

## HIBBEN BLOCK IS DESTROYED

New Building on Government Street Gutted by Fire Last Evening—Estimated Loss \$75,000

### \$17,000 NOT COVERED BY THE INSURANCE

Pioneers' Association Loses Irreplaceable Records and Pictures—Several Tenants are Burned Out

Completely gutted by a fire which is believed to have originated from the furnace in the basement, the Hibben block, Government street, opposite the new street, was for the second time within three years a scene of a serious blaze yesterday afternoon. Within two hours and a half the flames had completely swept through the premises, the only portion not touched being about a third of the first floor at the front on the Government street side. The loss, according to figures secured last night, will approximate \$75,000. The heaviest losses will be those of the Pioneer's Association, stationers and bookbinders, who own the premises. Their stock, a portion of which had just been installed for the Christmas trade, is valued at about \$40,000, on which about \$28,000 insurance was carried. Little was saved, the portion not burnt being ruined by the smoke and the water. The building is valued at \$35,000, on which about \$30,000 insurance was carried. Two years ago the firm spent \$20,000 in extensive additions at the rear, on Langley street.

On the ground floor was also located the cutter and sporting goods establishment of H. & H. A. Fox, which, in addition to the fire loss at the rear, was flooded. The stock of the concern was valued at \$3,000 on which insurance to the amount of \$1,500 was carried. A portion of this stock, however, was carried out before the premises became airtight.

The loss to the occupants of the two upper floors will not be large in the aggregate, being composed of office fixtures, etc., and probably \$5,000, which would cover the entire damage, well covered by insurance.

**Wind Fans Flamed.**  
Fanned by the strong northeast wind the flames, once they reached headway, swept through the building in remarkably quick time and once they burst through the roof it was apparent the building was doing a terrific work of the fire department, supplemented by the fire walls on the north and south sides, confined the flames to the building proper. Adjoining premises suffered no fire loss and but little damage was done by smoke or water. With the high wind the fire brigade is undergoing the work of the brigade it was fortunate that the fire was confined as it was. The firemen worked like Trojans and despite the climatic handicaps did excellent work.

The blaze was first noticed by Mr. Bonar Law, son of Mr. W. H. Bonar, of the firm of Hibben & Company. Smoke was seen issuing through the floor in the westerly half of the building just downstairs to find the basement full of smoke. An alarm was promptly sent out at 12 o'clock, the headquarters at the fire department, and from 3 p.m. onwards. When the department arrived smoke was belching in volumes from the trap door in the sidewalk on Government street and from the doorway. Four lines of hose were used and in three-quarters of an hour the cellar was flooded. Fire Chief Thomas Davis believed he had got the blaze under control when the reflection of flames upon the windows on the second floor indicated that the fire had taken its way up a light well, confined only by glass panes, from the basement through the Hibben store igniting the premises above. A second alarm at 1 o'clock called out the entire department, and by the time it arrived the whole rear half of the building was seething flames which soon burst through the roof. Three engines supplemented the five streams from the hydrants. The salt water high pressure system, new pumps for which have just been installed, was brought into service. The steam pump was first operated but the pressure was limited to 100 pounds. When the second electric alarm was sent in the general alarm was brought into action and the fire department and the over-looked the pressure and stayed until the beginning of the blaze.

**New Apparatus in Action.**  
For the first time the new fire truck and aerial water tower was brought into play and proved its worth through the slippery pavement and the overhead wires rendered the work of erecting the big ladder a hard task. The blaze had little of the spectacular about it, but large crowds kept back by the police lines faced the cold and stormy weather and stayed until the last minute braving the bad effects.

(Continued on Page 2.)

## McNAMARA CASE

Twisted Iron and Pictures of Deaths to Figure in Trial at Los Angeles—Contrary Theories

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 11.—Masses of twisted iron and photographs of great girders will play an important part in the McNamara murder trial in determining the cause of the explosion and fire which wrecked the Los Angeles Times building a year ago with a loss of 21 lives. Whether James B. McNamara, through the use of dynamite, brought about these deaths, will be largely a question of expert testimony, added to the common sense of jurors, it was said today. The defence, it became known, would seek to show that the big steel plates were twisted out of shape by a fire, and by fire alone. Dynamite, it is contended, would tend and not warp the beams, provided the charge was large enough to do material damage anywhere. The position of the steel in the basement, it is contended, is being guarded carefully, but it is said that the theory that a moderate explosion of dynamite ignited a store of gas liberated by a purposely broken pipe, causing the great disaster, may be followed.

Officials of the state's attorney's office declined to discuss reports from Cincinnati of the location of a cache of dynamite by George Eckhoff, a citizen. Jurors and salesmen returned late today from a long automobile ride through the orange belt. They will be given another outing tomorrow.

**Resigns As C. P. R. Counsel.**  
CALGARY, Alb., Nov. 11.—R. B. Bennett resigned today as C. P. R. counsel for Alberta. The announcement was made today. Senator Lougheed, his successor, also severs all connection with the C. P. R.

## MR. LAW CHOSEN TO LEAD PARTY

Will be Named as Mr. Balfour's Successor at Unionist Meeting to be Held on Monday Next

LONDON, Nov. 10.—At a meeting to be held at the Carlton club on Monday, Walter Hume Long will propose, and Austin Chamberlain will second, the nomination of Andrew Bonar Law as the leader of the Unionist party in the House of Commons, to succeed Arthur J. Balfour.

Mr. Law's election is assured, and the leadership of the party will be placed in the hands of a man who has never held a cabinet seat. In his short political career, however, Mr. Law has proved himself a brilliant speaker and a resourceful debater. The Liberals acknowledge his fitness to be opposition leader, and among all suggestions for the position, they regard him the most dangerous.

Mr. Law is sitting for the Beattie division of Lancashire southwest, and is 63 years of age. Unionists consider Mr. Law their most powerful speaker on tariff reform. He is a strong protectionist. The party will more than ever be committed to tariff reform, and expect that his leadership will inject more strong fighting spirit in their ranks.

Mr. Law is a native of New Brunswick, Canada.

### Press Comment.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The London papers agree that the appointment of Mr. A. Bonar Law as the Unionist leader will attract the interest and sympathy of the Canadian people. The Morning Advertiser says that it is not fanciful to imagine that he may be destined to win in the Mother Country as great a victory for the cause of national and imperial union as that of the Conservative party in Canada. The Unionists are confidently looking to him to display the same devotion to principles, the same resolution and spirit in placing the policy of the party before the electorate as marked the successful campaign conducted by Mr. Borden.

The Chronicle says Mr. Law is by far the ablest exponent in either house. His succession to Mr. Balfour means the substitution of a wholehearted, zealous, ambitious convert of boiling water temperature for tepid. The new leader may be trusted on all matters to keep things at a high temperature. Mr. Bonar Law, the Express remarks, is the first son of our great dominions to become leader of one of our great political parties. When the direction of imperial policy is of such critical importance as it is now, nothing could be better than the choice of a son of Canada as the Unionist leader.

### Killed by dynamite

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 10.—C. L. Wright, superintendent of the Pacific Coast Gypsum Company plant at Laguna, N. M., was instantly killed this morning by the explosion of ten sticks of dynamite, which he was attempting to thaw. His body was hurled through a solid stone wall.

**SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 10.**—Harry Thorne, convicted of the murder of George W. Fassell, while attempting to rob Fassell's place of business, was sentenced today to be executed December 22. A condemned prisoner in Utah is permitted to select whether he shall be hanged or shot. Thorne chose shooting.

## EMPIRE'S FATE IN YUAN'S HANDS

His Success in Negotiations With General of Rebels May Mean Partial Preservation of Monarchy

### TALK OF PARTITION AMONG FACTIONS

Tartar General at Nanking Beheaded on Account of Massacre—Country Waiting in Suspense

PEKING, Nov. 12.—(1:40 a. m.)—The fate of the throne of the Chinese empire rests on the action of Yuan Shi Kai. The last message from Yuan, who has been conducting negotiations with the rebel leader, General Li Yuan Heng, indicates that a compromise is possible; that General Li was becoming less irreconcilable, but that there was a difference of opinion between Li and his colleagues on the matter of policy.

According to foreign official telegrams from Hankow last evening, General Li, falling to exact better terms, might perhaps be prepared to agree to the partition of China, that portion of the country south of the Yangtze becoming republican, Manchuria and Chi Li remaining monarchial, and the other provinces making their own choice. Many of Li's followers demand the overthrow of the government and scout the idea of dividing the empire.

The government has requested that the reported flight of the emperor be denied. Roger S. Green, the American consul general at Hankow, reports that big guns have been mounted for an attack upon Hankow. Chinese officials report that the bombardment of Han Yang began yesterday.

### Tartar General Beheaded.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 12.—(1 a. m.)—Reports from every point this morning show the country is in a state of suspense. Conditions at Shanghai are nearly normal. Nanking reports skirmishing. The Foo Chow tartar general has been beheaded in consequence of the Nanking massacre.

**Rebel Reverse at Nanking.**  
NANKING, Nov. 11.—The Imperialists have gained the upper hand and dragon flag again floats over Kiang Yuen fort. During the night the Imperial garrison shelled the rebels' camp, and this morning troops found that the position three miles outside the south gate had been evacuated. It is believed that the rebels are discouraged over their failure to receive new supplies of ammunition and by the wholesale slaughter of Chinese by the Manchus yesterday.

## G. T. PACIFIC TRAIN WRECK

Express Partially Derailed by Running Into Open Switch at Rivers, Man., Because of the Storm

### PASSENGERS ESCAPE WITH SHAKING UP

WINNIPEG, Nov. 11.—The Grand Trunk Pacific express due here tonight, was wrecked at noon, running into an open switch at Rivers, Manitoba. Escaping steam and frosty weather made it difficult for the engineer to see through. The engineer and fireman jumped to safety, but thirty passengers were badly shaken up. The mail and express cars were demolished, and the locomotive went over into the ditch.

### Steamship Service to Rotterdam

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Times' Rotterdam correspondent says an announcement has been made that a line of fortnightly sailings to Rotterdam under the Canadian Pacific and French banners at Rotterdam.

### Great Drop in Temperature

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 11.—Sending the mercury down 60 degrees in nine hours, a cold wave swept over Kansas and Missouri on the northwest today. At 8 o'clock tonight the thermometer here recorded 14 degrees. At 11 o'clock this morning it read 14. A wind, attaining its highest velocity at 10 miles an hour accompanied the cold wave. Zero weather before morning is the weather forecast.

## WOMEN JURORS

Several Have Served in Courts at Seattle, and Many More Are Called for Duty.

SEATTLE, Nov. 11.—Women jurors are no longer a matter of experiment. Duty no longer a matter of ten women have served as jurors in the criminal division of the superior court, and no word of criticism has come from bench or bar. Of the 143 jurors drawn today for service in the superior court, 29 are women, the largest number yet called.

### Princess Patricia Coming

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Princess Patricia of Connaught returns here from Sweden tomorrow and will sail for Canada about a fortnight later.

### Very Small Baby

WINGHAM, Ont., Nov. 11.—The smallest baby ever born in Huron county was left by the stroke at the home of Ernest Ansell today. It is a boy and weighs only one and a quarter pounds. Its hands are no larger than a man's thumb nail. Another striking circumstance is a normal healthy child.

### Two Dead in Owasco, Mich.

OWASCO, Mich., Nov. 12.—Two dead, several badly injured and damage totaling several hundred thousand dollars at least, is the toll collected by the small-sized cyclone which swept Owasco last night. Communication was cut off and it was not until early today that the news was had. The dead are Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Seligman. Their home was wrecked and they were crushed to death while in bed.

According to partly verified reports at least twenty homes have been wrecked, and five factories with substantial damages averaging \$20,000.

## SERIOUS EFFECT OF COLD WAVE

Destruction of Large Percentage of Prairie Wheat by Snow and Frost—Traffic is Badly Blocked

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 11.—Winter rains in tonight on a wind that cut like a two-edged sword. Out of the northwest blew a gale before which was driven rain, snow and sleet, alternately.

Southern Minnesota is storm-wet and snow-bound. Advances from Fargo, N.D., state that practically all wire communication was abandoned by telegraph companies in North Dakota tonight. Six inches of snow is reported. The weather is forecast to be the severest on record at this time of the year, and it is said millions of bushels of wheat are frozen in shock or stack. The disruption of railroad operations by reason of the weather has added greatly to the loss. Fully one-fourth of Western Canada's two hundred million bushels of wheat, it was estimated tonight, is lost.

### Bad For Farmers.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 11.—The cold wave which entered Northern Alberta on Wednesday night worked its way east into Manitoba. This early closing down of winter puts an end to remaining hopes of a week or ten days' mild weather in which some fall ploughing might be done. Owing to the continued wet spells and early frosts together with the heavy snow, the usual ploughing has been got ready by Manitoba farmers for spring ploughing and the effect itself next season in decreased acreage seeded to the prime cereal.

Conditions are even less propitious in Saskatchewan and Alberta where in some districts not 50 per cent. of the grain has been threshed, and very few can report threshing completed. Some farmers propose continuing threshing as soon as the weather becomes settled, but threshing from the stack with snow on the ground is a doubtful expedient. Those farms with grain in the stack can wait with some complacency until spring.

### Liberal Leader Nominated.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Nov. 11.—North Oxford Liberals nominated N. W. Rowell, the Liberal leader, in Ontario today, although considerable opposition was made to importing a Toronto man.

### Playing With Loaded Pistol.

EVERETT, Wash., Nov. 11.—George Belges, the 16 year old son of Lee Belges, shot and killed himself in the woods half a mile from Everett today while showing a boy playmate, Arthur Humphreys, how to handle a hammerless safety revolver. To convince his comrade how harmless the weapon was in experienced hands, he pointed the pistol at his head and pulled the trigger, supposing that the mechanism would prevent a discharge. To young Humphreys' horror the pistol was discharged, and Belges fell with blood streaming from a bullet wound in the head. Humphreys ran to town and notified a physician, who went to the place of the accident in an automobile and brought back the body of Belges. He found that death must have been instantaneous.

## RIOTS CONTINUE AMONG STRIKERS

Rougher Element in Fernie Makes Daily Demonstrations Against Men Who Are at Work

### MANY CONSTABLES KEPT ON DUTY

Severe Cold on Prairies Causes Great Anxiety Over Fuel Question—Suffering Now is Inevitable

LETHBRIDGE, Alberta, Nov. 11.—Rioting continues daily at Fernie. No settlement has been reached yet by the conference committee, and the city of Fernie is filled with strikers anxious to return to work.

Demonstrations are made principally against the four Barrs, father and three sons, and a half dozen Virginia negroes, who are working in the Coal Creek mines, but come to Fernie each night to eat and sleep. Hundreds follow these men, and they are now guarded by a staff of sixty constables, who have all they can do dodging stones aimed at the strike-breakers. Several shots were fired by the police at the crowd, but none took effect.

A number of arrests have been made, but in the present temper of the rioters it is dangerous to send anyone to jail. All are hoping that Monday may bring a settlement, as only two union points remain to be cleared up.

In the meantime the unusual cold weather on the prairies has made everyone anxious to see the coal mines start up to avoid the terrible suffering which can hardly be averted even now in certain sections where no stock of coal has been laid up before winter sets in.

### Theatre and Hotel for Toronto.

TORONTO, Nov. 11.—Toronto is to have a new theatre and a million dollar downtown hotel. Caythorpe Mulock, manager of Hamilton's point, are behind the movement.

### Rodgers to Fly Today.

LONG BEACH, Cal., Nov. 11.—Cal. P. Rodgers will fly from Pasadena to this city tomorrow, despite ministerial protests at both ends of the journey. The protest of the local ministers against Mr. Rodgers' visit is reported. In the absence of the mayor, was handed to the local chamber of commerce, but no action will be taken until the mayor's return. Just when this will be in doubt, it is stated on good authority that the officials here will do nothing to interfere with Rodgers landing on the beach. Rodgers will start from Pasadena about 8:30 and arrive here about 4:15, completing his ocean-to-ocean flight.

