

C. P. R. PROJECT AT VANCOUVER

Proposed to Construct Line Around Head and Along North Shore of Burrard Inlet to Point Atkinson

START FROM POINT EAST OF PORT MOODY

Will Furnish Continuous Belt Line from Vancouver Terminal—Application for Approval at Ottawa

VANCOUVER, Jan. 6.—The C. P. R. has made application to the minister of railways of Canada for the approval of a route map, starting at a point near Port Moody, on the Cascade division of the C. P. R. and going around the head of Burrard Inlet to the north shore of the same, thence westerly following the shore line to a point in the district of North Vancouver in the vicinity of Point Atkinson.

In other words, it is proposed by the C. P. R. to construct a railway line along the north shore of Burrard Inlet so that there shall be a line running from the city station and terminating at a point on the north shore of the inlet two miles west of the first narrows.

To belt in this way with one railway line both the north and south shores of the inlet, so that the northern line, on construction, would connect with the waterfront track and run westerly from a point east of Port Moody, through 21 miles of ground, including North Vancouver, until the terminus is reached beyond the first narrows. It is the proposal of the C. P. R.

News of this important undertaking had been kept secret until the route map was permanently completed for submission to the Dominion government.

HEARS LAST CALL

Jacob Stranet, Veteran Actor, Who Played in Company With Henry Irving, Passes Away

TORONTO, Jan. 6.—There died in an obscure boarding house in Toronto tonight, unknown during his ten years of residence here, Jacob Stranet, who was 72 years of age and supported Sir Henry Irving in his early days. At 50 years of age he was forced to retire from his profession owing to approaching blindness. Ten years ago he moved to Toronto where he resided quietly until his death.

JOHNSON SIGNS TO FIGHT FLYNN

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—After eighteen months of idleness, Jack Johnson, champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, signed articles here today to fight a finish battle with Jim Flynn, the Pueblo freeman, generally regarded as one of the best "white hopes." The fight will take place somewhere in Nevada next July. As a tentative date July 22 was selected, but this may be changed at any time. The fight will be staged either at Wendover or Metropolis.

Johnson is to receive \$31,500 and one-third of the receipts from the moving picture rights. Flynn's share of the purse was not announced. He will be paid by his manager, Jack Curley, who represented the promoters. Their identity is a secret.

Forward Movement

OTTAWA, Jan. 5.—It was decided at a conference here to undertake a branch of the men and religion forward movement in Canada. Temporary committees to make preliminary plans were formed. There are: C. J. Calhoun, Montreal; Dr. Scott, Brantford; Rev. Dr. Shearer, Rev. W. S. Warburton, Toronto, and T. D. Patton, Winnipeg. The movement is a result of a visit of organizers from New York.

Sheppard Recovered

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Completely recovered from the operation performed several months ago for the removal of a growth on his neck, Melville W. Sheppard, middle distance champion, today began training preparatory to taking his place again on the track. He hopes to participate in the Irish-American indoor meet in Madison Square Garden, scheduled for January 25.

Boxing in Salt Lake

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 5.—To comply with the regulations by the new city government, the managers of the bout between Jimmy Reagan and Chalky Germaine, book for next Monday night, have out the bout to ten rounds. It had been advertised to go fifteen rounds. Control of boxing in this city has been left in the hands of the chief of police. He announces that contests will be permitted within such limitations as he may approve from time to time.

GET SMALL BOOTY

Robbers Hold Up Clerk in Vancouver Suburban Store and Find Only \$25 in Till

VANCOUVER, Jan. 6.—To hold up a clerk at the point of a revolver, braving detection from half a score of customers who were in an adjoining store, and then to find that an expected haul will only reward them with \$25 for their pains, was the experience of two robbers shortly after 5 o'clock tonight on Westminster road. Mr. G. S. Kelly's branch grocery store at the corner of Westminister road and Fifteenth avenue was the scene of the holdup. One of the store clerks had emptied the till of \$110 just ten minutes before the hold-up occurred. The men escaped.

Engineer Killed

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 6.—Two Santa Fe passenger trains collided in a head-on collision at Wright, near Dodge City, at 8:30 last night. One engineer was killed, another fatally hurt and twelve passengers were injured.

Gasoline Schooner Sinks

ASTORIA, Ore., Jan. 6.—The gasoline schooner Patsy, which started from here yesterday and was reported in distress off Tillamook bay, returned here today with all hands safe. The revenue cutter Tahama, sent to the assistance of the Patsy, missed her.

Favors Mr. Roosevelt

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 6.—In a statement issued today, Governor W. R. Stubbs says he is in favor of the nomination and election of Roosevelt. He considers Colonel Roosevelt the only Republican whose election can be certain.

DEATHS RESULT FROM EXPLOSION

Boiler of Locomotive Standing in Roundhouse at Los Angeles Blows Up With Disastrous Consequences

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6.—The boiler of a big road engine standing in the Southern Pacific roundhouse here exploded at 10 o'clock tonight.

Two men were killed and three injured, all probably fatally. The entire engine was demolished and about fifty feet of the roundhouse destroyed.

The engine had arrived from a trip but a short time before the explosion, which was caused by low water. Fragments of iron from the engine and bricks from the roundhouse were thrown 200 feet. One huge piece of steel was hurled through the far end of the roundhouse and landed a hundred feet away.

The men killed and injured were working within a few feet of the front end of the locomotive. One man was picked up about 150 feet from the wrecked engine, but the others were felled in their tracks.

DEATH OF PIONEER

Mr. A. H. Gouge, Who Passed Away at Nanaimo, Was at One Time Resident of Victoria

NANAIMO, B. C., Jan. 5.—The death occurred in this city yesterday morning of A. H. Gouge, father of Fred F. Gouge proprietor of the Shades hotel. Deceased was in his 88th year, and was a native of Kent, England.

The late Mr. Gouge emigrated to Australia when a young man, and came to this country some 38 years ago. Arriving in California, he devoted his energies to the construction of the first tunnel on the Central Pacific Railway, besides carrying on much work on reservoirs. In this province he was an old-time prospector. From here he went again to Australia, and, after being 20 years there, returned to take up his residence with his son at the Shades hotel. Deceased had been a member of the Masonic fraternity for 60 years. He leaves one son, Fred Gouge, and two grandchildren. He was well known in Victoria, where he resided for many years.

Featherweights Fight

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 5.—Tommy Dixon of Kansas City and Johnny Roche of San Francisco, featherweights, fought ten rounds to a draw here tonight. Dixon was the aggressor from the start, but the California boy took his punishment gamely and finished strong.

Street Car Falls from Bridge

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—Four persons were fatally injured, while another was seriously hurt here tonight when a street car jumped from a bridge which connects this city with Newport, to the street pavement, 55 feet below. The car turned a complete somersault. The car left the track at a sharp curve in the bridge after having crossed the river.

Elimination Contest

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—James Johnson, manager for Owen Moran, the English lightweight, accepted today the proposal of James C. Coffroth, the San Francisco promoter, that Moran enter an elimination contest in California next month to find a suitable challenger for Ad Wolgast, the lightweight champion. Coffroth proposes that "One Round" Hogan and Tommy Murphy enter the elimination contest of twenty rounds each to pick the best man of the three to challenge Wolgast.

LABOR LEADERS INDICTED AGAIN

Federal Grand Jury's Dynamite Investigation at Los Angeles Closes With Return of True Bills

CHARGE IS MADE MORE COMPREHENSIVE

Case of Detective William J. Burns on Kidnapping Charge is Taken Into Federal Courts on Writ

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6.—Although two indictments were returned, the close of the federal grand jury investigation of the alleged national dynamiting conspiracy failed today to develop the expected sensation. The true bills returned, according to the best information obtainable in the face of the official silence, concern only the California labor leaders formally accused last Saturday of conspiracy to transport dynamite, who have been reindicted on the same charges. The only difference is that whereas the bill filed last week charged that the dynamite was transported on passenger trains across the continent, the two indictments returned today contained three counts covering all other possible means of conveyance. The indicted labor leaders, Olaf Tveit, Anton Johannsen and E. A. Clancy of San Francisco, and J. E. Munsey of Salt Lake City, will be arrested under the new charges on Monday. It was stated that the government authorities did not care to arrest the men after the close of the federal courts today and caused them to remain in jail pending the negotiation of bonds on Monday.

Detective Burns' Case
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—The federal grand jury after hearing the testimony of Detective W. J. Burns today accepted his investigation of the alleged dynamiting conspiracy until Monday. By a writ of habeas corpus, which Judge Albert B. Anderson issued today the kidnapping charges against Burns were taken temporarily from the hands of the county authorities into federal jurisdiction for argument. By voluntary arrangement with his bondsmen, Burns surrendered today to Judge Markley of the criminal court, immediately thereafter the writ was issued returnable January 11th. Attorneys for Burns declare it will be shown that the county had no right to enter indictments against Burns on the kidnapping charges. They contend that in acting upon a warrant issued here by Governor Marshall for the extradition of John J. McNamara to California, it was not necessary to indulge in any further proceedings except to establish the identity of McNamara, which he acknowledged when taken before Judge Collins. Burns was released on his own recognizance in the sum of \$1000.

HINDU QUESTION IS CONSIDERED
Vancouver Council of Women Opposing Suggested Relaxation of Immigration Regulations by Government

MR. STEVENS, M. P., STATES POSITION

VANCOUVER, Jan. 6.—Following an interview with Mr. Stevens, the federal M. P., on the Hindu immigration question, delegates from the women's council of Vancouver today came to a decision to urge the women's council of British Columbia to pass a resolution protesting against the suggested admission of Hindu women into Canada. If this resolution is passed, as is expected, it will be forwarded to the national council of women of Canada, Mr. Stevens and Premier Borden.

Mr. Stevens informed the deputations that he was absolutely and irrevocably opposed to any removal of the present immigration restrictions on Orientals, and was prepared to support measures to make these restrictions even more pronounced.

Death of Mrs. Ferry

SEATTLE, Jan. 6.—Mrs. Sarah B. Ferry, widow of Ell P. Ferry, an early territorial governor of Washington, and first governor of the state, died here today in her 86th year. Mrs. Ferry was formerly Sarah B. Kellogg, and was born at Naukegan, Ill. She was the mother of Mrs. Elise Ferry Leary, the wealthiest woman in the Pacific Northwest.

WORTHLESS CHECKS

Seattle Youth Arrested in San Francisco on Charge of Passing Fraudulent Paper

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—L. C. Chadwick, a 19 year old Seattle boy of good family was arrested here today on the charge of passing fraudulent checks. The so-called Barbary Coast is said by the police to have been the scene of his activities. Willon Farquerson, a Detroit, Mich. man, was arrested with Chadwick.

SEATTLE, Jan. 6.—Leslie C. Chadwick, arrested in San Francisco today for passing fraudulent checks, is the son of H. A. Chadwick, publisher of a weekly paper here. A year ago his father made a journey to San Francisco to save the boy from punishment for deserting from the navy. Lately the youth passed a number of bad checks on Seattle places of business.

London Y. M. C. A. Needs Money

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Charles Summers Ward, champion money raiser of the world for philanthropic and especially Y. M. C. A. objects, commences on Monday next on a whirlwind twelve days campaign in England with the object of raising £10,000 necessary to free absolutely the new headquarters in London of the Y. M. C. A. from debt. The Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Crosby, has generously promised to extend civic hospitality to Mr. Ward and will join him at the Mansion House each day at luncheon and report on the amount collected in the previous twenty-four hours. In addition to the Lord Mayor, the advisory committee includes Earl Grey, the Bishop of London and Sir J. Kennaway.

TORONTO FIRE IS DESTRUCTIVE

Breaking Out in Fancy Goods Warehouse, it Threatens Devastation of the City's Wholesale District

TORONTO, Jan. 6.—The wholesale section of the city was again threatened by a fire which broke out in the premises of Boyd, Brummell and Co., wholesale fancy goods, on Wellington street W. The entire building was gutted, involving one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars loss.

ROBBER'S MISFORTUNE

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—A robber attempted to seize the handbag of Miss May O'Rourke, 19 years old, near her home on North Racine avenue tonight. When he escaped from her he was minus his hat, coat, a neckscarf, shirt and one shoe. The robber slipped and fell to the icy walk, and Miss O'Rourke jumped on him, shouting for aid. When he finally wriggled from his coat, to which she was clinging, he left with it a neck scarf and the loose collarless soft shirt, which had pulled over his head. His hat lay on the walk, and as he started to run away one of his low shoes fell off.

FREE OF INFECTION

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The newly opened salon of aviation at the Grand Palais is just now the centre of attraction in Paris, and the men whose names are known to every newspaper reader in the world are seen by the curious public drawn as individuals and strolling quietly in the grounds instead of skimming the air in costumes resembling that of a diver.

One of the most popular of these is M. Bleriot, whose oilskin suit and goggles always made him easily recognizable in the early days of flying. His great feat of traversing the channel put him in possession of a curious document which is sure to figure honorably in the future museum of aviation, which there is already a talk of instituting. When he landed at Dover on that memorable occasion a constabulary officer, who at once recognized him and put the newly arrived traveller through the usual formula, asking him if he had anything to declare, or if he had any cases of infectious diseases on board, M. Bleriot, having answered the question satisfactorily was then given the following certificate: "I, the undersigned, declare that I have examined Louis Blériot, master of a ship (monoplane), recently touching from Calais, and that from the oral answers of the said master to my questions it appears that during his several centuries' old, Shua-of-Dowler, the new governor, has not been recognized by the consuls with the exception of the Russian consul, whom he visited yesterday in state."

Fast Three Miles

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—"Billy" Kramer, the five-mile indoor champion, won a three-mile race, the feature of the Xavier A. A. games held here tonight, in remarkable time. Kramer with 35 yards handicap, won the race in 14 minutes and 26 seconds, and continuing the fall three miles, made it in 14 minutes and 21 seconds.

TO BE DECIDED BY BIG BATTLE

View of Chinese Situation Held in Diplomatic Circles—Small Hope of Effecting a Peaceful Settlement

YUAN PROFITS BY REPUBLICAN SPLIT

Extension of Armistice for 15 Days Expected—Foreign Troops Occupy Line of Tientsin Railway

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Diplomatic circles here see little hope of the deplorable situation in China being ended without a decisive battle, although the British nation as a keen diplomat in foresight, the representatives of other powers, are endeavoring to effect a settlement. Yuan Shi Kai, in the opinion of those best able to judge, has maintained his reputation as a keen diplomat by foreseeing the differences which it is reported have broken out among the republican leaders, and by purposely delaying the peace negotiations by an armistice and other means until these differences appeared.

Foreign Troops Guard Railway

PEKING, Jan. 6.—The troops of the foreign powers today occupied the railroad from Peking to Tientsin, according to the plan recently devised by the foreign ministers here.

