

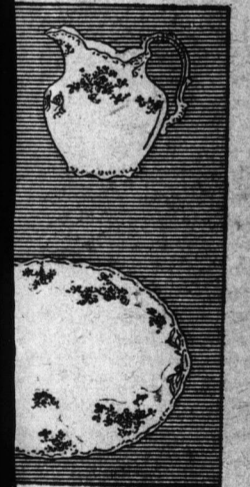
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1/6..... \$1.75
1/7..... \$1.50
1/8..... \$1.25
1/9..... \$1.50
1/10..... \$2.00
1/11..... \$2.50

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L. NO. 400.

VICTORIA, B. C. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1910.

FIFTIETH YEAR

FLAMES SWEEP CITY'S BUSINESS SECTION

Almost Entire District Bounded by Government, Fort, Broad and Trounce Wiped Out—Damage Will Exceed a Million Dollars— Two Score Firms Rendered Homeless.

Fire which apparently started in the main aisle of the Government street departmental store of David Spencer, Ltd., last night practically wiped out the entire block bounded by Government, Fort, Broad streets and Trounce avenue, the estimated damage being \$1,500,000. The conflagration, which was still in progress when the Colonist went to press, is the greatest in the history of the city.

The chief sufferers and their estimated losses are as follows: David Spencer, Ltd., building, \$200,000; stock \$400,000; H. Young & Co., building, \$100,000; stock \$200,000; Five Sisters block, building and contents, \$150,000; Victoria Book & Stationary Company, building and contents, \$100,000; various stores and offices destroyed or damaged by water, with heavy loss of stock, the damage variously estimated at between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

After four hours desperate fighting the outbreak was brought under control about 2:30 a.m. The actual origin of the fire is a mystery but it apparently started on one of the counters in the main aisle of the store and leaping up the elevator shaft spread rapidly through the top storey and burning downwards soon enveloped the entire Spencer building in a mass of flames. In less than an hour it had eaten its way into the surrounding buildings. At midnight the Five Sisters' block was ablaze. About the same time it became apparent that the premises occupied by H. Young & Co. were doomed.

The damage was not confined to the block in which the fire originated. On several occasions the Driad hotel was ablaze, while stores fronting the eastern side of Government street and the southern side of Fort street suffered some damage. Telephonic communication was dislocated, 1,500 lines being put out of commission. Owing to the flames still burning fiercely at 3 a.m., it is impossible to estimate, except in the broadest way, the actual losses. It is believed that the premises occupied by the Times Printing and Publishing Company are uninjured by the flames, although they have suffered through water. From the outlook at the time of writing, the entire Five Sisters block is gutted, the premises of Henry Young and Company, as well as those of D. Spencer, Limited, where the outbreak originated, being in ruins.

Two accidents marked the progress of the fire while there were hundreds of narrow escapes. Chief Davis of the fire department was slightly injured through shattered glass. His wounds were dressed on the spot and he continued to lead the firefighting. A volunteer named Ferris was cut in the leg by broken glass but his injury is not serious.

While the fire is well under control there is still considerable danger from the ruined walls which may fall at any time. The utmost precautions are being taken to safeguard the public in this respect.

THE SUFFERERS.
The following firms suffered practically a total loss:

- Government Street.
- No. 1207—Office Building (total loss).
- No. 1205—Office Building (total loss).
- No. 1203—Stene Lowe, photographer, John Wilson, architect; H. J. Saunders, broker (total loss).
- 1201—Fit Reform, damaged by water.
- 1123-1127—Henry Young & Co. dry goods (total loss).
- No. 1117—David Spencer, dry goods (total loss).
- No. 1113—Victoria Book & Stationary, Ltd. (total loss).

- No. 1111—Wm. Foxall, photographer; W. H. Langley, barrister; also von Alvensleben, real estate.
- No. 1109—Charlton & Co., 5, 10 and 15c store.
- No. 1107—Finch and Finch, haberdashery (total loss).
- No. 1103—Williams Drug Store (total loss); Shaw, photographer.
- No. 1101—Royal Bank (total loss).

W. R. Bowness, hardware store and office building, tenants: Howard Potts, J. L. Skene, E. C. B. Bagshawe, Plummer & Rideout, F. Coates, Hargreave. Mr. Bowness' loss on stock, \$12,000; partly covered.

D. Spencer and Co. Times newspaper (loss by water). D. Spencer, stove and hardware. Fort Street.

Five Sisters Block—A. W. Jones, real estate office.

C. H. Smith, picture framer and photo goods.

Woodward's florist store. Western Union Telegraph office. Five Sisters Block (upper floors). E. Watkins, architect; Mason and Mann, solicitors; Thomas R. Hooper, architect; H. Dier, dentist.

W. W. Grime, real estate. Gavin H. Burns, real estate.

T. B. Sedgwick, architect; W. Woodford, architect; W. J. Woodburn, agent; Vancouver Island Fire Underwriters' Association.

R. H. Marsh. R. H. McMillan.

Also a number of roomers, who occupied rooms and studios on the upper floor.

Flames Spread With Fierce Speed

The progress of the fire highly spectacular in its every incident was of an appalling character. The spread of the flames was remarkable for the fact that the wind carrying them along the top stories of the buildings it was apparently impossible for the fire fighters to locate the best point of vantage on which to concentrate the streams of water. By 11 o'clock it was apparent that the building occupied by David Spencer, Ltd., was doomed. The entire structure was a seething mass of flames. Whirling showers of sparks and flaming debris were borne by the wind in a southerly direction, the thousands of spectators dodging these as they fell to the ground littering the streets.

Eating their way into the surrounding buildings, the flames had evidently spread on all sides of the block before it was possible to ascertain where they would lay their next hold. Spurring across Broad street, they licked their way through the windows of the Driad hotel, which time and again was on fire, only to be as quickly put out by the concentrated efforts of three hoses, which for a long time had to be directed from one side of the street to the other. At the Government street side the wind swept the fire across the street, and only continuous playing of hose on the buildings lying between Fort street and Bastion saved the buildings in that area.

Hundreds of the public, who up to this time had been mere spectators of the conflagration, now lent willing assistance in the efforts to prevent the fire reaching further than the block. Ready hands handled hose from point to point, but any systematic attempt to quell the outbreak were useless.

Shortly before midnight, the flames got a strong hold on the top storey of the store occupied by Henry Young & Co., and about the same time spreading in a parallel direction on the Broad Street side, the Times building being involved in the doomed area. It was only about now that the firefighters who had been reinforced by the arrival of the Garrison forces turned their attention to this part of the block. Hoses were run to the roof, but all efforts were unavailing, and shortly after midnight it was apparent that the entire block would be gutted.

What looked like proving the most serious part of the disaster occurred a few minutes past twelve o'clock, when the Five Sisters' Block, which although always in the most imminent danger, finally became well ablaze. Within what was apparently only a few seconds the entire top storey was aflame. Fire burst out of every window on Government street, and the wind, at this time rising, carried showers of debris into Fort street, while the cloud of sparks sweeping southwards over the city became denser than ever.

The interior of Spencer's building, which had been collapsing in places, again attracted considerable attention, the heavy crashes at intervals marking the collapse of beams, ceilings, rafters and piles of charred goods. The outer walls held their position well and through the furnace-like interior it was possible at intervals to see Broad street and the men engaged in fighting the flames on that side of the block.

All lost the most of their belongings. The residents of the upper floor were C. F. Hines, wife and child; Ike Culross, C. Kroeger and two sons; Assistant Fire Chief Stewart and wife, who were about to give up their rooms; Robert Myra, machinist of the Colonist, who was engaged in his work while his goods were destroyed; Miss Davis; Messrs. Laker, one the bookkeeper at the Dominion Hotel, the other employed by W. S. Fraser & Son; Caretaker A. McNiven; Miss Miles, teacher of piano; and J. P. Mann, formerly city solicitor.

WHERE BLAZE STARTED
At the time when the alarm went in, the fire raged but small dimensions in the front west corner of the Spencer Building, where it undoubtedly got its start. Two counters, which form the men's furnishing department, seemed to be apparently where the fire started. This was for barely one minute, for by the time the department arrived the second floor was ablaze, and it spread like lightning to the rear end of the first and second floors, taking its course from that upward. The fire started at 10:30 p.m.

The department arrived in less than one minute after the alarm went in, and Chief Davis, who was not at the hall was brought at the rate of 60 miles an hour to the scene of the blaze to the Broad street entrance. When the car made its mad dash along Broad street the massed crowd barely escaped from being cut down.

Arriving at the scene, Chief Davis was among the first to enter the building, and for many minutes later his voice rang the air with his quick, cool-witted orders. In less than five minutes three streams were put into working, which were later added to by more.

March Of Flames On Government Street

The big department store was a cauldron before the firemen laid their hose, and with five streams playing into this they forced their way into the storehouse, while sparks fell all about them and broken glass and other debris threatened them. Only for a few minutes, though, could the firemen approach

the open centre of the block worked along the top floor and burst out through the windows, afterwards working down floor by floor until, within two hours of the alarm, there was nothing but blazing embers encircled between the two side walls, which stood their terrific heat. The flames ate their way south into the two story brick block occupied on the ground floor by the Bowness Hardware Co. In a few minutes the interior was gutted, but the flames were unable to get into the adjoining block of the Melrose Co. the walls barring progress farther south into the corner block occupied by the Dominion Bank and other offices. The Times building, which was in the very heart of the raging flames, withstood the assault in a remarkable manner, though encircled by a wall of fire as the blaze ate itself from the main part of the Spencer store around the rear of the Times block and into the northern section of Spencer's, which suffered a like fate with the balance of the big department store.

FIRST ALARM
C. F. Hine, of the Army and Navy Cigar Store, was leaving the shop at 10:45, when he noticed a small blaze on the ground floor, in the centre of the main aisle, seemingly on one of the counters. A moment later one of the two watchmen, rushed from the front door, shouting "Fire! Fire! Call the Firemen." Mr. Hine ran back to his shop and telephoned for the fire department, others seemingly being engaged in telephoning an alarm at the same time. The watchman ran back to try and beat out the flames until driven out.

The flames spread with a rush, the whole inside of the building being aflame when Mr. Hines left his shop, and being alarmed for the safety of his wife and child who were in his room at the Five Sisters' Block, he ran to awake them and save what he could of his belongings. He ran from door to door, waking those residents who had retired, and went to places of safety, that arms laden with as many goods as they could save.

Close to the mass of fire which a short time before had been a great emporium of women's wares worth a very large amount. As the flames gushed out they were forced back to the middle of the road from where they played their stream on the upper floors, reaching only to the second floor. The cornice was quickly gutted and the bricks toppled, masses of the wall fell, the firemen being forced to run back again and again by the falling debris.

Meanwhile the crowd increased and the police had their hands full to keep back the sightseers until the fire department and engineers of the Work Point barracks doubled up from the Esplanade road to assist the police. With the assistance of many of the soldiers—a number went to assist the firemen—the crowd was kept back to the west of Bastion street and east of Fort. Meanwhile sparks showered over them and Government street at times resembled the Brocken scene.

The department store was soon gutted and the spreading flame, fanned by a breeze which sprang up before midnight, was swept on to the back and upper part of the Five Sisters' block, and burned through to the Five, Ten and Fifteen Cent store which was soon smothered despite the efforts of the firemen who bravely forced their way in with a stream, the Victoria Book and Stationary Store took fire from the back and about the same time the fire swept through the rear wall of the Western Union Telegraph office and the adjoining picture store of C. H. Smith & Co., both these places being quickly wiped out. Meanwhile the upper part of the Five Sisters block began to flame. It soon flared up like a work torch, hurling clouds of sparks to the eastward, threatening other buildings. A block away, on Broughton street, the carpenter shop of J. P. Burgess & Co. took fire from the flying sparks, but a hose from a rear window of the Pemberton block was used on this place with good effect.

From the roof of the Victoria Transfer stable another hose was used with good effect. Although the fire spread with greater rapidity eastward, it also worked its way westward, licking through the wall into the Times newspaper building, which took fire shortly after 11 p.m., but was saved, and Henry Young's department store with its valuable stock fell victim next to the sweep of the fire. The adjoining offices, Skene Lowe's photographic gallery and the offices in the same building were destroyed—in fact the fire swept on along Government street from the Royal Bank to the Great Northern Railway office, destroying the greater portion of the block.

Across the street, the heat was so great that it broke the plate glass windows of nearly all the stores opposite the block. The owners of the premises within some distance of the fire bustled themselves in removing as much of their wares and effects as they could carry, and Bastion, lower Fort street Yates street, Trounce avenue were piled here and there with office furniture and all manner of goods.