## FROST HAMPER LAKE TRAFFIC

Unseasonable Weather Causes Trouble in Kootenay—Worst on Record for Month of November

### C. P. R. USES SLOCAN LAKE ROUTE

NELSON, Nov. 11.—The coldest weather for November known during the past decade in the Kootenay is now being experienced and mails and freight are disorganized. Owing to the frost sealing up the rivers tributary to the Arrowhead lakes the water is exceptionally low and the steamer bearing the mails and passengers from the coast is reported to have run aground today, with the result that no mail from the coast is being received tonight. The Canadian Pacific is using its winter route via Slocan lake for the first time this season, it being the earliest on record.

### Boys Accidentally Shot.

ORILLIA, Ont., Nov. 11.—When George Coffee, aged 15, was loading his rifle, it was accidentally discharged, the bullet going clean through the body of James McDonald, aged 8, an inch below the heart, and lodged in the thigh of William Doolittle, aged 7. Both boys will recover.

### Appeal in Workman Case

TORONTO, Nov. 11.—Leading Methodists of the city and members of the general conference special committee rendered in connection with the Dr. Workman case. The case will be carried to the higher courts and probably to the privy council. An appeal has been filed.

## WHITE PLAGUE

California State Board of Health Gives Statistics of Tuberculosis Ravages.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 11.—According to figures compiled by the state board of health, the deaths from tuberculosis in this state for the year 1910, were 4,872. Of these 2,637 reported occupations showing the following percentages: Deaths among professional men, 2.29; clerical, 10.61; mechanical and trading pursuits, 6.50; public entertainment, 2.16; police and soldiers, 2.15; laborers and servants, 13.42; manufacturing trades, 10.47; agricultural, transportation and other outdoor pursuits, 16.07; all other pursuits, 14.55.

### Louisville Hit

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 11.—A terrific storm hit Louisville last night. Much damage was done, but no lives were reported lost.

### Hits in Indiana Town

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 11.—A disastrous cyclone struck Waterloo tonight. The loss is estimated at \$4,000. The city hall, fire department building, post office, eight residences and numerous other buildings were reduced to ruins.

### Which Damage Done

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 11.—A heavy rain and wind storm, accompanied by much lightning, that broke over Vermillion county this evening, developed into a tornado at Roseville, where much damage was done. At the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern railroad round-houses several small buildings were blown down and the coal chutes were blown across the tracks.

## MEANS CONTEST ON NEW ISSUES

Canadians Who Took Part in Last Political Campaign in England Speak of Mr. Law's Leadership

TORONTO, Nov. 11.—The announcement of the selection of Mr. Bonar Law as leader of the Unionist party in England is received with expressions of approval and high commendation by many Toronto citizens. Among the Canadians who supported the platform of tariff reformers in England during the last campaign were George T. Blackstock, K.C., A. C. Pratt, M.P., for South Norfolk and A. W. Wright.

Mr. Blackstock said today: "Mr. Bonar Law is a practical man of business, whose views are strongly, firmly and enthusiastically held, and who believes that upon their adoption depends the prosperity and safety of the state. He is a hard-headed debater, alert, tenacious of his point and thoroughly capable of holding his own against his adversaries. His selection is one more evidence, if any were wanting, of the great and preponderating influence which Canada now enjoys in England. Considerations which influenced his choice were no doubt largely his Canadian origin and the fact of his coming from a country where imperialistic and preferential causes had recently achieved a great victory, and with which he is familiar."

"His elevation to the leadership signifies that tariff reform will occupy a foremost place in the Unionist programme. Mr. Law has been looked upon as the most powerful exponent of the party of the Empire, a leadership which bears what is almost certain succession to the premiership. On tariff reform and imperial preference, he will lead rather than wait and follow, as Mr. Balfour did; and these questions will decide the next contest in the Motherland. Mr. Balfour was always regarded as something less than wholehearted in his support of these two vital and closely related questions, but no one will doubt the new leader's entire devotion to them.

"Of fine ability and with high ideals, with a splendid imperialism influencing and determining his attitude on all questions, Mr. Bonar Law is the man of the hour."

### MRS. QUINN HELD

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Mrs. Jane Quinn today was held to the grand jury on a charge of murder in connection with the death of her husband, John M. Quinn. Quinn was found dead in bed November 2, with a bullet wound in his body and Mrs. Quinn declared he had been killed by burglars.

The Chicago police will continue their investigation into the deaths of Mrs. Quinn's two former husbands, John McDonald, whom she married in London, Canada, October 23, 1883, and Warren Thorne, whom she married at Saginaw, Michigan, in October, 1910. McDonald is reported to have died of alcoholic poisoning on September 28, 1891. Thorne was found shot to death in his home at Jackson, Michigan, under circumstances similar to those attending the shooting of John.

## STORMS' HAVOC IN THE STATES

Eight Dead and Scores Injured by Tornadoes that Visited Portions of Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin

### UNUSUAL HEAT PRECEDES GALE

Case of Death from Prostration in Chicago—Fatalities in Several Small Towns—Damage to Property

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Reports received tonight tell of death and injury and extensive property loss resulting from cyclonic storms that raged late today in northern Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and on the Great Lakes. The tornadoes came between an abnormally warm period, in which one heat prostration was reported in Chicago, and a cold wave bearing sleet, snow and rain. At least eight persons are known to be dead, several dying and scores injured. Intense suffering from the bitter cold, snow and sleet which descended upon the shelterless homes is reported in the wake of the storm.

Southern Wisconsin was the hardest hit. Near Otorville, in Rock county, six of the eight deaths reported occurred, and a few miles away, at Milton a seventh was found dead in the ruins of a storm-wrecked home Henry Meyer, 25 years old, was killed at Belvidere, Ill.

In the village of Virginia, near Springfield, Ill., nearly every public building was damaged, including stores, churches and city property. Many were injured in the swirl of flying lumber, and some of these probably will die. In Iowa a 50 degree drop in the temperature turned the pouring rain into a driving sleet and a coat of ice covered the city, stopping entirely traffic and street lighting.

Property loss mounted up rapidly in the trail of the Wisconsin cyclone. Severe weather conditions are reported all the way from the Rocky mountains. In Chicago the wind attained a velocity of 44 miles an hour, and in the Yellowstone Park and at Helena, Montana, the thermometer in government weather bureaus registered 8 degrees below zero. At the Sault Ste. Marie canal in Michigan more than an inch of rain fell.

John Mahoney, a freight handler in Chicago, was overcome by the heat while at work in an open freight warehouse during the afternoon. The government thermometer registered 74 degrees at the time.

This was the hottest November day since 1881, and the first heat prostration in November of any year on record. Late in the day, however, the heavy wind that sprang up brought on a driving rain, the heaviest fall for a month being reported. Vivid lightning and heavy thunder accompanied the downpour.

### Nine Reported Dead.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 11.—Nine persons are dead and another is dying, many are injured, and nearly half a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed as the result of a cyclone that swept over Rock County this afternoon. Near Orfordville the whole Smith family, three daughters, a son and the father, were killed. Mrs. John Korban, 60 years old, Mrs. Brode, a bride of a few weeks; Fred Lentz, a carpenter, and Amy Korban, 8 years old, also met death. Welter Korban is dying.

The storm broke with a fury never before equaled in this part of the country. Farmers and villagers were caught entirely unawares. A high wind had prevailed during most of the afternoon.

About 4 o'clock the clouds lowered and it became dark as night. Unusually warm weather had marked the day. Although the weather had been the subject of much comment none was prepared for a tornado. Few had time to seek their homes.

Farmers who were in their fields sheltered themselves as best they could and many arrived home to find their buildings destroyed and in some cases wives and children missing. The storm passed almost as quickly as it came up and left the country desolate. Attempts to establish communication with neighboring cities were futile. The roads were almost impassable, but messengers were pressed into service and made their way to Janesville and Beloit as swiftly as possible. Orfordville is equally distant from both the cities and assistance was hurried to the stricken village.

In the vicinity of Orfordville the greatest havoc was wrought by the storm. First aid parties were organized and at once set about giving relief wherever possible. The loss caused by the tornado which swept Rock county runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars, according to David Wood, who made a trip into the country immediately after the storm passed this city. The loss of the tobacco crop will be more than a half million.

Just north of Janesville a girl named Korban was killed. At Milton one person was killed. (Continued on Page 2.)



MAIL STEAMER

HITS DERELICT

Dangerous Obstruction in Way of Vessels in Australian Waters—Wreckage Drifting Rapidly

MELBOURNE, Nov. 9.—The royal mail steamer India received a terrific shock near the Recherche archipelago.

The old-age pension list of the Commonwealth is steadily growing, the latest payment to beneficiaries being seventy-seven thousand pounds.

Old Sicilian Brigand. TURIN, Nov. 11.—Sigrorina Laura, the 20-year-old daughter of a wealthy merchant at Palermo, was kidnapped by brigands in broad daylight in one of the main thoroughfares of the Sicilian capital.

BATTERED BY STORM. Passenger Steamer Meets With Hard Weather on Way from San Francisco—Snow in Mountains

SEATTLE, Nov. 9.—The passenger steamer M. F. Plant arrived today from San Francisco after a stormy voyage of 99 hours.

Snow in Seattle. SEATTLE, Nov. 9.—Heavy snow began falling here early today and in a short time the streets were covered with a thick blanket.

More Wireless Stations Needed. VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 9.—The action of providing greater wireless service for the shipping interests of the coast was a subject that received attention this evening at the meeting of the Vancouver Board of Trade.

HARD ON RAILWAYS. New Taken by Council of Proposed Employers' Liability Law—Some Differences of Opinion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Bankruptcy for the railroads and a determination to do otherwise was the forecast today by the employees' liability and workmen's compensation commission by Gardiner, who took a gloomy view of the proposed protective legislation.

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STEERING GEAR WAS BROKEN

Tamba Maru Brings News of Accident to Sister Liner in Heavy Gale Encountered After Leaving the Straits

Bucking into a heavy head gale, dipping her bow under heavy seas, the steamer Sado Maru broke the springs of her steering gear on her way outward to the Orient soon after leaving the Straits according to a message brought by her sister liner Tamba Maru, which reached the outer wharf yesterday morning.

The Tamba Maru had fair winter weather until two days before reaching port when a heavy gale was encountered, with heavy snow, and this storm was carried until the steamer passed into the Straits. Heavy seas broke over the bow, but no damage was sustained.

The Japanese liner brought 13 saloon passengers, 24 second class and 99 steerage, of whom 23 Chinese and 22 Japanese embarked here. The saloon passengers included Mr. William Gilbert Sleeman, a business manager of the Illustrated London News, whose office is to arrange for the publication of special editions, and who has been visiting Tokyo in this connection.

Mr. Sleeman said the question of naval increment would be the great problem before the forthcoming session of the Japanese Diet. The new government is pledged to financial retrenchment, while the army and navy officials are seeking increases.

Rev. J. C. Owen, with his wife and four children, arrived by the Tamba Maru en route to South Carolina from Fungtu in Shanghai. He has been engaged in mission work for the Southern Baptists. Mrs. J. D. Brook and Miss Marshall were members of a theatrical company, which has been touring in the Orient, returning to New York and Dr. B. E. Granger arrived from Manila bound to New York.

The Nippon Yusen kaisa liner had a small cargo, including about 700 bales of silver sold at \$446 an ounce in the market today, an advance of 1 1/2¢ from yesterday. This is the highest price attained in over a year.

Bean cakes formed the largest shipment in the Seattle cargo, which was as follows: Bean cake, 13,300 packages; rice, 1,275 mats; tea, 6,060 cases; sugar, 925 tubs; matts and mat, 709 rolls; sake, 404 casks; bamboo pole, 350 bundles; my bulb, 516 cases; camphor, 846 tubs; raw silk, 632 bales; silk goods, etc., 87 cases; merchandise, 2,099 packages.

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STEERING GEAR WAS BROKEN

Tamba Maru Brings News of Accident to Sister Liner in Heavy Gale Encountered After Leaving the Straits

Bucking into a heavy head gale, dipping her bow under heavy seas, the steamer Sado Maru broke the springs of her steering gear on her way outward to the Orient soon after leaving the Straits according to a message brought by her sister liner Tamba Maru, which reached the outer wharf yesterday morning.

The Tamba Maru had fair winter weather until two days before reaching port when a heavy gale was encountered, with heavy snow, and this storm was carried until the steamer passed into the Straits. Heavy seas broke over the bow, but no damage was sustained.

The Japanese liner brought 13 saloon passengers, 24 second class and 99 steerage, of whom 23 Chinese and 22 Japanese embarked here. The saloon passengers included Mr. William Gilbert Sleeman, a business manager of the Illustrated London News, whose office is to arrange for the publication of special editions, and who has been visiting Tokyo in this connection.

Mr. Sleeman said the question of naval increment would be the great problem before the forthcoming session of the Japanese Diet. The new government is pledged to financial retrenchment, while the army and navy officials are seeking increases.

Rev. J. C. Owen, with his wife and four children, arrived by the Tamba Maru en route to South Carolina from Fungtu in Shanghai. He has been engaged in mission work for the Southern Baptists. Mrs. J. D. Brook and Miss Marshall were members of a theatrical company, which has been touring in the Orient, returning to New York and Dr. B. E. Granger arrived from Manila bound to New York.

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Winter Weight Suits and Coats

The Smartest of New Models in which are included a number of outside sizes



A peep into our Mantle Section displays a variety of Winter Suits and Coats almost unbelievable. Paradoxical, too, that each and every model in our vast collection is new, popular, authoritative in style, and exclusive.

Any suit or Coat that leaves "Campbell's" is—

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Study our prices—compare the values. That's all we ask. If an obvious, absolute, worthwhile saving means anything to you, then you cannot consistently, in fairness to yourself, afford to overlook "Campbell's" splendid offerings. Our alteration department gives you a perfect fitting service.



Underwear, Hosiery and Warmer Neglige

Underwear Undergarments Flannelette

- "Zenith" Brand Undergarments, in natural and white, low neck, no sleeves, low neck, short sleeves, high neck, short sleeves, high neck and long sleeves, from \$1.75 to \$2.25. "Zenith" Brand Combinations, short sleeves and long sleeves, ankle length, at \$1.75. "Watson's" All-Wool Underwear, at per garment, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25 and \$1.00. "Watson's" Fleece-lined Cotton Underwear, per garment, 75c, 50c and 35c. "Watson's" Combinations, high neck, long sleeves and ankle length, \$3.25, \$2.75, \$2.50 and \$2.25. "Turnbull's" All-Wool Unshrinkable Underwear, very best quality, Price, per garment, \$2.25. "Turnbull's" Cotton and Wool Mixtures, natural and white, per garment 90c and 75c. "Jaeger" Pure Wool. Spencers, \$1.85. "Jaeger" Pure Wool Tights, black \$2.75.

Ladies' Superior Quality Neglige

- Eiderdown Robes from \$16.50 to \$3.25. Flannelette Robes, from \$3.25 to \$1.25. French Flannel Robes at \$4.75, \$4.25 and \$3.75.

HOSIERY

- Llama All-Wool Hose, 3 pairs \$1.00, or pair 35c. Llama All-Wool Cashmere Hose, per pair 50c. "Penman's" Light or Heavyweight Hose, per pair 50c. Ladies' 1-1 and 2-1 Ribbed Hose, excellent value, at per pair 50c and 35c. Ladies' Silk-embroidered Cashmere Hose in all colors, per pair 75c. Ladies' Pure Silk Hose, in black and colors, very special value, at per pair \$1.00. Ladies' Silk Hose, with lisle tops and lisle-soles, all colors, very best quality, \$3.75 to \$2.25.

Novelty Coats in velvet, Sealette and Corduroy. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Golfers, moderately priced.

Vancouver's city council has been asked to provide \$10,000 for new fire halls in outlying districts.

The Colonist.

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One Year \$1.00 To the United States \$2.00 Payable in advance.

THE WEST AND THE EAST

The King has sailed for India, where he will be crowned Emperor of that great dependency. It is an event of the greatest significance, partly in its personal aspects, but chiefly as a demonstration of the relations between the West and East.