Will Extend Armistice

SHANGHAI, Jan. 6.—There is reason to believe that the armistice will be extended for fifteen days. Yuan Shi Kai has requested the extension, and President Sun Yat Sen has agreed to give it conditionally. The republican army at Tientsin-Peking railway today. They notified officials representing British and German bondholders that the headquarters of the railroad have been removed from Peking to Nanking. Foreigners are being employed. By order of the president, a prominent contractor was shot this evening for extorting funds in Sun Yat Sen's name. General Honor Lee, the American officer who accompanied Dr. Sun Yat Sen to China, it was said, for the purpose of taking a responsible position with the revolutionaries as their military adviser has received official notification that there is a penalty of death attached to the participation in China. General Lee some time ago declined to act as chief of staff.

German Troops Sent

WILHELMSHAVEN, Germany, Jan. 6.—The steamer Patricia sailed today for Tsing Tan, China, with 1168 troops.

Tuan Azks Explanation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Although it was expected yesterday that within 24 hours the state department would learn (Continued on Page Two.)

RUSSIANS HANG MORE PERSIANS

Executions Carried Out on Brutal Manner, Prisoners Being Strangled—Some Live Fifteen Minutes

TABRIZ CITADEL BEING DESTROYED

TABRIZ, Jan. 6.—Four more nationalists were hanged today near the Russian camp.

The executions were carried out in a primitive and brutal manner. The ropes were placed around the necks of the condemned and pulled sharply. The victims were slowly strangled. Some of them lived fifteen minutes. No bandages covered their eyes, and in some cases the arms and legs were unbound.

The Russians have commenced destroying the walls of the citadel, which is several centuries old. Shua-of-Dowler, the new governor, has not been recognized by the consuls with the exception of the Russian consul, whom he visited yesterday in state.

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LOWERING RATES

Canadian Northern Makes Concession on Grain from Manitoba Points to Duluth

WINNIPEG, Jan. 6.—The Canadian Northern Railway has lowered its rates on flax and barley from points in this province to Duluth, the order to take effect January 25, it was stated today by the minister of agriculture, Hon. George T. Lawrence. The same rate as existed to Fort William, Ont., on wheat and oats will apply to Duluth and other Minnesota towns. This order to be put into effect about Feb. 1, according to Mr. Lawrence, if arrangements can be made with the interstate commerce commission of the United States.

Killed in Trolley Car Wreck

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Fred Pougter, conductor on a Gravesend trolley car, was killed and five others were seriously hurt when the car was derailed and crashed into a telegraph pole early today.

Two Men Lost from Cruiser

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—According to wireless messages received here tonight the cruiser Salem was badly damaged in a gale off Cape Hatteras tonight. Two men are reported to have been washed overboard and drowned. Other ships also are reported damaged.

Heavyweight Contest

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 6.—Tony Ross, of Newcastle, Penn., and George Cotton of this city, heavyweights, fought six rounds here tonight. Cotton, a negro, seemed to land at will toward the end of the bout, and apparently had the best of the Italian.

WILL MOVE AND SECOND REPLY

Mr. H. H. Watson of Vancouver and Mr. Lucas of Yale Chosen to Put Response to Speech from Throne

Preparations are now virtually complete for the formal opening of Thursday afternoon of British Columbia's legislative assembly—a session which, while unlikely to occupy more than six or eight weeks, will nevertheless be of very great importance in its relationship to the development and future of the province.

One of its outstanding features will be consideration and endorsement of the recently completed revision and consolidation of the provincial statutes, in which numerous amendments have advantageously and necessarily been made by the commissioners, Messrs. Charles Wilson and A. P. Luxton, K. C., which must, however, be fully explained to and approved by the house before the consolidation can obtain the force and effect of law.

Considerable time of the approaching session will also of necessity be devoted to the radical changes in the Vancouver City charter; while acts in amendment of the land act and for the systematic protection and conservation of the provincial forest resources will be offered by Hon. Mr. Ross and obtain especially careful attention as among the extra important business of the session.

The initial debate of the session will be both interesting and instructive from the first is evidenced in the circumstance that two of the admitted orators of the house, young members, but speakers of eloquence, force and convincing earnestness, have been selected respectively to move and to second the reply to his honor's speech from the throne, these being Mr. H. H. Watson of Vancouver and Mr. Alexander Lucas, the Premier's successor in the representation of Yale.

Judge Donworth Resigns

SEATTLE, Jan. 6.—United States district judge George Donworth announced tonight that he had sent his resignation to President Taft several days ago. Inclination to return to private law practice is the reason given by Judge Donworth for the resignation.

Kurt in Train Wreck

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 6.—The Seaboard Air Line passenger train No. 86, was wrecked at McKinney, 30 miles south of here tonight, and the engine and five cars left the rails. The baggage and mail cars rolled down a 12 foot embankment. Engineer W. R. Bishop of Raleigh, N. C., a negro fireman and one passenger were probably fatally hurt. Several other passengers were injured seriously.

Democratic National Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—With a majority of the members of the committee here and large delegations from two cities seeking the national convention for 1912, the meeting of the Democratic committee next Monday promises to be one of the most interesting held in years. Parties are strongly advocating harmony. The introduction of innovations in the way of selecting delegates to the convention by presidential primaries and the abrogation of the two-thirds rule, are being frowned upon. Norman E. Mack, chairman of the national committee, conferred today with Democratic members of congress and other party leaders, urging that all should work for a harmonious gathering.

MORE VICTIMS OF COLD WAVE

New York Reports Eleven Deaths as Result of Bitter Weather—Thousands of Homeless Seeking Shelter

AGED MAN FROZEN IN MONTREAL

Snow and Severe Frost Visit Southern States—No Hope of Moderation Held Out for Today

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A total of eleven deaths from the extreme cold was the record in this city for the winter's coldest day here. Although the thermometer had sunk to eight degrees at about 10 o'clock tonight from a maximum of the zero mark, suffering was not so intense because of a marked let-up in the furious gale. Lower temperature, however, was predicted within the next ten hours. The sudden cold snap has driven so many thousands of destitute and homeless to seek shelter in the municipal lodging houses, the covered places and even the morgue, that the leaders of the Bowery mission appealed to the Bowery mission appealed to the churches tonight to open their doors to the homeless.

Death in Montreal

MONTREAL, Jan. 6.—With one man dead and scores of frost-bites treated at the city hospital to mark the advent of the bitter cold wave which hurried the temperature down twenty to twenty-five points within a few hours swept in from the east in mid-afternoon, the suffering was far below the zero mark, reaching to fifteen and twenty below. An unidentified man was found dead in a rooming house at the corner of St. Jean and St. Louis streets.

Old in South

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6.—Snow is falling as far south as Montgomery, and the entire country is in the grip of the cold wave. In the Texas panhandle the lowest temperature today was 14 degrees below zero. Near Herford, Texas, a blinding snowstorm was given as the cause for a wreck of two freight trains on the Peecos and Northern Texas railroad, in which W. J. Dermitt, conductor, was killed.

One Death in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—While Chicago, as well as the rest of the middle west, continued to feel the cold tonight, and while the entire country is in the grip of the cold wave, in the city want for to relieve the homeless. One death was reported in the city. At 8:30 p.m. the Chicago weather report indicated a temperature of seven degrees below Little hope for better conditions was held out by the weather bureau tonight, though a slightly higher temperature is promised for Monday. In the west central states the cold was increasing tonight.

Foot of Snow

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 6.—A foot of snow fell over northern Idaho today. The snow was so deep that the entire street car service was put out of business at 8 o'clock, and late shoppers were compelled to walk home.

Snow at Tacoma

TACOMA, Jan. 6.—With a fall of 1.5 inches of snow in 24 hours, as registered at the United States weather bureau at 5 o'clock this afternoon, Tacoma is having its taste of winter. The temperature, however, did not drop below 30 during the day. Snow at South Tacoma was reported to be several inches deeper than the figure of the weather bureau.

Wolgast Better

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 5.—Ad Wolgast, lightweight champion pugilist, is now rapidly recovering from his recent attack of pneumonia and for a time today walked around the sun parlor of his Venice cottage. Wolgast is in his good humor, and talked freely of his coming plans. He declared he would take no more foolish chances with the cold night air, but would take the best of care of himself, in the hope that he would be able again to enter the prize ring by July 4th. The champion had no particular favorite for his first opponent, but said he would like to "take on" Joe Rivers, the local Mexican featherweight, if the latter persisted in his challenge. Next, Wolgast said Freddie Welsh looked good, and so did Freddy McFarland, who will allow McFarland to weigh in six hours before the fight," said Wolgast. "If I can only induce him to get into a ring with me, I'll guess there's no chance."

FLAMES DESTROY JAIL QUARTERS

Early Morning Fire of Unknown Origin Endangers Lives of Scores of Male Prisoners at Provincial Jail

Secured in their cells, each one of which had to be severally unlocked before the inmates could be released, 125 male prisoners confined at the provincial jail, Topaz ave., had a thrilling experience early yesterday morning, when fire broke out in the cell quarters. The prompt work of the night guards got all the prisoners from the burning section, but not before a number and their relieving guards were almost overcome by the smoke, which choked the narrow corridors to suffocation. Seven women prisoners incarcerated in another portion of the jail building, suffered little inconvenience, being easily taken care of and removed in the city patrol wagon to the city lock-up.

The blaze, the origin of which is a mystery, threatened at one time, to destroy the entire institution, the structure in which it originated being a mass of flames when the fire department arrived, but the firemen, despite the wretched water pressure at first available, fought well, and the instant an engine stream became available the flames were got under control. In little more than three quarters of an hour the fire had been so cut off that all danger to the main portion of the jail building was over, but the blazing portion required attention for over two hours. The loss will not amount to more than \$5000, the destroyed portion being but a small section of the whole, and over 25 small cells.

Prisoner Warns Guards

The blaze was first discovered at 3:40 o'clock by a Chinese prisoner in the cells, who made an outcry, attracting the attention of Night Warden Mason, who promptly sounded the prison alarm and immediately proceeded to release the prisoners. The men's ward was located in a low brick structure adjoining and immediately north of the main building, connected to the latter by strongly barred doors. It was occupied by sixty-six cells, a corridor running around the outside walls and onto this corridor the cells, in three tiers, one above the other, fronted, half facing east and half west. Between the two sets of cells was a narrow corridor extending almost across the building and running right up to the roof. Into this latter corridor the resisting shafts from the cells entered, allowing foul air to make its way up to the main ventilating shaft in the roof. In an attic above the cells was a store room in which the prisoners' effects were stored while the prisoners were serving sentence.

While not definitely known, the fire is believed to have started in or behind cell No. 5 on the lower tier of cells. When first noticed by the Chinaman the blaze was not of serious proportions, the flames having apparently ignited rubbish in the bottom of the ventilating corridor behind the cells. It is believed a cigarette or match was dropped through one of the cell ventilators and set fire to the rubbish.

As soon as Warden Mason opened the barred door leading from the main building into the men's section the added draft caused the fire to burst forth with violence while the smoke filled the corridors.

In Perilous Position

The cries of the wakened prisoners aroused others, some of the men becoming almost frantic in their knowledge of their helpless position. Warden Mason, assisted by a "trusty" named Weylheimer, made quick work in unlocking the cells. Other prison attendants, under direction of Major Mutter, head warden, marched the male prisoners into other cells in the main building, where guards were posted, and preparations made to again move if the flames spread.

A telephone message summoned the fire department. The great reflection from the burning structure, a reflection which lit up the whole northern sky and attracted many nearby residents to the scene, indicated the serious nature of the blaze. As soon as Fire Chief Davis arrived he sent in a second alarm, while a call to the city police was responded to by all the men then on duty together with those at home.

Under charge of Deputy Chief Palmer and Inspector Walker police were stationed about the jail premises, while men with loaded revolvers stood guard at the entrances in case it should prove necessary to transfer the prisoners. Two streams from the hydrant at the corner of Topaz and Rose streets were run into the main building and upstairs to the attic over the blazing quarters, but there was not force enough to throw a stream a dozen feet. All that could be done was to keep the water playing on the exposed sides of the main portion of the building. With the aid of the stream from the steamer stationed at the corner of Blanchard street and Hillside avenue, necessitating a stretch of nearly 1,500 feet of hose, much better pressure was secured, and in short order the flames were got under control.

Not Work for Firemen

The heat was intense, and the firemen were time and time again almost forced to retire, but they stuck to their task. At 4:30 o'clock the roof of the blazing structure fell in, practically ending all danger to the balance of the institution.

In the meantime the second alarm summoned other apparatus. The engine from the Victoria West station became mixed on the way, and could not reach the fire. The engine from headquarters, while making for the hydrant on Topaz avenue, was forced off the roadway by a motor car which the engine driver attempted to avoid. The wheels sunk in the soft mud, and it took nearly an hour before the engine could be released and start work at the four-inch hydrant, one at a dead end of the main. The suction of the engine on Hillside avenue was such that the other engine could pump to hardly one-quarter of its capacity. The useless hydrant streams resulted from the fact that Smith's Hill reservoir is empty and also to the elevation to which the streams had to be carried to reach the burning structure, which is located on the brow of a hill.

The installation of an automatic unlocking device for opening all cells simultaneously has been under way for some time, but was not completed. Hence the necessity of unlocking with a key each individual cell.

No Trouble With Prisoners

Superintendent of Provincial Police Colin Campbell and provincial police officers were early on the scene and directed operations. No trouble was experienced from the prisoners, who appeared to rather enjoy the situation once they were removed from the burning portion. It is probable that provision can be made to keep all prisoners at the jail. The mainland institutions are always crowded to their capacity. In fact the majority of prisoners now incarcerated here have been brought from the mainland to relieve the congestion there.

It is not at all improbable that yesterday's morning fire will result in the erection of a strictly up-to-date jail structure of fireproof construction. The present quarters are old and inadequate.

THEATRE TO SEAT TWO THOUSAND

Financial Arrangements are Completed for New Victoria Structure on Blanchard and Kane Streets

Such success has attended the efforts of those who are arranging for the construction of a new theatre on a site at the corner of Blanchard and Kane streets, that it has been decided that a building of much larger seating capacity than was at first intended will be erected. The plans which are now rapidly approaching completion call for a structure which will seat upwards of 2,000 people. Comfort will be the principal feature of the building, the tiers of seats being so arranged as to provide an excellent view of the stage. The latter will be capable of taking the largest touring companies of the continent.

More financial support than was at first anticipated has been forthcoming for the project and this is the reason that it has been found impossible to provide for a larger structure. The actual work of construction will commence within a short time, and it is anticipated that the new theatre will be open during the autumn. Already arrangements have been made to include Victoria in the best circuits which operate as far as the Pacific coast, and plays which have in former years only gone to larger cities will now visit Victoria.

The financial arrangements in connection with the venture have been in the hands of Mr. S. Leiser, who it will be remembered was prominently identified with the project for a municipally subsidized theatre. He has been successful in securing all the money required. The architect, Mr. W. D. O. Rochford, is now completing the plans for the larger structure under the supervision of Mr. E. W. Sankey, a well known theatre expert.