Sheets of Flame On Broad Street

Broad street was the centre from which the department first directed its efforts. While the flames were seething in the Government street front of the Spencer block, they swept up through

the open centre of the block worked along the top floor and burst out through the windows, afterwards working down floor by floor until, within two hours of the alarm, there was nothing but blazing embers encircled between the two side walls, which stood their terrific heat. The flames ate their way south into the two story brick block occupied on the ground floor by the Bowness Hardware Co. In a few minutes the interior was gutted, but the flames were unable to get into the adjoining block of the Melrose Co. the walls barring progress farther south into the corner block occupied by the Dominion Bank and other offices. The Times building, which was in the very heart of the raging flames, withstood the assault in a remarkable manner, though encircled by a wall of fire as the blaze ate itself from the main part of the Spencer store around the rear of the Times block and into the northern section of Spencer's, which suffered a like fate with the balance of the big department store.

DRIARD'S NARROW ESCAPE

During the fiercest part of the fire the intense heat licked off the metal cornices of the Driad hotel, igniting the woodwork on the gables and window sills, but streams of water from the fire hose, as well as small streams from within saved the building, though at one time it looked as if it would be utterly impossible to save the big structure. The guests had plenty of time to remove their belongings, and a stream of trunks passed down the stairs and out onto View street.

The greatest damage to the hotel premises will be from water, great quantities of which were poured through the broken windows and flowed through the rooms and corridors. Time and time again the building ignited, and at first there was no stream which could reach the top but later an engine stream was put to the full height of the building and saved the day.

SPREAD TO FORT ST.

While the flames were bursting out on the Broad street front of the block, the fire ate its way around the rear of the Melrose block and into the Five Sisters' block, which was enveloped by a deluge of sparks which eddied through the entrance at the rear of the block, set fire to the woodwork at the rear, got into the elevator shaft and within an hour had completely gutted the building, cleaning out the stores on Government street.

Every bit of available apparatus belonging to the department was brought into service, and every inch of hose was requisitioned in the fight against the flames. The three engines stationed at the corners of Yates and Broad, Government and Yates, and Fort and Broad streets worked right through the fire without a hitch. Hydrant streams to the number of fifteen also did effective work, though the domestic pressure was not as effective as were the engine streams.

Occupants of nearby office buildings took advantage of the opportunity to remove their belongings, but so rapidly did the flames make their way through the buildings that in many cases little was saved. Willing workers by the score were in evidence, and vans, automobiles and other conveyances were ready to assist in carting off effects.

Fifteen Hundred Phones Are Dead

The greater part of the district south of Yates and east of Government street, will be without telephone service today as a result of the fire. Fifteen hundred subscribers, it was estimated last night, would be unable to communicate with the central office by wire until repairs are effected. Oak Bay and a portion of James Bay section are cut off. The company already has made arrangements to rush the necessary re-stringing of cables. A force which has been employed at Saanich has been ordered to the city, and assistance is being obtained from the Vancouver staff. It is expected that the service will be in operation throughout the city again this evening, or at the latest, on Friday night.

LIGHTS TURNED OFF

During the progress of the fire the city electric lighting service was maintained, but that supplied by the B. C. Electric Company was turned off for a considerable length of time, though subsequently restored. The darkness in which

occupants of many of the stores were thus forced to work hampered the work of saving contents, while in other instances owners did not make any serious attempt to save their property.

As soon as the proportions of the blaze were ascertained, Chief of Police Langley called out the entire force, and order was generally well maintained throughout the night. The irrepresible individual who would persist in crowding to the front and interfering with the firemen was generally conspicuous by his absence, and little or no trouble was experienced.

The B. C. Electric Company, soon had a force of men at work cutting out dangerous wires, while City Electrician Hutchinson was ready at the city plant to cut off the current should such a step become necessary. The flare of live wires as masonry and timbers fell gave sufficient warning to spectators to the danger of venturing too close to the blaze.

Watchman Cannot Explain the Cause

Mr. Monteith, one of the auditors of D. Spencer & Co., was at work in the building until 10 p.m., and there was no sign of fire when he left. The firm employ two watchmen, A. Luscombe and J. Gale. They state that they were past the scene of the start of the fire within a few minutes before the outbreak, and all was safe.

Soldiers Summoned By Motor Special

An automobile was sent shortly after the telephone had failed on account of the fire to Work Point barracks to notify Col. Wadmore, officer commanding, that assistance was required. Orders were at once given despatching the whole garrison to assist. A bugler sounded the fall in and in command of Capt. Macdonald, R.G.A., Capt. W. Lindsay, R.E. and Lieut. Harris, the gunners and engineers of the barracks doubled to the city. They quickly got to work, part of them being told off to assist the police in keeping the fire lines and others to aid the firemen. A number were sent up on the roofs of buildings in the path of the sparks flying from the fire and did good work in stamping out incipient blazes caused by the sparks. Chief Langley called out all members of the police department to join in the policing of the fire area.

SCENES ON BROAD STREET

The hardware store of W. Bowness & Co. on Broad street was destroyed, a two storey building, the lower part given over to the hardware business, the upper part consisting of offices. The hardware stock of Bowness & Co. was valued at \$12,000, partly covered by insurance. The offices upstairs were rented by Howard Potts, real estate; J. L. Skene, contractor; Hargreaves; E. C. B. Bagshawe; Plummer & Rideout, real estate; and Mr. Coates, architect. The offices of Mr. Bagshawe were insured, and some of the other offices were covered.

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(Continued on Page 2.)

Flames Sweep City's Business Section

To eliminate the danger to the fire fighters from the "live" wires the power was cut off from the sub-station of the B. C. Electric Railway Co. at 11 o'clock last night...

Chemicals Quenched Many Roof Blazes

While the department chemical engines could do little or nothing in fighting the big blaze they did excellent service in subduing a number of roof fires caused by sparks...

High Pressure Plant Brought in Service

For the first time the salt water high pressure plant was brought into service and the hydrant stream on Government street was served from that source...

Valuable Plans Lost in Flames

In the office of T. R. Hooper, architect, in the Five Sisters Block, were the plans of the new Isolation Hospital and of the new Court House in Vancouver...

Soldiers Help

Somewhere about midnight there was a cheer and shout for relief of way, and the Government street crowd broke before a charge from a corps of the Work Point Garrison troops...

Dropped Dead Through Excitement

Mrs. Samuel Shore, wife of the proprietor of the Bismark hotel, was awake when the alarm was sounded...

Theatre Crowds Thronged Streets

An incident of the fire was the presence of the streets as spectators of a number of people in evening dress who had arrived on the scene at the conclusion of the performance at the Victoria Theatre...

Colony Crippled For Several Hours

Owing to damage to gas mains and electric connections the Colony linotype machines came out of commission shortly after the outbreak of the fire...

Italy's Cholera Record

ROME, Oct. 25.—Twelve new cases of cholera and seven deaths were officially reported during the last 24 hours.

Party Returns From District of the Peace

Three Explorers Sent Out to Vast Unknown Land by Provincial Government Return With Report.

Spread of Islam Viewed With Alarm

Resolution Touching on Advance of Mahomedanism in Africa Passed by German Diet.

No Legislation at Next Session Regarding Vancouver Island

Although the accepted route of the Canadian Northern Pacific on Vancouver Island, from Victoria to Alberni, exceeds by fifty per cent the anticipated mileage for which a guarantee of bonds was authorized...

Aviation Hoax

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Tremendous excitement when a stranger arrived at a small country town and announced the appearance of a number of aviators on their aeroplanes for the following day...

Fatal Steamer Wreck

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 25.—The mail steamer Laboon, with 256 passengers, was wrecked near Patersons Point, on the west coast of Cape Colony yesterday.

Lumber Rates Said to Be Arbitrary

Board of Trade to Consider Charges on Shipments Sent From Victoria to Northwest Points

Aurora Filling Up

Many Immigrants Arrive—Bullfinch Gold Discovery Said Causing Excitement

Conservatives Active

New Westminster Association Bent on Securing Provincial Convention Next Year

Lawyer Horsemipped

Portland Attorney Incurs Anger of Young Woman, Who Vigorously Applies Lash

Mr. McCurdy Meets With Bad Luck

The second hourly distance event in a pursuit race, Grahaime-White tried to surpass again, found it unrelaxing to keep the lead for a year, during his absence saw the lead...

Mr. Radley, Member of Br Aviation Team, Makes Extraordinary Speed in Country Flight

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The Air Duxel brought a record that J. Armet yesterday afternoon in his Blimp monoplane was snatched from grasp by Ralph Johnstone today...

Easy Prize

When the meet resumed with hourly competition for distance regularly opens the day's program the banging of the bomb flares...

Enterprise of Norton Griffiths and Associates is Taking Shape—To Promote Colonization From Old Land

The general colonization project for British Columbia initiated by Norton Griffiths, M. P., the millionaire English contractor, and his British associates, is rapidly taking shape...

What Might Have Been

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Mr. Charles de la Rociere, conservator at the Bibliotheque Nationale, has added to the cartographical collection a map dated 1584, representing the two Americas as French colonies...

Conservative Active

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 25.—With the decision to drop a strong bid for the convention of the British Columbia Conservatives association...

Salmon Arm Murder Case

After having four times faced a court of justice on trial for their lives in connection with one of the most brutal and terrible crimes in the annals of British Columbia...

Lawyer Horsemipped

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 25.—Soon after his trial in the municipal court today on charges of impersonating an officer and trespassing into the room of Nannie Sanstrom...

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In a matter of seconds the rush his descent had eaten up the half mile between him and earth, and he was hidden behind a clump of trees...

Mr. Radley, Member of Br Aviation Team, Makes Extraordinary Speed in Country Flight

The last event of the day was by F. W. Radley of the British team. He dashed over the line in a Bleriot and was vanished into the east before it was known to any but the judges that he had started in the cross-country race...

Flying High Above Clouds

Ralph Johnstone Beats Drexel Record for Altitude at Mont Park by Nearly Hundred Feet

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The general colonization project for British Columbia initiated by Norton Griffiths, M. P., the millionaire English contractor, and his British associates, is rapidly taking shape...

What Might Have Been

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Mr. Charles de la Rociere, conservator at the Bibliotheque Nationale, has added to the cartographical collection a map dated 1584, representing the two Americas as French colonies...

Conservative Active

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 25.—With the decision to drop a strong bid for the convention of the British Columbia Conservatives association...

Salmon Arm Murder Case

After having four times faced a court of justice on trial for their lives in connection with one of the most brutal and terrible crimes in the annals of British Columbia...

Lawyer Horsemipped

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 25.—Soon after his trial in the municipal court today on charges of impersonating an officer and trespassing into the room of Nannie Sanstrom...

Mr. McCurdy Meets With Bad Luck

In a matter of seconds the rush his descent had eaten up the half mile between him and earth, and he was hidden behind a clump of trees...

Mr. Radley, Member of Br Aviation Team, Makes Extraordinary Speed in Country Flight

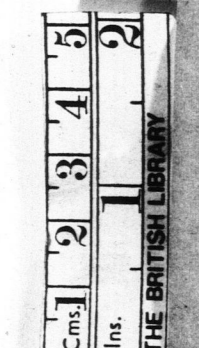
The last event of the day was by F. W. Radley of the British team. He dashed over the line in a Bleriot and was vanished into the east before it was known to any but the judges that he had started in the cross-country race...

Flying High Above Clouds

Ralph Johnstone Beats Drexel Record for Altitude at Mont Park by Nearly Hundred Feet

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COLONIST NEWS SERVICE

On and after today the Colonist will receive its telegraphic news over its own special leased wire. Readers will be confident, be pleased with the service that we will be able to give. The nature of the service is fully set out in the following telegram:

"Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 24, 1910.

"Mr. J. S. H. Matson, Victoria:

"By courtesy of Mr. Fletcher, Supp. of C. P. R. Telegraph for B. C., I am permitted to despatch the first message over the cable and land wire just completed between this city and Victoria, and over which, after tomorrow, the Colonist will receive its full associated Press and special Australian and London cable reports, as well as your Canadian domestic news. Permit me to add my congratulations upon having now under lease for your newspapers in Vancouver and Victoria over three hundred miles of telegraph wire extending from Seattle to Vancouver and on to Victoria. An example of enterprise I believe unequalled by any other publisher in Canada.

"NELSON."

It is only right to say that the installation of this new service, both here and Vancouver, is due to the energy of Mr. John Nelson, manager of the News-Advertiser.

"MR. W. R. ROSS.

None of the friends of Mr. W. R. Ross, Commissioner of Lands, had the least doubt as to his election, when he went before the people of Fernie at the contest necessitated by his acceptance of a portfolio in the Provincial government, but since the less he is warmly to be congratulated thereon. We are very sure that Mr. Ross will, by the manner in which he will discharge the duties of his very responsible position, fully justify Mr. McBride in mentioning his name to the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honor in making the appointment and his constituents in returning him by a handsome majority.

The duties that devolve upon the Commissioner of Lands are no light. They are quasi-judicial. Very many complicated questions arise in the administration of the Crown Lands of British Columbia, and while the Chief Commissioner can always call upon the Attorney-General's department for advice on purely legal questions, it is a distinct advantage to the incumbent of the office to have had a legal training. Moreover there is a class of cases in which complicated questions not strictly legal in their nature are involved. To the consideration of these Mr. Ross will bring to bear a trained mind and a calm judgment.