There is something exceedingly striking in the mission upon which His Majesty has embarked. It is a mission; it is something more than a mere spectacular display. It will be an outward and visible sign of a great fundamental fact, which does not appear on the surface of things.

The assertion by the greatest Sovereign of the West of sovereignty over the East may well prove a turning point in the history of mankind. Things can never be quite the same again now that King George has left the shores of England for those of India.

MR. BONAR LAW

Dispatches from London indicate that Mr. Bonar Law will succeed Mr. Balfour as leader of the unionist party. If such proves to be the case possibly a considerable step will have been taken towards reconciling the warring elements among the opposition.

proved a tower of strength to the Unionists until he has come to be recognized as perhaps the greatest active advocate of the policy enunciated by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. He is a whole-hearted follower of the retired statesman, and an imperialist to the core.

GROUNDHOG COAL MEASURES.

Considering the magnitude of the discovery comparative little publicity has been given to the recent great find of anthracite coal in northern British Columbia near the headwaters of the Skeena. Locations were made in the district as far back as eight years ago but the extent of the body was apparently not known at the time.

GERMAN ASPIRATIONS

It is impossible for the British people not to feel a certain degree of sympathy with the desires of Germany for territorial expansion. Neither is there any use in attempting to deny the fact that this expansion must come in some way sooner or later. The difficulty with which the Germans find themselves confronted arises out of the fact that the most desirable parts of the world are already in the hands of powers that are well able to hold them.

We mention these matters only for the sake of laying stress upon the fact that the German state of mind is not as unreasonable as it might appear at first sight. The grievance against Britain is felt only because Britain has what Germany wants and cannot get.

A GOOD OUTLOOK

The announcement that a large cement plant is to be installed on Saanich Inlet, in addition to the plant now there, which has only recently been increased in capacity, followed by the statement that the company owning the timber lands in the Cowichan Valley will next year install a plant is information of a very gratifying character.

One thing in this connection may be mentioned, because, while it exhibits the lack of discernment of some people, it also illustrates how easily unexpected things may come about in a very short time. It is well known to a number of people in Victoria that some years before the plant at Tod Inlet was installed, an effort was made to interest capital in the establishment of a cement factory there.

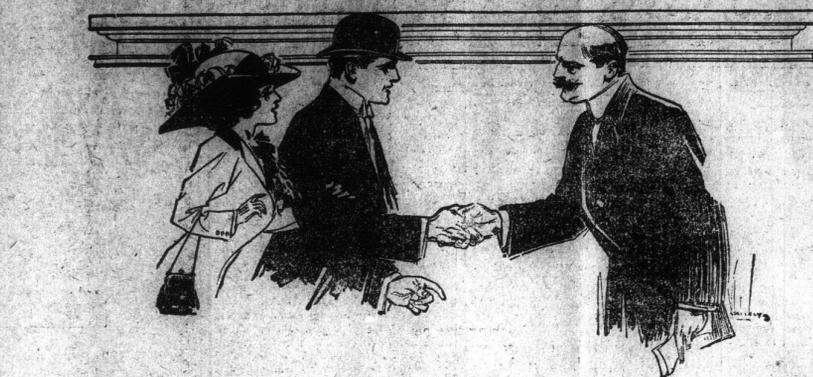
With that customary promptitude and cordiality with which the King delights to honor those who have served their country well, he has invested Earl Grey with the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

It may be mentioned that it is a British force that is guarding foreign interests in Canton. If ever there was a "Johnny on the spot," it is Johnny Bull. And you may also have observed that, fume as they will against him, when he takes up his little gun to say there must be no violence done, the rest of mankind takes it for granted that everything will be well.

Next year will be the centenary of the birth of Charles Dickens, and in the city of London, which he loved so well and wrote about better than any author before his time or since, preparations are being made to celebrate the event.

The present cold wave has extended over a very wide extent of territory. Conditions in Fernie must be very bad. There were two feet of snow on Wednesday, and yesterday the thermometer stood at Zero.

Hearty congratulations to the police force on its success at the first examination held in connection with the St. John Ambulance Association. Thirty-six of its members have passed the test in first aid to the injured.



QUALITY BACKS UP EVERY PRICE

So That Your Every Dollar Invested in Furniture and Homefurnishings at the Weiler Bros. Store Means 100 Cents of Real, True Furniture and Homefurnishing Value

Quality—a better quality for your money, has always been, and ever will be, the slogan of this store. We realize always that quality must back up every purchase—that is the only assurance of a customer's return—and upon customers' returns depends the success of our business.



WHY BE COLD THESE NIGHTS WHEN YOU CAN BE WARM?

Have You a Famous McIntock Down Quilt?

BEST ENGLISH MAKE

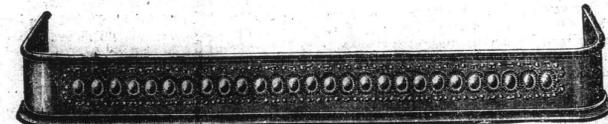
We expected to have a cold snap, but not just so early in the year; we are prepared, anyhow, so it does not matter. If you did not get a McIntock Down Quilt a few days ago, when we advised you of the Fall arrivals, you had better come first thing tomorrow and secure one.

McINTOCK'S DOWN QUILTS ARE PRICED FROM \$6.50

Nothing so convenient as the Crib Comfort to wrap the baby in when you pick it up. See the ones we show. GET ONE COME TOMORROW

Pay Our Balcony a Visit and See the Fire Goods

We have all the fire necessities on our Balcony, First Floor. A visit to this department will be a pleasant surprise to those who have not already seen our new Fall goods. Here are a few of the articles carried:



Brass Fenders

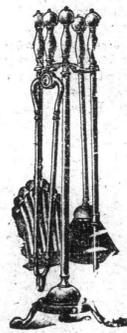
Height 5in., extends 12in. Length in 42in., each \$9.00 Length in 48in., each \$9.50

LARGE SHOWING OF ANDIRONS

The Fire Goods we show are of superior make and finish. The black wrought-iron goods can be refinished when desired and made to look like new for many years.



This illustration shows Fire Set of Three Pieces



Protect Your Carpets Protect Your Home Get a Spark Guard

Bright Finish Spark Guard

Made of best quality of wire, closely woven—A serviceable Spark Guard that will last for years

Size 24 x 30in., at \$1.75

Size 30 x 30in., at \$2.00

Size 36 x 30in., at \$2.50

Copper Wire Guards

Made of copper wire, closely woven—Attractive in appearance and very durable

Size 24 x 30in., at \$1.75

Size 30 x 30in., at \$2.00

Size 36 x 30in., at \$2.50

Size 42 x 36in., at \$4.00

Black and Brass Guards

These are just about the most stylish Wire Spark Guards We Have Ever Shown—Made of Black Wire, With Brass Trimmings

Size 25 x 31in., at \$2.50

Size 31 x 31in., at \$3.00

Size 31 x 37in., at \$3.50

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Victoria's Popular Home-Furnishers

WEILER BROS

The New Customers We Surprise The Old Ones We Delight

THE ROM

Having repelled Allemanni and over made himself ruler of the province, Aurelian before him before restored the empire to an extraordinary woman an independent sov Asiatic provinces. Zenobia was esteemed as the most heroic dark complexion, whiteness, and her with uncommonly attractive sweetness, harmonious. Her strengthened and a age when women in the indulgence conspicuously virt towards the close tioned. She was cended from Cleop the Macedonian kin Odenathus, who humble station to They were an ab everywhere in his on foot at the head them when their s admirable horsewo itary costume was occasions. Witha underneath her se an element of fem was a splendid sold by assassins prom virtually sovereign ions of Rome ex Minor. Zenobia ro the death of her h self queen, causing to pay the price of demands of the E ed to recognize h contempt, and pro of her ambition b torians are not ce tentions. She had supremacy of Rom fused to acknowle She called herself that might mean capital of her real ful city of palms, w the halting place. China and Parthia Roman dominions maintained a statu Roman majesty ad nificance. Rome if that exceeded th ruins today attest Aurilian, havin the Empire to his mined upon overth bia. This he did Zenobia took refu of this city was pr that Aurelian offer terms of capitulat relied upon two th power of famine, would compel the was a long way fro and Zenobia's Ar provision trains; was overcome an ment the Roman At this time she r Sapor, king of Pe she had reckoned, mounted upon a fil the city, only to back by Aurelian's mitted and the moderation treat with every consid brought into the seemed to lose all far less excusable, resistance to Aur ginus, one of the other day, and the penalty of his que an had departed rose against and he had left behind, ly destroyed the c of its inhabitants Egypt and subdu accomplished, the and acknowledged man, who had ris to be the greatest restored the glori The triumph w ed his achievement markable function Tetricius, who had ed in a chain behi that attracted the of the beautiful Z under the weight she was adorned. of gold, so heavy to support it. Au had been used by drawn by four sta huge tigers and tv common animals followed by sixty the car of the Em and princess, car parts of the then China. The display the whole process markable that Ro it had been conc favor to Zenobia

# An Hour with the Editor

## THE ROMAN EMPERORS

Having repelled the Goths, vanquished the Allemanni and overthrown Tetricius, who had made himself ruler of Gaul and all the western provinces, Aurelian had yet another grave task before him before he could claim to have restored the empire to its ancient prestige. That extraordinary woman, Zenobia, was virtually an independent sovereign over nearly all the Asiatic provinces. Gibbon thus describes her: "Zenobia was esteemed the most lovely as well as the most heroic of her sex. She was of dark complexion. Her teeth were of pearly whiteness, and her large black eyes sparkled with uncommon fire, tempered by the most attractive sweetness. Her voice was strong and harmonious. Her manly understanding was strengthened and adorned by study." In an age when women in power vied with men in the indulgence of brutal passions, she was conspicuously virtuous. Her courage, except towards the close of her career, was unquestioned. She was of royal lineage, being descended from Cleopatra and through her from the Macedonian kings of Egypt. She married Odenathus, who had raised himself from a humble station to be the master of the East. They were an able pair. She followed him everywhere in his campaigns, often marching on foot at the head of the troops to stimulate them when their spirits drooped. She was an admirable horsewoman, and dressed in a military costume was conspicuous on all great occasions. Withal she was very womanly, and underneath her seeming firmness there was an element of feminine weakness. Odenathus was a splendid soldier, and when he died, slain by assassins prompted by his nephew, he was virtually sovereign over all the eastern dominions of Rome except certain parts of Asia Minor. Zenobia rose to the occasion created by the death of her husband, and proclaimed herself queen, causing the murderer of Odenathus to pay the price of his crime. She treated the demands of the Emperor Gallienus, who ordered to recognize his suzerainty, with absolute contempt, and proceeded to show the extent of her ambition by conquering Egypt. Historians are not certain as to her ultimate intentions. She had not openly disavowed the supremacy of Rome, but as yet had only refused to acknowledge an unworthy emperor. She called herself "Queen of the East," a title that might mean anything or nothing. The capital of her realm was Palmyra, that wonderful city of palms, which had for centuries been the halting place of caravans between India, China and Parthia on the one hand and the Roman dominions on the other. Here Zenobia maintained a state that was a compound of Roman majesty at its best and Eastern magnificence. Rome itself presented no splendors that exceeded those of the eastern city, whose ruins today attest its former greatness.

Aurelian, having reduced the remainder of the Empire to his unquestioned sway, determined upon overthrowing the power of Zenobia. This he did in two great battles, and Zenobia took refuge in Palmyra. The siege of this city was protracted, so much so, indeed, that Aurelian offered the Queen very favorable terms of capitulation, which she spurned. She relied upon two things. One of them was the power of famine, which she vainly expected would compel the Romans to retreat. Palmyra was a long way from Aurelian's base of supplies and Zenobia's Arabian soldiers harassed all provision trains; but at length their hostility was overcome and Zenobia saw with amazement the Roman army bountifully supplied. At this time she received word of the death of Sapor, king of Persia, upon whose assistance she had reckoned. Her courage failed her and mounted upon a fleet dromedary she fled from the city, only to be overtaken and brought back by Aurelian's soldiers. Palmyra then submitted and the emperor with characteristic moderation treated the citizens and the army with every consideration. When Zenobia was brought into the presence of Aurelian, she seemed to lose all her courage, but what was far less excusable, she threw the blame of her resistance to Aurelian upon the scholar Longinus, one of the greatest men of his or any other day, and that unfortunate man paid the penalty of his queen's rebellion. After Aurelian had departed from Palmyra, the citizens rose against and massacred the small garrison he had left behind. He returned and completely destroyed the city, massacring the majority of its inhabitants. He then advanced into Egypt and subdued a rebellion there. This accomplished, the whole Empire was at peace and acknowledged the sway of this remarkable man, who had risen from a poor peasant lad to be the greatest ruler of the time and had restored the glories of Rome of the Caesars.

The triumph with which Aurelian celebrated his achievements was one of the most remarkable functions ever witnessed in Rome. Tetricius, who had ruled over the West, marched in a chain behind his chariot, but the figure that attracted the greatest attention was that of the beautiful Zenobia, who almost fainted under the weight of the jewels with which she was adorned. Around her neck was a chain of gold, so heavy that a slave was appointed to support it. Aurelian rode in a chariot that had been used by a Gothic king, and it was drawn by four stags. Twenty elephants, four huge tigers and two hundred specimens of uncommon animals preceded him. They were followed by sixteen hundred gladiators. After the car of the Emperor and the captive queen and princess, came representatives from all parts of the then unknown world, including China. The display of booty was enormous and the whole procession was perhaps the most remarkable that Rome had ever witnessed. After it had been concluded, Aurelian granted his favor to Zenobia and Tetricius, conferring

estates upon both. Zenobia married a Roman aristocrat, and it was known that her descendants were living several centuries later.

Considerable uncertainty surrounds the history of the few months following this triumph, but it is known that a rebellion broke out, which Aurelian suppressed with unusual severity. He seems to have chafed under the limitations of peace, and in the autumn of 274 he set out to conquer Persia. While on his way against this enemy, he was the victim of a conspiracy and was slain by one of his most trusted generals. His reign lasted less than five years, but it was crowded with glorious deeds. He made a well-meant effort to restore Rome to something like her former greatness, and if he did not wholly succeed, the fault was not his, but that of a people who had become degenerate. As a soldier the world has produced few men who can be compared with him, for he was victorious against every foe, and although occasionally it seemed as if he was to be overcome by disaster, he was always able to achieve ultimate success. As an administrator he was not wholly successful, which was possibly not wholly his fault, for he never received the support of the Senate, which affected to despise him because of his ignoble origin.

## TALES OF OLD EGYPT

### IV.

Last week we learned something of Isis and Osirus, of what kindly and beneficent deities they were, setting an example to humans by their diligence and their perfection in husbandry and the domestic arts. Now we shall read of Isis' great sorrow, which caused her endless weeping, for even today, when the summer solstice draws near, her tears fall down from heaven into the Nile, and the river rises and spreads itself over the bosom of the land.

Isis was one of the five children born to Nuit, the goddess of the starry skies. Ra, the head of all the gods, was very angry because Nuit had married Sisy, god of the earth, and he "cast a spell over the goddess to prevent her giving birth to her children in any month of any year whatsoever. But Thot took pity upon her, and, playing draughts with the moon, won from it in several games one-seventy-second of its fires, out of which he made five whole days, and as these were not included in the ordinary calendar, Nuit could then bring forth her five children one after the others, Osirus, Haroeris, Sit, Isis and Nephtys.

Osirus and Isis wedded one another, for it was quite legitimate in those days for brothers and sisters to marry, especially if they happened to be immortals; and because they ruled upon the earth with such a display of wisdom and kindness, and all the people loved them so, Sit, their brother, became very jealous and angry, and desired to have Osirus' kingdom for himself. It was only Isis' continued vigilance that kept Sit from working a great mischief, for Osirus was obliged to be absent most of the time, building cities and instructing his people.