FIRE CAUSE HEAVY LOSSES

Several Cities and Towns in United States Visited Yesterday—Extensive Damage in Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 4.—Four hundred thousand dollars is the estimated loss caused by a fire tonight, which destroyed three wearing apparel establishments, damaged the Baldwin Piano Co.'s store and slightly damaged the Courier-Journal building. At midnight the buildings were under control.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—Fire which started on the fourth floor of the Commercial-Tribune building tonight caused considerable damage. Quick work by the fire department prevented what appeared to be an ugly fire in the very centre of Cincinnati's business district. The paper got out the usual editions with the matter that had already been put into type. The loss, including the damage by water, is estimated at \$25,000.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Jan. 5.—Fire which broke out at 10:30 o'clock last night has destroyed a large portion of one of the business blocks, the loss reaching nearly \$100,000. A heavy north-west wind and the thermometer 20 degrees below zero made the work of the fire extremely hard. The flame were under control at 12 o'clock this morning.

BELLELEVILLE, Ill., 4.—St. Peter's cathedral one of the oldest

January Clearance Sale

Tomorrow is the 6th day of Campbell's colossal January Clearance Sale—every article in their vast stock spells straightforward, honest money-saving opportunities. The January sale this year is similar to last year—but greater—and the values are greater. Every department has been "disfigured," the original prices no longer exist, in their place are figures such as those quoted below.

Sale Prices in the Children's Section

We firmly believe that every mother will see to it that she gets her share of the phenomenal sale prices in our Children's Department. A page would not suffice to detail the hosts of saving opportunities. Here's just a brief, very brief, example of our sale prices:

UNEXPECTED BARGAINS IN THE CHILDREN'S SECTION. Children's Dresses, reg. up to \$3.00, for... \$1.75. Children's Dresses, reg. up to \$4.00, for... \$2.50. Children's Dresses, reg. up to \$3.50, for... \$2.00. Children's Coats, including the popular little Heavy Reefers, Regular prices up to \$4.50. January Sale Prices... \$2.75 and \$2.50.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR. Flannelette Gowns, regular \$1.25 for... \$1.00. Flannelette Gowns, regular \$1.50 for... \$1.15. Flannelette Gowns, regular \$1.75 for... \$1.50. Flannelette Drawers, regular 55c for... 45c. Flannelette Drawers, regular 60c for... 40c. Flannelette Sleepers, regular 75c for... 60c. Children's Pur Sets, very much reduced, regular up to \$2.25 for... \$1.90 and... \$1.25. Children's Wool-lined Kid Gloves, sizes OO to 5, regular 90c for... 50c.

Rinking Attire

Knit Golfers, in white only, just a little soiled, regular \$3.75 and \$4.25, for... \$1.75. Wool Rinking Caps, in white, red, navy, black and grey, regular 90c for... 40c. Wool Rinking Caps, extra heavy, in red and white, regular \$1.25 and \$1.50 for... 90c. Wool Hoopies, in navy, black and white, regular 40c and 50c for... 25c. Ladies' Gauntlet Mittens, in white and navy, regular 50c for... 35c.

Negligee

Dressing Sacques marked down to extremely low sale prices, from \$3.75 to... \$1.75. Flannelette Kimonos that sell for \$1.25 now 90c. Regular \$1.75 now... \$1.25. Regular \$2.25 now... \$1.75. French Flannel Dressing Robes, regular \$3.00, sale price... \$2.75. Ladies' Gowns, regular \$6.75, sale price only... \$4.75.

Dress Skirts at \$5

AT \$5—In Panamas, Serges and Tweeds, navy blue, black, green, grey, brown and red. The greatest street skirt value ever offered for just \$5.00.

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Catholic edifices in southern Illinois, was destroyed by fire tonight. Loss, \$150,000. BAY CITY, Mich., 4.—Fire in the warehouse of the Michigan Sugar company at Essexville near this city, caused a total loss of \$175,000 today. In the burned building was stored between two and three million pounds of sugar, much of which was damaged.

WOMEN VOTERS IN CALIFORNIA

Newly Enfranchised Ladies of San Francisco Start Movement to Determine Best Way of Using Votes

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Over 4500 California women who are trying to find out just what they want to do with their newly acquired suffrage not under way at a luncheon here today, a movement, which probably will determine whether or not those of their sex in the state stand as a powerful unit in securing legislation affecting woman and her life. Starting with nebulous plans for 2400 guests, the San Fran-

cisco centre of the newly organized California civic league saw the function outgrow the confines of one hotel, spread in the diningroom of another and finally crowd a great hotel ballroom with tables, even in the boxes. Society leaders, women educators, business women, and working girls rubbed elbows as they gathered to hear Forbes Robertson, the actor, who in England and America has championed the suffrage cause, and who was the guest of honor. Miss Helen McCreight Todd, formerly state factory inspector of Illinois, presided. Forbes Robertson in his address told the women that the stage, by bringing before the people the injustice of traditional conventions and customs affecting women, had done as much as the political stump in gaining suffrage for them. He cited Ibsen's plays as samples of those which teach people to think and so aid in reaching political freedom. Dr. Charles F. Aked, formerly of New York, and now pastor of the First Congregational church here, also spoke. Centres similar to the one here will be established in many cities of northern California, and through them the women hope to work out the problem of what they shall do with their votes.

Underwear

Ladies' Flannelette Drawers, regular 65c for... 50c. Ladies' Flannelette Drawers, regular 75c for... 60c. Ladies' Flannelette Drawers, regular 90c for... 75c. Ladies' Flannelette Drawers, regular \$1.25 for... \$1.00. Ladies' Flannelette Nightgowns, regular 75c for... 50c. Ladies' Flannelette Nightgowns, regular \$1.25 for... \$1.00. Ladies' Flannelette Nightgowns, regular \$1.50 for... \$1.25. Ladies' Flannelette Nightgowns, regular \$1.60 for... \$1.35. Note—In this sale are a splendid range of O. S. sizes in Ladies' Flannelette Gowns and Drawers. EVERYTHING IN UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY has been marked down very much out of the ordinary. Look into this department first thing Tuesday.

Waists and Blouses at Half-Price

Linen Vesting and Striped Cambric Shirtwaists, just a little soiled, regular \$1.50 to \$1.75, January Sale Price... \$2.25 to 90c. There are all sizes in the above lines. Silk Blouses, regular prices up to \$7.50, January Sale Price... \$2.50. Striped Wool Mohair and Delaine Waists, regular up to \$2.25 for... \$2.25. BLOUSES AT 90c. Regular prices were \$1.25, but now only... 90c. These come in navy blues and blacks with white spots. BLOUSES AT 75c. Flannelette Blouses that were \$1.00, now only... 75c.

Neckwear

Lace and Lawn Dutch Collars, specially marked down to clear at 25c. Coat Sets—Dutch Collars, Silk-Finish, Lace Yokes, Bucked Net Yokes, in black, cream and white. Sale prices on these begin at... 60c.

Gloves

Ladies' Wool-lined Kid Gloves, in brown and tan, sizes 5 1/2 to 7, regular \$1.25, now... 90c. Ladies' Viyella Woolen Gloves, in navy, green, brown, white and black, regular 40c, now... 25c. Ladies' Suede Cashmere Gloves, in brown, black, natural and grey, regular 40c, now... 25c. Ladies' Extra Fine Suede Finish Silk-lined Gloves, in black, natural and grey, January Sale Price... 90c. Ladies' All-Wool Vests, Health brand, regular \$1.25 for... 75c. Ladies' Moreno Vests, with long or short sleeves, regular \$1.00, now only... 65c. Ladies' Ribbed Silk Vests, regular \$2.75, now... \$1.75. Ladies' Fur Silk Combinations, regular \$5.50, now... \$3.75.

Furs

Our Entire Stock of Furs, including Squirrel, Wolf, Hare, Coney Seal and Fitch—Reduced to a Final Clearance Reduction of One-Half Off.

Suit Prices

Regular price \$17.50, Sale price... \$8.75. Regular price \$22.50, Sale price... \$11.25. Regular price \$25.00, Sale price... \$12.50. Regular price \$27.50, Sale price... \$13.75. Regular price \$30.00, Sale price... \$15.00. Regular price \$32.50, Sale price... \$16.25. Regular price \$35.00, Sale price... \$17.50. Regular price \$37.50, Sale price... \$18.75. Regular price \$40.00, Sale price... \$20.00. Regular price \$45.00, Sale price... \$22.50. Regular price \$50.00, Sale price... \$25.00. Regular price \$60.00, Sale price... \$30.00. Regular price \$75.00, Sale price... \$37.50. Regular price \$90.00, Sale price... \$45.00. Regular price \$100.00, Sale price... \$50.00.

Coat Prices

COATS AT \$5—Regular prices up to \$15.00. Sale price... \$5.00. COATS AT \$7.50—The smartest coats you ever saw at their regular prices which go up to \$15.00, but now your choice for... \$7.50.

Afternoon and Evening Dresses

Afternoon Dresses of exceptional beauty and distinction, very specially marked down to January Sale Price of... \$10.00. In this sale are also included expensive imported models including the rich velvets. EVENING DRESSES. Space will not permit of our detailing the glories of our Evening Dresses and, moreover, most ladies are fully aware of our showing in this line. We would say, however, that regular prices run up to as high as \$15.00, with January sale prices ranging from \$12.50. These too have suffered proportionate price reductions.

Opera and Restaurant Cloaks

The loveliest of Opera and Restaurant Cloaks that always and easily sell for up to \$75.00, are brought down to the insignificant prices of \$37.50, \$50.00, \$25.00, \$20.00, \$15.00, \$12.50, \$10.00, \$7.50 and... \$12.50.

Underskirts

AT \$2.25—Mollette Underskirts in all desired shades, regular up to \$3.75. Now your choice for... \$2.25. Silk and Satin Underskirts are reduced just as much as on other lines.

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LAND ACT. Form No. 2—Form of Notice. Coast Land District—Coast Range 1. Take notice that Edward Sova, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, Insurance Agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of the Indian Reserve at Vancouver bay, about half a mile west of Aaron Rapids and marked E. S. S. W. corner, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence following the foreshore westerly to point of commencement, containing in area, 160 acres more or less. CHARLES BALL, John Blois, Agent. Dated, December 18th, 1911.

LAND ACT. Form No. 2—Form of Notice. Coast Land District—Coast Range 1. Take notice that Charles O. Swanson, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, Insurance Agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of Asman's Pre-emption No. 2389, Stuart Island and marked J. R. N. E. corner, thence south 60 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence following the foreshore in a northerly direction to point of commencement, containing in area, 120 acres, more or less. JAMES REID, John Blois, Agent. Dated, December 20th, 1911.

LAND ACT. Form No. 2—Form of Notice. Coast Land District—Coast Range 1. Take notice that Morris G. Parker, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, Porter, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about one mile north of Henry Point, Cardero Channel, or about 40 chains north-west from Pre-emption No. 2387, Cardero Channel and marked M. G. P. N. W. corner, thence east 50 chains, thence south, 40 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north westerly along the foreshore to point of commencement, containing in area, 160 acres, more or less. MORRIS G. PARKER, John Blois, Agent. Dated, December 25th, 1911.

LAND ACT. Form No. 2—Form of Notice. Coast Land District—Coast Range 1. Take notice that Albert V. Johnson, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, Salesman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about 10 chains south of Ghilno Island on Valdes Island near the northeast corner of Timber Limit No. 37265, and marked A. V. J. N. W. corner, thence south 40 chains, thence east, 40 chains, more or less to the water, thence north and west along the foreshore to point of commencement, containing in area, 160 acres, more or less. ALBERT V. JOHNSON, John Blois, Agent. Dated, December 29th, 1911.

LAND ACT. Form No. 2—Form of Notice. Coast Land District—Coast Range 1. Take notice that James Reid, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, Insurance Agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of the Indian Reserve at Vancouver bay, about half a mile west of Aaron Rapids and marked E. S. S. W. corner, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence following the foreshore westerly to point of commencement, containing in area, 160 acres, more or less. CHARLES O. SWANSON, John Blois, Agent. Dated, December 28th, 1911.

LAND ACT. Form No. 2—Form of Notice. Coast Land District—Coast Range 1. Take notice that Charles Ball, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, Insurance Agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 20 chains south of Mow Creek, Bute Inlet and marked H. S. S. E. corner, thence north 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 25 chains more or less, thence following the foreshore westerly to point of commencement, containing eighty acres, more or less. HOMER SPRING, John Blois, Agent. Dated, December 13th, 1911.

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The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability. 1211-1213 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

One Year \$1.00 To the United States \$2.00 Payable in advance. Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

P. E. ISLAND.

It is distressing to read that, while all the rest of the Dominion has been progressing, the population of Prince Edward's Island is 299 less than it was forty years ago. In 1871 there were 94,021 people resident in the Island Province; the last census puts the number at 93,722. In 1891 the population was 109,078. There seems to be no reason in sight for believing that the decrease of the last twenty years will cease. The actual loss in population has been much greater than these figures estimate. Mr. J. E. B. McCready estimates that since 1871 fully 72,000 people have left the country. In 1901 there were 8,098 persons resident in the rest of Canada who were born in Prince Edward's Island, a fact which shows that of the island's population the very great majority who leave home are being lost to Canada. Mr. G. J. McCormack, inspector of public schools of the province, estimates that 88 per cent. of those persons who have gone away made their homes in the United States, and only 12 per cent. in Canada. Nevertheless, as Mr. McCready points out, in an admirable article in the University Magazine, the Dominion has spent \$7,000,000 inducing immigrants to come into the country. He also estimates that it has cost the fathers and mothers of Prince Edward's Island at least \$1000 per head to rear the young men and women who formed the bulk of the emigrants, and thus there has been a loss of \$72,000,000 to the province. And this, when you come to think of it, is a fair way to look at it. The vast sum of \$72,000,000 has been expended in that little province alone in fitting people to become good and useful citizens of the United States. Certainly the facts disclose very regrettable conditions.

Mr. McCready very justly says that it is the duty of the statesmen of Canada to face the stern facts and provide a remedy, but he himself seems to realize the seriousness of the difficulties to be overcome, for he makes no suggestions such as are implied in his comments upon the inadequate connection maintained, especially in winter, between the Island and the Mainland. We fear the evil is more deeply seated than this. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which have every possible facility of connection with the rest of the continent, have not only not maintained their relative importance in the Confederation, which perhaps was not to be expected, but they have fallen behind the general progress. Prince Edward's Island only presents an aggravated illustration of what is going on in the extreme east of the Dominion. While the great falling off in the population of the Island occurred during the Liberal regime, we are unable to point out any one thing in the Liberal policy that can explain it, except failure to meet the necessities of the situation. It is not to be attributed to the great prominence given to the West in the policy of the Laurier administration, for, as has been shown, the exodus from the Island has been chiefly to the United States. We shall not attempt to indicate what policy ought to be adopted to promote the progress of Prince Edward's Island and the other Maritime Provinces. We may, however, express our very hearty support of any well devised project that will give the Island better connection with the Mainland. We suggest the advisability of establishing a modern and speedy car ferry between the Island railway and the Intercolonial main line. If we are not mistaken, the railway on the Island is a narrow gauge. If this is the case, the line should be standardized and connected with the main line by a fast car ferry, and freight and passenger rates would be reduced to the minimum consistent with the management of the service by the Railway Department without actual loss. No one should be allowed to make any money out of the necessities of the people of a province. The rest of Canada would be perfectly satisfied to have the Island provided with the best transportation service possible at bare cost or even to contribute towards the cost of maintaining it, if it should be found necessary. The Island ought also to be provided with a good telegraphic service at a moderate rate and just as good a service as is provided anywhere else. Canada ought to keep faith with Prince Edward's Island not only in the letter but in the spirit of the terms of union.