THE RAILWAY ROUTE

We have heard no unfavorable comment upon the route selected for the Island Division of the Canadian Northern, but on the contrary only words of warm approval. Many persons have asked to be informed concerning the ferry connection and the route by which the railway will enter the city. We expect that it will be some days before we can give the former, because certain preliminaries have first to be settled. Speaking from such information as we have in our possession, we feel safe in saying, as we did in reference to the line to Barkley Sound, that the ferry plans when announced will prove highly satisfactory to the people of Victoria.

In regard to the entrance of the railway into the city we are in a position to say that this has yet to be decided. When spoken to on the subject Mr. Mackenzie said that up to the present he had only examined that phase of the question in a general way and had reached no conclusion whatever. While he regards it as of very great importance, the actual entrance of the line into Victoria is a matter that can be settled at any time after the work of construction is under way. Mr. Mackenzie's object was to get the general question of route settled in the first instance. Several considerations will have to be taken into account before the city terminus is decided upon, and these it seems hardly advisable to speak at the present time. We hope very shortly to be able to make a statement regarding the beginning of construction. In any event this will not now long be delayed. The company is very anxious to get the road built as soon as possible.

In considering various matters in connection with the Canadian Northern plans existing, to Vancouver Island, and notably the ferry connection, reasonable men will bear in mind that wise decisions are to be reached

ed off-hand in respect to details. Victoria is to have a ferry service of the Mainland that is to be of the first-class. To establish such a ferry is not a simple matter. Many things must be thought out, and this is necessary to think them out. The important thing for the people of Victoria to know is that the proposed ferry connection is to be provided, and that in this respect as in every other the contract between the Canadian Northern and the government will be carried out not only in the spirit but to the letter as well. Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann are not in the habit of breaking faith with governments or the people, and they do not propose to signalize their entry into British Columbia by seeking a departure from the terms of their solemn undertaking. They will not ask the government to consent to any such departure, nor would it be sanctioned by the government if it were asked.

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Admitting the extreme difficulty that a resident of this part of the Empire must experience in attempting to grasp the problem, we submit that the first thing to be done is to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the poverty. To a certain extent it doubtless originates in the admission into the United Kingdom of the people of every European race, almost without restriction. In how many instances the bread has been taken out of the mouths of native-born English people by aliens from the Continent there is probably no means of ascertaining, but doubtless they are very numerous. We do not hold the idea that a country should surround itself with impassable barriers, whereby immigration can be kept out, but between this extreme and the other, which practically every one else comes in and competes with the home people, there must be a reasonable mean. We submit that it is as much the duty of a nation to protect its proletariat from competition in the fields of labor as it is to protect the shores of the land from an enemy. To what degree this principle applies to the imposition of protective duties is an economic problem into which we do not propose to enter, but we do hold that protection to the products of labor with free trade in labor itself will not remedy the situation presented by existing poverty in the United Kingdom. To stimulate domestic industries by a protective tariff and leave the doors wide open to the working-men of all countries will not help those who are already suffering from the impossibility of obtaining employment. Tariff reform without immigration reform would, in our humble judgment, only accentuate the evil confronting the people of the United Kingdom. To our way of thinking the strongest argument for protective tariff is that it enlarges the opportunities of the working classes of the protected countries to find employment, and to permit free alien competition in labor at home and prohibit competition by the products of similar labor abroad would prove no remedy for the grinding poverty of the masses in a country where population is already congested.

We venture to suggest that one of

the first duties of the British government is to investigate the causes of poverty. Individuals, indeed, at the best only a temporary expedient. What is needed is that we shall get at the origin of the evil. When this has been ascertained, it may be possible to propose a remedy that will be reasonably certain to be efficacious. Pending such action the situation can be helped in part by well organized plans of emigration. But there is no use in pretending that any good can ensue from the emigration of the very poor of the great cities. The men and women of whom Mrs. Mackenzie speaks would be helpless in such a case as Canada. They would not know what to do and no one here would have time to teach them. It might be otherwise with people a rung higher in the social ladder, and whose children find it difficult to secure even a small foothold from which to climb. For such people something might be done in the overseas Dominions, but even their cases would not be free from difficulty. If several hundred decent men and women were to arrive in Victoria any day, they would not have to wait long for something to do. There is a demand here for cheap labor, and in this country the passage from the point of cheap labor to that of well-paid labor may be rapid. An immigrant who does not know how to do the work of a country ought not to expect the wages of the country. There is at present open in Canada an opportunity for a large number of people in various lines of employment at which they could earn a living wage, although less than the current local wage, with every prospect of advancement. This might also be true of other parts of the Empire. The Chinese, the Japanese and the Hindus are content to go to a new country and work for what they can get, demanding more as they get to be worth more. If people who are struggling to keep out of the depths of poverty in the United Kingdom, would be content to do the same thing, there might be some chance that the wealth of Britain, which is always freely given to assist the deserving poor, might be enlisted and advantageously employed in removing suitable persons to fields where they would have every prospect of bettering their condition.

We are unable to see the wisdom of encouraging aviation in great degrees. A prize is to be offered to the aviator who at the meeting to be held in New York will ascend higher than 10,000 feet. But what possible good could result from such an achievement?

A contemporary says that a newspaper ought either to be independent of a party or profess to be independent within its party. Possibly not. A paper that would say such a thing could not understand independence. What some of our contemporaries seem to understand is "good party journalism" is to "publish" everything they can think of that can in any way cast reflections upon their opponents, no matter how much the country may be injured thereby. A remarkable illustration of this sort of thing is in evidence in connection with the talk about reciprocity. According to certain contemporaries, a paper supporting the general policy of the Conservative party is expected to denounce reciprocity and allege that it is being promoted by the Liberals in order to break the ties between Canada and the Mother Country. We are going to do it. The Colonist does not see how a diet, and it has in the course of its career seen too many instances where extreme partisan papers have had to eat their own words. We are opposed to reciprocity papers from the Canadian point of view we do not think it is either necessary or likely to be advantageous, but we can quite understand how a man might hold contrary opinion and yet be a loyal Canadian. We hope the United Kingdom will give Canada a preference in her markets, but we are not going to say that, if she does not, Canada will break away from the Empire, because we do not believe anything of the sort.

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.....\$7.50
.....\$5.00
.....\$12.50
.....\$14.00
3 pieces \$18.00
2 pieces \$20.00
.....\$20.00

Have

air.....\$5.00
each.....\$2.50
gold and yellow.....5¢
Each, 35c, 25c.....20¢

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Ladies! Use the Rest Room on the Second Floor

FIERCE STORM SWEEPS ITALY

Much Havoc is Wrought by Strong Wind and Tidal Wave—Vesuvius Also Breaks Out in Eruption.

NUMBER OF DEAD PLACED AT 200

Island of Ischia in Track of Hurricane—Several People Killed and Much Property Destroyed in Naples.

NAPLES, Oct. 24.—The Island of Ischia, in the Mediterranean Sea, six miles southwest of the city of Naples, has been storm-tossed. First reports reaching here gave a very considerable loss of life from a tidal wave, but the latest reports indicate that the victims are not so numerous. Communication with the island is difficult, but dispatches from Santa Micolita state that while it is believed that many persons were killed by the collapse of houses, the body of only one woman has been recovered.

Naples suffered from a furious wind storm and rain last night, and all today, the damage amounting to millions. Every section of the city bears marks of the gale, and several people were killed. The surrounding country has been devastated, great quantities of grapes, vines, trees, and parts of houses being scattered about in all directions. An avalanche of stones and mud rushed down Mount Vesuvius above the lava line of the eruption of 1906. It swept all before it as far as the town of Portici. It wrecked the tram line and engulfed nearly a score of victims. Up to the present there is no confirmation of the report that Ischia suffered from a tidal wave or a submarine disturbance. It was in the direct path of the hurricane which toppled over the houses in Casa Micolita and other villages.

Two Hundred Dead. ROME, Oct. 24.—The hurricane caused much damage along the coast of the province of Salerno. The town of Cetara, on the Gulf of Salerno, is reported to have been destroyed. Two bodies have been taken from the wrecked houses, and these are many injured. The reports place the list of dead in the storm zone as high as 200. The storm was coincident with a great eruption of Vesuvius, whose crater today belched forth great streams of mud and lava. It is reported that at least ten persons were buried in the hot mud streams that ran down the mountain side before they could flee to safety. Two families are known to have been burned, and several others are missing. At Torre del Greco, it is reported several were killed. The mountain continues active and the roar of the volcano can be heard for miles.

DOGS FOR BRIDESMAIDS

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Just the minute Rev. E. L. Copefield started the wedding service making Mrs. Mary Schley Bowen, a well known San Francisco society woman and Percy W. Evans, head of a Seattle shipping concern, man and wife, today, the three bridesmaids began to fidget and caper about. It took all the soothing efforts of the best man, Arthur Delroy, and Mrs. B. F. V. Coldwell, of San Francisco, patron of honor, to keep them fairly quiet so that the ceremony could be performed.

The wedding was being held at the home of Mr. Delroy, lavishly furnished with rare objects of art from Japan. The bridesmaids were "Kondo-San, Finka-San and Ootoyo-Dehai, and wore gorgeously embroidered gowns with tiny lace. They are highly pedigreed Japanese spaniels from the Mikado's Imperial kennels, and were simply glad to see their mistress, who held them by a leash. Japanese scooped a light on the scene. On a pedestal near the improvised altar stood a sideous grinning dog of Chinese porcelain and close by a great bronze Buddha smiled benignly in his glided niche. The setting for the wedding was quite appropriate, for the couple first met while traveling in Japan a year ago. After the ceremony the dog bridesmaids were given a dog dinner by Mrs. Eugene Clarke, wife of the opera singer, at which Miss Lillian Russell's spaniel was also a guest.

Mr. Evans arrived from Europe today and will return with his bride tomorrow. After a trip of three months they will go to live in Seattle.

SENTENCE ON CRIPPEN

Date of Hanging is Fixed by Lord Chief Justice for November 24—Prisoners Calm

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Dr. H. H. Crippen was sentenced today to be hanged on November 4 for the murder of his wife, Belle Elmore Crippen, whose dismembered body was found in the cellar of the Crippen home at Islington, north London. Lord Chief Justice Alverstone definitely fixed that date and assigned Pentonville prison as the place of execution. Dr. Crippen appears wholly composed after the ordeal of his trial and judgment Saturday, and declined religious consolation, remarking that he was

NEW WING OF BUILDINGS

Immediately upon his return to the Capital, Hon. Mr. Taylor, Provincial Minister of Public Works, will, under instruction from the Premier, proceed to the investigation of the necessities of the case as a preliminary to action toward the enlargement of the legislative wing of the Provincial Buildings, in connection with which an appropriation will, it is expected, be included in the estimates at the January meeting of parliament.

Mr. Hill's Oregon Plans

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 24.—The rumor that the Hill system contemplates the construction of a railroad through central and southwestern Oregon was revived today, following the arrival in Portland of Prof. Thos. Shaw, agricultural expert in J. J. Hill's personal employ. Accompanied by his son, W. T. Shaw, Prof. Shaw has just completed a thousand-mile automobile trip through the central and western part of Oregon. He expects to return to St. Paul soon, where he will submit an exhaustive report covering the agricultural possibilities of the country lying between Ontario and Phippsville, Oregon, to J. Hill personally. Prof. Shaw said that he had no specific information as to the reason why he had been sent on the trip. He admitted, however, that Hill never had the habit of sending men out for a pleasure jaunt.

COMPROMISE ON HOME RULE

Advice Given Unionists in Series of Significant Articles in London Times—Situation Has Changed.

WRITER A FRIEND OF MR. BALFOUR

Presents Home Rule as First Step Towards Federated Empire—Veto Conference May be Thus Utilized.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The idea of home rule to be taken as a first step toward the realization of a federated empire appears likely to become a working policy. The Times has just published a series of articles advocating a compromise, arguing that the situation is quite changed since the "Bloody Eighties" and that the Unionists might now with dignity acquiesce in a policy of home rule. This shows how Unionist hostility towards home rule is waning. It is reported that the writer of these articles is a close friend of A. J. Balfour, the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, and Austin Chamberlain. Additional speeches by the Master of Elibank, chief Liberal whip, who spoke at Belfast a few nights ago, and other party leaders, point to the probability that the conference on the veto power of the House of Lords will be converted into a round-table conference for the discussion of federal home rule. This plan would suit the desire of both Liberals and Conservatives and postpone the general election until after the coronation.

Secretary to Napoleon III. PARIS, Oct. 24.—The Marquis De Massa, who was secretary to Napoleon III, died here today.

Burial of D. B. Hill. ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The funeral of David B. Hill took place today from St. Peter's Episcopal church. The interment will take place in Montour Falls, Mr. Hill's birthplace.

C. N. R. in Alberta. EDMONTON, Alta., Oct. 24.—That the Canadian Northern is going to take over and build the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, that attorney petrel of Alberta politics, is confirmed by the return of several parties of surveyors who have gone over the route for Mackenzie & Mann, presumably to estimate the cost and practicability of the original plans.