However, Sit's opportunity came at last, when Osirus had returned home in great triumph from Memphis, and all the people had risen to do him honor. Sit gave a great banquet and invited seventy-two of his followers, and they all united to pay their royal guest homage. In the midst of the feasting a very beautiful and curiously carved chest which Sit had had made, was brought in and shown to the assembly. All professed deep admiration, and Sit, who had planned the whole matter beforehand, laughingly said that he would give the box to any one whom it would fit. Allin turn tried to get in it, but none was successful until Osirus made the effort, and he laid down within it very easily. At once Sit and his conspirators closed the lid and made it fast, soldered it with melted lead, and then threw it into the Nile.

Isis was overcome with grief. She cut off her long and beautiful hair, rent her clothes, and left the kingdom to go in search of the casket that held Osirus' body. After many days of weary wandering, she found the box at the mouth of the great river, under a giant acacia tree. She hid it away from sight and then went to Ruto, her native city, for she was suffering very much.

Here Osirus' son, the little Horus was born, and in the marshlands, with the thick reeds affording her a secure hiding-place, she nursed the baby and cared tenderly for him. One old-story tells that Osirus used to return from the spirit world during the night-time and watch over and instruct his infant child, and that it was owing to these teachings that Horus became so proficient a ruler and such a great warrior. After a time, the wicked Sit, not content with the evil he had done, not content with the throne he had so dishonestly gained, went out hunting one day, and coming accidentally upon the casket that held Osirus' body, he opened it and cut the mortal remains of the great king into fourteen pieces, which he threw in all directions.

To mutilate a dead body was, in the mind of the ancient Egyptians, far more of a crime than killing a man, for in so far as the body was perfect in death, so would the form of the spirit be perfect in the after-life. Poor Isis felt compelled to start once more upon a sad pilgrimage in order to recover the fragments of Osirus' body and piece them together. After many months she found them all but one, and with the aid of her sister Nephtys, her son Horus and the god Thot, she joined them together and embalmed the body.

Then Thot worked enchantments by inscribing all the hands and belts with magic inscriptions, and by performing incantations so that the body spoke and ate and could use its limbs as freely as before.

Osirus' first kingdom after death was the kingdom of the cemetery, known to the Egyptians as "The Meadow of Reeds" and "The Meadow of Rest"; but later he acquired great honors, and ruled in the Milky Way. Later still he sat at the Gate of Paradise, and passed judgment upon those who applied for admission.

As for Isis, the old stories tell us, and the old pictures show us, that she was always at her lord's side.

Horus, their son, grew to manhood, and eventually wrested part of Sit's possessions from him, and ruled upon his father's throne with righteousness, dignity and honor.

We must not forget Thot, that gentlest and most forbearing of all gods. It was Thot who presided over the scales of justice, and if he saw that the heart of an applicant for heavenly joy outweighed Truth in the balance, he invariably pressed a little on the side of Truth that judgment might be favorably inclined.

In reading these old stories of ancient civilization, stories in which there must always be some grains of truth, it is interesting to study them comparatively, for we can invariably find points of similarity. For instance, compare the picture of patient, loving, self-sacrificing Isis with the infant Horus in her arms, with the picture of the Indian goddess Sita, with her two little boys in the forest, and another still more beautiful picture, that of the Virgin Mary with the infant Jesus. All three pictures are typical of the woman's renunciation and the mother's sacrifice.

## OLD EGYPTIAN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

In the old days of Egypt, when living was comparatively primitive, medical science had its rough beginning, and while since then it has made giant strides, yet some of the very remedies we use today are a counterpart of those which were employed five thousand years ago. Herbs that we consider beneficial were pounded up into powder and steeped in hot water in the same manner that we use them now, and poultices were made as our mothers made them. For instance, one recipe which would puzzle us at first by the seemingly absurd character of its ingredients is analogous to the well-known linseed poultice. "Take an old book and boil it in oil, then apply half a time to the stomach," says the ancient Egyptian recipe. Now books were written on papyrus, an absorbent vegetable substance, and an "old book" was recommended for economical reasons. The physicians made use of all the means which we employ today to introduce remedies into the system whether pills or potions, ointments, draughts or clysters. Not only did he give the prescriptions, but he made them up—he prescribed the ingredients, he pounded them either separately or together, he macerated them in the proper way, boiled them, reduced them by heating and filtering them through linen. Fat served him as the ordinary vehicle for ointments and pure water for potions, but he did not despise other liquids such as wine, beer, fermented or unfermented, vinegar, milk, olive oil and "ben" oil, either crude or refined—the whole, sweetened with honey, was taken hot night and morning. The use of more than one of these remedies became world-wide. The Greeks borrowed from the Egyptians; we have piously accepted from the Greeks, and our contemporaries still swallow many of the abominable mixtures invented on the banks of the Nile, long before the building of the Pyramids.

The Chaldeans, contemporary with the Egyptians, possessed no school of medicine. They rather trusted to the magic of sorcerers and exorcists to cast out the demons that were the cause of their aches and pains. "The facial expression of the patient during the crisis, the words which escaped from him in his delirium, were, for these clever individuals, so many signs revealing the nature and sometimes the name of the enemy to be combated—the Fever-god, the Plague-god, the Headache-god. Consultations and medical treatment were, therefore, religious offices, in which were involved purifications, offerings and a whole ritual of mysterious words and gestures. The magician lighted a fire of herbs and sweet-smelling plants in front of his patient, and the clear flame arising from this put the spectre to flight and dispelled the malign influence, a prayer describing the enchantments and their effects being afterward recited. The sick man was to take a clove of garlic, some dates, and a stalk bearing flowers, and was to throw them into the fire bit by bit, repeating appropriate prayers at each stage of the operation. "In like manner, as this garlic is peeled and thrown into the fire—and the burning flame consumes it, as it will never be planted in the vegetable garden, it will never draw moisture from the pond or from the ditch—so may it remove the baleful curse. The sickness which is in my body, in my flesh, in my muscles—like this garlic may it be stripped off, and may the burning flame consume it in this day. May the spell of the sorcerer be cast out that I may behold the light." The ceremony could be prolonged at will—the sick person pulled to pieces the cluster of dates, the bunch of flowers, a fleece of wool, some goat hair, a skin of dyed thread, and a bean, which were all in turn consumed by the fire. At each stage of the operation he repeated the formula introducing into it one or two expressions characterizing

the nature of the particular offering, as, for instance, "the dates will no more hang from their stalk, the leaves of the branch will never again be united to the tree, the wool and the hair will never again lie on the back of the animal on which they grew, and will never be used for weaving garments." The use of magical words was often accompanied by remedies, which were for the most part grotesque and disgusting in their composition; they comprised bitter wood shavings, raw meat, snakes' flesh, wine and oil, the whole reduced to a pulp, or made into a sort of pill and swallowed on the chance of bringing relief. The Egyptian physicians employed similar compounds to which they attributed wonderful effects, but they made use of them in exceptional circumstances only. The Chaldeans, however, were not ignorant of the natural virtues of herbs, and at times made use of them, but they were not held in very high esteem, and the physicians preferred the prescriptions which pandered to the popular craving for the supernatural. Amulets further confirmed the effects produced by the recipes, and prevented the enemy once cast out from re-entering the body. These amulets were made of knots of cord, pierced shells, bronze or terra cotta statuettes and plaques, fastened to the arms or worn round the neck. On each of the latter kind were roughly drawn the most terrible images that they could conceive, a shortened incantation was scrawled on its surface, or it was covered with extraordinary characters which when the spirits perceived they at once took flight and the possessor of the talisman escaped the threatened illness.

## LIMITATIONS OF CREEDS

One of the reasons why the Christian Church has not a greater hold upon the daily life of the community is to be found in the fact that it insists too much upon creeds. In the Sermon on the Mount, a great deal is said about what a man ought to do, and nothing as to what he ought to believe. It is quite true that Jesus did say some things about believing. He expected those to whom He spoke to believe in His divine mission, or character, if you prefer the expression, but He is not on record as saying that it is a deadly sin not to so believe. St. Paul talked much of belief, and the church has followed his example, but it is open to question if belief, in the sense in which the term is used in the New Testament, meant adherence to a formal creed or anything more than the acceptance of a certain fundamental principle. Before a man could become a Christian it was necessary for him to accept as true that Jesus Christ rose from the dead, and possibly some other things; but this belief was not the end, but the beginning of the Apostles' preaching. The Epistles of St. Paul were addressed to people who believed in the new faith, but no one who reads them need pretend to deceive himself with the idea that belief was of any value unless it was followed by an actively virtuous life. Neither can such any one claim that belief spontaneously led to a new life. There is good authority for saying that "not every one who sayeth Lord, Lord, shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven," and that it is necessary to do the will of the Father who is in Heaven. Creeds have their limitations in the formation of character. Of themselves they are like "faith without works," which we are told is dead.

But creeds have their limitations in another way. At first they are an attempt to define what is indefinable. Christianity is not merely an organization, it is not only a system of religion. It is a real, active energizing force operating on human nature. If a man has in him "the mind that was in Christ Jesus," he becomes "a new creature." To borrow a homely simile he is "a live wire." He has something in him that he did not have before. Keeping the simile in mind, read the first half dozen chapters of the Book of the Acts, just as you would read a magazine article. Read it not as something mysterious, something to be explained in a spiritual sense, but as a narrative of facts, and see if you do not get the impression that the Apostles were storage batteries of a new energy, that is new so far as they themselves were concerned. Now you can no more hope to describe electricity in words than you can describe electricity in words, and yet nine-tenths of all the discord there has been and now is in Christendom, has arisen out of the fact that men could not and cannot agree as to definitions. Creeds have their limitations because they cannot state in exact terms what they are intended to state.

At the most a creed is an effort to express something; of itself it is nothing at all. A man may repeat the Apostles' Creed forty times a day, and be none the better for it. For the greater ledger of humanity, a cup of water given in love will more than balance a thousand repetitions of a form of belief. Some of the most cruel monsters the world has ever seen have been the most ardent believers in creeds. Indeed their cruelty was often in proportion to the ardor of their belief. The mere intellectual acceptance of a certain formula is perhaps a first step to becoming Christ-like, but it is only a first step and perhaps it is not a necessary step. This is a more important consideration than many teachers and preachers may be willing to admit, for there are thousands and tens of thousands of persons who find themselves unable to give their intellectual acceptance to any form of belief that has ever been devised, and yet who strive honestly to live as they believe Christ would like them to live. May it not be pos-

sible that the church magnifies the importance of formal belief? It seems very clear that the early Christians, the men and women who revolutionized the Roman world and conquered the all-conquering Barbarians, had no catechisms.

## THE PROPHECY OF IT

The schoolboy lives in a world of his own; he has tasks to perform, times to observe, hours for play and for study; he gets knowledge of his world by looking at the things about him and hearing the news of it; an ancient wisdom, garnered by the boys of a thousand generations, becomes his and makes him at home in a world which is as familiar as the sound of his mother's voice, the path to the woods, or the round of his daily duties. But this world is also full of mysteries; another world surrounds it and sends now and again a call to him, or flashes light on a great, far-reaching landscape. He comes continually upon references to this greater world in the books he studies, and still more often in those he reads; he hears many things about it from his elders; the newspapers report it, the magazines illustrate it; he lives in his own world, but all the paths of play or work in that familiar world run on into the greater and more mysterious world.

To that world, too, his imagination travels, and his heart beats faster when he hears the stories that are told about the adventures that await men in it, the things they have done, the perils they have faced, the deaths they have died. There, beyond the hills, is the wonderful romance which his own world somehow foreshadows. For everything in that world has a prophetic quality. His studies are never complete; the book is finished, but not the subject; the year ends, but not the course. Half the boys in the school are preparing for college, and know that they are making ready for something higher and more difficult in the future. When perplexities present themselves to the boy they are explained, but he is often told that the problem will be clearer when he is further on. And when, from time to time, he hears an address at the close of the school year, he is told that all his work is planned with reference to the future, and that there is something much more important than his school, through which he is passing into a mysterious and wonderful existence which his elders call Life.

When he hears these things, he knows they are true. It seems as if he had always known that there was a vaster world than that in which he is finding his sport and his tasks. His whole nature has predicted a greater field of play and work than he has known, a more mysterious way than that in which he has walked. He has always been living in a world "half realized," and he imagines that when he gets into this greater world the sense of unreality, of strange shapes in the woods and mysterious figures in the darkness, will cease to haunt him. Then he will really know the things with which he is dealing, and the strangeness of it all will vanish.

But the man's world is fuller of mystery than the boy's world, and the sense of "moving about in worlds not realized" is far more poignant and haunting. If a man has any intelligence or imagination, he never escapes from the consciousness of vast forces which he does not understand, of movements into which his life is caught that rise like tremendous tidal waves far below the horizon line of knowledge and sweep irresistibly onward to some goal beyond the range of his imagination. In all his relations with his fellows, in all their occupations and enterprises, in the structure of the State, the order of the home, under all the manifold activities of work which men call business, he discovers inexorable and unescapable moral principles and processes. If he has eyes to see, every tool will become to him an instrument of education, and the enormous practical activities of the race will seem in the end a marvelous system for the making of character.

In his friendships and affections, in which he expects to find the fullness and completeness of life, he will find a cup held to his lips of such vast capacity that he cannot drain it; and in his own nature he will discover a capacity for devotion and sacrifice for which there is no adequate human language. Which ever way he turns, the horizon will bring him, not to the end of the world, but to the beginnings of other worlds; all the little pools by the way, if he tries to sound them, will prove fathomless, and in the simplest relations with his fellow infinity and eternity will be present; and the whole material structure of things that seems so solid and immovable will become a passing symbol of the eternal order of the spiritual life.

As the boy felt in his heart the reality and wonder of a greater world before him, so the man knows that he is at the beginning, not the end, of his career; and that, as there is a lesser world behind him which was touched with the illusion of permanency but endured only for the brief span of his childhood, so the life in which the man shapes and trains himself is but a more advanced school; prophetic, as all schools are, of coming opportunity and skill and power and life.—The Outlook.

The Dealer—Well, he's sixteen years old, mum, I'll admit that; but he ain't wind broke nor nothing."

Mrs. Newcash (who has decided not to buy)—We're very sorry, but we would not care to buy a horse that was not thoroughly wind broken.

NANKING SCENE OF SLAUGHTER

Manchu Soldiers Brutally Mangle Women, Children and Unarmed Men—Many Flee from City to Country

NANKING, Nov. 10.—Nanking is desolate tonight. Fully a thousand of its inhabitants lie massacred...

Seventy thousand persons have fled the city, and others are joining the exodus. Down the railroad leading from the city a long, snake-like line of humanity is making its search for safety.

It was the hand of the Manchus that brought the devastation. While the republicans were in camp three miles away, awaiting ammunition and reinforcements, the Manchus began the work of carnage.

Men, women and children were slaughtered. Neither youth or age was taken into account. White, the emblem of the revolution, marked its wearers for instant death.

There was little fighting today between the revolutionists and the troops. The imperialists are reported to be short of ammunition for their big Krupp guns, and their most capable gunners are said to have deserted them.

The imperialists complain that owing to the neutralization of the railroads they have been unable quickly to transport men and guns from Shanghai. These are being brought by boat and pack mules.

A desperate battle is expected soon.

Indignation at Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Nov. 10.—The massacre at Nanking has aroused public sentiment here to a high pitch. Undoubtedly it has added to the prestige of the revolutionists, who since the first outbreak have maintained order and avoided unnecessary bloodshed.

The North China News, the leading foreign newspaper here, commenting on the massacre, says:

"It is not whether the Manchu or the Chinese prevailed—in point of fact the Chinese have prevailed and the government is paralyzed—but it is a question of innocent human lives and the hideous slaughter of non-combatants, women and children. The Christian powers have not the right to the name if they cannot protect such innocents."

The Associated Press is informed by the revolutionary leaders that their organization each day is becoming more and more perfect, and that it will only be a matter of a few days when every province will be separately organized and ready to attend a national convention to nominate a president.

Why then, Wu Ting Fang asked the correspondent of the Associated Press, "doesn't your government recognize us? We are the protectors of foreign life and property in China. The government has become helpless. We pledge ourselves to observe all treaties. Recognition of the republicans as belligerents is the best method of stopping the slaughter."