ABOUT NAMES

A correspondent wants to have the name Costa Point substituted for James Bay. Apart from the desirability of a change, the suggested substitute for the

historic term is, to use the latest slang, "quite beyond the giddy horizon." But why make any change? Our correspondent says it isn't a bay, which is quite true; he might also have said that it never was a bay, for that is also true, but there once was a James Bay, and perhaps there is a little of it left. We suppose the water lying between the C.P.R. and the G.T.P. docks may at least in part be called James Bay, which formerly extended as far as St. Anne's convent grounds and probably once upon a time a good deal farther. We have filled up the greater part of the Bay, but the name is worth keeping. If a precedent is wanted, they can be found by the dozen in England, where names have been continued long after what they were originally applied to have ceased to exist, and if American precedents are needed we have one in Back Bay, a fashionable part of Boston. The James Bay district is that part of the city to reach which from the main part it was necessary to cross James Bay, and the fact that we usually say of a resident of that part that he lives "over in James Bay," or more briefly "in James Bay," is just a survival of old times. We never could understand why the good people of another part of the city wanted to change the name Spring Ridge to Fernwood, although there was a colorable justification for it in the fact that that part at least of the area so designated was within the Fernwood estate. But Spring Ridge was a fine historic name, and now that a fountain of learning is going to replace the old water supply, we hope the old name will stick. A few years ago some well-meaning new arrivals wanted the name of Yates street to be changed to Broadway; but we are glad to say that when they knew why the street was called Yates, they did not press the request. We hope that there will be no changing of the old names. A name like Cadboro Bay road has a fine sound and a real meaning. We suppose it was inevitable that Government street should supplant Birdcage Walk, especially when the street was opened through to the sea, and as the people, or at least most of those to whom the older name had any significance, have left us, no harm has been done to old associations. The George Road, the Esquimalt Road, the Burnside Road, the Dallas Road, and so on are excellent names and we hope no iconoclastic city council will ever propose to change them.

THE WOMEN OF INDIA

The Saturday before the Coronation Durbar an address was presented to Her Majesty the Queen on behalf of the women of India. Her Majesty's reply was as follows:

The beautiful spirit of your welcome affects me deeply, and I trust that those who meet me here today will themselves accept and convey to the sisterhood of this great Empire my warm thanks for their gentle greeting of sincere homage. I desire to assure you all of my ever-increasing solicitude for the happiness and welfare of those who live "within the walls." The pages of history have set forth what splendid instances of good can be brought to bear in their homes by the women of India, and the annals of its noble races are colored by acts of devoted fealty and magnificent service as the fruits of the lessons instilled by mothers in the hearts and minds of their children. I have learnt with deep satisfaction of the evolution which is gradually but surely taking place among the inmates of the purdah, and I am convinced that you all desire to encourage education amongst your children, so that they may grow up fitted to become useful and cultivated companions for their future husbands. The jewel you have given me will ever be very precious in my eyes, and whenever I wear it, though thousands of miles of land and sea separate us, my thoughts will fly to the homes of India and bring back again and again this happy meeting and recall the love your tender hearts have yielded to me. Your jewel shall pass to the future generations as an Imperial heirloom, and shall always stand as the token of the first meeting of the English Queen with the ladies of India. I thank you for your congratulations and for the good wishes expressed by you towards the King-Emperor and myself, and join my prayers to yours for the strength, unity and well-being of the Empire.

This is very graceful and sympathetic, and, as the London Times says, it is even affectionate. It is not difficult to believe that the visit of Her Majesty to India, the prominent part she took in the coronation ceremony and the graceful reference made to her by the King-Emperor in his brief speech to the assembled princes and nobles may have a powerful influence upon the women of India.

A Texas man's wife eloped with another fellow, and the husband spent \$35,000 to find her. Why should he want to find her?

The Prince of Wales and one of his brothers is likely to visit Canada next year. May they bring with them that fine young fellow, Prince Arthur of Connaught.

An eastern contemporary has begun the publication of a daily summary of the news of a year ago? Pahaw! What we want out here is a forecast of the news of next year.

Sir William Mackenzie says Canada will resent any discrimination in favor

of United States vessels in the Panama Canal. Then why does he not go down to Washington and buy the canal, so as to put an end to any possible unpleasantness?

The Canadian Pacific's programme for 1912 contemplates the building of 400 miles of new railway in Ontario alone. Time was when this much new railway construction in the whole of Canada would have been regarded as a subject for congratulation. Now it is only what one company is going to do in one province.

Mr. Roy is to resign the Paris Commission; Mr. Brodeur is to leave the bench to take the vacancy; Mr. Monk is to leave the Cabinet to take Mr. Brodeur's place on the bench; Mr. Perley is to take Mr. Monk's place; Mr. Bourassa is to take Mr. Perley's place in the cabinet without office and to be made a senator. For a single effort this is about the most comprehensive thing the Ottawa fiction factory has ever turned out.

We have another letter about "conveyor bridges." As the Colonist invented the name, so far as it knows, perhaps what we spoke of and what our correspondents speak of are quite different. At any rate, we repeat that the statement that the bridge over the Tees is the first of its kind was not made on our own authority, but on that of either the Illustrated London News or the Scientific American, one of which printed a picture of the bridge and diagrams showing its method of construction and operation.

The Northern Pacific is going to spend \$4,500,000 in improving its entrance into Tacoma, and yet there are some people who think the cost of a bridge over Seymour Narrows is too serious a thing to be contemplated.

The Governor of Michigan wants every Republican aspirant to get out of the way so as to leave the field clear for Mr. Roosevelt when the presidential nominations come round. Mr. Roosevelt's denial of his probable candidacy do not seem to be taken very seriously.

The Imperial State Crown of India, used at the recent coronation durbar, contains 6170 diamonds. It also contains a number of magnificent emeralds and rubies. One of the emeralds weighs thirty-four carats, and is described as of "extraordinary fineness and beauty."

When is a bar not a bar? This is not a conundrum, but a legal question with which the civic authorities of Ottawa are grappling. Stated in the specific terms of the case, the question is: If a bar has a hotel license and a regular bar in connection therewith, can he maintain a second place in the same premises for the supply of guests in his dining room? We are not yet advised as to how the case was decided, but suppose that in any event the decision of the police magistrate will not be regarded as final.

Of one thing we feel very sure, namely, that there is not a grain of sympathy in the ranks of Victoria United Labor with the miscreants who have resorted to violence in the United States to avenge real or fancied wrongs. It is exceedingly unfortunate that the labor organizations have been in any way whatever associated with the recent villainies. The loyalty of union men to each other is really a very fine thing, and it is abominable that it should be abused as it has been. We are confident that, when they have had time to realize the full effect and the full extent of what has happened, the members of the various organizations directly concerned will discover how to rid themselves of the men who have betrayed them. There is no baser betrayal possible than to convert an organization founded for good purpose into an instrument for doing widespread evil.

We do not think for a moment that the citizens will not ratify the Sooke Lake contract, but it is important that the desirability of doing so should be from time to time impressed upon them. After a long discussion, the decision of the citizens was to go to the Lake for their water supply. Of course, if the expense of doing so had been found to be so great that it ought not to be contemplated, that would have ended the matter; but the cost will, as far as can now be estimated, be very much less than was expected. Therefore, no reason exists for reversing the previous decision. We do not believe the citizens will consider seriously for a moment the proposal that they shall enter into a contract with the Esquimalt company running over a long term of years for the purchase of water by the gallon. The city should own its water supply, and, unless we greatly mistake, the intentions of the citizens, they intend that it shall do so. Ingenious officials of the company may prove what they think they can by figures; they cannot alter this determination, which is shared by the great majority of those who were in favor of the purchase of the Goldstream property.

Residents of Point Grey are again complaining loudly of reckless rifle practice in their locality.



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Chiffonier, Golden Finish \$9.00

Chiffonier—Golden finish, 57in. high, 30in. wide, 18in. deep. Has 5 large drawers well finished; every drawer works like a charm, and the price is certainly right at \$9.00 Similar to Illustration



Dresser, Golden Finish \$10.00

Dresser—Golden finish, 72in. wide, 32in. deep, 17in. mirror. British bevel mirror 14 x 24 or 16 x 20, 3 large drawers. This well-made dresser is very fine value at \$10.00 Similar to Illustration



Chiffonier, Golden Finish \$10.00

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THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY WEILER BROS. Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers All Our Time Is at Your Service

THE Though Co throw the pow emperor of Ro of governing most of his a eunuchs, who Of these the ceptional talen the Empire. nephew, Gallu the inhuman tius in revenge uncles. They able captivity station. Whe was invested made ruler of Julian was a Gallus was a Princess Cons the infernal fe thirst for hun naturally cruel between them reign of terr cruel but exc desired to ge necessary to i in order to s the chosen vic ties of Gallus stantius reso power. He an effort to b course pursue for the purpos the professed seemed design hostile acts. emissaries of with the situ lence, and urg that he might their joint w until after the consented. H ranged with c with imperial people with games; but a and came with ministration w a change set. his reception i distinguished, a prisoner in 1 days he was 1 hands tied be common male ly ingenious t Gallus during his palace at it would be d man began hi that Oriental ended it by k prison with above his defo downwards w deliberation w a stronger m therefore that to crimes and cution. It w gree" carried there is no pa The eunu Julian and he came readily hibiting quali many friends. of Constantiu cured an inte produced a v the monarch, avoid the ple Athens, wher Here he gain and nobiliti pire came to distinguished Persians on in the West. Roman front advice of his sume the rul appeal with s him that his perial court. Indeed he w promotion a studies, if Ea stay and acc he at last cor upon given E as his wife. The Emper ger. On the tians and oth forts to over though Const with vigor ar he was unabl ary peace. Persians, w broken the pe not paused in to a city call could have a many men in able only to compel him t have driven t changed the while Julian and valor in C

An Hour with the Editor

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

Though Constantius had been able to overthrow the power of his rivals and become sole emperor of Rome, he was unequal to the task of governing the country, and permitted the most of his authority to be exercised by the eunuchs, who swarmed about the royal palace. Of these the chief was Eusebius, a man of exceptional talent, who was the actual ruler of the Empire. The great Constantine had two nephews, Gallus and Julian, who had survived the inhuman massacre decreed by Constantius in revenge for the alleged treason of his uncles. They were kept in a kind of honorable captivity and educated as became their station. When Gallus, the elder, was 25, he was invested with the title of Caesar and made ruler over the five eastern provinces. Julian was also released from confinement. Gallus was a weak man, and his wife, the Princess Constantina, is described as "one of the infernal furies tormented with an insatiate thirst for human blood." She excited the naturally cruel disposition of her husband, and between them they established a veritable reign of terror. Constantina was not only cruel but exceedingly vain, and if any one desired to get rid of an enemy it was only necessary to make her a gift of some jewelry in order to secure a sentence of death upon the chosen victim. So dreadful did the cruelties of Gallus and his wife become that Constantius resolved upon his removal from power. He began by what was ostensibly an effort to bring Gallus to reason, but the course pursued by those who were despatched for the purpose was not calculated to produce the professed result. On the contrary they seemed designed to provoke the Caesar to hostile acts. They had this effect, but the emissaries of Constantius were able to cope with the situation without recourse to violence, and urged Gallus to go to Italy in order that he might consult with his superior as to their joint welfare. This he refused to do until after the death of his wife, when he consented. His progress westward was arranged with care. At the outset he travelled with imperial magnificence, entertaining the people with lavish display and splendid games; but as he proceeded on his journey and came within the provinces where the administration was in the hands of Constantius, a change set in. The ceremonies attending his reception in the cities became less and less distinguished, until at length he found himself a prisoner in the hands of Eusebius. In a few days he was taken to a dungeon and with his hands tied behind him was executed like a common malefactor. Anything more fiendishly ingenious than the arrangements which led Gallus during the course of a few weeks from his palace at Antioch to the dungeon in Milan it would be difficult to imagine. The unhappy man began his journey amid all the splendor that Oriental magnificence could devise and ended it by kneeling on the stone floor of a prison with the sword of the executioner above his defenceless neck, and the gradation downwards was managed with a degree of deliberation which would have broken down a stronger man. It is not cause for surprise therefore that before his death he confessed to crimes and treasons that justified his execution. It was an instance of "the third degree" carried out after a manner for which there is no parallel.

The eunuchs now sought to get rid of Julian and he was summoned to Rome. He came readily enough, and was not slow in exhibiting qualities of manhood that gained him many friends. Among them was Eusebia, wife of Constantius, by whose intercession he secured an interview with the Emperor. He produced a very favorable impression upon the monarch, and shortly after, in order to avoid the plots of the eunuchs, he retired to Athens, where he devoted himself to study. Here he gained such a reputation for strength and nobility of character that the whole Empire came to look upon him as one of its most distinguished citizens. Therefore when the Persians on the East and the Germanic tribes in the West resumed their attacks upon the Roman frontiers, Constantius listened to the advice of his wife and sent for Julian to assume the rule of Gaul. Julian answered the appeal with some reluctance, and it is said of him that his awkward appearance at the Imperial court was the cause of great ridicule. Indeed he would probably have refused all promotion and returned to the pursuit of his studies, if Eusebia had not persuaded him to stay and accept the preferred dignity. This he at last consented to do, and he was thereupon given Helena, the sister of Constantius, as his wife.

The Empire was now encircled with danger. On the Danubian frontier the Sarmatians and other people were active in the efforts to overthrow the Roman power, and although Constantius marched against them with vigor and gained conspicuous successes, he was unable to secure more than a temporary peace. Then he marched against the Persians, whose king Sapor might have broken the power of Rome in Asia if he had not paused in a victorious march to lay siege to a city called Amida, whose existence he could have afforded to ignore. He lost so many men in this useless venture that he was able only to hold Constantius in check and compel him to retire. Otherwise he might have driven the Romans out of all Syria and changed the whole course of history. Meanwhile Julian was performing prodigies of skill and valor in Gaul. The scholar became a brilliant

and successful soldier. He was able not only to win victory after victory and drive the Barbarians from the province, but he made three campaigns into Germany, each of which was crowned with victory. From the last he led back 20,000 prisoners into Gaul. By these feats of arms he restored peace, and then he set himself to the more congenial task of repairing the ravages of war. He rebuilt the destroyed cities and encouraged the cultivation of the soil in every way, relieving the immediate wants of the people by sending to Britain for great quantities of breadstuffs. His administration was marked by justice and vigor. Rome had fallen to too low a stage for one man to restore it to its ancient greatness, but there is no question that Julian was able to delay the final catastrophe which had seemed imminent when he crossed the Alps to assume the government and found the ruins of forty-five cities to attest to the fury of the Barbarian invaders and the supineness of the Roman defence.