Japan's Navy. TOKIO, Oct. 24.—That Japan has decided on an appropriation of \$8,000,000 for the use of its naval forces for the next six years, was the announcement of Prince Katara, who spoke at a meeting of the United Clearing Houses today. The premier said that the government was considering a naval policy that called for an increased armament. He added that it also was considering a complete change in the construction of its ships.

STEAMER'S CREW SWEEPED INTO SEA

Newfoundland Boat Regulus is Wrecked Through Breaking of Tail Shaft—Carried on to Rocks by High Wind.

NINETEEN MEN LOST FROM VESSEL

Tug Unable to Tow Helpless Steamer Because of Fierce Storm—Regulus is Now a Total Wreck.

REFUSE TO TALK

Theodore Roosevelt and Judge Anderson Silent on "Jackass" Note.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Theodore Roosevelt refused to deny or confirm the report that he had founded the "Jackass Club" and had installed United States District Judge A. B. Anderson as charter member. According to the story, Roosevelt is alleged to have remarked at a reception in his honor, at the Columbia club in Indianapolis, that Judge Anderson's ruling on the World label suit was "the ruling of a damned crook and jackass." It is said that Roosevelt's alleged remark was made to Harry S. New, former chairman of the Republican national campaign committee. The colonial said today: "There is nothing I can say about this matter. It is just the kind of thing a man can expect in the closing days of the campaign. There have been other such instances. "It can be definitely understood that I will not affirm or deny any statements made by third and fourth parties regarding what I said to them in a private conversation. The effort to draw me into saying something publicly is too obvious. "I shall say nothing regarding any alleged remarks that I do not make publicly or in regard to any statement supposed to have come from me but not over my signature."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 24.—Judge Anderson, whom Col. Roosevelt is alleged to have called "a crook and a jackass," refused to discuss the incident. "I have nothing to say," Anderson said. "I will not be drawn into a discussion at this time." He would not even admit he had learned of the alleged remark.

TRAVEL THROUGH TUBE

J. P. Morgan and Party of Guests First to Pass on Train Under the Hudson River.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A special train bearing J. P. Morgan and a party of guests, travelling from Hot Springs, Elkhart, chief Liberal whip, who spoke at Belfast a few nights ago, and other party leaders, point to the probability that the conference on the veto power of the House of Lords will be converted into a round-table conference for the discussion of federal home rule. This plan would suit the desire of both Liberals and Conservatives and postpone the general election until after the coronation.

KILLS FORMER WIFE

MOUNT CITY, Mo., Oct. 24.—Crased with jealousy at the sight of his divorced wife driving with another man, Wm. Maley today shot and fatally wounded the woman and killed himself.

Maley set out in pursuit of the couple on horseback, overtaking them when the buggy in which they were riding collided with a gatepost, throwing out the occupants. As Maley advanced his former wife covered him with a revolver, but suddenly lowered it, saying: "I can't kill you. Don't kill me." A shot was Maley's reply. Peter Dilla, the woman's secret, was unharmed.

CAR REPAIR CASES

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—A new move was made by counsel for Frank B. Hartman, John M. Taylor, and Charles I. Ewing, a former Illinois Central official, charged with conspiracy and operating a confidence game in the Illinois Central car repair case, when a motion was made for the dismissal of the latter charge.

Judge Bruggenyer, in the municipal court, ruled that the charge should stand, but agreed that a change of venue should be taken. The move came as a surprise to the prosecution, whose attorneys believed the two charges were being heard jointly. When this point was raised, the court ruled that only one charge, that of conspiracy, had been on trial.



Umbrellas Ladies', Gents' and Children's Umbrellas

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL UMBRELLAS, good strong frames and natural wood handles \$5c
MISSES' UMBRELLAS, with mercerized covers, steel rods and assorted handles, each \$1.25
LADIES' UMBRELLAS, with mercerized covers, steel rods and assorted handles, each, \$1.25 and \$1.00
LADIES' UMBRELLAS, with gloria covers, one piece steel rods, assorted horn handles, each, \$2.00, \$1.75 and \$1.50
LADIES' UMBRELLAS, with a good quality gloria cover, strong frames and assorted handles, each, \$2.75, \$2.50, \$2.25
LADIES' UMBRELLAS, with fine quality gloria covers, one piece steel rods, assorted horn or gun metal handles, each, \$4.50, \$4.25, \$3.75, \$3.50 and \$3.00
LADIES' UMBRELLAS, with fine quality gloria silk covers, close folding frames, one piece steel rod, assorted horn or natural wood handles, with sterling or gold plated mounts, each, \$6.50, \$6.00, \$5.50 and \$5.00

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HENRY YOUNG & CO.

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OUR OVERCOATS

Our Overcoat Stock is the pride of our store. We've all the seasons' correct models, and they're masterpieces of elegance and luxury. The superiority of the fabrics, the style and the tailoring are apparent at a glance. The best and only truly satisfactory way to make an Overcoat selection, Sir, is to try on the different models to ascertain which style is most becoming to you. We're always at your service! Our prices are moderate—just as they should be, but it will not be wise to let any advertised price of an Overcoat influence you one whit until you see the coat. It's quality that makes for value, not figures. May we take up this Overcoat question with you, Sir?

ALLEN & CO., Fit-Reform Wardrobe
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"Marjory, Marjory, make the Tea, Singeth the kettle merrily."

The kettle sings more merrily than ever when it knows that it is going to make Tea from the famous "Dixi" blend—the best extant. Have you tried our famous 35c blend of this famous Tea?

DIXI TEA per lb., 35c, or 3 lbs. for\$1.00

IF YOU PREFER COFFEE

You should ask for our splendid blends of Mocha and Java, per lb., 50c and40c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.
Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street
Tels. 50, 51, 52
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The Anti-Combine Grocers fought HIGH PRICES. They appreciate your patronage. A glance below will keep you posted

- NEW PACK PINEAPPLES—Cubes or Slices— 25c
- 1 large tin 15c
- CHIVERS' OLD COUNTRY MARMALADE 15c
- 1 lb. glass jar
- INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER— \$1.00
- 3 lbs. for
- CANADA FIRST CREAM— 10c
- Large 20-oz. can
- CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR— \$1.75
- Per sack
- OGILVIE'S FAMOUS ROLLED OATS— 35c
- 8 lbs. for
- FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR— \$1.15
- 20-lb. sack
- NICE ONTARIO CHEESE— 20c
- Per lb.
- CLEANED CURRANTS— 25c
- 3 lbs. for
- NEW SULTANA RAISINS— 10c
- Per lb.
- ENGLISH MIXED PEEL— 15c
- Per lb.
- FINEST NEW SEEDED RAISINS— 55c
- Large 16-oz. packet, 10c, or 6 packets for
- NICE GRAVENSTEIN TABLE APPLES— \$1.10
- Per box
- DADDY'S FAVORITE SAUCE— 25c
- 2 bottles for

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KEEPING OF SCIENCE

THE VALUE OF FRUIT

Men are just beginning to possibilities of fruit incur. Its action on the liver, skin is wonderful. Yet raw state is impracticable. The minute quantity of the urative principle contained in an Ottawa, after years of research, discovered a process medicinal or bitter principle. Juice is increased in it thus a more active and substance is obtained. Fruit is the only medicine made of fruit.

Of prominent people in health of the Dominion owe to "Fruit-a-tives." It is daily becoming better by taking them. It is daily proving its influence as a natural cure in Constipation, Biliousness, Backache and Headache, Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder.

For \$2.50, or trial box of 12, sent, post-paid, by Fruit-a-tives, Ottawa.

Marriages Deaths

BORN.
October 19th, at 114 Dallas st. B. C. to the wife of W. Valdo, B. C., a son.

MARRIED.
At St. Barnabas in this city, on the 19th inst., Rev. E. G. Miller, rector, third daughter of William Morry, of this city. Heretofore, Miss Mary, eldest daughter of James Pottinger, street.

DIED.

At Jubilee hospital, on the 19th inst., Mrs. Mary, widow of the late Walter Payne, Victoria, B. C., aged 82 years.

The residence of her son, Mr. J. H. Burdette, Burdette, a native of Carlisle, England, aged 73 years. He was hospitalized on the 18th inst. at the Jubilee hospital, at the residence of his son, Mr. J. H. Burdette, Burdette, a native of Carlisle, England, aged 73 years.

At 2042, at the residence of Mrs. M. J. Graham, a native of Ontario, aged 88 years.

At 1912, at the residence of Mrs. M. J. Graham, a native of Ontario, aged 88 years.

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MURDER CASE

At Italian Dwarf Province—Evidence for Crown.

At 25, the Jaffray attention of the court this afternoon, Judge H. W. R. Moore presided over the trial of the prisoner, who was charged with the murder of a woman named J. J. Moore. It was a case of a man of a can of tomato sauce, which was found to be a can of tomato sauce, which was found to be a can of tomato sauce.

Wheat

At 25, the Jaffray attention of the court this afternoon, Judge H. W. R. Moore presided over the trial of the prisoner, who was charged with the murder of a woman named J. J. Moore. It was a case of a man of a can of tomato sauce, which was found to be a can of tomato sauce, which was found to be a can of tomato sauce.

FOR PRESERVATION OF BIRD LIFE

Miss Marshall Saunders, Prominent Figure in American Federation of Humane Societies, is Visitor to City.

One of the strongest advocates of the belief that the teaching of humanity towards animals is one of the essential in the training of youth is Miss Marshall Saunders, author, humanitarian and chairman of the Bird Committee of the American Federation of Humane Societies, is at present visiting Victoria. Miss Saunders has taken up recently her travels in connection with her fellow countrymen and women of the United States. Her present trip, however, is to teach her a closer relationship with her fellow countrymen and women of the United States. She is preaching the gospel of humanity towards bird life, and preaching it in an eminently practical manner.

"I want whatever is good in the life of the United States to be followed by Canada," she says. "I want to see a strong body of humane societies here. America's attention to the conservation of her natural resources has proved an immense factor towards the attitude which she is now adopting towards preserving bird life. For that is the branch of conservation in which I am peculiarly interested. In the matter of forests it has been found that insect pests destroy millions of dollars worth of timber yearly. Conservationists have therefore come to the conclusion that the more insectivorous birds can be preserved the better. Within recent years Massachusetts has spent several millions of dollars in fighting insect pests, particularly the spruce moth. Other states are following her lead, and the strongest efforts are being made to preserve bird life, as it is found that the more bird life there is preserved the fewer the insects will be. The timber destroyers are being driven northwards towards Canada, and this country, which is also considering conservation, must have as part of its programme the protection of bird life.

"I want to see the children taught to preserve bird life. Too much stress is laid on the study of mathematics and birds, both from aesthetic and utilitarian standpoint should be preserved. The superintendent of the schools should be instructed to give this branch into their course of nature study. I am also a great believer in the advantages which the preservation of birds affords to the public. I want to see a scientific and definite study of the subject inculcated into the national life. I want to see the children there are now state ornithologists, who disseminate a knowledge of birds.

"To illustrate the larger advantages which may be derived from teaching of young people the principles of bird life, I have taken a number of children and bird life statistics of a certain school in Scotland were kept for a period of thirty years. It was found that the children were taught humane principles towards birds and animals, and the careers of these children were followed after they left school. In not a single instance did any of these children show criminal instincts. Their school days in this school kind to their fellow beings.

"It has been discovered that it is useless to appeal to women to cease wearing birds' feathers in their hats, so now we are appealing to the farmers of the United States to preserve their birds as they are essential to the destruction of insect pests. Through the late Mr. J. J. Moore, an American farmer yearly loses \$70,000,000. In the hats of American women there are yearly worn the feathers of 4,000,000 birds. I want to see intellectual education go hand in hand with the education of the heart. Humanity, I believe is the most important factor in the upbringing of a child.

"During my visit here I have been to see your collection of birds and animals in Beacon Hill Park, and I am sorry to see that in some instances they are not kept in proper quarters. There does not seem to be any idea of cruelty in their treatment, but in a wealthy city like this surely it is possible for your authorities to spend more money on this branch. The quarters for the eagles for instance, are not large enough, and the birds are apparently plump and seldom in good plumage. Then I have noticed a squirrel lent among birds, and surely no one will contend that that is the right system. Yesterday was a very wet day, yet I saw seed thrown on the ground in the bird cages. The crows you have penned up in ridiculous little small quarters, and I cannot see any necessity for this class of animal being kept in captivity. Surely it is sufficient to have a striped specimen of the animal in your school museum. The city should provide better quarters, and the caretaker should be given instruction in the looking after of the animals and birds.

Miss Saunders is an authority on animal and bird life, as her many books show. Among those which she has written are: "Beautiful Joe," "Dorothy," "Sister," "The Story of a Dog," "The Story of a Cat," "The Story of a Rabbit," "The Story of a Guinea Pig," "The Story of a Hamster," "The Story of a Mouse," "The Story of a Rat," "The Story of a Snake," "The Story of a Lizard," "The Story of a Frog," "The Story of a Toad," "The Story of a Salamander," "The Story of a Snake," "The Story of a Lizard," "The Story of a Frog," "The Story of a Toad," "The Story of a Salamander."