There appears to be some foundation here for the report that the presidency was offered to Wu Sun Kai.

Wu Ting Fang's Position

As a result here today and complete order prevails. Wu Ting Fang told the correspondents that he was prepared to stand as the representative of the republican provinces in all matters relating to foreign powers. He said he was not a provincial minister, but minister of foreign affairs pro tem and asserted that from the provinces of Kwang Tung to Chi Li and from Shanghai to Szechuen telegrams had been received voting for his selection to office. He declared that within a few days delegates from all the provinces in revolution would meet at Shanghai to elect a provisional government.

The latest address from Hankow are that only desultory fighting is proceeding there.

The rebels are fortifying Han Yang and Wu Chang, becoming trains at these places are loaded with ammunition of which an enormous stock has been accumulated.

Not more than seven thousand troops are operating around Hankow, the remainder being scattered among the railway. Imperialists assert that the Peking authorities have ordered that there be no aggression pending a settlement of the revolt. It is undoubtedly true that General Li Yuan Cheng, the revolutionary leader, has received telegrams from Peking promising him a full pardon and granting all the demands of the revolutionists.

The telegraph office at Wu Hu was taken over by the republicans this morning.

PEKING, Nov. 10.—Nanking today all was quiet within the capital and the revolutionists are making no sign of revolutionary upheaval that has been expected for days. In Peking those who surround the throne are engaged in efforts to end the rebellion, and tonight there seems some foundation for the government's hope that it will be able to regain the allegiance of General Chang Shao Tsun.

Chang is commander of the army division at Lanchow, but is now detached on "sick leave." He controls the situation in north China, and the government has been trying every endeavor to gain his unconditional support. It desires Chang to return to Peking and confer with Yuan Shi Kai and Hsi Liang, the former viceroy of Manchuria.

That Chang possibly may do so is indicated in advices received today from Lanchow. A correspondent interviewed Chang and General Fan the latter term-

porarily in command of the twentieth division during the recent fighting. Both officers are said to be still in the city, or if he has abdicated the city would side with the peace party and the constitution.

REJUVENATION OF OLD SLOCAN MINE

Silver-lead Proprietors Receive a New Lease of Life Through Recent Amalgamation of Properties

Mining properties in the Slocan district valued at over \$2,000,000 have been amalgamated by a deal recently concluded in Vancouver.

The amalgamation is one of the most important moves made in British Columbia mining affairs for several years. It is nothing less than a consolidation under a new company of the Byron N. White and John M. Harris mineral properties at Sandon, the most notable of which is the Slocan Star, a mine which up to the time when its activities were suspended by litigation had produced \$2,000,000 in silver-lead and zinc.

For ten years the Slocan Star was entangled in litigation. In 1905 the property was closed down, and since that date not a drill has tapped in its extensive workings. All the courts of British Columbia and the Supreme Court of Canada heard the famous case which ranged upon the question of "traveller's rights." It would have gone to the Privy Council had not the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada refused the right of appeal of one of the contending parties.

In the office of Mr. R. S. Lennie, a well known Vancouver barrister, was concluded the deal for the amalgamation of the White Harris properties, and on November 1 the Slocan Star reopened and the big concentrating mill on the mine was in operation again within a short time. This means the employment of a large force of men and it is believed many other properties in the Slocan which have been lying idle for years will be galvanized into life when the Slocan Star is once again shipping ore.

The name of the new company in which the White-Harris properties are now invested are the Slocan Star Mines Limited. The properties involved in the consolidation are the Heber Fraction and the Rabbit's Paw mineral claims and all the properties of the Byron N. White company, which were in litigation, including the Slocan Star, James S. Sharnock, and Windsor, together with all other properties of that company on the east side of Sandon Creek known as the Shogo, Pembroke, Bella, Doone, Millie, Minnesota, and Whistler Fraction, and the concentrating works of the Slocan Star adjoining the properties, and all the equipment of both companies.

The first meeting of the Slocan Star Mines Ltd. the new company now in control of all the properties mentioned, was held a few days ago when the following directors were elected: Messrs Arthur C. Burdick, Robert F. Green and Thomas S. McPherson, of Victoria, Byron N. White, of Spokane, John M. Harris of Sandon, John Elliot and R. S. Lennie of Vancouver. Mr. R. S. Lennie was elected chairman of the board, and Mr. A. C. Burdick vice-chairman. The necessary resolutions authorizing the acquisition of the properties under the terms of the agreement between the two companies and Mr. R. S. Lennie in August last was passed, and the deal concluded. The new company is capitalized at \$2,500,000, of which 5,000,000 shares were paid to the respective companies for the transfer of the properties involved.

It was decided to immediately proceed with a scheme of development outlined in a report of Mr. Andrew G. Larson, M. E. of Vancouver. In addition to opening up ore bodies above the fifth level of the Slocan Star, it is proposed to drive a No. 6 tunnel from the level of the mill for a distance of approximately 2,300 feet to tap the Slocan Star and Silvermilk veins at the fifth level, which on the dip of the vein will give 80 feet of backs below the fifth level, or a greater area of developed ground than at present exists between the fifth level and the surface.

George R. Reid of Nanaimo had the unusual experience a few days ago of shooting a seven-foot panther on his door-step.

MR. CARNEGIE'S LATEST GIFT

Hands Over to Corporation Formed for Purpose Twenty-five Millions to Carry on Educational Work

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—In bestowing his library gift upon the corporation organized especially to receive it, and to apply its income to a purpose indicated, Mr. Carnegie, in a statement tonight, said he intended to leave to the corporation the work of founding and aiding libraries and educational institutions, which he as an individual has carried on for many years.

The statement follows: "The Carnegie Corporation of New York incorporated by an act passed by the New York legislature June 8, 1911, was organized November 10, 1911.

"The purposes of the corporation as stated in the charter are to receive, hold, and administer the property and income of the late Andrew Carnegie, Esq., and to apply the same to the founding and aiding of libraries and educational institutions, which he as an individual has carried on for many years.

"It is intended that the business of founding and aiding libraries and educational institutions, which had been carried on by Mr. Carnegie, as an individual, for many years, will be turned over to the corporation and carried on hereafter from time to time be found appropriate therefor.

"The incorporators met at Mr. Carnegie's house on Friday afternoon, November 10, 1911, accepted the charter, adopted the constitution and by-laws and elected the following officers: President, Andrew Carnegie; vice-president, Elihu Root; treasurer, Robert A. Franks; secretary, James Bert-randine.

"Mr. Carnegie transferred to the corporation, for its corporate purposes, twenty-five millions of dollars par value first mortgage gold bonds of the United States Steel corporation.

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NEW COMPANIES ON THE REGISTER

Long List of Concerns Legally Permitted to Transact Business in Province of British Columbia

During the present week there have been duly registered under the British Columbia Companies Act and authorized to transact business in this province, the Canada Mosaic Tile Co. Ltd., Canadian Hypothec & Guarantee Co. Ltd., Dickinson & Son, Ltd., Queen Charlotte Oil Fields, Ltd., Rolison's Warehousing, Ltd., Spiritual Church of Christ, Sterling Investments, Ltd., and Sunset Irrigation and Power Co. Ltd.

The newly registered or licensed entities include companies such as the J. McDiarmid Co., Ingram & Bell, Ltd., Nils Pearson Mining Syndicate, Ltd., and Vuitner Mfg. Co. The dis-solutions are announced of the British Columbia Printers' Supplies Co. Ltd. and the Vancouver Automobile School. Notice is given of the intended change of the firm name of the Hallman and Pentz, Machining Co. Ltd., to Hallman & Machinery Co. Ltd.

In connection with the purging of the register by the cancellation of the incorporation of non-operative commercial companies and such as have failed to fully meet the public interest requirements of the statute law, the Registrar announces the removal from the register on the 9th January next, a number of companies, including the Canadian Exploration and Gold Mining Co. Ltd., Gold Bar Mining Company, Ltd., Tidal Wave Consolidated Mining Co. Ltd., Thistle Gold Mining Company, Ltd., Myers' Flat Gold Mining Co. Ltd., Canada Western Hotel Co. Ltd., Truth Printing Co. Ltd., British Columbia Investment Co. Ltd., Nelson Island Granite Co. Ltd., Westminster Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Vancouver Electric Railway and Light Company, Ltd., Oriental Traders Co. Ltd., Vancouver Manufacturing and Trading Co. Ltd., Delta Dyking Co. Ltd., New Westminster Electric Supply and Construction Company, Ltd., Westminster Electric Accumulating Light Co. Ltd., Vancouver and Lulu Island Electric Co. Ltd., Improved Cement Co. Ltd., Saanic Line Company, Ltd., Mechanics Mill Co. Ltd., Anglo-American Mining Co. Ltd., Telegram Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd., British Columbia Brewing Co. Ltd., British Columbia Deep Sea Fishing Co. Ltd., Black Jack Quartz Mining Co., Fraser's Bar Mining Co. Ltd., Fraser River Towing Co. Ltd., Stevenson Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining Co. Ltd., Bear Lake Consolidated Mining Co. Ltd., Fraser River Fish Co. Ltd., American Fish Co. Ltd., Mont-real-British Columbia Prospecting and Promoting Co. Ltd., British Columbia Gold Fields Exploration and Concessions Co. Ltd., Islander Gold Quartz Mining and Milling Co. Ltd., Peters Creek Gold Mining Co. of Cariboo, Ltd., Nap and Tuck Gold Hydraulic Mining

Co. Ltd., Golden Gate Mining Company of Granite Creek, Ltd., Nanteco Mining Co. Ltd., Georgia Gold Mining Company Ltd., Palo Alto Gold Mining Co. Ltd., Mineral Hill Gold Mining Company of Albaro, Ltd., Avastoe Gold Mining Company, Ltd., B. C. Consolidated Gold Mining Co. Ltd., Northern Light Gold Mining Co. Ltd., Mahe Gold Mining Co. Ltd., Sagar Gold Mining Co. Ltd., Thad, Wwas Mining Co. Ltd., Texas Silver King Gold Mining Co. Ltd., Miatera Mining Co. Ltd., Cayoosh Creek Mines, Ltd., Harrison Lake Star Mining Co. Ltd., Starwood Mining Co. Ltd., Nitrat Gold Mining and Development Co. Ltd., Lowtee Quartz Mining Co. Ltd., Royal City Planning Mills Co. Ltd., Cariboo Lake Ditch and Mining Co. Ltd., Victoria Telephone Exchange and Messenger Service Co. Ltd., Yale Water Works Co. Ltd., British Columbia Co-operative Company, Ltd., Boundary and Mud Bay Oyster Co. Ltd., Foster Lumber Co. Ltd., Sagar Hydraulic Mining Co. Ltd., C. O. C. Aquatic Water Works Co. Ltd., Nicola Mining and Milling Co. Ltd., British Columbia Construction Co. Ltd., Westminster Golden Mining Co. Ltd., Scotch Creek Mining Co. Ltd., Foster Gold Mining and Milling Co. Ltd., Liability, Vancouver Wharfage and Storage Co. Ltd., Steadman Quartz Mining Co. Ltd., Blue Bell Mining Co. Ltd., T. G. and Mining Co. Ltd., Inverloch Mining Co. Ltd., Vancouver San Juan Lumber Co. Ltd., Island Mountain Quartz Mining and Milling Co. Ltd., Vancouver Brick and Tile Co. Ltd., Selkirk Hillen Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd., Ferry Creek Gold Mining Company, Ltd., Alice and Elizabeth Consolidated Gold Quartz Mining Co. Ltd., Vancouver Transfer Co. Ltd., Rand Drill Co. Ltd., North Pacific Canning Co. Ltd., Vancouver Ice Co. Ltd., Blue Bell Mining Co. Ltd., T. G. and Mining Co. Ltd., Inverloch Mining Co. Ltd., Vancouver Enterprise Mining Co. Ltd., Courier Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd., Crown's Nest Coal and Mineral Co. Ltd., Cascade Packing Co. Ltd., Willow River Mining Co. Ltd., Salt Spring Island Mining Co. Ltd., British Columbia Canning Co. Ltd., Canoe Pass Canning Co. Ltd., Vancouver Lumber Co. Ltd., Cariboo Canning Co. Ltd., Pacific Canning Co. Ltd., Lillooet Hydraulic Mining Co. Ltd., Pacific Shoe and Leather Co. Ltd., Kootenay Cariboo Mining and Investment Co. Ltd., Ontario and Slocan Mining Co. Ltd., Oro Fino Mines, Ltd., Cuth Silver Mining Co. of British Columbia, Ltd., Heve Mining Co. Ltd., Montreal-London Gold and Silver Development Co. Ltd., Shire Mines, Ltd., London Canning Co. Ltd., British Columbia Canning Co. Ltd., Kimberley Gold Mines of Fairview, British Columbia, Ltd., Highland Mining Company, of British Columbia, Ltd., White Swan Quartz Mining Co. Ltd., Oro Fino Mines, Ltd., Cuth Silver Mining Co. of British Columbia, Ltd., Heve Mining Co. Ltd., Montreal-London Gold and Silver Development Co. Ltd., Shire Mines, Ltd., London Canning Co. Ltd., British Columbia Canning Co. 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KING GEORGE SAILS FOR INDIA

He and Queen Mary, With Numerous Suite, Depart on Steamship Medina—Durbar on December 12.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—London bade goodbye to King George and Queen Mary when their majesties sailed on the steamship Medina for India, where the great coronation durbar will be held next month. Rear Admiral Sir Colin Ross is in command of the royal yacht and also of the naval escort. The first-class cruisers Cockburn, Argyll, Defence and Natal. While King George is an excellent sailor and able to keep his sea legs in the roughest weather, Queen Mary is always able to withstand and on a rough weather cabin has been fitted up amidships. Here the movements of the vessel in a storm will not be felt so severely as in the royal yacht. Electric heaters are fitted up over the ship. About twenty ladies and gentlemen waiting accompanied the King and Queen on the Medina, and special cabins have been prepared for them. Plans for the stay of the royal party in India, during which the King will be crowned as Emperor of that vast and ancient country, are practically completed. The King and Queen will make their entry into Delhi on December 12, the actual day of the Durbar, which will be a royal proclamation will be read in every town and village of the empire, royal salutes will be fired from every gun in India and the whole country will be ablaze with illuminations at night. The King will be depicted on a postage stamp over the land. All of the ruling princes and great nobles of India will be commanded, by the Durbar. Envoys from Nepal and Afghanistan and the Maharajah of Bhutan will also be present. It is expected that fully half a million people will greet the King at Delhi and will witness the spectacles connected with the Durbar. The departure of the King is the most important event in the history of the Empire. Never before has a King of England visited one of the Dominions or dependencies and the very fact that King George has practically insisted against the wishes of his ministers, in being crowned Emperor of India, is a matter of profound significance.

MOTORIST TO TRY FOR GOLD MEDAL

Charles G. Percival Proposes Making Motor Car Tour Between Victoria and Winnipeg

Charles G. Percival of New York City, who is conducting the hundred thousand miles trip of a well known car, has had his intention with the Victoria-British Columbia Automobile Association to attempt to win the gold medal offered to the first motorist making a round trip between Victoria and Winnipeg. The association has made the following rules governing the contest: The tour to be between Victoria and Winnipeg, over a continuous route and stopping at ferries, must be made in a single car, with a driver and passenger. The car must be under the driver's own power. Excepting the ferry journey between Victoria and the mainland, no ferry of more than one mile in distance will be permitted. The route shall not go outside of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, Idaho and Washington. Entrants must be endorsed every hundred miles by the provinces named with the exception of British Columbia, Idaho and Washington, where endorsement shall be made each forty miles by a postmaster, town official or prominent citizen.

Object to Sunday Flights

PASADENA, Cal., Nov. 9.—Ministerial objections may cause Aviator C. P. Gifford to start Saturday instead of Sunday on his flight to Long Beach, which technically will complete his west-coast air journey. A committee of the Pasadena ministerial union protested vigorously today against the flight on Sunday. Mr. Rodgers agreed to meet the ministers tomorrow.