It was inevitable that the Roman people should hail Julian as their deliverer from the oppressive yoke of Constantius and his eunuchs, and he was proclaimed Augustus by the soldiers in the year 360, an honor which he accepted with reluctance. When news of the event reached Constantius he marched against him only to die on the way. Constantius reigned 24 years, during the greater part of which time he was sole emperor. He appears to have been a man of very conflicting qualities. He was not lacking in personal courage, and at times exhibited great shrewdness. Some of his campaigns were conducted with such skill and vigor as to suggest that he either possessed great military genius or was able to choose subordinates who had it. His character was vacillating, and he was not a good administrator, being too indolent. Not naturally a cruel man, many very cruel acts were done in his name, for he seems to have been easily influenced. During his long tenure of power he was only twice in Rome itself his capital having been Milan.

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Egypt.—VIII.

Fairy-Tales and Love-Songs of Thebes
Lask week we gave a song of the Theban maid to her lover; the following is a lover's madrigal to his sweetheart:

I am ill with longing for thee, O beloved,
I go to lie down in my chamber and the neighbors minister unto me.
Ah, if my beloved came but with them, I should need no other physician;
She would understand my pain and loneliness.
The villa of my sister (a pool is before the house);
The door opens suddenly and my sister passeth out in wrath.
Ah, why am I not the porter that she might give me her orders?
I should at least hear her voice, even were she angry;
Even though I, like a little boy, were full of fear before her.

Maspero has made a collection of the amatory literature of Egypt, and while much of it is very quaint and not lacking in beauty, it has not the delicacy and refinement of more modern poetry. We must bear in mind that the Egyptians whose mummies seem to bring their past very close to us, lived many hundreds of years ago in the very dawn of history, and that their emotions were wholly primitive and untrammelled. Love in its ideal state was hardly known to them, and so, while their poetry is both strong and passionate, most of it will not bear reproduction here, though on account of its very directness and simplicity, it possesses certain qualifications wholly lacking in modern poetry.

The Story of Anupu and Bitiu

Long ago in Egypt sorcerers lived in every town and worked wondrous enchantments. They could transform themselves or others into animals or trees or flowers, heal the sick and raise the dead, and perform kindred miracles, so that to these ancient people the famous story of the two brothers seemed not at all incredible. Anupu and Bitiu were near of an age, comely and strong, and devoted to one another. They were sons of the same parents and lived on a farm on the banks of the river Nile. One day Anupu had gone to the city with a load of grain, and at the public well met a young girl whose wonderful dark eyes looked out from a face of strange beauty, and whose enchanting smile at once made a slave of his heart. He carried her pitcher to her mother's house and had speech with the mother herself, with the result that the next time he visited the city, he and the girl were married, and he returned to the farm, bringing his bride with him.

Now Bitiu was heart whole and fancy free, of a happy disposition and incorruptible morals. He found much more favor in the eyes of the new-comer than the girl's own husband. She sought to impress him with her charms and her tender ministrations; she appealed to him in a thousand different ways, but Bitiu remained proof against all her blandishments. At last, her love turned to hate, and she resolved to punish Bitiu for repulsing her. She accused him to her husband of having offered her violence, and the elder brother's wrath was kindled, and he swore to kill Bitiu secretly.

Bitiu loved all animals, and he was befriended by them now, for they spoke to him

and warned him of his danger, so that he hid away from Anupu. One night when the latter had left his house under cover of darkness to make his way to his brother's house, he found that a stream, suddenly and mysteriously appearing and teeming with crocodiles, surrounded it completely.

At this, the gods' proof of Bitiu's innocence, Anupu was convinced that his wife had deceived him. The story, however, does not relate what became of her.

Bitiu, grieved at having been so misjudged by the one dearest to him, and convinced of the perfidy of all womankind, left the world and retired to a faraway spot called the Valley of the Acacia. He hid his heart on the topmost point of a tree, concealed in a flower, so that no woman should steal it from him. But the gods, who loved him, took pity on his loneliness, and created a wife for him. He found her one morning under the Acacia tree, a vision of such wondrous loveliness that he thought he must still be asleep and dreaming.

The Nile itself fell in love with her, and one day when she bathed in its waters, stole a long lock of her dark hair, and carried it in its bosom down to Egypt. There Pharaoh in his barge saw it floating and caught it in his hand. Its fragrance was so intoxicating that he vowed he must find its owner and make her his wife.

In due time the Valley of the Acacia was discovered and Bitiu's wife persuaded to leave her husband to become the bride of Egypt's king. The tree in which the heart was secreted was cut down, and when the flower touched the earth, Bitiu drooped and died.

Far away in his home Anupu, remorseful still at the treatment accorded his brother, had strange and troubled dreams. He saw visions, and the wine in his glass was troubled. He set out to find the Valley of the Acacia, and after seven long years discovered the folded flower with his brother's heart clasped in its petals. He revived the heart by immersing it in the Nile, and then placing it in the mouth of the corpse, was able to bring Bitiu back to life.

From having been of a mild and loving disposition, Bitiu became entirely changed. He desired now only to be revenged on the wife whom the gods had created for him. He changed himself into the bull Apis, and allowed himself to be captured. Proud of the magnificent animal, his captors brought him before Pharaoh and his queen. Whereupon the great white bull spoke in the voice of Bitiu and accused the queen of her infidelity.

Angry and frightened, she commanded that he be killed and offered as a sacrifice, but two drops of his blood falling in front of the palace gates, produced in the night two giant "persea" trees. In the morning when the queen came to view them they called out the old accusations in Bitiu's voice. She ordered them to be cut down at once, and standing by watched them fall. A chip from one of the trees flew into her mouth and she choked and swallowed it.

Nine months from that day she bore a son who was the reincarnation of Bitiu. He bided his time until he became the Pharaoh. Then he made himself known to the people, and punished with death the woman who had been his wife and his mother. Thereafter he reigned in Egypt many long and glorious years.

THE WHOLE GOSPEL

In taking leave of his disciples, Jesus said: "And these things shall follow them that believe. In my name they shall cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not harm them; they shall lay their hands on the sick and they shall recover." This is what is stated in the closing chapter of St. Mark's Gospel. If the minister of any Protestant denomination should claim that he could do these things, his orthodoxy or his sanity, and perhaps both, would be called in question. Now and then one meets a minister who boldly says these words as an interpolation, and that St. Mark is not responsible for them. On the other hand they are kept in keeping with the works attributed to Jesus and to the Apostles. The custom has been to allege that "the age of miracles is past," but there are too many well attested instances to the contrary to warrant any such assumption. There were no forces or influences available to humanity nineteen hundred years ago that are not available now. The failure of people to utilize them is the fault of the people themselves.

Let us for a moment consider the incidents which the Church concedes were miraculous. Take for example that incident in Cana of Galilee, when as the boy Milton wrote, "the conscious water saw its God and blushed," the turning of water into wine. Presumably the marriage feast at which this took place was not a very conspicuous affair socially. If they had had newspapers in those days with society columns, it is doubtful if the event would have been mentioned as a social item. At this feast water was converted into wine. It is quite improbable that any one, who was not present, would have believed this story and that many who were there would have thought there was some deception about it. One can easily imagine how others would have laughed at the story, that if those who represented the ecclesiasticism and learning of the day, assuming of course that they heard of it, which is in the last degree improbable. To get an apprecia-

tion of our own attitude towards the so-called miraculous, we must try and get in touch with the attitude of intelligent contemporaries towards the miracles of Jesus. Suppose that in this morning's Colonist you should read that water had been turned into wine somewhere in Canada. Would you believe it? The chances are that you would not; you would probably ask what the paper meant by printing such stuff. You would, if you are inclined to look at things from a religious point of view, be of the opinion that it was very wrong to print such an item. It is very improbable that sufficient evidence could be produced to make you believe the thing happened. It is not suggested that such a thing could happen; that would be to take for granted what remains to be proved. The suggestion is that you may be able to judge from this supposed incident how the great majority of those, who heard of the Cana miracle, would regard it, if they thought it worthy of attention at all. A little thought along this line will show how absurd is the claim advanced by some people that a temporary ability to perform miracles was permitted in order that the world might be convinced of the divinity of Jesus. If there had been any such subject in the mind of the Almighty, we may be very sure that the demonstrations of His miraculous power would have taken place under such conditions that the world would have been compelled to accept them as proof of what they were intended to prove. Assuming therefore that the record of the miracles of Jesus and the Apostles is substantially correct, and that is all that need be claimed for them even by the most orthodox, it follows that they were performed by the employment of some agency exercisable through what is called faith. Now the exercise of this power was by no means common then, as it has been by no means common since then. Hence the accounts of the miracles received little credence at the time they took place, and perhaps only served to confirm the impressions of those, who, if they thought about Jesus at all, looked upon him as an impostor. The same thing was doubtless true of the attitude of the majority of people towards the Apostles. Indeed if one should say that the progress of Christianity rested more upon the saneness of its ethical teachings and of the promise it held out to people of a life of happiness in another world than upon the accounts of wonderful deeds done by its Founder, the opinion would be well established by facts.

As it was then, so it is now. Things are alleged to have taken place which in some respects are identical with the miracles reported in the New Testament; but the rulers and the priests refuse to believe in them, just as they did nineteen centuries ago, and the rest of us fall in line and treat the whole thing as resulting either from unconscious self-deception or wilful deception of others. If some one should come to Victoria tomorrow claiming that he could work miracles, the chances are that we would put him in gaol forthwith. We would not even take the trouble, as the Jews did in the case of Jesus, to trump up semi-political charges against him. Of course a great deal depends upon the name you will call things. If any one should say that he cured himself of an illness by Faith, we would be inclined to set him down as a self-deceived person of rather weak intellect. On the other hand, if he should say that he cured himself by auto-suggestion, we would write an article to the magazines about it. If a man should say that he was acted upon for good by the faith of others, we would look upon him with compassion; whereas if he should say that he was influenced by mental suggestion we would believe it. We protest vehemently against the use of the "third degree" by police officers, and we go to the theatre and are thrilled by the counterfeit presentment of what we admit is altogether probable. That is to say we admit freely enough that there are undifferentiated forces which are available to humanity today and can be employed both for good and evil, that is we admit their existence as long as they are called by high-sounding names and are claimed to be within the province of Science; but we will not admit it when they are summed up under the single word Faith and are claimed to be related to Christianity.

The conclusion to which this seems to point is that the Christian religion as generally understood does not contain the whole Gospel. So far as its ethical teachings go, it perhaps never was more exalted than it is today. So far as its value as a means of personal salvation and social uplift goes it never was better understood than now. So far as its teachers live in harmony with what they teach, its record never was anything like what it is in this Twentieth Century. But in respect to the power upon which so much stress is laid in the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles it is slow in reaching its possibilities. There is apparent much evidence of a change in this respect. Less stress is being laid upon doctrines and more upon the development of a spiritual life. Christianity is progressing as everything else is progressing, but it is the same Christianity that Jesus preached. The world was not able to appreciate it then, and it is not fully able to appreciate it now; but it is coming to do so. A hundred years ago a few men were just beginning to realize the potency of electricity; now we use it for a thousand purposes. It is the same electricity, only we have learned

how to use it. So it may be with Christianity. We are slowly beginning to learn what it means, but it is the same Christianity as was preached centuries ago on the hillsides of Judaea.

THE OFFICE OF KING

Queen Victoria believed that she was descended from King David of Israel, who reigned at least three thousand years ago. There is some evidence to that effect, but without going back quite as far into the past, we may say with confidence that King George V. is descended from a family that has been "royal" for at least fifteen centuries. Of course, there is a good deal of blood in His Majesty's veins which does not come from royal stock, but the very interesting fact remains that kingship has been hereditary in the family for many centuries.

What is a king? Usually the name of an office helps us to understand what the office is. Thus we know that, whatever it may signify now, an emperor was only originally a commander-in-chief of an army. But the word king does not help us at all to understand what the office is, for the reason that no one is at all certain what the word comes from. Some philologists say that it came from an old Teutonic word meaning leader; others say that this is at best only a secondary origin, the real origin being in a word which meant to be able, and even as to what to be able meant there is not accord, for some say it meant to possess the right to do what one pleased, and others that it meant ability to do things. Another set of scholars refuse to accept either of these derivations, and say that the word king comes from a word meaning to know. Other authorities tell us that king and khan come from the same root, which was a word existing away back in prehistoric times, and meaning no one knows exactly what.

The same uncertainty prevails as to the origin of another somewhat similar title, namely, that of Kaiser. This resembles slightly in sound Tsar, which in its turn resembles Shah. Kaiser itself undoubtedly comes from Caesar, and for a long time it was supposed that Tsar did so, but this is now disputed, and we are told that we must look to central Europe for the origin of both Tsar and Shah. Then we are informed that there is an ancient Slavonic word cesar, meaning ruler, and that from this Tsar is derived. We know that Caesar was an old Latin family name, and the founder of the family is said to have come from Troy. As we do not know where the Trojans came from, it is within the bounds of possibility that Caesar, Kaiser and Shah all came from the same original Slavonic root. Just a further word on this point. The Holy Roman Emperors, as they called themselves, assumed the right to create kings, and some of the continental kingships have this origin, and therefore are in a sense subordinate; but the British kingship is older than the title emperor.

Of course, no one knows who the first king was. Tradition says it was Nimrod, of whom we read in the tenth chapter of Genesis, that he was "a mighty hunter before the Lord," and that out of his kingdom came the founders of Nineveh and other cities. There is a pretty tradition of how Nimrod became a king. He had simply been "a mighty hunter," when one day he saw in the sky a gorgeous emblem. Hastily summoning the most skillful workmen, he had a drawing of the emblem made, and then had it fashioned in gold and jewels. When it was completed, he caused it to be placed upon his head. It was the first crown, and when he had received it the celestial vision vanished, and the people hailed Nimrod as their king chosen of heaven.

The last verse of the Book of Judges reads as follows: "In those days there was no king in Israel; every man did what was right in his own eyes." Here we have a democracy, the like of which has not since been known, at least in civilized lands. The people were not content with such conditions. It is easy to understand why they should not be content. To the east of them lay great nations ruled over by kings, and the consolidation of power thus rendered possible made Israel seem by comparison nothing much more than a rabble. The story of how Saul became king is a very interesting one. You will find it in the first book of Samuel, beginning with the ninth chapter. It is the story of a revolution in the face of disaster, of the substitution of the sovereignty of a strong man for the diversity of opinion inseparable from a community to which the quotation from the Book of Judges applied, and if you read on simply as you would read any other history, you will see that Saul's successor David made the new kingdom very powerful, and that his successor Solomon made it wonderful. The elevation of Saul to the kingship was the prelude of the establishment of the dynasty of the House of David, from which, as was said above, some people believe the Royal House of Britain has descended.