GRAIN RATES SHOW A MARKED ADVANCE

Selling Ships Now Receiving As Much As Thirty Billions from North Pacific Ports to Europe.

Freight rates for grain are advancing owing to the increasing scarcity of spot tonnage, and rates now being asked are much in excess of the minimum unit rates. The British ship Kincardine was taken last week to load on the Columbia for Europe at the rate of 30s. The British steamer Hartley, which loaded bunker coal at Comox and went to Tacoma for freight and the Christian Borg, a Norwegian freighter discharging coal at Bremerton, are both being paid 30s for grain to Europe.

The French bark Max has been chartered by Balfour, Guthrie & Co. to carry a cargo of general merchandise to Puget Sound from Newcastle-on-Tyne.

READY TO INQUIRE INTO EXPLOSION

Special Grand Jury at Los Angeles Organized for Work—Investigation of Disaster to Commence Today

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27.—A special grand jury, made up in part of capitalists, lumbermen and real estate holders, was organized today to investigate the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times, and the alleged double murder of 21 members of the Los Angeles staff. One member of the jury is charged as a Paquet, another, Samuel Allen, of Los Angeles, formerly was introduced to the grand jury by the Los Angeles Times. I am also a great believer in the advantages which the preservation of birds affords to the public. I want to see a scientific and definite study of the subject inculcated into the national life. I want to see the children there are now state ornithologists, who disseminate a knowledge of birds.

EXPENSIVE JOKE

Girls Playfully Start Trip With Automobile and End Trip By Destruction of Car.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Oct. 25.—In an attempt to play a joke on their escorts, two girls of this city Saturday night burned up an automobile which they flitted while the young men were not looking, and Elmer Davis mourns the loss of a \$1,500 car.

Davis, with Frank Booker, half moun on the high school football team, took the girls out for an automobile ride on Saturday night and stopped at the Davis country home. Here the girls slipped away and took the car, intending to play a practical joke and make the young men wait the eight miles into the city.

This they did, expecting to find the car, falling in this they procured another, and went out for a drive. The lost ones. Returning nearly to the scene of the escapade, they found the girls in tears, and the auto in ashes. They had forgotten to regulate the oil valve and the machine burned.

AID TO COLLEGES

General Educational Board Makes Conditional Appropriations in the Amount of \$725,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Appropriations amounting to \$725,000 were approved tonight among six colleges and universities at a meeting of the General Education Board here today, conditionally on the institutions raising certain amounts to secure the gifts. Murphy were among the members of the board present. The institutions and the amounts are as follows: Trinity University, Waco, Texas, \$200,000; Trinity College, Durham, N.C., \$150,000; University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn., \$100,000; Raleigh, N.C., \$50,000; Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., \$100,000; Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., \$75,000.

Cincinnati Tragedy
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 25.—A brutal murder was discovered tonight in the finding of the body of a man whose throat had been cut and her head split open. The location of the crime took the scope of the Anna Lloyd murder last January. The body of the murdered woman was identified as that of Miss Mary Hockley, 26 years old. The murder was committed by the side of a railway track near her home.

TURNS DOWN NEW CITY HALL SCHEME

City Council Will Take No Steps Unless Ratepayers Show Decided Desire to Have Plan Proceeded With.

Unless the ratepayers in such numbers desire for a new city building, the city council will take no steps to authorize the erection of a new structure, this year's council will take no steps to further such a scheme. At last night's meeting of the council the mayor's suggestion that a special committee composed of members of the council and representative citizens be appointed to consider the matter was voted down, some of the aldermen declaring that with the city facing heavy expenditure for a water supply, inadequate sewage system and other important matters, the present is not the opportune time to bring forward a city hall proposition which would cost somewhere in the neighborhood of half a million.

The mayor introduced the matter by suggesting the appointment of the committee. There would be some difficulty in determining what would be a central location, as there would be a great difference of opinion on that point. As to the present site he had some doubts as to the question with the city building inspector and had thought that to alter the existing building so as to make it adequate for the growing importance of the city would cost too much and then the result would be altogether unsatisfactory. There would not be a large assembly hall such as the city needs, whereas if a new building were erected such a hall could be provided.

Alderman Raymond asked his Worship if he thought the ratepayers would for that the city is justified in expending a large sum upon other civic works are urgently required. The city is indebted under the local improvement system to a large amount, some \$800,000, that being the amount the city in general has contributed to such local improvements, and now the city must face an expenditure of some \$2,000,000 for an adequate water supply, sewers, etc., must be laid. When the local improvement system was introduced two years ago the people had been told that the general rate tax would be reduced, but as a matter of fact the rate tax has been increased and so have the taxes and the water supply. Would Sanction Expenditure

Mayor Morley believed that the ratepayers would sanction the expenditure for a new city hall, but he would not be raised at once, but spread over a period of three years. The city had well not to assume, without evidence, that the destruction of the Times and the alleged double murder had increased the grand jury, and a short session this afternoon and the adjourned to meet again Thursday morning.

At that time the real work of investigating will begin, and those who have been closely observing the activities of the detectives both here and about San Francisco were confident that a number of indictments will be returned.

Alderman Bannerman was against the idea of spending any large amount at present, and Alderman Fullerton and Alderman Sargison had not to date seen anything to lead them to believe that the ratepayers favored any such proposition. Alderman Fullerton claiming that the proper site for a new city hall is Pandora avenue, which, besides being central, would cost the city nothing. But after all, he claimed, the scheme for a new city hall is a very expensive one. The present building afforded accommodation enough except to the police department, but that department could be moved to the market building, thus permitting of enlarged quarters for other departments.

Alderman Sargison also favored the Pandora avenue site, but a committee should be appointed to look into the whole question.

Alderman Bannerman, in amendment, moved that the matter be laid over to the girls out for an automobile ride, which was therefore lost and when the motion was put the same thing occurred, thus defeating the motion. The mayor and Alderman Sargison, Bishop, Humber and McKewen voting for the motion and Alderman Ross, Mable, Fullerton, Bannerman and Raymond against.

Theatre Site
The special committee composed of Alderman Langley, Mable and Sargison, appointed to consider the question of the new theatre, reported that a consultation with the city assessor had decided to recommend that a site for the theatre be secured on the city's property at the north east corner of Douglas and Belleville streets. A plot 120 feet by 100 feet was decided upon, for which the city would charge \$25,000, to be paid for in fully paid up stock. The company to be organized with a capital of not more than \$125,000, no exemption from city taxation or water rates to be granted. As the time is short with which to provide a place of amusement to replace the present premises, the committee suggested that the necessary steps be taken immediately to have a preliminary plan submitted to the ratepayers.

Mayor Morley was averse to any proposition unless it is made an open one. He would rather see the citizens subscribe the \$10,000 which has been offered by the Kiwanis and Business syndicate and the theatre made an open one. No one syndicate should be given the sole control of the house.

Alderman Fullerton urged that the city should not sell the land, but only lease it. But Alderman Sargison doubted if the subscribers already offered would be available unless the company secured the site absolutely.

As there were other matters which the committee failed to report upon, the report was referred back to it for further data.

Battler Ready to Fight
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 25.—Felix Nelson telegraphed Chas. Welch, manager of the Grand Athletic Club tonight that he would meet him on the night of November

GEOLOGICAL MAPS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND

Sheets Showing Mineral Formations in Victoria and Vicinity to be Published by Dominion Government

After a month spent in survey work for the purpose of making geological maps of the southern half of Vancouver Island, Mr. C. H. Clapp, who has returned to Victoria and will leave to engage in the office work in connection with his department, Mr. Clapp in the course of an interview pointed out that the Dominion government is now preparing geological and topographical surveys of the island under methods borrowed from the United States. Mr. R. H. Chapman, who has been sent to the Dominion authorities for some time past, has been engaged on Vancouver Island. The geological portion of the work here is being carried out by Mr. Clapp.

The results appear before the public in the form of maps and sheets which will prove of great scientific value, as well as to the present there is very little scientific work done in this direction on the North Pacific coast. Mr. Clapp points out that the rocks in the geological formation of southern Vancouver Island are exceptionally well exposed in the Victoria sheet especially, will be of exceptional educational value to anyone who wishes to become thoroughly acquainted with the geological formations of the vicinity. From the sheets to be published it will be possible to follow the close relationship between the different rocks. Following on the new maps adopted, the maps published by the federal authorities will be on a larger scale, and with a scale of a mile to the inch taking in fifteen minutes of latitude and longitude. In the less important districts thirty minute sheets will be made, while in hitherto unexplored regions the sheets will be four inches to the mile.

The Victoria sheet

Last year two fifteen minute sheets of island districts were prepared, one of which takes in the Spanish peninsula and the adjacent islands, and the other known as the Victoria sheet, taking in all of that district lying south of the territory included in the Spanish map and running eastwards to the coast. The maps are one mile to the inch, with a scale of a mile to the inch. The work prepares maps to go to the field with the geological department, his province being to show surface and bedrock formations. The work was Mr. Clapp's special work on the Victoria sheet. Previous to this time that he engaged on this work he took a general reconnaissance of the southern end of the island, and the information which he derived thereby stood him in good stead when he set out to collect data for his present work. He has spent in checking up his reconnaissance work and geological maps of districts on the island extending as far as the Alberca canal and practically embracing the entire southern end of the island will be forthcoming within a short time.

Mr. Clapp has already prepared topographical maps of the Sooke and Duncan districts, as well as a fifteen minute map of the Victoria sheet.

PREMIER BRIAND MAKES CHARGES

States in Chamber of Deputies That Recent Railway Strike Was Part of Plot to Ruin France by Violence

PARIS, Oct. 25.—On the re-assembly of the Chamber of Deputies today, after the government had been attacked by the Socialists, Premier Briand made a long speech in which he declared that he had proof, through the declaration of the leaders of the recent railway strike, that there was a deliberate plot to ruin France by violence, anarchy and civil war.

The Premier said that the cabinet was studying the case of the railway strike, which was a deliberate plot to ruin France by violence, anarchy and civil war.

The Socialist members of the Chamber made a violent attack on the Premier's speech, and the police was forced to withdraw. The Premier's speech was a warning to the military resources of the country to the service of the nation, and the Premier's speech only increased the violence among classes.

LUMBER TRUST IS DISCOVERED

Federal Officers Find Combination in Restraint of Trade—Prosecution of the Lumbermen May Follow

SEATTLE, Oct. 25.—Federal secret service agents under the direction of United States Attorney General George W.ickersham, have obtained in Seattle and elsewhere in Western Washington positive evidence of the existence of a "lumber trust," or combination in restraint of trade.

Federal prosecutions of a criminal character against the men and corporations which have been formed in connection with the alleged unlawful combination are expected within the next sixty days.

Indictments if brought, will be obtained in the federal court in St. Paul, Minn., and the lumber yards in Washington learned that of 899 lumber yards in South Dakota 818 are lined yards controlled by half a dozen men or firms with headquarters in Minneapolis.

The yards are said to have been operated by the lumber trust on a scale that absolutely ruin all competitors in that state and to its price on Washington lumber which gives to the trust annually a profit of 25 per cent, or more than double the profit made by coast lumbermen.

New Torpedo Invention
LONDON, Oct. 25.—A torpedo invention of Mr. Hasekura, a former mayor of Birkenhead, places by means of a powerful explosive the nets surrounding battleships.

Bacon at High Price
CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—There's too much prosperity, said the leading packers early today, and shortly afterwards the price of bacon soared to 40 cents per pound. "The people want the best and are willing to pay for it," said one packer. "There is a shortage of fancy hogs and it is fancy hogs that make fancy bacon. The demand now is for fancy stock, so why shouldn't the price rise?"

Jewel Thief Arrested
CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Frank V. Brown, of Seattle, Wash., who was arrested today at Racine, Wis., on a charge of stealing a satchel containing jewels worth \$15,000 from the Chicago hotel, confessed tonight. All the property, worth \$100,000, which had been pawned was recovered. The jewels were contained in the satchel and were taken from James C. Foster, of Columbus, Ohio.

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ENGLISH VISITOR

SCENTS DANGER

BABIES SORES

Mr. Justice Grantham Concerned About American and Foreign Elements Now Pouring Into Canada

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—Among the passengers on the liner Empress of Britain which arrived here today were Mr. Justice Grantham and his daughter. The learned judge stated that he met with a serious accident while on a moose hunting expedition. He stumbled and fell heavily, almost fracturing his spine. The effect of the fall was such that he was unable to walk for several days. He is now in bed, and his recovery is being watched with interest.

PLAYED BLACK HAND

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Pears that her daughter would be kidnapped caused Mrs. E. J. Burdette to pay tribute to a series of Black Hand letters, which it developed in the United States court here today were written by a member of her own household.

This was shown when H. H. Downer, Commissioner of the United States Customs, advised Mrs. Burdette that her daughter had been kidnapped. Mrs. Burdette had been advised by a member of her own household that her daughter had been kidnapped. Mrs. Burdette had been advised by a member of her own household that her daughter had been kidnapped.