Alaska Nuggets

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 9.—Fifty thousand dollars' worth of gold nuggets will be part of the Alaskan exhibit at the Northwest Land Projects show soon to open here.

Impersonated as Spies

PANDORA, O., Nov. 9.—Impersonated on June 8 to June 15 as German spies was the experience of Rev. Albert Schumacher and his brother, Noah, of this city, during a sightseeing tour of Europe this summer. Both speak German, and it was due in part to their conversation in the language of their homeland that Italian officials at Palermo became suspicious. They were arrested while taking pictures, locked up and detained a week.

Approves Plans

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council has accepted the plan presented by Mr. Alfred Cummings, C. E. of Fernie, holder of a license granted by the water commissioner at Cranbrook for the diversion of twelve cubic feet per second from the waters of the province of British Columbia for the construction of a dam on the creek, with headgate, flumes and sluices over the property of Stearns, H. McCoy, Frank Murphy, David Hoover and A. Murphy.

Booth Tarkington Sued

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 9.—Booth Tarkington, the author and playwright, who arrived at his home here yesterday to spend the winter, was sued today for \$10,000 damages by George W. Vachman, who alleges that he was run down by the Tarkington automobile on July 1 last. Mr. Tarkington was in

FROM WEST COAST

Steam Reached Port Yesterday After Stormy Trip With Many Passengers and Big Freight

After a stormy trip from way ports of the West Coast of Vancouver Island, the steamer Tees of the C.F.R., Capt. Gillam, reached port yesterday morning. The cargo included 100 tons of pottery clay from Kyuquot, 150 barrels of whale oil and 3,000 cases of canned salmon from Clayoquot. The steamer brought 138 passengers including many cannery employees, returned workers from the whaling stations and others as deck passengers. H. C. Brewster, M.P.E., arrived from Clayoquot, where his cannery has just closed down for the season. The Tees encountered heavy weather when rounding Cape Beale where a heavy snowstorm was experienced which muffled the deck and rigging. A strong blow was also encountered after leaving Kyuquot. The steamer will leave again tonight for Clayoquot and way ports.

GREAT COAST TO COAST HIGHWAY

What Proposed Road from Atlantic to Pacific Planned by Canadian Highway Association Means

The speedy completion of a trunk highway of great importance to every coast motorist was heralded at the meeting of the Western Automobile Club and Highway Association last Friday and Saturday held in New Westminster. The most significant work of this convention was the formation of the Canadian Highway Association for the purpose of establishing and constructing a great east-and-west road through the Dominion from Coast to Coast. Organization was effected and Hon. Thomas Taylor, British Columbia's famous Minister of public works, was elected honorary president; Mr. W. J. Kerr, first vice-president of the New Westminster Automobile Association, was made active president. A system was adopted of sectional vice-presidents, similar to that which has proved so efficient in the work of the Pacific Highway Association. The value of the Canadian Highway to the entire coast, and particularly to California, can scarcely be over-estimated. In the first place, it will enable the prosperous agricultural classes of the vast Central Canadian wheat lands to ship during their rigorous and inactive winter, the splendid climate and scenery of the Pacific slope. When his grain is harvested and marketed, the Canadian farmer will embark in his machine for Vancouver to tour among the mountains and beaches, until the rigors of winter at his home are past. Then again, the Californian may escape his own warmer summer climate by a trip up the Pacific Highway and enjoy the snowy, stopping perhaps for exploration of the magnificent Columbia-Kootenay valley formed by the conjunction of the Rockies and Kootenays, then touring farther into the great spaces of Manitoba and Minnesota, and eventually to the historic cities of the East.

ADVANTAGES OF PACKING COURSE

Department of Agriculture Sets Forth Benefits Obtainable From Course to be Continued This Season

The provincial department of agriculture, through its horticultural branch, will continue this year its policy of conducting practical instruction in fruit packing throughout all the fruit districts of the province. This work was begun two years ago, largely in an experimental way, but the very gratifying results attained were found to fully justify the considerable extension of the work last year. While in some districts results have so far not been particularly encouraging, in others this work has given considerable encouragement to packing, and has materially improved the character of the product of the district. One striking instance of its usefulness is the fact that this year over seventy-five per cent. of the packed fruit exhibited at the fair of the province was put up by pupils of the packing schools. This work has thus become one of considerable significance in the development of the provincial fruit industry. It is hoped that through it, the invasion of the Japanese and Chinese packers, so successful in California, will be largely prevented in this province. Already evidence of this is presented. This work will also aid materially in developing a uniformly good pack from all districts. Because of its great value, publicity is given to the announcement of the work planned for this coming winter, which is issued by Provincial Horticulturist R. M. Palmer as follows: The department of agriculture, in accordance with its policy of education, will continue the fruit packing schools, as inaugurated two years ago and extended last winter. The five packing schools, with a total attendance of 120 pupils in the spring of 1910, grew to a total of thirty packing schools with a total attendance of 385 pupils in the spring of 1911. These schools proved very popular and have undoubtedly filled a great need in the districts in which they were placed. The decision of the department to continue its previous policy and to extend the series of packing schools to cover every district,

NEW LORD MAYOR FOR METROPOLIS

Premier Makes Usual Speech at Banquet Following Installation in Office of Sir Thos. Crosby

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A new lord mayor of London, Sir Thomas Hoar Crosby, M.D., was inducted into office today, and at the lord mayor's banquet tonight Premier Asquith made his fourth successive speech in honor of such an occasion. The Prime Minister gave a clear exposition of Great Britain's foreign policy. The Moroccan agreement was the topic, the Premier's reply to a speech of the Moroccan Chancellor today in the Reichstag. "The settlement of the questions involved," said the Prime Minister, "is a relief to Europe, for it removes perhaps the greatest obstacle to the smooth working of European diplomacy. There is no great secret about either the aims or the methods of British policy. Where British interests are involved it is our business to safeguard them. Where treaty obligations come into play, it is our duty to fulfill them. Where we have established friendships and understandings, we seek to maintain them and loyally keep them intact. But our friendships are neither exclusive nor jealous. We have no 'cause' quarrel with any nation, nor with such a history and such an empire as our own, have we any disposition to curtail or fetter the natural and legitimate aspirations of others."

COAL FIELD ON PEACE RIVER

Mr. Thomas Jamieson of Fort St. John Tells of Wonderful Stretch of Anthracite at Hudson's Hope

The department's policy of placing the local administration of the packing schools in the hands of a responsible instructor, the Fruit Growers' association, or the board of trade, has proven entirely satisfactory and the same plan will be continued this year. The department will also bear the cost of the packing paper, the fruit, and all other legitimate expenses, except that which it has been found most satisfactory to leave to local arrangement. The responsible organization in each case will be required to guarantee a minimum of twelve pupils, but not more than twenty, and to provide the necessary qualifications, at a fee of \$2 each, to take the twelve lessons of two and a half hours a lesson, the school extending over one week in a limited number of districts, a double packing school in it is our duty to fulfill them. The minimum guarantee will be twenty-four pupils, but not more than thirty, for the same number of lessons. The guaranteeing organization will also arrange for and bear the expense of the hall, heating and lighting. The hall for fifteen pupils must be at least thirty feet by fifteen feet, and well lighted. It must be heated sufficiently to prevent chilling of the fingers of the packers, and to prevent freezing of the fruit at night. The department will, as far as possible, use local fruit, paying for the same the legitimate market price. About three boxes per pupil is necessary. The fruit, such as the 'Red Dax' and 'Gano', are preferred. Fruit must be in good condition, but need not be graded, and none should run under two and a quarter inches in diameter. Organizations should at once secure the necessary fruit, if none is now available, the department should be expressly notified and will then procure same.

IN DARKER LONDON

Signer Leoncavallo in Intervals of Leisure Looks Into Seamy Side of Metropolis

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Signer Leoncavallo has been a good deal of the seamy side of London since he has been in this country. Much of the time which he could spare from the daily performance of his own opera at the Hippodrome has been devoted to the poorer neighborhoods of the metropolis, and he has nearly always returned with empty pockets. He thinks, however, that the poor are better housed in this city than in any other great capital in Europe. He has intended to inspect the Peabody buildings and various workmen's cheap apartment houses in South London, but has expressed his astonishment at the comfort provided for so little rent. What has interested him most has been the work of the Salvation Army and the shelters provided for the poor. He has also seen a great deal of the work of the Salvation Army, as well as for those who can produce the coppers necessary for the night's food. They also took me to see the men and women sleeping on the benches and on newspapers under the shelter of the arches of the bridge. They did not seem to mind it very much," he continued, "but I was able to see that they were all very poor. The creature I saw was so far from being a word of two of English but he did succeed in finding one Italian man among the 'seamy side' who was deriding in rage and satires in one of the side streets. The man's name was 'Antonio' and he was a good reason for the blessings which he invoked on Signer Leoncavallo.

THEY WANT ROADS

Settlers of Pemberton Meadows District Ask Government to Carry Number of Improvements

As a result of the lately-held annual meeting of the settlers of the Pemberton Meadows district, the following resolution has been transmitted to the government here: "That a wagon road be built on the east side of the Upper Lillooet river, from the present bridge to Mr. McDonald's ranch, 30 miles up the valley; that a road be built from the No. 1 post on the Pemberton wagon road to Lillooet lake; that a pack trail be built from the Upper Lillooet river opposite the twenty-sixth mile post on wagon road into the ridge river mining district; that the existing road along Tenna lake be repaired and extended to Lillooet lake; that the provincial government be requested to ask their road foreman not to deviate from surveyed road without consulting interested parties, and that consulting engineers be allowed sufficient room to build fences on road-line; that the provincial government be asked to guarantee the bonds of the Howe Sound and Northern railway; that the Dominion government be asked to provide a weekly mail service for Pemberton, Portage and valley."

MELROSE ALMOST ASHORE

Four-Masted Schooner Was Towed From Dangerous Position Near Esperanza by Seattle Fishing Schooner

That the four masted schooner Melrose had a narrow escape from being driven ashore on the west coast of Vancouver Island near Esperanza Inlet was the news brought by the fishing schooner Washington which reached Seattle yesterday after a fishing cruise off the Vancouver Island coast. A Seattle despatch says: While bound for Seattle with her catch of approximately 34,000 pounds of fish, the Washington sighted the Melrose battling with the gale and being gradually carried on the western shore of Vancouver Island near Benson Rock. The Melrose was flying signals of distress and as the Washington came within hailing distance, the captain asked that he be given assistance. A heavy swell was running and as the Washington came alongside the Melrose in an effort to tow her out of danger, the two vessels came together with a crash. The fishing schooner's foremast was carried away in the collision and her Captain Larson, after a great deal of difficulty, succeeded in getting a line from the Melrose and towed her from the rocky shore.

CHARGER WAS ASHORE

The steamer Charger was ashore on the north side of the Narrows at Vancouver on Wednesday night. She was towed off by the tug Nanooas at high water yesterday morning. No damage was sustained.

COAL FIELD ON PEACE RIVER

Mr. Thomas Jamieson of Fort St. John Tells of Wonderful Stretch of Anthracite at Hudson's Hope

Mr. Thomas Jamieson, gold commissioner for this province at Fort St. John, in the little understood Peace River district, has arrived at Hudson's Hope the winter, after two years' unbroken sojourn at his remote and desolate post of duty. He is a staunch believer in the future of the district, and declares that the advent of railways alone is required for its substantial and profitable development. In addition to being gold commissioner at Fort St. John, Mr. Jamieson acted as a gardener-in-ex-ordinary, conducting a little experimental farm of his own at the post. He modestly claims to have three grown vegetables equal in quality to any he has ever seen or tasted. In a two-acre plot near his office he successfully cultivated every variety of garden vegetable maturing before the coming of the frosts. Even corn and tomatoes, vegetables which are somewhat nice in their requirements, were grown with success. Oats cropped heavily and was of prize-winning standard. As to the future of Fort St. John, Mr. Jamieson is enthusiastic. There is, he says, fifty miles up the Peace river from that point a tract of fifty square miles of anthracite coal at Hudson's Hope near the Canyon, this being within the provincially owned lands. There is also practically unlimited water-power to be developed at the Canyon— as much power as there is obtainable from Niagara Falls on the Canadian side. "It is but natural to suppose," he says, "that where we have power, coal, a great agricultural country and an adequate supply of timber, we shall some day have a big town or city."

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Dried Fruits of Quality by the Ton

Copas & Young

Have a large stock at live and let live prices. THE BEST AND THE FRESHEST

Table listing various dried fruits and prices: NEW SULTANA RAISINS, two pounds for 25c; RECLEANED CURRANTS, 11 lbs. for \$1.00, or per pound 10c; FANCY SEEDED RAISINS, 9 lbs. for \$1.00, or 2 packets for 25c; NEW ENGLISH MIXED PEEL, per pound 15c; NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, 1 gallon 15c, 6c, half gallon tin 35c, 2-lb. tin 15c; FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 100-lb. sack \$6.50, 20-lb. sack \$1.35; ANTI-COMBINE STRAWBERRY OR RASPBERRY JAM—the best jam made— 5-lb. tin 75c; ONTARIO FRESH TESTED EGGS, three dozen for \$1.00.

Patronize the Store of the People and Save Money.

COPAS & YOUNG

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EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF WILLOW

A deliciously fragrant and most beautiful perfume—an odor that lasts long. It is made from nothing else but the Devonshire wild flowers. Buy just as much as you like as you please; 60c per ounce, sold here only.

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Dixie H. Ross & Co.

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# Field Sports at Home and Abroad

## MISS HIGHAM'S "FLIES."

(By Ernest M'Gaffey)

John Higham was a New Hampshire Yankee. He was an enthusiastic trout fisherman, and also a devotee of apple culture. At 28 he was anchored out on the banks of a little Michigan stream, "hull down" on a small fruit farm, and still putting in his spare time at his favorite sport. He "tied his own flies," and when Mary came, his first baby, she passed through the successive stages of creeping, crawling, balancing, falling and walking, finally bloomed out into a long legged girl. And, as a true "chip of the old block," she developed a passion for fly fishing. And, as "dad's" own daughter, "she tied her own flies." And so deft her fingers became, and so much feminine intuition and angling experience entered into her art of tying flies that she became famous before she was 15 as a manufacturer of "killing lures" for brook trout.

But pretty soon after that she disappeared from the farm and reappeared in the high school at Mapleville, and shortly thereafter she entered the young ladies' academy at Detroit, and when Mary finally came back for good to the fruit farm she was up to date a young lady as ever you met in a day's journey. And the first thing she did was to tie some flies and drag "daddy" out to one of the not far distant trout brooks and "wet a line" with him.

Now, the old Higham homestead in New Hampshire was rapidly going to seed during all these years. The children had scattered; the windows and doors had been first neglected and then boarded up by the trustees of the estate, and a general air of "wither and decay" brooded over the entire place. But John Higham had a yearning for the eastern hills, and finally, as he could not spare time to go back himself, he sent Mary on to represent him. She was duly ticketed to Boston, and thence across Lake Winnisseege (pronounced lake Winnipyssocky), and by stage over Mount Ossinec and Red Hill to the valley where the father had been born.

### Trout Brought to Lower Level

She took her fly book and rod with her, and all her fishing paraphernalia, for her father had great tales to tell of the wonderful fishing in those same brooks which she was about to see. And indeed in days gone by the brooks which come down from White Face mountain, from Pausgus, Passaconaway, and Chadwich dome, Black mountain, and Chocorua were famous waters for the true brook trout. When Mary Higham landed at her aunt's boarding house in the mountains there were good fishing waters for salmo fontinalis in the fast known brooks, and especially after a smart rain had emptied the pools higher up the mountains and brought the trout tumbling down on to the lower ledges.

There was quite a sprinkling of girls at Weatherbee's boarding house that summer, and three of them were fair devotees of the fly rod, the same as Mary Higham. But when it became known that she "tied her own flies" they looked at her jealously as kance. These three chummed off together and a sneaked faced boy named Lysander French begged their footsteps as squire extraordinary. Sometimes he drove a crazy old "carryall" with a rat tailed bay mare to take them on their excursions, but afoot or afloat, Lysander went with them.