The more we look into the history of kingship, the more difficult does it become to find its origin and to decide whether it was a gift by the people to some chosen ruler, or the assertion by some strong man of a right of supremacy over his fellows. In modern times we look upon the office as a trusteeship for the people, as the representative of the power of the state; but if this was the ancient conception of it, there is no record of the fact. For a century or two the Roman emperors acknowledged themselves to be such trustees, but these emperors were never kings.

ASK RENEWAL OF BOUNTIES

Deputation Representing Canadian Steel and Iron Industry Waits on Ministers at Dominion Capital

OTTAWA, Jan. 4.—There is reason to believe the revision of the bank act will once more be postponed, and a short act put through extending the bank charters for an additional year.

Deputations representing the iron and steel industry waited on the government this afternoon. They presented a mass of statistics in the form of statistics showing the actual degree of prosperity enjoyed by the industry under the present conditions.

The latest report as regards the dismissal of officials is that all the correspondents of the Labor Gazette have been discharged. The facts are that eight correspondents only have been replaced, and that in every case the reason was that poor service had been given.

Official correspondence between the department of Trade and Commerce and the trade commissioner in New Zealand, W. A. Beddoe, reveals the rectification of a curious anomaly. Mr. Beddoe observed that the official statistics entered imports into New Zealand from Canada and from British Columbia separately, thus at once confusing the figures and creating the impression that British Columbia was not part of the Dominion.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE
Premier Asquith's Address to Deputation of National League in Opposition
LONDON, Jan. 4.—Mr. Asquith recently received a deputation of the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage at 10 Downing Street.

GRAND TOUR FOR CANAL OPENING

Railroads Will Make Special Arrangements for Round Trip, Including Victoria, to Accommodate Rush

Much has been said and written of what Victoria and the other Pacific coast towns may expect in the shape of an increased trade as a result of the completion and operation of the Panama canal, but up to the present little or nothing has been mentioned of advantages that will accrue to them by virtue of a subsequent visit to San Francisco.

NO HOCKEY MALES UNPOPULAR
OTTAWA, Jan. 4.—It is quite evident that the National Hockey association will have to return to its old rules, and that before long the Ottawa players are unanimous in their condemnation of the new rules, said Bruce Stuart, who was one of the cleanest players in the game.

PACKERS' PROFITS
Revenues from By-Products Much Greater than Those Derived from Dressed Meat
CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—By-products yield 27 per cent of the profits in the packing business according to figures given by William D. Miles, formerly general manager of the Armour Packing Co. of Kansas City, who concluded his testimony today in the trial of the packers charged with criminal violation of the Sherman law.

WESTERN FEDERATION
Miners' Organization Planning Campaign for Large Extension of Its Membership
DENVER, Colo., Jan. 4.—The executive board of the Western Federation of Miners at its first session here today discussed plans for a wide extension of the membership of the organization in the Western States, Mexico, Alaska and British Columbia.

KING GEORGE MAY COME
Suggestion of Grand Trunk That His Majesty Should Open Transcontinental Line in 1914
OTTAWA, Jan. 4.—King George may visit Canada, perhaps in 1912 or 1914, or it may be even later. No arrangements have been made and it does not appear that any formal negotiations have been made, but there is now, as there has been for months, a feeling in official and administrative circles that a visit from the king, following his previous visit as the Duke of York, would be a good thing for Canada, and would serve at the same time to stimulate British interest in the first of the overseas dominions.

PLAN TO MARCH AGAINST PEKING

Republicans Ready to Resume Fighting Tomorrow if Extension of Armistice is Not Arranged For

SHANGHAI, Jan. 4.—Unless Yuan Shi Kai yields to suasion and the armistice is extended, fighting will be resumed on the morning of Jan. 5th. The republican troops on that date will commence the march on Peking.

Request Extension
LONDON, Jan. 4.—Yuan Shi Kai has sent a telegram to Wu Ting Fang, says the Daily Telegraph's Shanghai correspondent, requesting an extension of the armistice to January 18.

Disallowance Asked
Application to Dominion Government to Veto Act of Alberta Legislature Relating to Bonds
OTTAWA, Jan. 4.—The government today heard arguments in the application for disallowance of the act of the Alberta legislature under which the province assumed \$7,000,000 placed on deposit in connection with the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway project.

DEATH CLAIMS ANOTHER PIONEER

Mr. R. J. Horton, Old Hudson's Bay Man, Who Came Here Fifty-Three Years Ago Passes Away

Another old timer has passed over to the ranks of the great majority in the person of Mr. R. J. Horton of this city, who died yesterday morning in San Francisco at the ripe age of 77.

Would Road Officials
NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The election of Benjamin Bush, president of the Missouri Pacific Road, today marks the culmination of rumors long current respecting the latter property.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Premier Asquith's Address to Deputation of National League in Opposition

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Mr. Asquith recently received a deputation of the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage at 10 Downing Street.

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Of all the...
The first six...
But the winter...
Starting to dawn...
The question has been...
A good dog with...
I was hunting...
HUNTING OR

Field Sports at Home and Abroad



SHORE SHOOTING

Of all the many forms of shore shooting, there is none to equal flight shooting. The pity is that it only lasts such a short time; half an hour or less and all is over as a rule. The stealthy taking up of our positions at dusk, or by the chill light of the stars before dawn; a wait, short or long, as the case may be, then the swish of overhead pinions, the glimpse of a fast-moving body against the sky, vanishing again into the night behind or falling with heavy thud into the murky darkness after a successful shot.

On fine, calm nights the bag will be light, for on such nights the fowl fly high, and only a few shots will be fired. Wild, stormy weather is the wildfowler's delight. Then the ducks fly lower, and if beating up against the wind their pace will be comparatively slow, whilst (a such nights they also leave for their feeding grounds earlier. On wild, snowy, or foggy nights even the wary geese will come within range of the shoulder gun. In wild weather ducks will frequent the marshy dykes in greater numbers than on fine days; in fact, a good gale is an advantage to the shore shooter, no matter in what quarter the wind may lie.

But the wildfowler's great opportunity is the first six hours' thaw after a prolonged or severe frost. The birds, deprived of their accustomed food for perhaps a week or more, can now obtain it, and whilst revelling in the feast some part of their unceasing vigilance is relaxed. As soon as they have had an abundant feed, they become as wild as ever again, therefore no time should be lost—delay may be fatal. In snowy weather a white overall and cap will be a great help, for if thus clad birds apparently do not see the shooter if he keeps perfectly still, and does not raise the gun until they are well within shot. I have often found this of great assistance when partridge driving when snow is on the ground. Excellent flight shooting may be had on small inland meres or lakes frequented by duck. The fowl, after feeding all night on the mud flats at sea, resort to these secluded spots to pass the day and sleep.

Starting to arrive a few minutes before dawn, the flight continues for perhaps twenty minutes. Duck flying fast and straight at the gun are exceedingly difficult to kill unless within easy range on account of the mass of feathers on their breast, which act as a sort of armor plate. When directly overhead, however, and the under part of the body is exposed, they are much more vulnerable; at crossing shots, shot well ahead, not only to allow for the pace they are going, but also to get them in head or neck, ensures a clean kill.

The question of guns for shore shooting has been, and is still, a much debated upon subject. Some prefer heavy 4 or 8 bore, but amongst experienced fowling the 12 bore, weighing about 7½lb., and bored for long brass Perfect cases, is more generally used. A heavy double 4 bore or 8 bore may be useful in a punt, but for the average shooter either is too cumbersome to be handy. One needs to be a Hercules to carry one of these heavy bores all day, whilst it is almost impossible to move them quickly enough for fast-flying birds or snap shots. The extra range they give is overbalanced by the missing of other shots owing to slowness, which would have presented no difficulty with a 12 bore. The brass cases are waterproof, and will not stick in the chamber when wet, which most paper cases will do, whilst they may be reloaded innumerable times. Such a gun, carrying a charge of 3/4 dr. of powder and 1 1/4 oz. of shot, is as useful a weapon as the shore shooter can require, and is at the same time a weight which any ordinary man can carry all day without undue fatigue. It can also be used for other game with lighter charges.

A good dog is a necessity; without it the shore shooter will never pick up half his birds. It should retrieve from water as well as land, or birds dropped in the sea may be picked to pieces by gulls ere they float ashore, while those fallen in meres or lakes could not be recovered at all except by means of a boat, which is seldom available when wanted. Well-broken spaniels are ideal dogs for this shooting, being very fond of water, good retrievers, and, not being very large, are more easily accommodated in the very restricted quarters which sometimes fall to the lot of the shore shooter.

HUNTING ORYX IN BECHUANALAND

I was hunting one day in the Bechuanaland Protectorate at a place called Gobokonquara situated some distance north of the Great Makalakari Salt Pass. At Gobokonquara there is not enough water for bullocks, but just sufficient for a horse and a few people. As soon therefore as I had outspanned my Scotch cart and made my camp I had to send my bullocks to a well some distance to the south. During my stay at this place I went out one morning to look for gemsbok, and took three Bushmen with me to spoor. We had gone about three or four miles when I noticed what I at first thought was smoke a few hundred yards ahead. I pointed it out to the Bushmen, and they said it was dust. I could not make out what was causing it, so, to satisfy my curiosity, I jumped off my horse and, taking advantage of every bush, carefully approached the place from which the dust was rising. When forty yards away I took a peep from behind a tree, and to my satisfaction saw

that the dust was caused by a gemsbok digging up a root with its horns. I could see that he had a very fine head, and longed to possess it, so, waiting a favorable opportunity, I shot him.

I thought at first this was the best head I had ever secured, but on reaching camp and measuring the horns with a tape I found they only reached 38in.—not my record, but nevertheless a very nice pair. The horns were quite flat at the top, owing to the animal's root-digging propensities. During my wanderings I have shot sixteen gemsbok, and the best head I ever obtained was a female, measuring 41½ in., and the next best was also a female measuring 39½ in. It is very seldom indeed that one is lucky enough to shoot a specimen over 40in. But to continue. We dug up the root which the gemsbok had been disturbed in extracting. This root is very common in this part of the world. It is a bulbous one, and contains a lot of moisture, so it is quite easy to understand how gemsbok can live in these waterless districts. Duiker and steinbok are also very partial to this kind of root, and, as for Bushmen, I do not know what they would do without it at times.

On another occasion I was again hunting gemsbok at a rather good place I know of, lying N.W. of the Rata River. I was hunting on foot with four Bushmen, one of them being my own Bushman servant. The latter, Sowe by name, was only a boy, and was invaluable to me, as he, of course, spoke the Bushman language fluently, and yet understood my Sechuana patois. We could, therefore, converse with the most uninitiated Bushmen. We had started very early in the morning, long before sunrise, and about eight o'clock cut fresh spoor. We followed it up about five or six miles or so when I first saw the gemsbok ahead standing in some thick bush. By using my prismatic glasses I could see her very distinctly, and was under the impression that she had seen us; but, the wind being favorable, I decided to stalk her, on the chance of getting within shooting distance. We crawled along on our stomachs for about 300 yards—a most trying performance, owing to the thorns—and then, carefully raising ourselves behind a bush, tried to find her again in the forest. But, alas! we could not, as she had already decamped, and on cutting her spoor we found she had gone off at a gallop. It was quite evident that she had caught a glimpse of us in the first instance. Now, I have often noticed in hunting these animals that once they get your wind it is no use following them up, but if they have only just seen you in the distance and you like to take the trouble to follow them up during the heat of the day you may with luck get another chance at them. In this case, as we were very badly off for meat, we decided to follow her up, and about twelve o'clock came across quite fresh droppings, and as we could see by the spoor that she had long since turned her gallop into a walk, we had great hope of catching her up, for the gemsbok, like nearly all game, does not care about traveling during the heat of the day. Shortly after, walking with the greatest caution over a bushy rise, I saw her head protruding from behind a bush, and, making a quick shot, my bullet entered the front of the skull between the eyes, and, coming out at the back of the head, killed her instantly. She was a very fine specimen indeed, her horns measuring 39½ in.

Carefully skinning the head and giving it to one of the Bushmen to carry, and covering up with great care all the meat to protect it from the vultures, we started for home. We had not gone far when the leading Bushman nearly trod on a snake. He was not in the least perturbed, but broke its back with a stick he was carrying and then stuck the pointed end of it through its head. After having done this he carefully wiped the stick and we proceeded. I have seen the Bushmen kill several snakes in this part of the world, and they nearly always go through the same performance. After a long walk we got back to camp, or rather to the place where our camp had been, as we found that the Scotch cart had gone on to a well about twelve miles away. It was now late in the afternoon, and it was certainly not pleasant to have to walk another twelve miles, but there was nothing else to be done. Sowe, my Bushman, shortly after this knocked up. He lay under a tree and said he could not go on any further till it was dark, so we went on and left him there to come on later.

Hunting all day in this country on foot is about the hardest work I know. Very often you leave camp before sunrise, and do not get back till night, with absolutely no water except what you are able to carry. When we did arrive at camp Ghansi, Sowe's elder brother, was much upset at the non-appearance of the latter. I told him that there was nothing the matter with Sowe, and that he would arrive later on in the cool of the evening. But Ghansi was worried and upset, and a little later I heard him going back along our spoor, calling "Sowe, Sowe!" till his voice died away in the distance. Sowe arrived that night, and was quite fit again the next morning. I mention this little incident to show that Bushmen have feelings, for many people seem to think that they have none, and are only one degree removed from the brute beasts.

After a good dinner and an extra smoke, I turned in and soon went to sleep, but about 1 p.m. was awakened by the most awful cries and yells from the Bushman village close by. I thought at first it must be a lion; what with the yells and shrieks and dogs barking it was

a regular pandemonium, and it was several minutes before I could find out what had actually happened. It then appeared that two hyenas had entered the village and killed three goats, with two of which they had decamped. The goats were right in the village, sleeping peacefully by the small Bushman fires, which shows how bold and daring hyenas are. The poor Bushmen were very much upset about this, for to them it was a considerable loss.

The next day I had a long and tiring hunt after gemsbok, but was unsuccessful owing to the wind. I turned in after supper, and in the middle of the night was awakened by my terrier barking furiously, and on looking out from my Scotch cart saw a hyena about ten yards away. It was the work of a minute to pick up my gun and give him a charge of buck-shot, which I thought at first had killed him, as he at once collapsed; but a hyena's vitality is enormous, and to my surprise he jumped up and ran off, pursued by my terrier. I put on a pair of slippers and ran after him. It was quite easy to do this, as the terrier had bayed him under a tree a short distance away. When I got there the hyena, which was badly wounded, ran off again. I fired and missed, and continued the chase, which was getting exciting, as my own natives, awakened by the shots, were yelling and following me. Soon after I tried to pass through a bush which I thought was harmless, but which turned out to be a thorn-bush of a particularly tenacious variety. I left it minus my pyjamas, and badly torn. To make a long story short, we eventually ran the hyena down in about a mile and a half and killed him. If it had not been for my terrier we should have lost him, at least that night, and I think the little dog deserves every credit for tackling so awkward a beast by himself.—Arnold D. Hodson.