DIME NOVEL READER

Young Lad of Aberdeen Ends His Career by Hanging Himself in Ward of Jail

ABERDEEN, Wash., Oct. 25.—Frank Kebo, a lad of 14 years, hanged himself in the women's ward of the city jail yesterday afternoon. The body was found when a guard was carrying out his duty.

Young Kebo had been arrested for larceny and was awaiting commitment to the training school at Chehalis.

It was the wish of his parents that he should be sent there, as he would not stay at home, but spent his time loafing around the streets, taverns and restaurants, and slept wherever he could find a place, in boxes or cars. In his pockets were found copies of dime novels.

New Torpedo Invention
LONDON, Oct. 25.—A torpedo invention of Mr. Hasekura, a former mayor of Birkenhead, places by means of a powerful explosive the nets surrounding battleships.

German Aviator Killed

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Lieut. Menthe, of the German army, was killed today by falling from a Wright aeroplane at Maderburg. Menthe was a member of the army aviation corps, and was manoeuvring when the accident occurred.

British Steamer Overdue
GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 25.—Pears are entertained here for the safety of the British steamship Partwood, which left St. Thomas, Trinidad, October 3, for Galveston, and is now overdue.

Alaska Election
JUNEAU, Alaska, Oct. 25.—The official count of the election held last August for choosing Alaska's delegate to congress was completed today and showed that James Wickersham, who was re-elected, obtained more than fifty per cent of the votes cast and nearly 2,500 more than his principal opponent, Ed. S. Orr. The official count compiled by James Wickersham was: Wickersham, 4,729; Ed. S. Orr (Republican), 2,255; and O'Connor (Labor), 1,447.

Plague of Rats
PARIS, Oct. 25.—There is a plague of rats in the chamber of deputies. During the summer holidays rats, which probably came from the sewer, overran the committee room, the

Corrig College

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Select High-Class Boarding College for BOYS of 8 to 18 years. Refinements of well-appointed GYMNASIUM, HALL, Library, Business Department, Prepared for Entrance into University or Professional or University Examination. Fees Moderate. Strictly Moderate. L. D. Phone Victoria 74. Autumn Term opens September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

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The Laurels, Rockland Ave., Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Mackett, Esq., assisted by J. L. Mollett, Esq., B.A. Oxford. Three and a half acres extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, and other sports. Strictly Moderate. L. D. Phone Victoria 74. Autumn Term opens September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

HOW WILD ANIMALS REASON

When psychology has devised a scheme for measuring exactly the quantity and quality of mind it will become possible to determine whether, and by how much, the human brain is superior to that of dumb creation. Pending such a device, the statement attributed to John Burroughs, the well-known naturalist, that our furred and feathered friends do not reason, however much their conduct seems to indicate that they do, is bound to puzzle a good many people whose life has been brought into close touch with the lives of dogs and cats.

In other words, until the measuring-stick for the brain is perfected, the old question of whether, and how much, animals reason is not likely to be settled absolutely one way or another. It is a situation not without a certain advantage, however, the advantage being that one person is as much entitled as another to his own opinion.

The men in the circus menageries, who live with their charges from one year's end to another, are always firm believers in the reasoning powers of animals. They bolster up their position with illuminating anecdotes. Here is one taken at first hand:

In the winter quarters of a big circus an important part of the equipment was a photographic gallery. It was designed especially to facilitate the work of making photographs of animals, which in the touring would be used with more or less effect by the circus press department.

To this gallery all the animals which could never be domesticated sufficiently to be allowed at large under the supervision of keepers were brought, as occasion demanded, to sit for their photographs. A first glance at the place revealed it simply as a big cage of the usual type, with barred sides through which not even so powerful a brute as the grizzly bear could hope to escape. It differed from the regular cages and the animal wagons, however, in being roofed only by glass instead of by grating, the idea being to get unobstructed illumination through the skylight. But the glass was far enough above the floor so that no animal, however active, could touch it at a bound.

One day, shortly before the circus started on its spring tour, a panther was taken into the gallery to be photographed. It was a strong, handsome creature, which, despite its long imprisonment, had never become reconciled to a loss of freedom, and, like all animals of this type when they are transferred from familiar to strange quarters, began without delay an inspection of the gallery with a view to finding, if possible, a way of escaping into the attractive outer world.

Standing in the middle of the floor, he looked longingly up at the glass ceiling, which so far as he could detect was heaven's own blue sky. It looked all the more attractive to him because of the overhanging branch of a big elm—such a tree as his ancestors for countless generations had been wont to climb, lying outstretched on the sturdy lower limbs until the quarry passed unsuspectingly beneath.

But the barred walls were too high to be cleared, and a first glance revealed no weak spots. Having conducted his survey of surroundings thus far, he started on a tour of inspection. Round and round the room he went, studying every inch of bars. As he passed the door he brushed against it casually, satisfying himself that it had not been carelessly left open. Several minutes were passed in this examination of the new cage with its canopy of what looked like open sky, until at last the panther was convinced that, as matters stood, there was no more chance of regaining freedom from this cage than from the one he had just left.

Meanwhile the manager and the photographer had been conferring as to the best means of gaining a characteristic pose of the splendid animal. A decision was reached to place a table in the gallery. In a state of nature the panther seeks a shelf or rock, or the branch of a tree, on which to lie, and it always brings into captivity its hereditary inclination, which it displays by sulking for hours at a time on the wooden shelf in its cage. Accordingly a table was pushed into the centre of the gallery, with the expectation that the panther would presently perch there.

At first the animal continued its swing around the walls of its place of confinement, paying no attention, apparently, to the adding of the furniture. Then it strolled toward the table, brushed past it, and resumed its restless circuit. The photographer waited, bauld in hand, for the subject to get up on the substitute operating-chair, the manager, having concluded his business, strolled leisurely away, and only the keeper, who had superintended the panther's transfer, observed anything unusual in its conduct.

"There's going to be something 'doin' here in a minute," he whispered to himself. "It's me to get busy."

His practised eye was the only one which had observed that, as it stepped away from the table, the caged brute had studied the relation of that table to the rest of its surroundings, and had seen in a possible aid to an escape. Its glance took in the height of the table above the floor, and of the length of the table; it was the memory of the length of the table which directed it to the corner of the gallery remotest from the table, and in an instant, before the keeper had had time to put his specialized knowledge to use, the lithe beast had swept to the table and bounded

thence through the glass skylight of the circus gallery.

As almost invariably in such cases, its taste of freedom was brief. Bewildered by unfamiliar surroundings, as soon as it reached the outer world, it sought refuge in a near-by stack. It watched with no indication of concern while men rush a cage near where it crouched; and when, with a couple of pieces of canvas stage siding they constructed a flimsy lane from its hiding-place to the cage, it rose leisurely, stretched, yawned, and walked down the path to its prison with never a suspicion that only thin cloth separated it from longer liberty.

That evening in the dining-room of winter quarters the circus hands had a hot debate as to whether or not an animal can reason. Few

"But one of them didn't yield to such treatment. Its front wheels were sunk up to the hubs, and every push the elephant gave served only to send it deeper. After he had tried three or four times to shove it out, the elephant appeared to bethink himself that he might wisely employ his brains to save his back. He looked over the predicament of the wagon for just an instant and then, without instructions from any human being, reached underneath it with his trunk until he found the front axle and gave a tug. The front wheels slid back out of the mud without further resistance, and once they were released it was easy to push the wagon to gether ground."

That little episode proved to Mr. Ringling that elephants use their brains to reason with. Any bona fide purchaser of this magazine has

one another. Jennie's affection for Bobby is more apparent than his for her, but this may be because the female is naturally more demonstrative. Or it may be Bobby is at heart a mischief-loving rogue, with small inclination to indulge in tender passages.

To his keeper every dumb animal becomes in a short time an individual, as strongly marked as his brother or best friend. Just as no two human beings are precisely alike, so each animal differs a little in temperament and disposition, if not in looks, from the rest of its kind. This development of personality, if it is among elephants, is especially marked.

There is nothing malicious in Bobby's mischief, but he never lets slip an opportunity for having a little of what he considers fun. One mark night as the elephant keeper was loading his charges on the train at a small town he missed Bobby.

There was not a lot of time to waste in a search, nor did the keeper think it was necessary to start one. He adopted the much easier expedient of taking Jennie into his confidence.

"Where's Bobby, Jennie?" he asked. And then he added: "Trumpet for him."

Jennie had never been taught to trumpet on demand, but trumpet she did right lustily, and presently, in the far corner of the field adjoining the loading-place, Bobby trumpeted his reply. He had gone into the enclosure to have some fun chasing a herd of cattle pastured there, thus beguiling the redium of waiting for the train. Presently he came running up. His grey hide showed in the glare of the gasoline torches just a little more distinct than the ghost of a negro on a cloudy midnight.

A barbed-wire fence of ordinary height separated Bobby from the railroad, and his keeper did not care to waste time looking for the gate. Accordingly, he directed Bobby to come over. Bobby realized the possibilities of being pricked by barbed wire as well as any farmer's boy would have done, he lifted, first one foot, then the other, over the top strand, dragging his body cautiously along, and in like manner, carefully and deliberately, lifted his rear feet, over and rejoined the herd, much pleased with himself.

The entire mental or rational nature of man as distinguished from the intelligence of the brute—that in view of many is reason. Not the least of those who hold this view are some students of psychology. There are religiousists, also, who apprehend that an admission that dumb animals possess the power of reason, in however elementary a form, will entail their inclusion in the rewards of the future life. This position, it may be remarked in passing, is never assumed by those who have owned and loved dogs.

It would seem that no rational human being who had ever witnessed the conduct of Pat, the member of the Barnum & Bailey circus known as "Pat"—the two-year-old chimpanzee—could entertain any doubt that Pat is a reasoning animal. For the benefit of those who have not known Pat or any other chimpanzee—for Pat is simply a type, not an exceptionally gifted ape—let us spend ten minutes with him and consider the mental processes which govern his conduct.

It is the morning hour in the circus menagerie, with only employees around, and they are idle because the outfit is making a week's stand. Pat lies on his back in his glass-fronted cage, holding one foot in his hand. He is not due to appear in public for a couple of hours. In an enclosure next to his cage a couple of very tame giraffes are contentedly chewing their cud, occasionally reaching over to lick the face of anybody passing near. Pat's keeper decides to take the chimpanzee out, so he opens the door of the outer compartment of the cage. As soon as Pat hears the bolt fly back he sits up as close as he can to the door of his chamber. The keeper enters, bringing Pat's little coat and shoes. The ape lends himself to putting these on with at least as much skill as a child of his age would display. He catches sight of the giraffe, peering in the outer door, and starts toward him chattering, but is rebuked by his keeper.

The latter takes Pat's hand and walks around the room with him, Pat looking very comical in his coat and shoes. He shakes his hands with ties on his feet, and they are bidding. At last across the room jumps up and down to attract Pat's attention, whereupon the latter also jumps up and down, stamping loudly with his shoes, and then starting toward the man threateningly. He is given a match and box, scratches the match on the sand-paper, and lights his keeper's cigar, but does not know enough to drop the match on a bicycle. An employee throws a piece of scantling in the path of the bicycle following, whereupon Pat steers the wheel around the block of wood, saving himself from a fall. He is set upon a chair at a little table, given a fork, and directed to eat grapes out of a dish placed before him. While he is eating the giraffe reaches over his partition, and Pat in a great rage starts to climb up to punish the long-necked one. His keeper returns him to the cage, and Pat resumes his former attitude and occupation of examining his foot while sprawled out on his back.

It is as difficult in the analysis of a series of separate actions like this to determine which were actuated by instinct, which by teaching, and which by reason—presupposing that reason exists among the dumb beasts—as to put

one's finger on the vague line separating reason and instinct, but it is not difficult to follow the operations of Pat's brain. Paralleling his own performances, we may fancy him talking to himself as follows:

"Pretty dull here this a.m. Wish I had something to do. That's a big, able foot of mine. Hark—there's somebody coming into the cage. I'll sit up here close to the door and see what's going to be pulled off. Bully—he's coming in here. Why, it's Heinie, my keeper. And he's got my coat and shoes. Ho-ho-ho! That means he's going to take me out. I'll help him put on these things so there won't be any delay. What's that long-necked monkey strosy rubbering at?"

"Well, here we are outside. This hand-shaking is most wearisome, but it has to be done. There's that Billy Smith over there making threatening gestures at me. I will let him see I can stamp as hard as he can, and perhaps he will be afraid of me. This match-and-draw the match in a straight line along the sand-paper. Gee, but that thing stings! Heinie took it away just in time to save my hand. Wonder why it doesn't burn him, too? I like this bicycle-riding. Now, if I don't turn the handlebar just right we will smash into that wall and get spilled. Easy, now—around we come, and a straightaway across the hall. There, that lobster threw a piece of lumber in my path just to throw me. But I know if I turn these handle-bars I can dodge it. And here are some grapes. I would rather eat them like that way. Here's old rubberneck doesn't over again—just let me have one bite out of him. I wish Heinie would. Home again, and nothing to do but wait till the crowd comes in for the afternoon performance. Then I will have some fun making faces at the little girls and scare them into fits."

