to **5¢**

Panorama Toy Books **50¢**

Walking Animals, box **50¢**

Mechanical Animals, box **40¢**

Rocking Animals, box **50¢**

A PARTIAL LIST OF NEW PICTORIAL HUNDREDS OF OTHER TITLES TO CHOOSE FROM

Following of the Star, by Barclay **\$1.50**

Singer of the Kootenay, by Knowles **\$1.25**

From the Valley of the Missing, by White **\$1.25**

The Texican, by Coolidge **\$1.50**

The Sparks Fly Upward, by Brady **\$1.50**

The Quest of the Silver Pheasant, by Du Bois **\$1.50**

Person of Some Importance, by Osborne **\$1.25**

Bird in the Box, Montgomery **\$1.25**

Ann of Green Gables, by Montgomery **\$1.25**

Ann of Avonlea, by Montgomery **\$1.25**

Story Girl, by Montgomery **\$1.25**

Long Roll, by Johnston **\$1.25**

Mary Midthorne, McCutcheon **\$1.25**

Silent Barrier, by Tracy **\$1.25**

Carpet from Baghdad, by McGrath **\$1.25**

Adventures of a Modest Man, by G. Chambers **\$1.25**

Forbidden Way, by Gibbs **\$1.25**

The Prize, by Lynde **\$1.25**

Harrison Fischer's American Beauties, nicely bound **\$1.50**

Sachalor Balles **\$1.50**

Dream of Fair Women **\$1.50**

My Lady of Doubt, by Farish **\$1.50**

The Dweller on the Threshold, by Hichens **\$1.25**

Out of the Primitive, by Bennett **\$1.50**

Love in a Little Town, by Bockrose **\$1.25**

Something Else, by Ellis **\$1.50**

Doctor David, by Cooke **\$1.50**

The Fusing Forces, by Chapman **\$1.50**

The Smiths of the Sphinx, by Bouvet **\$1.50**

The Secret Garden, Burnett, **\$1.50**

Bawbee Jock, McLaren **\$1.25**

David Spencer, Limited

Women's Shoe Department--Dancing Slippers at Moderate Prices

In this department on the first floor we are now showing a large and interesting range of the season's latest and most attractive models in Women's Fancy Footwear for dances and party wear. You will find that all the most fashionable styles are well represented here, and the prices are much lower than you would expect for such stylish goods.

White Kid Slippers, with straps, Cuban or French heels. Very comfortable and dainty in appearance. Per pair, \$2.50 and **\$2.00**

Satin Slippers, in a variety of colors, straps or pump style. You could not wish for a more attractive shoe than these at a minimum price. All sizes in this line. Pair. **\$3.50**

Strap Slippers, made of good black kid and handsomely trimmed with beads. These are exceptionally dressy but not too showy, and represent full value for the money. All sizes, per pair **\$3.00**

Patent Slippers and Pumps, made in a variety of styles and all sizes. We strongly recommend this line. They are durable, smart and very comfortable. Per pair from \$4.50 down to **\$3.00**

Black Velvet Pumps are very smart and attractive, and carry with them an air of refinement that is very pleasing. Per pair **\$2.50**

We Recommend the Albion Oak Heater.

To really appreciate the value of this heater you must see it for yourself, and examine it minutely—then you will realize why we claim that this heater represents the greatest value for your money that we know of.

To get the greatest amount of heat from a minimum amount of fuel has been the leading object of the manufacturers—and we consider that they have been very successful.

The drum is made of the finest of English polished steel, and the castings are made from high-grade pig iron and well finished off, is fitted with drawer centre grade, draft register in base and feed door, with beautifully finished nickel parts.

May be had in various sizes, at the following prices: \$15.00, \$12.00, \$10.25 and **\$8.50.**

PRESENTS AT ON WHITE

Mr. Barnard in House
mons Draws A
Aspersions Cast
Men by Toronto

DEBATE ON ADD IS C

Militia Department
couragement to O
ment—Minister
British Swords

OTTAWA, Nov. 22.—
of the house today Mr.
attention to the recent
Toronto Saturday Night
Aplastic exclusion prob
Columbia. The article,
that capitalists declared
ish Columbia the white
er, went on to state the
realizations of the Coas
hairs of trouble time sit
favorite weapon is dyn
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to Chinamen. Mr. Bar
energetically against
wonder that a decent jo
ter such foundationless
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Crothers if anything su
labor department want
statements. Mr. Croth
unaware of anything in
to justify such asserti
The debate on the ad
tained by D. D. MacKe
(King) and Dr. Clark
white Mr. Monk began
did not get far before
rupted by the 6 o'clock
Military Mar

There is reason to be
long steps will be take
encouragement of the
by the militia departm
pected that Lieut.-Col
of Grenfell, Sask., wi
superintend the move
ern provinces. Colonel
the organizer of the 5
cavats, made great im
conference. Captain
Quebec, will probably
ary employment in con
work in Quebec.

At the conference the
that the officers have
with cheap German-ma
lister Hughes has disc
swords for the troops
department have been
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ere made in Great Bri
ity are only put toge
minister has cancelled
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purchased.

Manitoba Boundary

WINNIPEG, Nov. 2
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with Manitoba to Hud
ing to the announcem
Robin of Manitoba.
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tent of \$1,000,000 a ye
toba.

McNamara

LOS ANGELES, N
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morrow in the McNam
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began. At the close
ten men sat in the ju
them having been pas
today by both sides.
the box over the cha
fense.

Bad Spelling

MONTREAL, Nov. 2
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ated civic address the
His Royal Highness t
naught. Upon being l
found that four wor
addresses were wrong
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feared that it is now
the matter remedied.
tee was named to go
The address is both

FOUR DR

Newfoundland Schoo
with Captain and
—All Belonged

HALIFAX, N. S., N
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of Burgeo, Newfound
Newfoundland, with
reached here today.
place yesterday durin
The Heroine was b
to Burgeo with coal
Roost is a point of la
Point aux Basques.
Those on board w
Roost, who owned th
three sailors, all bel
The captain and two
large families.