HUNTING THE WHITE-TAILED DEER

I had been in camp all day patching moccasins and waterproofing boots, when one of the boys returned with the story that he had shot a buck "as big as a cow." He had hit him square in the rump, the bullet going on down into the abdomen, we afterwards learned, and still the buck kept ahead of him until night made the hunter give up the trail and come in to camp. The unlucky man gave me the best idea he could of the country and locality where he had been forced to quit the trail of the wounded buck; and the next morning, as soon as I had surrounded and captured a bunch of six husky corn meal flapjacks, I hit the snow for that buck's trail—or what was left of it, as there had been a slight fall of snow during the night. A tramp of about three and a half miles brought me to a track that must have been the buck's I thought. I could not see any blood on the trail, but there was the dragging hind leg, as plain as the thumb on my off-side fin. Following the track for a few dozen rods I came to another track, that of an Indian, following the wounded deer's trail, which he had found and judged worthy of being watched for a few steps. I felt assured it was an Indian because he walked to the side of the deer's trail, rather than in and effacing it, as a white man would have done. His paces were short and he was pigeon-toed; so I deduced that he must be a short man, very heavy, and well enough to let alone. Presently I saw him making his way up the sparsely wooded hill about half a mile away. From his careful study of the trail, he had evidently decided to follow it and see if there was not a dead, or nearly dead, deer in the immediate vicinity.

The Indian was half a mile ahead of me on a trail that meant meat for him. My efforts had been wasted, and there was nothing to do but to hit off southwest for a runway that I knew. A shot from the direction of the Indian momentarily halted me, but I held to my course toward the chosen hunting-grounds. Before I had gone forty rods a track in the snow was found, and it had copious blood spots on either side, fresh as if made the minute before I discovered it. My eyes nearly popped out. There was a dragging hind leg! The trail led to the south; I followed and within a hundred yards found the buck lying dead behind a fallen, charred log. The very deer the man in our camp had told about, and that I had come out to find. He was hip wounded, and had lost a lot of blood, but had managed to live through the night, and when warned of the Indian's approach had run blindly anywhere until he fell dead. There was no fresh wound on the carcass—the Indian had chanced a shot and missed; so, by right of discovery I let out what little blood there remained in the deer, dressed and gambred him, and was about to suspend the carcass from the snag of a limb when Mr. Indian came up behind me and grunted. I motioned him to help get the carcass over the snag. He obeyed, standing his rifle beside my own. Then he looked the whole deer over carefully. He was seeking a wound more fresh than the one in the hip from which the blood had flowed the whole night through, but could not find it.

"You shoot?" I inquired, standing back and pointing in the direction he had come. "Sure me shoot." "Hit him?" "Not find hole." "Ain't no hole," I volunteered. "You shoot wild."

"Guess so."

Then I explained the circumstances as best I could and he listened attentively. "How much to help me in with him?" I asked, for I saw surrender of the meat in his softening eyes.

"Dollar," he said; so I helped him shoulder the big buck, with directions to carry it 200 steps and then give it to me. "You not tell I shoot at him," he suggested anxiously, and I assured him I would not tell a soul.

The story brings me up to my text: that deer hunting is eighty per cent. luck and twenty per cent. work of the hardest kind. An old shooter will tell you however that the best luck comes to the man who stays out from morning to night, just as long as he can see, frequenting the best runs and passes, and feeding grounds, and moving about as little as possible. Of course every man who has hunted deer will not agree with what I have to say. I write from my own experience and as I shoot for the meat that comes from the sport, I may have the wrong view of the whole game of deer shooting. In two seasons I have fired but six shots from rifles at deer. Many chances were not accepted, for various reasons; yet I count these as being the best six shots I ever fired. The game of deer shooting is one of the most exciting sports in the list of big game hunting. Still hunting is its most scientific form, and all the old timers declare that they learn something more every season. Still hunting cannot be mastered in the common sense of the word. There is always a new development. At the least expected moment the opportunity for a shot is thrust upon the hunter, and he either does the right thing intuitively or the wrong thing altogether.

A first long step towards success is to get located before the season opens. Go into camp about a week or ten days ahead of the opening, and get the run of the country—leaving your rifle in the case. You may not be able to find promising "sign" which will mean a removal to other grounds. It is always advisable to have an experienced deer shooter in the party. Secure a local guide, if available, in case no one of you knows the country. Guides are not beyond reach of the average purse; they can point out runways and passes; and there is nothing so certain to success as knowing the country. Certain ridges will be covered with brush such as deer love to browse upon; others, bare of undergrowth and unattractive. There is one section of the north woods that I know better than others, and I attribute my success to knowing the runways most naturally followed by the deer. They travel a great deal, nipping buds and moss and shoots of green that show above the snows, and generally feed every day over the same grounds. During the hunting season if there are many hunters in the country working them back and forth during the day, deer will feed, as they travel and rest quite a bit at night, especially in the dark of the moon. When the nights are not dark they will move about a great deal, more in the rutting season than at other times. I have seen great patches of brush that had been knocked down and mauled over at night by fighting bucks, while the does browsed peacefully and watched the progress of the fight. After being started during the day, deer will keep alert and travel, holding to the most densely covered runways.

If there are many hunters, it is well to let them drive the game to you. Conceal yourself at a pass where you can command a view of the brushy hillsides and watch the runways carefully. In cold weather, when you cannot remain quiet more than half an hour have a couple of good points to watch over and move from one to the other as need of exercise requires. The stillest of still hunters can be heard. It is only a matter of distance. And after a deer has been shot at a time or two he is more than ever suspicious of a questionable sound or scent.

There are many who declare that a buck has more sensitive sense of smell than a doe. I know that it is harder to get a shot at a buck than at a doe, but it seems that she would be as well provided with the sense of smell, since nature gives her each season a fawn or two to protect.

The whip of a flag, as white and waving as the famous plume of Navarre, is more commonly seen than the deer which accompanies it. It is always erect unless the animal is hit. Usually a crippled deer drops his flag. One must say "usually" else he might be contradicted with vehemence. Each hunter sees things for himself. Most deer are shot under fifty yards, though a few are killed at long ranges. My experience goes to show that about as many are shot standing as running. If you are sure you have hit one hard follow the trail and note the amount of blood he has lost. If it is considerable the chances are that the shot is fatal. If it appears to be a leg shot give the animal a chance to lie down. The idea is to let him stiffen so he cannot go fast, that you may find opening for a fatal shot. The crippled deer should be killed.

Dogs should not be employed to kill deer. Leave hounding to the pot hunter. If he prefers getting his game that way, that is his business. It is against the law in most states.

Deer protect themselves when at rest by watching the back trail, and one can never

tell how close to a resting deer he is getting when he is tracking one in the snow. Their scenting powers are very great. A hunting coat saturated with tobacco smoke is a mighty good protection for the deer, and more so if the wind be in his favor. I believe that deer can scent a good deal against the wind. The general "man smell" is terrorizing to any of them. Add to this the smell of tobacco on clothing, or a pipe in the hunter's mouth, or the smell of a tobacco chewer and the chances are all in favor of the deer. And some still hunters are themselves pretty good game protectors. Located on a runway one evening I heard a buck lashing his horns through the brush trying them for the coming rutting season. He was so long in coming that I felt premonitions of buck fever. I could hear him just over the hill and was ready for the shot, when what should loom into view but a sportsman from a camp a few miles away. He walked right up to me before my red coat, and stopped suddenly as if struck.

"Hello!" I said. "You here?" he queried as if sight of me was not convincing.

"Sure," I answered; and then added, "What are you doing?"

"Still hunting," he answered—and then I laughed a big laugh in my sleeve.

The art to use in deer hunting is largely a matter of private opinion. It is well to note however that nearly all experienced shooters choose a bullet as heavy as 190 grains. The .32-40, .38-55, .35 and the .351 cartridges are making more friends each year. Standard makes of rifles, with high velocity loads of smokeless powder behind metal-patched soft nose bullets will get the game. Personally I prefer something about the calibre mentioned; though others have had just as much success with something else. The old style 40-40 is still a good deer load, especially when soft point bullets are used. Too much cannot be said for the bullet that mushrooms upon impact with flesh. It tears unmercifully, and thus prevents many wounded animals escaping. Solid bullets of small calibre are liable to go through without inflicting great damage, unless they strike a bone. In deer shooting the chances are so few for telling shots that when the time comes one must be prepared and get his game.

A strong hunting knife is an essential. If a sheath knife, swing the sheath on your hip, fastened so it will not flap. One sees green-horns carrying sheath knives on the belt in front, where a fall over a log might shove the blade through the sheath and into the groin or thigh. The folding pocket "sticking" knife is very handy to carry, as it does not catch on the brush and is always ready for use. The edge is also protected, insuring a cutting keenness. Select one that locks open and has a guard. I once nearly cut off a hand while struggling with a buck; the blade of my knife snapped closed on my hand. When the hunter needs a knife he needs it with all seriousness. It must be dependable, cut quick and go to the spot.

The garb to be worn when deer hunting is at the hand of every shooter in the shape of old clothes. A red coat and cap are essential to perfect safety. Moccasins are good for dry weather still hurting and tramping, but rubber packs with leather tops are the ideal wet weather and snow walking footwear. Some call these pacs lumbermen's rubbers. The main thing is to have something that will turn water and keep the feet warm. Use a couple of pairs of good woollen socks inside them and do not be afraid of getting them too big. To make the boot tops waterproof use four ounces deer or sheep tallow, half ounce of beeswax and half ounce of rubber chopped fine, so it will melt when all are stirred together. Heat steadily till the rubber is all dissolved. Then have the boot dry and warm and apply the waterproofing very hot, and boil. It cools so suddenly that one must have the boot and waterproofing just at the right heat to get the best results.

Deer hunting is one of the cleanest sports in which arms are employed. If followed carefully by hunters it is a safe sport. It is a good rule not to shoot into brush or thicket until you see the game clearly. Better risk losing a few shots than to kill a man or maim him for life. Make it a rule to identify your deer whether buck or doe before shooting.—Recreation.

Customer—What can I do for fleas on a dog? Druggist (absently)—Dog fleas get along all right without any assistance from anyone.

Customer—I want to order my wife a round. Butcher—So do I mine, sir; but she orders me around.

January White Sale Commences Monday. See Window Displays

January Sale Values in the Linen Dept., Monday

Damask Table Cloths—Size 2 x 2 1/2 yards. January Sale Price \$1.25
 Damask Table Cloths—Size 2 x 2 yards. January Sale Price \$1.25
 Damask Table Cloths—Size 2 yards by 3. January Sale Price \$2.50 and \$3
 Napkins—About 20 dozen: size 20x20 on sale Monday at, per dozen \$1
 Bleached Table Cloths—54 inches wide. January Sale Price per yard 35¢
 Bleached Table Damask—62 inches wide. January Sale Price, per yard 50¢
 Bleached Table Damask—66 inches wide: on sale Monday at, per yard 75¢
 Unbleached Table Damask—54 inches wide. January Sale Price 35¢
 Unbleached Table Damask—60 inches wide. January Sale Price 50¢ and 40¢
 Ready-to-Use Sheets—Regular \$1.50 values: on sale Monday at \$1
 Cotton Sheets—Made of fine soft cotton: size 72 x 90. January Sale Price \$2
 Hemstitched Sheets—Size 72 x 90, with a 3 1/2-inch hem. January Sale Price \$2.50
 Pillow Slips—Made of fine English cotton and sold regularly at \$4.80 a dozen. January Sale Price, per dozen, \$3

Battenburg & Drawn Linen Runners and Squares, \$1.50 and \$2 values, on Sale Monday at \$1

In this lot there are so many different styles that it is impossible to describe them. There are now being shown in the View Street windows. Not one is worth less than \$1.50, but most are worth \$2. Your Choice on Monday at each \$1

Some Remarkable Values in Dress Goods, Monday

\$1 VALUES FOR 50¢
 This line includes Broadcloths in colors purple, maroon, moss, and myrtle; also serges in navy and white and black and white checks. All are our regular \$1 values: on sale Monday at 50¢
\$1.50 VALUES FOR 75¢
 There are Venetian Cloths, Serges, Poplins, Armures and Panamas, to choose from in this lot and a wide range of colors in all materials. Regular \$1.50 values on sale Monday at, per yard 75¢
 Serges and Fine French Twill in navy blue and black. These are 50 inches wide, and sell regularly at \$1.50 a yard: on sale Monday at 75¢
VARIOUS LINES AT A BIG REDUCTION
 French Serges in light and dark greys only. They are 54 inches wide and regular \$2 values: on sale Monday at, per yard \$1.25
 Cream Coating Serges—This is 54 inches wide and an extra good quality. Regular \$1.50 a yard: on sale Monday at, per yard \$1
 Three Dress Lengths in French voiles. Regular \$12.50 values for \$5.75
 Two Fancy Dress Patterns in nixon. They are in fancy floral designs on a cream ground and fancy borders. Regular \$21 values: on sale Monday at \$5.75

Remnants of Silks and Dress Goods Greatly Reduced for January Sale

Here are many remarkable bargains that should be of great interest to all home dressmakers. Practically every material that is popular may be found in this lot. The pieces range from 4 yards to 7 yards long, so you are sure of finding something that will please you at a price that is only about one-half of what you would pay for goods in the piece. Some specially good values on sale Monday.

January Sale Values in the Men's Furnishing Dept.