Miss Priscilla Tabb, prim, gray curled, and fastidious, had taken quite a shine to Mary, because she "tied her own flies," confiding in the Michigan girl that her brother, Prof. Tabb of Boston, also shared such a distinguished honor with her. The professor was expected that week, and the boarding house was excited over the prospect.

### Mary's Luck Is Poor

Several times Mary Higham tramped to or was driven to the nearest brook, but her luck was remarkably poor. She hardly understood it. Meanwhile the angling trio of girls who did "tie their own flies" were having quite rare sport. It was annoying. She had tried her various hackles, millers, gnats, orange and dun flies, and had even opened a book of regulation flies such as her rivals possessed, but to no purpose.

The afternoon of the day before Prof. Tabb was to arrive she was sitting disgustedly by a pond in the hills some miles from the house when "that bull eyed boy," as the inhabitants called Alonzo Bean, suddenly hove in sight. He limped slightly.

"How's your foot, Alonzo," said Miss Higham?

"It's better," 'was the answer. "Ketchin' mythin'" went on "the bull eyed boy."

"Very little," replied the girl. "The other young ladies seem to be better at it than I am."

"They're wormin' on ye," said "the bull eyed boy."

"Why, what do you mean, Alonzo?" said Higham.

"Ketchin' of 'em with worms," said Alonzo.

"The idea!" said Miss Higham. "I ketched Lysander French diggin' bait back of our barn," went on Alonzo. "He told me them girls jist soaked them feather flies in the spring and ketched ever one of their fish with worms. He gimme a dime to let him have the worms, and another dime not to tell."

"And why are you telling?" said Miss Higham.

"And why are you telling?" said Miss Higham. "Cuz ye salivated my stone bruise for me," said "the bull eyed boy." "Taint fair on ye, anyhow."

### Plans for Angling Outing

Miss Higham rose with a toss of her shapely head. "The professor comes tomorrow," she reflected. "Alonzo," she continued, "do you know of any good brook around here that hasn't been fished much this summer?"

"I was jist goin' to tell ye of one," remarked the boy.

"Can we drive to it tomorrow morning early?" said Miss Higham.

"Early as ye like," said Alonzo.

"Alonzo," went on Miss Higham, a desperate resolve apparent on her classic features "I want you to bring a can of worms along."

"I got 'em in the barn this minute," replied her admirer.

"Come to Aunt Clara's at half past 6. Alonzo. We'll see if I can't get a mess for the professor."

A fiendish grin illuminated the sunburned face of "the bull eyed boy." "I'll come," was all he said.

The next morning a rickety cart with a spavined and flea bitten old horse was in front of the Weatherbee boarding house at sharp 6.30. In climbed Miss Higham and beside her sat "the bull eyed boy" as impassive as a Yankee sphinx.

After a drive of seven miles they got out hitched the equine crate, and commenced to climb the mountain side. A gruelling walk of four miles put them away up where a crystal clear brook came dashing down over circling around deep pools, and hissing under trout stream.

Alonzo fastened a common hook to the tackle, unbosomed an ordinary tomato can, and extracted a wriggling worm of the angle variety. He threaded the fair angler.

"Give me a worm, Alonzo," she remarked. The boy handed her one. She tied the squirming creature into a knot, stuck the barb through it, and said:

"I christen you the red Waltonia."

"What's that?" said "the bull eyed boy."

### Mary Lands the Trout

The worm had scarcely struck the water before it was seized. That unspellable thrill which only a brook trout sends to the tip of the rod came sharply, and a few moments' skillful work on Mary's part and a plump half pound trout found its way into her creel.

"The red Waltonia," being damaged, was replaced by another of like character, skillfully "tied" by the hands of Miss Higham. It was gobbled by a second trout, and the process of "tying" on "red Waltonians" and yanking out lustrous brook trout became a mere matter of form. Every time a worm hit the water it was snatched by a hungry trout, and only twice did a fish escape Miss Higham's practiced wrist.

The flea-bitten Bucephalus carried back a brace of entirely successful anglers. As they shaded by venerable maples, Miss Priscilla Tabb appeared.

"I want you to meet my brother, Prof. Tabb," she gurgled. "This is the young lady who 'ties her own flies.'"

"Delighted, delighted," murmured the professor, who near-sightedly attempted to shake Miss Higham's elbow instead of her hand. The sight of the contents of the creel roused him to a fury of enthusiasm. The trio of lady anglers on the porch were green with envy.

"How I should prize a trip to the brooks with you, Miss Higham," cried the gallant educator.

"Why don't you go, Waldo" said his sister. "Pleased to have you accompany me," replied the girl from Michigan.

"What fly do you find the most efficacious?" said Prof. Tabb. "I mean, of course, of your own tying."

The bull-eyed boy had disappeared.

"The red Waltonia," said Miss Higham.

"The red Waltonia," echoed the professor, delightedly. "Walton, Izaak Walton, my dear," he went on, turning to Miss Priscilla. "Positively, my dear Miss Higham, you must teach me to tie one tomorrow."

Miss Higham blushed.

### ROUGH-RIDING EXTRAORDINARY

"During the day I shot several cartridges, and when I faced about for home I had only two left. In returning, my route led me by a deep ravine, or gulch, winding away a mile or more to the west. The slope to the north was steep and the brush and rocks were scattered over the surface, making it rough going to the bottom."

"As I came on the flat at the head of the gulch, I saw a four-pointer raise his head at me and look, exposing his head and most of his neck above the brush. I was riding a young horse that was not broken to stand fire at close range. I hurriedly dismounted and led him several yards before I could find a secure place to tie. The old buck stood there all this time, no doubt satisfying his curiosity. I advanced a few paces, and fired, probably at a range of 80 yards. When the smoke cleared I was dumfounded, for there was my buck still looking at me, nearer the edge of the gulch. I inserted my last shell, aimed quickly and fired. I saw him plunge and go down. I set my gun up

against a rock and walked to my deer. I came suddenly on a buck dead as a mackerel. It dawned upon me that there had been two instead of one. I went a little further and, sure enough, Buck No. 2 was lying on the ground, but I saw by the batting of his eye that he was still alive. My bullet had ploughed its way through the side of his neck. I knew from the nature of the wound he had lots of life in him yet. I approached cautiously, knife in hand, calculating to grab his horn with one hand and with the other quickly thrust the knife through and cut his throat. My hand scarcely touched his horn before he was up on his feet, the sudden movement knocking my knife from my hand. Instinctively I grasped his other horn, when like a flash over the edge of the gulch he went, plunging and bucking all the while, trying to break my hold. I hung to him with the grit of a bulldog. Part of the time I was in the air, then under his feet; over brush, rocks, and logs we went, and finally reached the bottom and smashed into a log and went down. We were both nearly exhausted with the trip from the top to the bottom, coming nearly an eighth of a mile in the descent.

"After resting a moment I carefully drew his right front leg and placed it across his back and viewed him in his helpless condition with no little satisfaction. I was bleeding from a dozen cuts and scratches, and the following day developed all kinds of black and blue spots, but I won out and was happy. It took me several minutes to find my knife. When I did I returned to complete the job that was so rudely interrupted."

"I have ridden bucking bronchos, and once rode a steer, but I got all that was coming to me during those few moments I was hanging to that fellow when we took that plunge together to the bottom of the gulch. Say! if you want to experience a real thrill that you won't forget—just try it once."

J. E. Morrell, in Outdoor Life.

### A RAINY DAY IN CAMP

What is more dejecting than a rainy day in the woods—the day when the fish won't rise, the fire won't burn, when you're hungry, wet to the skin, chilled to the marrow and the tent leaks? What is more dejecting than such a day? Why, two of them in succession! And as for three wet days straight, there's nothing known to the wilderness short of a forest fire, that will make the average camper so quickly forswear his allegiance to the "Red Gods," break camp in disgust and "beat it" to the nearest hotel.

But rainy days in camp are like the mumps and measles; necessary evils which must be endured as well as possible. And really, halt the discomfort of wet weather is due to a lack of knowledge on the part of the camper of what to do and when and how to do it.

The best way to meet rainy weather is to be prepared for it in advance and to forbid oneself absolutely the privilege of becoming peevish or grouchy, whatever may happen. It goes without saying that no one should venture into the woods with a leaky tent. No more should one neglect to take along a little square of waterproof silk with which to patch up a leak in case one develops. The style of tent known as the "baker shelter," is especially adapted to rainy weather, for the entire front of the tent is a flap which can be stretched at an angle of 45 degrees and used to shelter any amount of supplies and wood. While speaking of tents, it is perhaps worth while to add that a tent set up in a slovenly way is much more liable to leak than one that is drawn tight on all sides.

For carrying food, nothing can compare with the waterproof food bag. These bags may be obtained in 5 and 10 lb. sizes, and when carried in canvas duffle bags, they afford as satisfactory a protection for provisions against the rain as could be desired! Matches, of course, cannot be carried in them, but should be kept in waterproof match-cases. Such supplies as saccharine, pepper, etc., used only in small quantities, are best kept in friction-top cans.

For personal comfort it pays well to take along an extra set of woolen underwear, a second flannel shirt, a pair of heavy stockings. You can stand to be soaked all day if you have dry clothes to wear at night. The rub comes, when, the next morning, if it is still raining, you have to crawl out of your warm dry flannels into the cold wet ones of the day before. You don't like the idea? Then jump into the lake and take a swim before donning the wet clothes. After a cold plunge, anything will feel warm.

A little precaution well worth taking is to carry some birch bark and dry wood jammed into the bow and stern of your canoe. When it is hard to find dry brush or bark these will be most useful in starting your fire. It is a good plan also to pile up a few armfuls of dry wood under your baker tent flap before turning in for the night. It gives you a most comfortable feeling to know that you have dry wood on hand if you are awakened in the middle of the night by the rain pattering on the tent over your head.

When you have to pitch camp in a down-pour after a rainy day, the situation calls for considerable knowledge of practical camping. If it is a possible thing, reach your camping place by three o'clock in the afternoon.

Get your tent up at once and pile your

provisions under shelter. Next cut your balsam boughs and spread them for your beds. By night some of the water will have drained off. With the night's shelter assured you can turn to your fire, and it is now that you prove yourself a good camper or a duffer; for there is nothing in the art of woodmanship so essential as the ability to make a fire under adverse conditions.

If no spot partly sheltered from the rain can be found, cut several good thick logs and set them up so that they will form a protection against the wind and rain. Strip some birch bark from the sheltered side of a tree, or, if none can be found readily, draw upon the supply you keep in the end of your canoe and be thankful that you have it. The inside of a log of driftwood or an old stump, not ground, over them build a pile of splinters, and light-wood, with more driftwood or cut-logs. Keep your bark and wood under shelter as much as possible. If your logs don't afford sufficient protection against the rain, you can make a temporary umbrella of your pack cloth, by fastening the corners to stakes driven into the ground. When all is ready to make the fire, tear your bark into strips, place them in a loose heap on the ground, over the mbuild a pile of splinters as children do with blocks, and over all, place some larger sticks resting on logs or stones. The crucial moments now arrives. The match is lighted and applied to the bark. The birch into flame. Will the damp wood catch? Two or three splinters bent to burn half-heartedly—blow on them, gently—another catches, another, till the whole pile, infected with the warmth, bursts into a cheery glow. Now add more wood cautiously, till your fire, no longer frail and anaemic crackles its defiance to the rain and your supper is assured.

And supposing that when you wake up the next morning it is still burning, with no sign of any let up! Of course, you can sit around all day and "cuss" because the streams are high and fishing spoiled, but will you be any happier or the fishing any better, or will your fellow campers love you any the more for it? Here is just the chance to show the genuine camping spirit of making the best of things. When the chores are done, if you have no pack of cards on hand, you can use your ingenuity in whittling out a set of dominoes, or in making a checker-board out of birch bark, with black and white pebbles for checkers. Or, if you don't care for games, there are always knives and axes to be sharpened, rifles to be cleaned, new dishes to be concocted, stories to be told, which will fill up the hours between mealtimes.

So you see, rainy days in camp, if properly provided for and if taken in the right spirit, are not by any means intolerable, but, like many other unwelcome things that have to be met, may serve to bring out the best stuff that is in one—and what else is life for anyway?—Recreation.

### FISHING AND LYING

Paraphrasing Horace Greeley's famous remark about horse thieves and Democrats, the popular estimation of the truthfulness of fishermen would run something like this: "All liars may not be fishermen, but it is at least significant that all fishermen are liars. These be harsh words, my brethren, and do great injustice to a large and worthy body."

Perhaps fishermen do not always stick closely to the narrow paths of truth. What of that? Those who walk always in rectilinear ways may be sure of reaching their destination at the appointed time, but once in a while it is pleasant to stray idly along woodland paths, without regard to considerations of whether or whence. It is then that the imagination waxes strong and the world takes on new and brighter colors.

Since the day when the first man went fishing the rod and line have stimulated the plays of the imagination. Men whose minds at other times never rise to higher flights of fancy than are comprehended in the mechanism of a cash register or the semi-annual inventory find themselves waxing poetical—and therefore extravagant—beside the stream or on the still waters of a lake.

It is the imagination that responds most readily to the lure of the singing reed and it is the imagination that dominates when memory turns back to the fish of other days. "This is not lying, my masters; it is but the flowering of the fancy."

It was a staid, successful business man who strove to describe the numbers of trout that haunted a certain stream in British Columbia. Every other standard of comparison falling him, he threw the reins on the neck of his imagination and this was the result:

"Why, there were so many fish in that stream," he said, "that I had to hide behind a tree to tie on a fresh fly."

There are truths enough in the world already to satisfy the most accurate, but one could ill spare such a flower of the fancy as this.—Outing.

### FOR THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN

Soon the shooting season will be open and the annual roll of slaughter will begin—not of game, but of men. The fool who goes into the woods with a gun—but leaves his brains behind—is always with us, and it is doubtless a waste of time to offer him any advice. But it will at least ease our conscience, if it does nothing more.



## Sportsman's Calendar

NOVEMBER

In Season—Cock Pheasants, Quail, Grouse, Deer, Ducks, Geese, Snipe.

Trout Fishing Closes November 15th.

It is unnecessary to warn anyone with brains enough to read never to point a gun, loaded or unloaded, at another person. If anyone does it to you, hit him quickly and hard with the first thing you can lay your hands on—a hatchet preferred.

Be careful how you carry your gun. If there is a man behind you, carry it under the right arm, muzzle pointing at the ground. Otherwise, over your right shoulder with the muzzle pointing up to the left in an easy and safe position. When you climb a fence or crawl through or over a deadfall, be sure the safety catch is on. If it's a shotgun, better draw the shells and be doubly sure.

Above all, beware of shooting at anything that you cannot see clearly and identify positively. Most of the tragedies in woods happen because someone saw something move in the underbrush and "took a chance." Remember that in such a case it's the other fellow, and not you, who is taking the chance.

Don't try shots at hopelessly long range, even if there is no danger involved to any of your hunting companions. A wounded bird or animal that crawls away to die by slow torture is a reproach to the sportsman who inflicted the wound. Of course, we all make poor shots at times, but there is no necessity of increasing the natural odds that lie against a clean kill for most of us at normal range and under ordinary conditions.

Above all, be a good sport. Give the game a fair chance; and quit a little on the side of the legal bag limit rather than two birds beyond.—Outing.

### A NEW WAY OF LOOKING AT IT

There are a great many persons who shoot ducks, as I do. I make no pretense of understanding all their motives; I aspire only to interpret some of them and to point out that we are not such a graceless, murderous lot as we are supposed to be. I am aware of the fact that I cannot do this thing in the ordinary fashion; all arguments which I may adduce from the man's point of view are worthless. I argue from the other side; I have studied the duck.

Now there are ways and ways of meeting death. From what I have read, I do not believe I could bring myself to shoot a deer; I dislike to think of the few bunnies that I have bowled over. I have no liking for suffering or the sight of blood.