Did Pat think all that? His actions furnish the answer.

There is an infinity of anecdotes tending to prove that domestic animals, especially dogs, have a faculty which enables them to proceed mentally from cause to effect, even when the effect is of no personal concern to them. One of the most convincing which has come to the writer's notice has to do with an intelligent cocker-spaniel, whose mistress lay in bed ill. The dog, entering her room for a visit, as was his custom, brushed against the partially open door, which rattled against the wall above the dog's head. The noise puzzled the animal. After reflecting for a moment he intentionally pushed the door, and looking up quickly, saw it swing against the picture, with a duplication of the previous sound. Satisfied that he had learned what perplexed him at first, he went to his mistress's bed.

It is difficult to understand how even a half-splitting psychologist can deny the position of a reasoning mind to the brute creature. It is unquestionably true, as Professor James points out, that even the lowest savages reason incomparably better than the highest brutes. In come of the cardinal virtues, on the other hand, such as fidelity, courage and kindness, brutes as a class frequently excel in, and generosity, which on the evidence of instances without number compels us to admit that there resides in the skin of a beast the embryo of a logician.—Earl Clauson in The Scribner.

AN UNUSUAL CASE

A case recently decided by the federal courts of the United States involved the liability of a physician for negligence in the performance of an operation for appendicitis. Having made the necessary incision, he inserted in the wound several pieces of gauze and then forgot to take one of them out. Now, gauze may be a valuable substance for cleaning a wound, but results in this case prove that it is a poor substitute for even a rebellious appendix. Plaintiff languished on in the hospital for a month, and was then sent to his home to be cared for by the surgeon who performed the operation. Conditions grew worse and the attending physician appealed to the surgeon to have something further done, but received no help. Eventually another surgeon was called in who reopened the wound and found the offending piece of gauze, which he extracted, and plaintiff started on the highway to health once more. There was no actual proof that the gauze found was one of the pieces inserted by the surgeon, but, being something that does not usually grow in the human body and there being proof that there was no opportunity for it being placed where found other than at the time of the operation, the evidence was held sufficient to sustain a verdict for plaintiff.

ONE THOUSAND SUCCESSFUL MEN

"I have on my desk a list of one thousand successful men of this nation," writes an investigator in the Juvenile Court Record. "By successful I do not mean mere money-makers, but men who have given us new conceptions of steam, electricity, construction work, education, art, etc."

"Two hundred started as farmers' sons. Two hundred started as messenger boys. Two hundred were newsboys. One hundred were printers' apprentices. One hundred were apprenticed in manufacturing."

"Fifty began at the bottom of railway work. Fifty—only fifty—had wealthy parents."

THOSE SAANICH PHEASANTS

(Richard L. Pocock)

There are usually two sides to every story, so that, when I heard the "agitation" to open the Saanich pheasants, I expected the side would be heard from before received a very sensible, logical subject from a Saanich resident other side of the case. Unfortunatly his letter as personal, so I am able to print it over his signature, "anonymously," as far as this which is a pity.

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Field Sports at Home and Abroad

THOSE SAANICH PHEASANTS

(Richard L. Pocock)

There are usually two sides to every question, so that, when I heard the request for the "agitation" to open the season for shooting Saanich pheasants, I expected that the other side would be heard from before long. I have received a very sensible, logical letter on the subject from a Saanich resident, putting the other side of the case. Unfortunately he has marked his letter as personal, so that I am unable to print it over his signature, but then on the other hand, the "agitation" was started "anonymously," as far as this column goes, which is a pity.

However, as the case has been put for those who say that the pheasants are so plentiful in Saanich that the farmers have to use poison in self-defense, and treat them as vermin, I must say that this gentleman regards this statement as "tommyrot" and claims that although the closing of pheasant shooting has had such beneficial results that the birds are undoubtedly much more plentiful than they were two years ago, still they are far from being a pest, and would very soon be as scarce as ever, if the army of hunters looking for food for their guns, now that the blue grouse have taken to the tall timber, were let loose among the Saanich pheasants. In reply it will, of course, be urged that the permit system has guarded against this, but has it? The Saanich residents do not lose over a hundred pheasants, and I for one, do not blame them; the permit system might to some extent help to guard against this nuisance, but we all know that there are some laws and regulations, excellent in themselves, which are difficult to present conditions to adequately enforce, and, unfortunately there are numerous persons only too willing to take advantage of this difficulty. The provincial game laws are excellent on paper, but we all know that they are difficult to enforce without a large increase in the staff of salaried game wardens. As a matter of fact, it is only fair to state that the majority of those who have approached me wanting an open season for Saanich pheasants have been property owners in Saanich.

I am not an agriculturist, and have little knowledge of the present pests which are the enemy of the farmer, but that authorities on the pheasant have been at great pains to investigate the accusations which have been brought up against the pheasant from time to time that he is a crop destroyer, and I should very much like to examine the crops (he should intend) of some of these poisoned pheasants which have been destroyed in revenge for the toll they have taken from the farmer's potatoes, to see just how many cut worms, wire worms, and other insect pests they contain in addition to the potatoes. I am no enemy of the farmer, quite the reverse; in fact, in this country I am under obligations to more than one farmer for some excellent free shooting given cheerfully and with delightful courtesy to many cases, an entire stranger. At the same time I am still under the impression that the pheasant is more the friend than the foe of the farmer, and that it is a great pity that it should ever be considered necessary or expedient to treat him as vermin and fit only to be poisoned, if indeed this has ever happened.

In this connection I hope I may be excused for reprinting a portion of an article which I wrote for this page some months ago, as follows:

It is conceded by anyone who knows the nature and habits of pheasants that they undoubtedly flourish best where there are extensive agricultural lands to attract and hold them, but it by no means follows that their frequenting of such lands should be set down as depredation, and certainly, if the statement is true, that pheasants are looked upon by the majority of the cultivators of the soil as the objects of sport before dogs, in which capacity they give, as a rule, a much longer and more brilliant run than their big cousin, the cougar.

In appearance the bobcat resembles a very much overgrown house-cat, minus most of its tail and plus a vile disposition. A very large one will measure four feet from tip to tip, and weigh about 40 lb., but the average bobcat is considerably smaller. They vary enormously in size. One full-grown female that I shot in 1892 weighed only 19 lb., while another, a male, killed the same day, weighed 41 lb. Usually the latter weight being, sufficiently powerful when pressed by hunger, to kill a yearling deer or sheep. Their staple diet, however, consists of the smaller creatures of the wilderness, a prairie-dog being a favorite, while even the house-cat is not taboo. They are extremely fond of lamb, their all too frequent indulgence in this delicacy having brought them into ill-repute with settlers. Sportsmen, too, find them anathema, for the havoc they work among game animals and birds, is in these days, of small stocks, most serious. For this reason they are rightly classed as pests, sometimes with a bounty on their heads, and he who hunts them, whether for sport or for profit, is safe from the lamentations of all but those impossible humanitarians who, rather than that man should cause death with the minimum of suffering, would have thousands of inoffensive creatures eaten alive.

There are said to be sixty-eight ways of killing a cat, all of them virtuous, the virtue presumably pertaining to the death of the cat, rather than to the method. In the case of the bobcat, there are only two satisfactory ways of compassing its death, and of these trapping is the most barbarous and unrelenting, hunting with dogs, the most merciful, sportsmanlike and inspiring. Every thoughtful man deplores the use of the brutal trap, even while he recognizes the expediency of its employment,

Pheasants in their natural state are essentially forest birds, coming into the open thick underwood at the slightest cause for alarm.

Though the common pheasants of China, the descendants of which we have here, undoubtedly flourish best where they are close to cultivated land, still being in their natural state "essentially forest birds," this is by no means necessary to their welfare, as I have shot them in their native country in considerable numbers in mountainous country where they would have to travel a great distance to get the opportunity to take toll from the farmer. The Chinese farmers, thrifty, frugal folk, who will not willingly waste a grain of anything, evidently do not regard the pheasants there, which are thicker than wild pheasants anywhere in the world, as their natural enemies, or they would wage a remorseless war on them, and would probably have exterminated them centuries ago, instead of taking no pains at all to keep them off their fields. Of course it may be said against this, that the principal crop of the country being rice, which is grown under water, until just before ripening, there is no need to protect it against the birds. This is true enough so far as it goes, but the Chinese farmers raise large crops on the higher grounds of other grains besides rice, such as wheat, rye, maize, etc., the young shoots of which the pheasants of all kinds are very partial to. I have shot common pheasants, golden pheasants, and Reeves' pheasants with crops stuffed with the young green shoots of these kinds of grain, so that I have at times wondered why the farmers seemed to look with indifference on the way the pheasants were helping themselves before we were civilized, that they were not the losers in the long run, or they would have protected themselves by the use of traps and other ingenious instruments of war against the feathered enemy.

Even Lord Lilford when writing of pheasants, although he says it would be absurd to deny that grain forms their favorite food, still says that "the pheasant, where not preserved in unreasonable numbers, is a good friend to the farmer, from the enormous number of wire worms and other noxious insects which it destroys, to say nothing of its liking for the roots of various weeds."

BOBCAT-HUNTING IN NOVA SCOTIA

The North American Wildcat (Lynx rufus), otherwise known as the bobcat or bay lynx, and by various uncomplimentary aliases, is an animal of so shy and retiring a disposition, that the most skillful hunter might seek it unavailingly for years if unaided by a well-trained dog. In spite of an artfully simulated scarcity, the bobcat is far more numerous than is commonly supposed to be (except in the vicinity of border settlements, where the depredations of a pair of these cats will give rise to some surprising statistics), and even in an old province as Nova Scotia it is probably as abundant today as it was when Glaspoe reigned and the first wild Indian legends began to cluster around the mighty shape of Blomidon. This immunity from the common fate of predacious wild animals past generations of bobcats owed in part to their own obtrusiveness, but mainly to the fact that they were not regarded to use the American idiom, as sporting propositions. A swift change, however, is now being effected in the status of the bobcat, and in future these wary beasts are destined to become increasingly popular as objects of sport before dogs, in which capacity they give, as a rule, a much longer and more brilliant run than their big cousin, the cougar.

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but only those whose minds are unhealthily keyed can find anything objectionable in the spectacle of a bobcat, its tail jauntily erect, running easily in front of the hounds, serene in the knowledge that it has but to scratch up a tree to be safe from its canine pursuers; nor can any right-thinking man see ought in it as it crouches in fancied security among the branches. To my mind, no death is so happy as that which comes to us swiftly in the moment of our sense of security. The old Puritan who suppressed bear-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the inhabitants, was not a greater victim of moral warp than are those who cry out against causing the death of an animal through the natural agency of pursuit, merely because it is done in the name of sport.

But, strange to say, although it is big and powerful enough to be really dangerous, and can, in fact, easily whip the biggest untrained dog, the bobcat has never been known to attack a man, even when, in order to make "sit up and look pleasant," it has been teased with a short stick among the branches of its arboreal retreat. Blood-curdling backwoods stories of its ferocity are common in literature, and in those semi-remote regions whence the bobcat has sometimes been driven, but among the well-informed, and in districts where bobcats are so plentiful as to discourage fiction, these tales are classed as uncomplimentary rubbish. Nevertheless, the fact that the bobcat is physically capable of inflicting grievous injury gives the pursuit of it a delightful savor of possible danger, for in individual temper counts for much with wild animals, and while it is perfectly true that bobcats are quite harmless where man is concerned, there is no certainty that the thousandth bobcat will not turn nasty.

Incidentally, I may say that I have noticed a considerable variation in color between the bobcats of certain localities or districts, and those of other districts differing widely in topography and conditions. This variation appears to correspond roughly with the differences the aboriginal inhabitants of those districts prior to their emancipation by the contaminating influence of the white man. Primitive races are ever susceptible to the modifications of habit and surroundings, and my tentative investigations have led me to conclude that animals, especially the larger carnivora, are affected in an almost equal degree of environment. But I do not feel that my present imperfect knowledge justifies further comment.

In the west, where the bobcat is generally hunted in conjunction with cougar and lynx coursing, the sport has been growing in popularity for several years, and for those who can afford the time and money, a winter or spring trip either in Colorado or Wyoming would certainly yield the maximum of sport, for, alas! the maximum of expenditure. Guides, horses, dogs, and the inevitable at cetera, a hunting trip, bring the cost per day up to about \$15, but, be it said \$15 returning double its face value in enjoyment. For those, however, to whom time and money are vital considerations, Nova Scotia offers the finest field for economical bobcat hunting of any North American sporting district, the expense of a trip there being a mere bagatelle, that need deter no man not an absolute pauper from making an expedition after lynx, mink, or bobcat. A young man with a taste for wild life, willing to forego some of the luxuries of travel, could, by exercising economy, enjoy a month's bobcat hunting in Nova Scotia at a total expense, including second-class sea passage both ways, rail and hotel charges, guide's wages, supplies, etc., of about £50. This figure represents, needless to say, rockbottom, but an ardent sportsman, acting on my advice, made such a trip for £48 17s., and had, moreover, the time of his life.