Shirts and Drawers—These are imported Pure Wool garments in natural color only. They are odd sizes otherwise we could not make such sweeping reductions. Regular \$2.50 garments on sale Monday at \$1.65
 Pure Wool Shirts and Drawers—These are Turnbull's heavy weight garments in natural color. They are odd sizes and sell regularly at \$2.25, but on Monday we will clean them out at \$1.65
 Shirts and Drawers—These are Turnbull's Cetees brand and are a moderately light garment, are pure wool and very warm. A clearance of odd sizes on Monday at, per garment \$1.65
 Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers—These are elastic ribbed garments of heavy weight and sell regularly at \$2.25 a garment. A clearance of odd sizes on Monday at, per garment 55¢
 Undershirts—Imported natural wool undershirts, regular values up to \$1.50: all to clear on Monday at, per garment 55¢
 Men's Woolen Gloves and Mitts in a variety of colors and black. All sizes are to be had. January Sale Price 25¢
 Undressed Kid Gloves—All the regular sizes for men are here. They are wool-lined and just the thing for the cold weather. January Sale Price, per pair \$1 and 75¢

Boot Department offers specially Good Values for the Second Week of Sale

Box Calf and Strong Grain—This is another lot that should command the attention of all men who desire a strong street boot that is smart in appearance and comfortable to wear. Regular \$3 values on sale Monday at, per pair \$1.95
 Men's 12-inch Top Boots—These are made of strong grain leather and are well worth \$4.50 a pair, but having a heavier stock than usual we will sell them on Monday at, per pair \$2.95
 Rubber Knee Boots for men. January Sale Price, per pair \$2.95
 Women's Velour Calfskin Boots—No more comfortable street boot can be purchased than these. They are blucher style and you may have high or low heels. They are durable and even at the regular price of \$3.50. January sale price \$1.95

Whitewear of Every Description at January Sale Prices Night Gowns in a great variety of attractive styles



Our 65c Gown

Gowns made of strong cambric. The neck is finished with a wide band of insertion and lace edging. They are the slip-over style, have short kimono sleeves finished with one-inch lace. January Sale Price per garment 65¢
 Gowns made of Fine Cambric—These are the slip-over style. They have round yokes made of all-over embroidery and are finished with heading lace and ribbons. The sleeves are short and are trimmed with lace. A variety of other styles are here to choose from. Per garment \$1.25
 Gowns made of fine cotton. They are the slip-over style with a pointed yoke of all-over embroidery. They are finished with a wide insertion and ribbons. The sleeves are short and are of all-over embroidery. Per garment \$1.25
 Gowns of Fine Cambric—These are the slip-over style and the yoke is of all-over embroidery threaded with ribbon. The sleeves are three-quarter length and finished with frill of self. January Sale Price per garment \$1.25
 Gowns of Good Strong Cotton—These have a buttoned down front and have tucked yoke set with torchon insertion. The sleeves are three-quarter length and are finished with a frill of self and edged with lace. January Sale Price \$1.25
 Gowns of Fine Nainsook—These are in the slip-over style and have a deep yoke of

dainty Swiss embroidery, fine lace insertion, heading, ribbons and lace edgings. The sleeves are the kimono style and are edged with lace. Other styles to choose from. Per garment \$1.50
 Gowns made of fine nainsook in the slip-over style. They have round yokes of hand embroidery and short sleeves trimmed with lace and ribbons. January Sale Price per garment \$1.75
 Extra Fine Nainsook Gowns—These have round yokes of eyelet embroidery and are finished with heading lace and ribbons. The sleeves are short and are made of all-over Swiss embroidery. Sale Price \$2
 Cambric Gowns of good quality—These are made with square yokes and have hand embroidered short sleeves with an embroidered frill of self. January Sale Price per garment \$2.50
 Gowns of Fine Nainsook—These are the slip-over style, have tucked back, fancy yoke of tucked lawn set with fine embroidery insertion and finished with one-inch-wide insertion and ribbon. The sleeves are half-length and are made of embroidery set with insertion. Per garment \$3.50
 Gowns made of fine nainsook in many dainty styles. The yoke, back and fronts are finished with Valenciennes lace insertion and the sleeves are finished with frill of insertion and lace. Per garment \$3.50



Our \$1.25 Line

January Sale Values in Women's Skirts and Drawers

Short Skirts made of a good strong cambric with a deep tucked flounce. January Sale Price per garment 50¢
 Women's Short Skirts—Made of a good strong cambric and finished with frill of tucked lawn edged with lace. Per garment 65¢
 Fine Cambric Skirts—These have an 18-inch flounce of muslin set with lace insertion and finished with frill of lace. January Sale Price per garment is \$1.50
 Skirts of Fine Cambric with a 12-inch flounce of pleated lawn set with insertion, hemstitched and finished with 6-inch lace. January Sale Price per garment \$1.50
 Cambric Skirts made of an extra good material. Has a flounce made of Valenciennes lace insertion and finished with frill of lawn edged with 6-inch lace. January Sale Price \$2.25
 Skirts made of exceptionally good cambric. Has a flounce of eyeletted embroidery headed with clusters of fine tucks. January Sale Price \$3.50
 Skirts of Fine Cambric—These garments have a 22-inch flounce of heavy all-over lace. January Sale Price per garment \$3.50
 Skirts made of all-over Swiss embroidery in a variety of dainty styles ranging in price from \$4.75 up to \$1.75
 Women's Skirts—Good strong cotton is the material and they are finished with a deep frill of tucked muslin set with insertion and finished with two-inch lace. January Sale Price per garment 50¢
 Skirts made of good cambric with a wide tucked flounce and finished with four-inch embroidery. January Sale Price 85¢



Our \$2.50 Value

Skirts of Fine Cambric—These have an 18-inch flounce of muslin set with four rows of torchon insertion and finished with a four-inch lace. Per garment \$1
 Skirt of Good Cambric made with an 18-inch flounce of embroidery set with insertion and clusters of fine tucks. January Sale Price per garment \$1.25
WOMEN'S DRAWERS
 Women's Drawers—These are made of good cotton and are finished with a frill of tucked muslin edged with torchon lace. Per garment 35¢
 Women's Drawers made of strong cotton and finished with tucked frill of self. A really good value at, per garment 35¢
 Drawers made of strong cambric and finished with wide frill of tucked embroidery. January Sale Price per garment 50¢
 Drawers, made of fine cambric, have wide frills set with insertions of linen lace and edged with lace. January Sale Price per garment 50¢
 Drawers Made of Cambric—These are a specially fine quality. Have a deep flounce of embroidery headed with embroidery insertion. January Sale Price, per garment 65¢
 Fine Cambric Drawers—These are in a variety of attractive styles and are trimmed with fine embroidery. January Sale Price per garment 75¢
 Drawers Made of Fine Cambric—These are finished with a wide frill of Swiss embroidery. January Sale Price per garment 85¢
 Women's Drawers—These are made of fine cambric and nainsook. They come in a variety of styles with flounces of dainty Swiss embroidery. January Sale Price per garment \$1.25

Princess Slips and Corset Covers at Popular Prices



50c Corset Cover

CORSET COVERS
 Corset Covers made of good cotton. They have a deep yoke of all-over embroidery and are finished with one-inch insertion heading complete with ribbon and lace edging. January Sale Price per Garment 25¢
 Corset Covers made of fine cambric, have tucked backs and the yoke is finished with two rows of heavy torchon lace insertion neatly finished with heading and ribbon. January Sale Price per Garment 35¢
 Corset Covers made of fine cambric. These garments have a tucked back, a yoke of eyelet embroidery finished with heading, lace edging and ribbons. January Sale Price per Garment 50¢
 Corset Covers made of an extra fine quality cambric. These garments have yoke, front and back of fine eyelet embroidery threaded with ribbons. Sale Price per Garment 65¢
 Corset Covers made of fine nainsook with fancy front of Swiss embroidery. The yoke, back and front is trimmed with Valenciennes lace and finished with dainty torchon insertion and ribbons. January Sale Price per Garment 85¢
 Corset Covers made of fine nainsook. They have hand embroidered front, neck and sleeves, and are finished with imitation crochet heading and ribbons. January Sale Price per Garment 85¢

PRINCESS SLIPS
 Princess Slips made of a good cambric. These garments have a deep yoke of embroidered crossbar muslin and are finished with heading, lace and ribbon. The skirt has a deep flounce of eyelet embroidery. January Sale Price per Garment \$2
 Princess Slips made of fine nainsook. These garments have a yoke of fine tucked lace and a deep flounce set with three rows of insertion and finished with a frill of lace. January Sale Price \$2.50
 Princess Slips made of fine nainsook. These are very dainty garments. They have a fancy yoke of embroidery and lace insertion and the skirt has an 18-inch flounce set with lace insertion and clusters of fine tucks finished with two-inch lace. January Sale Price per garment \$3.50
 Princess Slips—These are made of strong cambric with neck, yoke and arms finished with dainty lace heading and ribbons. The skirt has a 9-inch flounce of embroidery. January Sale Price per garment \$1.35
 Princess Slips made of fine cambric. The neck and yoke are trimmed with lace and ribbon and the skirt is finished with a deep flounce of embroidery. January Sale Price \$1.75



Many Other Styles

ANOTHER WEEK OF WOMEN'S COAT BARGAINS A New Shipment of Coats that would sell in the regular way from \$25 to \$40, Priced for Selling on Monday at \$14.75

Our Vancouver buyer, who has been East, has picked up this lot of new Coats at a great bargain. Although we were a little heavier stocked in this department, he could not resist the very tempting offer, and consequently we have some very great bargains for the second week of the Coat Sale.
 Sealette Coats—Some entirely plain and others with silk braid trimmings on the collar. These handsome coats are now being shown in the View Street windows. Regular value \$35 to \$40, on sale Monday at \$14.75
 Black Caracul Cloth Coats—This is a style that is very popular this season. They come with wide round collars and wide revers, some plain and others trimmed with military braid. All sizes. Monday's sale price \$14.75
 Plain Cloths and Tweed Coats—There is a great variety of materials and styles to choose from in this lot. Colors green, blues, black and brown, grey, fawn, and other mixtures. Some have shawl collars or are trimmed with dashes of contrasting materials, while others are plain tailored effects. Monday's sale price \$14.75
SEE THE WINDOW DISPLAY FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Soiled Linen and Linenette Waists, values up to \$1.25 for 35c Monday

Most of these are good Linenette Waists but some are Pure Linen. They are in the plain tailored and pleated styles with laundered collars and cuffs. All sizes are here and the price should prove a great attraction. All one price—35¢.

VARIOUS LINEN AND EMBROIDERED WAISTS—VALUES FROM \$1.75 TO \$2.50, JANUARY SALE PRICE \$1.00

Tailored Waists—Your choice from a variety of styles, made of white Irish linen. Most of them have fronts finished with clusters of quarter-inch tucks and tucked backs. The fastenings are through a wide box pleat, have laundered collars and link cuffs. All sizes are here. January Sale Price \$1.00
 Shirt Waists—Made of good linenette. They are made with three one-inch tucks on either side, and have a side closing of pearl buttons through an embroidered panel. The backs tucked and the sleeves are finished with laundered link cuffs. A detachable linen collar with each garment and all sizes are to be had. January Sale Price per garment \$1.00
LINEN WAISTS, \$1.50 VALUES FOR 75¢
 Heavy Irish Linen Waists—The front is made with a box pleat down the centre and fastens through with pearl buttons. There are three wide pleats on either side, plain sleeves, link cuffs and tucked back. January Sale Price, per garment 75¢
 Tailor Made Waists, made of white Irish linen, have wide Gibson pleats extending over the shoulder and down the back. Fastens down the front with buttons through a box pleat; has detachable linen collar and plain sleeves with soft cuffs. January Sale Price 75¢

The Carpet and House Furnishing Dept. Specials for Monday

Tapestry Carpet Squares in a wide range of colorings and designs that are all closely woven and have a hard finish. Size 3 x 3 1/2 on Monday at, each \$5.90
 Odd Lengths of Brussels Carpet—These are about one and one-half yards long and come in colors—reds, greens, fawns and blues. Will make good bedside runs for 75¢
 Colored Madras Muslin in shades of blue, cream, gold and brown, fawn and green and many other color combinations. They vary from 36 to 45 inches wide and are our regular 75c, 60c, 45c and 35c. All on sale Monday at, per yard 15¢

Money Saving Items from the Staple Dept. for Monday's Selling

Eiderdown Comforters—There are only twenty of these left. They are our regular \$7.50 line, but on Monday we will clean out the lot at, each \$5.75
 White Marcella Quilts—These are all full-sized and a rare quality for the money. Regular \$2.25 values on sale at \$1.75; regular \$2.25 values on sale at \$2.50
 White Woolen Blankets—We recommend this line as an extra good value. Regular \$4.25 per pair; on Monday, for \$3.50
 Regular \$4.75 per pair on Monday for \$3.75
 Bleached Sheets—There are about 50 pairs of these sheets. They are full sized and a reliable quality. Regular \$1.50 values marked for the January Sale at per pair \$1.00
 Flannellette Sheets—10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 sizes. Regular \$1.25 values for \$1.00 and regular \$1.50 for \$1.25
 White Cotton—This is a good quality, 36in. wide, and sold regularly at 10c a yard. Special for the January Sale 5¢
 Colored Turkish Towels—Regular value \$1.50 a dozen. On sale at, per dozen 60¢
 Hemstitched Pillow Cases—These are in all sizes and made of a good strong cotton. Regular \$4.80 a dozen. All to clear at \$4.75 per pair on Monday for \$3.00
 White Woolen Blankets—Size 56 x 72in. and an excellent quality. Per pair \$2.75
 White Woolen Blankets—Full size and a reliable value. Per pair \$3.25
 Our Beauty Blanket—This is a specially good value that we recommend. January Sale Price, per pair \$3.75
 Wool-filled Comforters—With satteen covers, in a variety of colors and patterns. They are all well quilted and represent remarkable value at, each \$4.50, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.25
 Eiderdown Comforters—Some of these have satteen and others have satin covers. There is a choice range of patterns and colors to choose from. Special prices range from \$47.50 each down to \$25.00, \$13.50 and \$12.75
 White Dimity Quilts—All full size and sold regularly at \$1.50. All to clear at, each \$1.00

A Clearance Sale of Odd Lines in the Corset Dept. on Tuesday

\$2.50 TO \$5 VALUES ON SALE AT \$2
 There are only 26 pairs of these corsets to be sold, so shop early on Tuesday morning if you wish to secure an unusual bargain. There are various sizes and styles in this lot and a few traveler's samples of American makes are included. All one price on Tuesday \$2
 Soiled Brassiers—A few Brassiers that have been used for display purposes and are slightly soiled will be cleaned out on Tuesday at HALF-PRICE
\$2 BRASSIERS FOR \$1.50
 These are part of our regular stock, but they are broken sizes and there are only a few to clear.
THOMPSON GLOVE-FITTING CORSET \$1.75
 This is a special line of the Thompson Glove-Fitting Corset with extreme long skirt, medium bust with drawer strings at the top and six good supporters attached. All sizes from 18 to 27, at Tuesday's Special Price \$1.75

Silks at Half Price or Less Monday

\$1 VALUES FOR 50¢
 In this lot there are 2,000 yards including taffetas, satin, merves, and black and white striped and checks. These are all \$1 values: on Monday at, per yard 50¢
A VARIETY OF OTHER GOOD VALUES
 Chiffon Taffeta—40 inches wide in black only. Regular value \$1.50 a yard; all to clear at, per yard 75¢
 Chiffon Taffeta in cream color only. It is 40 inches wide and sells regularly at \$2; on sale Monday at \$1.50
 French Silk Poplin—36 inches wide, in black only. Regular \$3 a yard: on sale Monday at, per yard \$1.50
 Shot Nilon, in colors pink, maize, fawn and helle shot effects. They are 40 inches wide and regular \$1.25 values: on sale Monday at, per yard 50¢
 Colored Velveteen in pink, maize, terra cotta, yellow, etc. Regular \$1 values: on sale Monday at, per yard 50¢

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