But I do not feel these things when I bring down a duck. He comes to my decoys flatteringly, darily, yet with a touch of wariness which always makes me feel that he knows what may be in store for him. If I hold straight, he dies decently, sanely, without muss, outcry or flutter. And I swear there is no unhappier expression on his face. If I miss, he gets him gone with a hoot of scorn—which I do not begrudge him.

With me it is a game. I believe it is the same with the duck. At least I like to think so. I consider him the third link in a triple alliance which includes my gun and myself. He appears to covet excitement; I furnish him with it. If he escapes, he is probably a better duck for having raced with death. If he does not, I believe that I am the better and not the worse for having wrought his undoing.

When I go a-hunting him, I have much chance to practice the virtues; I try not to complain when the conditions of road and weather are enough to discourage me; I am endangering the pre-eminence of Job in the matter of patience; I cannot see that I am being brutalized.

A big Something brought me the gun, and the duck into being. It must have known the consequences of such creation: the three of us could never be brought together without certain results. Well, I am satisfied with them; I have watched the duck, and I do not believe that he fails to understand his part.

Ah! I have heard someone mutter something about the duck not being able to hit back—about my running no part of his chance. Why not go to shoot the roaring lion? he asks. I am not unseated by the objection. I have my work to do tomorrow; the duck has finished his today.—Donal Hamilton Haines in Outing.

Laddie Woods, one of the most noted life-boat coxswains in England, died suddenly at Great Yarmouth, where for 37 years he helped in the saving of upwards of one thousand lives.

# A BIG DISPLAY OF FURS MARKED AT POPULAR PRICES MONDAY

## Cold Weather Footwear

### POPULAR PRICES

**Cloth Overgaiters**, for women. These are almost a necessity for the woman who must go out during the cold weather and will save more than their cost by protecting the wearer from colds. They are made of black cloth and come in 7-button length, at per pair 50c, and 10-button length at, per pair, **.75c**  
**Black Cloth Leggings**, knee length, per pair, \$1.00, or to reach well over the knee, at per pair—**\$1.50**  
**Black Cloth Leggings**, for misses and children, at per pair \$1.00 and **.90c**  
**Corduroy Leggings**, for children, in all sizes. These come in colors brown, fawn, blue, red, and white, at per pair **\$1.00**

### WARM HOUSE SLIPPERS

**Women's All Felt Slippers**, in black only, per pair **.25c**  
**Colored Felt Slippers**. These come in numerous styles and colors. All sizes, at per pair **.75c**  
**Velvet Slippers**, for women. These have felt soles and come in colors red and blue. Price, per pair **\$1.00**  
**Quilted Satin Slippers**, for women. These have felt soles and come in colors tan, red and black. A very smart and comfortable house slipper. Per pair **.75c**  
**Women's Zaeger Style Slippers**, with turnover collar and felt or leather soles. Good values, at, per pair **.75c**  
**Children's Zaeger Style Slippers**, with ankle straps. Per pair **.50c**  
**Children's All Felt Slippers**, in many colors. Per pair **.50c**  
**Men's All Felt Slippers**, in black only, at per pair 65c and **.35c**  
**Men's Felt Slippers**. These have felt soles, are very warm and comfortable and come in colors red and blue. Per pair **.85c**

## Children's Coats in White and Colored Bearskin

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

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

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

## Muffs and Ties for Little Girls

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

**Muffs and Ties**, in white bear, beaverette, striped and black sealette and imitation ermine, all neatly lined and finished with cords, ranging in price from \$1.25 down to **.50c**  
**Sets in Beaverette**, round shaped tie and bag shaped muff, finished with tassels and cords. Very handsome. Prices, \$2.00 **\$1.50**  
**Sets in White Bear**, with very neat tie and muff, well lined. Remarkable value **.75c**  
**White Shaped Collar**, in rough white bear, well padded and lined, finished with tassels and cord. Only **.50c**

## Men's Clothing Department Offers Remarkable Bargains

**MEN'S SUITS**—We are now making a special showing of Men's Suits in a variety of styles and materials, marked at prices to please all. They are well tailored and come in all the newest styles and many are equal to the finest tailor-made garments.

You can have your choice from a variety of materials, including worsteds, tweeds and fancy suitings in snuff brown, greens, greys and brown mixtures and a choice assortment of carnation colors.

There is a style, size and a price to please all. See them before making a purchase elsewhere. Prices start at \$32.50 and range down to **\$8.75**

### MEN'S OVERCOATS AND MACKINTOSHES

This season we are stronger than ever in these lines, and are now in a position to supply you with the season's smartest productions at prices that are much lower than the average. You can make your choice from a large variety of tweeds, cravenettes and mackintoshes in a wide range of colors, all sizes and tailored as good as skillful hands can make them. Prices from \$25 down to **\$7.50**

### MEN'S HATS

You could not wish to choose from a better assortment than the one we are now showing in this department. All the newest blocks and shades in wool and fur felts in both hard and soft styles. Ask to see them. Prices start at \$5 and range down to **\$1.75**

### BOYS' CLOTHING

These are just the kind the boy should have for school and street wear. Made of strong tweeds, fancy worsteds and serges in all the latest patterns and colorings, while the tailoring is as carefully executed as in our high-grade men's suits.

The coats are double breasted styles with perfect fitting collar, broad shoulders well padded, lined and trimmed. You could not desire smarter or more appropriate garments and the prices are within reach of all, starting at \$12.50 and ranging down to **\$2.75**



## A Special Showing of Furs For Women and Children.

Here you will find as large and well assorted showing of furs as one would wish to see, and the prices are very low, when quality is considered. There are plenty of the very finest Mink and Marten sets to choose from as well as a big assortment of the more popular priced furs.

Quality, style and economy are well combined in this showing, and to get an idea of the splendid range that is now being shown you should see the window display and displays in the department.

**Mink-Marmot Coats**, well wadded and lined with satin. These garments have roll collars and turnback cuffs, and represent splendid value at, each **\$150.00**

**Sealette Coats with Alaska Sable Collars**. This is a full length coat and has turnback cuffs. For long service as well as a handsome appearance this garment will be hard to beat. Price **\$100.00**

**Ponyskin Coats**, with a wide sable collar and turnback cuffs. This is a full length coat and is very attractive and serviceable. **\$95.00**

**Mink Shawl Stole**. This is a very long shawl, reaching below the knees, fits well over the shoulders and down the back. Finished with heads, tails and feet. Price **\$250.00**

**Muff to Match**, neatly lined with good satin, large cushion shape. Price **\$135.00**

**Marmot Furs**. These are rich, brown furs, that come at a more popular price and in a variety of styles from the small neck tie to the large shoulder cape and long throw-over scarf. Many styles to choose from, both stoles and muffs—

Price of Stoles and Ties from \$25.00, according to size and quality, down to **\$6.50**  
 Muffs from \$25.00 down to **\$9.50**

**Fritz Sets**. This is a rich brown fur, with long soft hair, is very warm and serviceable. They come in a variety of styles, and the prices range according to quality and size—

Price of Stoles from \$75 down to **\$40.00**  
 Price of Muffs, \$55.00 down to **\$25.00**

**Stone Marten Tye**. This is a long and wide tye, that has fur on both sides part of the length and is finished with tails. A very fine quality. Price **\$150.00**

**Sealette Muffs, Scarfs, Shoulder Capes and Neck-pieces**, in many styles, and prices ranging from \$40.00 down to **\$10.00**

SEE THE WINDOW DISPLAY ON VIEW STREET

## Comforters, Blankets, Sheets and Quilts-- Specials for Monday

**Grey Blankets**, full double bed size, at per pair \$2.50 and **\$3.50**

**White Wool Blankets**, full double bed size and an excellent quality. Per pair \$5.50, \$4.25 and **\$3.75**

**Pure Wool Blankets**. Our special. Pair **\$6.75**

**Fleece Wool Blankets**, guaranteed all wool and as warm as can be desired. Per pair **\$8.50** and **\$7.50**

**Comforters**, wool filled and covered with good sateen, at each \$2.50, \$2.00 and **\$1.50**

**Comforters**, wool filled and covered with good sateen, in a variety of colors and patterns. Price **\$4.50**

**Eiderdown Comforters**, at each \$12.75 and **\$5.25**

**Flannelette Sheets**, in white and grey, 11-4, price \$1.25 and \$1.50, and 12-4, at **\$1.75**

**White Cotton Sheets**, 200 pairs, size 2x2 1/2, at per pair **\$1.50**

**White Marcella Quilts**, full double bed size, at each \$4.50, \$3.75, \$3.00, \$2.50 and **\$2.00**

**White Grecian Quilts**, no better values at these prices, \$1.75, \$1.65 and **\$1.50**

**Superior White Wool Blankets**. Size 50x76 in. at, per pair **\$3.50**

**Eiderdowns**—This is a shipment just to hand. They are an extra heavy quality and will make splendid dressing gowns, etc., 27 in. wide, at per yard **.25c**  
 32 and 33 inches **.35c**

**Pillow Cases**, all sizes, hemstitched, per doz. **\$3.00**

**Bleached Sheeting**, a good even weave, very strong and 2 yards wide, per yard 45c, 40c and **.35c**

**Circular Pillow Cotton**, 40 inch, at per yard, 44 inch, at per yard **.22 1/2c**  
 46 in. at per yard **.30c**

**Huckabuck Towels**, plain and hemstitched, at each 50c, 40c, 35c and **.25c**

**White Turkish Towels**, at each 50c, 37 1/2c, 25c and **.20c**

**Brown Turkish Towels**, a good heavy English make. Price, each **.25c**

**White Cotton Sheets**, superior qualities, free from dressing, at per pair \$3.00, \$2.50 and **\$1.50**

**Comforters**, filled with good wool, sateen covers, reversible style. Price each, \$4.00, \$2.50 and **\$2.00**

## DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

## Plain and Fancy Hosiery for Women and Children

### COMFORT AND ECONOMY WELL COMBINED

**Women's Cashmere Hose**. These come in plain black only, and are a durable quality. Fast color. Per pair **.25c**

**Plain Cashmere Hose**, in black only, all sizes. Price, 3 pairs for **\$1.00**

**Women's Hose**—These are 1-1 rib and come in black only. Price 3 pairs for **\$1.00**

**Women's Black Hose**, made of all-wool cashmere, 1-1 rib and black only, also in 2-1 rib. Price, 2 pairs for **.75c**

**All-Wool Cashmere Hose for Women**. These come in black and tan. Per pair **.50c**

**All-Wool Cashmere Hose**, in 1-1 and 2-1 ribs. Per pair **.50c**

**Children's All-Wool Cashmere Hose**, in tan and black. Prices ranging, according to size, from, per pair, 45c, 35c down to **.30c**

**Boys' Hose**, made of heavy worsteds, at, per pair, 50c and **.40c**

## Smallware Department

### MAIN FLOOR

**Mending Tissue**, for repairing many materials, such as leather goods, umbrellas, rubbers and fabrics. Per package **.10c**

**Millinery Wire**, in colors black and white, and covered with silk or satin. Per ring of 12 yards **.10c**

## Art Needlework Department

**Linen Pillow Slips**. These are stamped in a variety of designs for eyelet or solid embroideries, and are finished with hemstitched edges. Per pair **\$1.75**

**Linen Pillow Slips**, stamped with scalloped edges and a design above. Per pair **\$1.50**

**Huckabuck Towels**, with scalloped edges, stamped with designs for solid or eyelet embroideries and finished with hemstitched edges. These are full sized towels and good value at, each **.75c**

**Huckabuck Towels**, guest size only. Have hemstitched edges, and design ready stamped. Price each **.40c**

**Novelties for Embroidery Work**. Here you will find a large assortment to choose from, including many useful articles that will make good presents. Prices to please all.

## Fleecy Flannelette

### BATH ROBES AND PYJAMAS FOR CHILDREN

**Children's Bath Robes**. These are made of good, soft, fleecy flannelette and decorated with designs of Teddy bears, puppies, kittens or nursery alphabet, in neat styles. These designs are well chosen, and the cut of the garment is all that can be desired. They have wide collars and fasten at the neck and waist with a cord. This line is appropriately named "The Good-Night Brand," and comes in sizes for children from 4 to 12 years old. Price, per garment, \$1.75 and **\$1.50**

**Children's Pyjamas**. This is another much appreciated garment, made of the same picture material as the bath robes. They are warm, comfortable and durable, while the designs that are printed on them are of endless amusement to the children. Made in sizes to suit children from 4 to 10 years old. At, per garment, \$1.75 and **\$1.50**

## Children's Winter Dresses in a Variety of Materials

This is another consignment of Children's Dresses that has just arrived, and includes some splendid examples in serges, cashmeres, panamas and Scotch plaids, made up in many very attractive styles. Some have velvet yokes and lace collars, while others are trimmed with braids, bands of silk and covered or plain buttons, and include sizes to fit girls from 2 years up to 18 years old. Prices according to size, ranging from **75c** each up to **\$10.00**.

## Ribbons, Collars and Wool Mufflers at Popular Prices

**Ribbons**—This line includes plain taffeta and Duchesse ribbons, from 6 to 8 inches wide. A big range of colors to choose from. Regular 35c values on sale today at, per yard **.15c**

**Dresden Ribbons**, from 6 to 9 inches wide, in a variety of colors and patterns. Regular value 50c yard. Today **.25c**

**Fancy Stripes and Dresdens**, in a great variety of styles and colors too numerous to detail and varying from 6 to 8 inches wide. Price, per yard, ranging according to quality from **25c** down to **.15c**

**Muslin Jabots and side frills** in a choice assortment of styles, all the newest. Prices from \$1.00 each down to **.25c**

**Mufflers**—These are very useful and lay snugly under the coat without appearing bulky. Colors white, champagne, black, gray and cardinal. Price, each **.25c**

**Knitted Mufflers**—A better quality than the above, neatly shaped and may be had in colors white, black, grey, brown, champagne and navy. Price from 75c down to **.50c**

**All Wool Mufflers**, closely knitted and are neatly shaped. These are an extra good quality and will wear a lifetime. Colors black and white only. Price, each **\$1.00**

## OTTAWA MISS IS SUCCESSFUL

Provincial Ministers From Dominion Congress Satisfactorily Suits of Visit

## FEDERAL MINISTER ARE SYM

Action Assured in Asiatic Immigration Terms and Other Questions

VANCOUVER, Nov. 10.—General Bower and Hon. provincial minister of Education, Mr. Thomas, left for Ottawa today, the outcome of the visit which they accompanied to the federal capital. Mr. Bower has been anxious to see the realization of the terms of the agreement in a re-adjustment of the terms of the agreement on a basis more equitable to British Columbia. Mr. Bower is expected to return to Vancouver by the afternoon train, and will be met by the minister of Education, Mr. Thomas, at the Victoria station on Monday.

Mr. Bower is expected to be accompanied by the minister of Education, Mr. Thomas, to Vancouver tomorrow. Mr. Bower will go on to Ottawa, and will be met by the minister of Education, Mr. Thomas, at the Victoria station on Monday.

While emphasizing the invariable cordiality of the national capital, the minister of Education, Mr. Thomas, has expressed his confidence in the capital, and he has accepted a lease upon the residence of Mr. Thomas, at the national capital, and he has accepted possession immediately, Vancouver on Sunday.

Mr. Monck, the provincial minister, is bringing with him all responsible officials of the province. Mr. Hazen will be some little time in this province, and he informs himself of the matters bearing upon the development of the province, and the necessity for the wireless telegraph. Mr. Postmaster General, Mr. Peck, the new minister, Hon. Mr. Rogers, head of the department of the interior, and Mr. Hazen, have much to study in the demands from the far west for the improvement of their respective services, and a number of their personal affairs related matters should be their official courses should be undertaken with a view of promoting growth in this very rich and important portion of the Dominion.

It was an outstanding feature of the provincial ministers to active interest in the and the sympathy of the special requirements of the provinces displayed by and each of his colleagues, more, very marked knowledge, when added to the conditions, he is expected to be able to do them for wise decisions of special western.

Notably was this derivative information connection with the Asiatic immigration a restriction, the French members of the cabinet in the voluntary requests of the Asiatic immigration and entering sympathetically into both the premier and the minister. In this matter (Continued on