Of course, when one is making a trip as cheaply as this, it is necessary to exercise much care, especially in the selection of guides and hunting localities. For this reason, John McEwan, the famous "moose hunter" of Bear River, Digby County, Nova Scotia, is the most suitable guide, as in addition to his record of 137 moose, and a large number of bears, he is accounted the finest wild cat hunter in the Eastern Provinces. To give a sporting turn to an old mining adage, "he can find bobcats as well where they aren't as where they are." A friend of mine who hunted bobcats with him one winter secured three very big males in ten days, one of which gave a run of seven miles, treed four times, and finished by making a tremendous leap out of the top of a very tall pine that stood on the bank of a frozen river, the force of its impact with the smooth ice being so great that its legs, missing hold, and spreading laterally, were broken, thus rendering the unfortunate creature practically helpless. So far as I am aware, this is the only authentic instance of a bobcat being injured in jumping, although it is doubtful if Mahomet's camel, which performed the journey to Mecca in three jumps, ever jumped like unto these.

Owing to that horrid Nemesis which men call truth, and which dogs the footsteps of deservingly hunters with blighting effect, graceless giving the other fellow all the finest chances and blood-curdling adventures, my own bobcat hunting has never yielded me (except on one occasion) any excitements or experiences out of the ordinary. But the "ordinary" of the bobcat is sufficiently fascinating, and the weeks, in some cases the months,

which I have spent in the wilds, hunting these animals almost every day, are numbered among the pleasantest of my memory's memories.

My first bobcat was shot in what were, perhaps, the most unusual circumstances, for it is rarely, indeed, that this sly and wary animal intentionally allows itself to be in the presence of man. Even the most stealthy beast, however, at times forgets its caution, or is forced by some imperative cause out of its accustomed habits, and this particular bobcat was encountered at such a moment. As the incidents were as far as I am aware, without precedent, I venture to relate them at some length.

It was while I was staying at French-Louis trapping cabin on the Baker Lake stillwater that the episode occurred. I had been out all day hunting moose on the hardwood ridges some six miles from camp, and when ready to return, having a considerable load of moose-meat to carry, I left my rifle sticking upright in the snow beside the carcass (a common enough practice in the Canadian backwoods), being thus unarmed, I was, of course, eligible for the most improbable sporting opportunities and was covered less than a mile, when in the crepuscular shadow of the dense firs I came suddenly on the fresh track of a bobcat, and a moment later saw the animal itself, standing in the snow about ten yards to my right, regarding me with that unblinking intensity which characterizes the genus feline.

Instantly the whole character of the forest altered. There is a sentiment about the larger carnivora that is quite different to what we feel in the presence of even the largest herbivorous creatures, and for me, boy as I was, the sight of the tracks peopled the dusky for "bobcats" with a thousand fancies and possibilities. I had not noticed before how savage the woods were. Looking back, with the advantage of time and experience, I cannot help smiling as I recall how my vivid young imagination, unused my skin to sudden changes of sight of these harmless tracks, big to me as elephants, and significant of direful possibilities. But at the time I felt that the malevolent-looking pussy standing so near me quite justified my sensations, and partly to prove that I was not afraid, partly to test the cat's intentions, I started towards it, making, however, no hostile movements. Immediately the bobcat stuck its tail partly erect and stepped backwards, but hurriedly, but with the evident purpose of maintaining its distance.

At the time, as a four-foot bobcat seen in the twilight, obscurity of northern woods looks rather large to a boy of fourteen, I began to regret having left my rifle behind, and decided to fetch it. The moment I ceased to retrace my steps, however, the bobcat followed, and accompanied me the whole way, keeping nearly abreast and at a uniform distance of thirty feet. I confess that toward the end of this extraordinary performance the situation became strained, and it was with a sense of infinite relief that I at last felt the cold barrel in my grasp. As I swung round to take aim the cat bounded away, but my bullet caught it at the take-off of the second jump, and with a queer sputtering squall it tore about in a smother of snow for a moment, then lay still.

Many explanations of this singular behaviour on the part of one of the shyest animals in North America have been forthcoming. Most of them are variations of the supposition that the bobcat was hungry; but such was not the case. Winter is, more often than not, a time of plenty for the carnivora, and this particular cat was quite exceptionally fat and plump. My own idea is that it had been taken captive when very young by some border settler, from whom it had made its escape at a date not so remote as to have allowed its natural wildness to eliminate completely its acquired taste for the society of man.—Lincoln Wilbur, in *Baily's*.

HUNTING THE HUNTERS

When the bacillus of the dry fly enters into the blood of the angler there is absolutely no hope for him. The disease runs a regular course. First come the frequent visits to the river in the evening and the doing, without one's dinner, all for the capture of a few small trout. These early symptoms are attended with very little success, so little, indeed, in my case, that my gardener, whose house I pass going to and from the river, after asking me cheerily what luck for about a fortnight, and who was moved to say fervently, "God save us; do you ever catch anything?" Stung by this, I tried explanations, "Oh, don't you see, Robert, this is a new plan, not the old-fashioned flapping; something altogether more scientific and exact. You see, here is a fish, you light the fly gently here, it floats over him, the bend of the gut is up stream, and just as soon as it reaches him, up he comes and swallows it, and you have him sure." "Man, but that's a scorching good plan," says Robert, staring hard at my empty net, then, in a different tone, a reflective one, "Oor we Johnny got six fine trout last night." Here I beat a retreat.

So much for the first stage. The second stage is worse, and the ravages of the disease may be traced by reference to the counterfoils of one's check book. Dry fly rod, reel, line, casts, flies, various kinds of boxes and bottles, knee pads, nets, and creels, to the tune of about £15. The third stage is arrived at when the old and trusty wet fly rod, companion of many



Sportsman's Calendar

OCTOBER

October 1—Opening of pheasant-shooting in Cowichan and Islands Electoral District (except North Saanich); opening of quail-shooting. Season now open for all small game.
For the Angler—Salmon-trotting, trout-fishing.

happy days, is put on the shelf, and only used in the very early season, or handed to some juvenile along with a canful of worms and a yard or two of old cut. The mournful droop of its once springy body can be seen hanging out over some bush, a silent but eloquent reproach. Now he learns to cast his fly correctly, small trout do not appeal to him; a fever comes through his veins, and his whole object in life is to get hold of something big. Quality, not quantity, becomes his motto; a pair of Goetz binoculars are purchased, by which means he scans every fly in sight; he forsakes for ever the paths of sanity; he creeps and crawls along the river bank on hands and knees. There is only one object in the wide world, and that the trout he sees rising; his mind is given over to the stalk; he hears nothing but the "plop, plop," and sees nothing but the rings steadily appearing.

Occasionally a contretemps occurs; after a long and arduous stalk he is suddenly brought back to earth by a "snuff, snuff," and turns round, with a cold chill running down his back, to find an inquisitive bull mousing his tattered garments. Or, again, his meditations are disturbed by a snarling, terrier, whose efforts convince him that a pair of thick pigskin leggings and a dog whip should be included in his outfit. Now comes another stage. "He leaves the bank, takes to boat fishing on a large river, and indulges in that fascinating 'big game' 'hunting the hunter.' Here the madness really takes hold of one, and no inconvenience is too great to put up with when in pursuit of 'big game.' Two things are essential; one accuracy of casting combined with speed, and the other an intelligent boatman whose heart is in the game. The latter I have, and the former I strive after with a certain amount of success.

I fish on hotel feeding in the deep stretch about a mile below the ford, but never put much faith in it, as I knew there were plenty of pike down there. The fishable water being rather crowded with anglers, I determined to devote an evening to seeing whether there was any truth in the story or not, and was rewarded by the sight of three monsters rising intermittently. I never saw such hunters, a rise here, then, ten seconds later, another fifteen yards off, as my boatman put it, "coursin' like tarrier dogs." Three whole evenings we spent there, and never got so much as a rise. Wilby expounded a theory that these big trout fed all night, and that the way to catch one would be to attack them in the dark. The fever had so entered into my veins that I promptly went and bought a thermos flask, and next weekend saw a whole night spent on the river.

The trout rose right enough, but we lost them soon in the dark, gave up the chase, and waited for the dawn; the deep silence was broken only by the occasional "plop" of the invisible trout, and now and then the raucous croak of a waterhen. At last the sky began to lighten in the east, and I cheered Wilby's drooping spirits with the promise of a cup of hot tea. Unfortunately, something had gone wrong with the thermos, and we found therein a heady lukewarm mixture, which we promptly consigned to the river. We had a little whiskey, Wilby remarking, "Thank God there's nothing wrong with that, anyway." We soon spotted the trout, and succeeded in rising two of them. Viewing this nocturnal excursion afterwards, Wilby hit the nail on the head when he said, "He was damned, but it was like a caper two drunk men would be after." Our want of success only spurred us to further efforts, and down we went again, a chase of nearly 200 yards down the centre of the river, succeeded in dropping the fly in the right spot. A tiny ring was the result, and the fly disappeared. "Strike," and a wild flurry on the top of the water.

The trusty split care was bent nearly double, and, after a ding-dong fight, the net was slipped under a fine trout of 3 1/2 lb. Success at last, and next evening we again pursued and captured another of 3 1/2 lb. Alas! the season is now over, and nine months will have to elapse before I again "hunt the hunters."—Portnam Kim.

vague line separating reading it is not difficult to follow his brain. Paralleling his may fancy him talking to

re this a.m. Wish I had That's a big, able foot of's somebody coming into up here close to the door to be pulled off. Bully—re. Why, it's Heine, my got my coat and shoes—he's going to take me out, these things so there won't's that long-necked moon-

are outside. This hand- arison, but it has to be Billy Smith over there gestures at me. I will let as hard as the can, and per- of me. This match-and- nusing, although it is hard a straight line along the that thing stings! Heine, n't burn him, too! I like Now, if I don't turn the I will smash into that Easy, now—around we hrew across the hall, w a piece of lumber in w me. But I know if I w I can dodge it. And I would rather eat them ngers, but Heine doesn't e old rubberneck reach- let me have one bite out- e world. Home again, wait till the crowd comes, performance. Then I will faces at the little girls'.

His actions furnish of anecdotes tending to animals, especially dogs, nables them to proceed o effect, even when the concern to them. One which has come to me do with an intelligent mistress lay in bed ill, room for a visit, as was gainst the partially open- it back against a pic- ist the wall above the puzzled the animal. ment he intentionally ooking up quickly, saw ure, with a duplication. Satisfied that he had him at first, he went

understand how even a ist can deny the pos- nd to the brute creat- ibly true, as Professor ven the lowest savages etter than the highest cardinal virtues, and identity, courage, and ass frequently excel in- But it is simple jus- ch on the evidence of er compels us to ad- in the skin of a beast

Earl Clauson in

AL CASE decided by the federal ates involved the li- negligence in the per- for appendicitis. ary incision, he insert- pieces of gauze and of them out. Now, substance for cleans- in this case prove e for a rebellious dished on in the ho- was then sent to his local physician under the surgeon who per- conditions grew worse an appealed to the e something further. Eventually the wound reopened the wound piece of gauze, which started on the high- There was no actual and was one of the surgeon, but, being usually grow in the ing proof that there being placed where ne of the operation, ficient to sustain a

SUCCESSFUL MEN

list of one thousand ion," writes an in- Court Record. "By here money-makers, as new conceptions action work, educa-

farmers' sons, messenger boys, who boys, apprentices, mentioned in manu- m of railway work, wealthy parents.

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DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

VOL. L. NO. 401.

RESERVE CHOSEN; OTTAWA ASSENT

Chief Cooper and Councilors
Agree to "Maplebank," Fir
Property on Esquimalt Har
bor

SIR WILFRID TELEGRAPHS DOMINION CONCURRENCE

Premier McBride, Lands Com-
missioner Ross With Messrs.
Helmecken and Matson Meet
Songhees Committee

After many futile attempts in years
past to solve the difficulty the Song-
hees Reserve matter was practically
settled yesterday through the readi-
ness of Chief Cooper and his council-
ors and Premier McBride and his col-

*The lands marked in sketches
in the head lines are the lands
selected by the Songhees as
satisfactory for their new Reserve
as testified by the signatures of the
Chief and Special Committee in a recent photo*

October 28, 1910

leagues to meet each other half way
on the scheme proposed and carried in-
to effect by Mr. H. D. Helmecken, K. C.

SIR WILFRID'S MESSAGE

Hon. Richard McBride, Prem-
ier, Victoria.
Have consulted with Minister
of Interior and any arrange-
ment satisfactory to Indians
will be quite acceptable to us.
Would only suggest that as we
are the guardians of Indians,
it would be advisable that de-
partment be party to arrange-
ment and that same be made
under Indian act. We intend
introducing legislation this ses-
sion in connection with similar
questions.

WILFRID LAURIER

and Mr. J. S. H. Matson, Chief Cooper
and four of the head men of the band,
duly authorized by a special commit-
tee to handle the matter for the in-
dians, after accompanying Premier
McBride and a party over the lines

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