

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FIFTIETH YEAR

VOL. L. NO. 298.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1909.

VICTORIA'S "BIG FOUR" AGAIN THE CHOICE OF ENTHUSIASTIC CONSERVATIVES

BURSTS OF COURT WITH STRANGE TALE

Steinhell Case Interrupted By Young Man Who Declares He Was Mysterious Accomplice in Crime

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Mme. Margarete Steinhell, whose examination on the charge of having murdered her husband and stepmother, was concluded in the assize court today, made a wonderful single-handed fight for her life, displaying as much skill in confronting the judge as she had in baffling the police. In the dock she presented a dramatic figure. Her black mourning gown accentuated the palor of her face. When caught in the meshes on the cross-examination, in tears with uplifted eyes she extended, she made fervent appeal to the jury.

The procedure of the criminal courts of France which makes the judges prosecuting attorney naturally swains sympathy for the prisoner. Paradoxical as it seems, public conviction is strong already, that Steinhell may be guilty but she will not be convicted. The intense interest in the case is shown by the fact that the newspapers print extracts containing the testimony every half hour.

WAS MURDERED BY PARTIES UNKNOWN

Coroner's Jury Conclude That Salvatore Andrae Was Victim of Assassin—Little Evidence Available

"Murdered by party or parties unknown," was the verdict returned by the coroner's jury which inquired into the circumstances of the death of Salvatore Andrae, whose body was found on the 23rd ult. near Goldstream, this morning.

The proceedings were exceedingly brief, there being no evidence available giving an insight into the manner of Andrae's end. Coroner Hart told of the gun-shot wound which had caused death, describing what he had learned from the coroner's jury, and detailing what already has been published regarding this part of the mystery. An Italian was called to establish his identity.

REVOLUTIONISTS GAIN STRENGTH DAILY

Zone They Control is Peaceful and Orderly—Despatch Describes Government Advance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—The latest official reports received at the state department tend to show that the Nicaraguan revolutionaries are daily gaining strength, men, arms and ammunition, and that they have practically controlled that part of Nicaragua lying east of the 85th parallel of west longitude. Peaceful and orderly conditions are said to prevail in this zone and there is no evidence, it is stated, that President Zelaya is making any move to regain the territory now in the hands of Gen. Estrada.

Government Forces Advance. NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 4.—Cable messages received this afternoon by Consul-General Alcha of Nicaragua, signed by President Zelaya, state that the government forces have fought their way through Paso De La Jara, near El Chile, and are now advancing toward Rama, one of the principal bases of the revolutionists.

CITY CONSERVATIVES PICK WINNERS AS NOMINEES

Premier McBride and His Three Colleagues Are Again Victoria's Choice—A Rousing Convention

THE TIMELY TEXT Don't stop working to talk about the certainties of victory. Over-confidence has killed an election with quite as often as care kills cats.

Appreciation of loyal and efficient service to their constituency and the country, and confidence in the government and its policy of stability, developed as all those people were expressed by Victoria City Conservatives last evening when, at one of the most stirring and enthusiastic conventions of which this city has been the scene, Victoria members in the last parliament were duly renominated as follows:

HON. RICHARD McBRIDE
H. B. THOMSON
H. F. W. BEHNSEN
FRED. DAVEY

Only one other candidate was placed in nomination, Mr. George Jay, and the proceedings were characterized by unparalleled enthusiasm and confidence. Over 800 electors were present, overflowing the hall.

The name of Premier McBride, proposed by Colonel Prior and seconded by H. G. Barnard, M. P., was received with unanimous applause. It is regretted that the announcement was postponed, owing to the fact that the Premier, in putting forward a name which would be received with acclamation, had the right man to be the leader of the province, he had made so big a mark in the country that the province was safe in his hands. The people were very lucky to have such a man as the premier holding the reins of government.

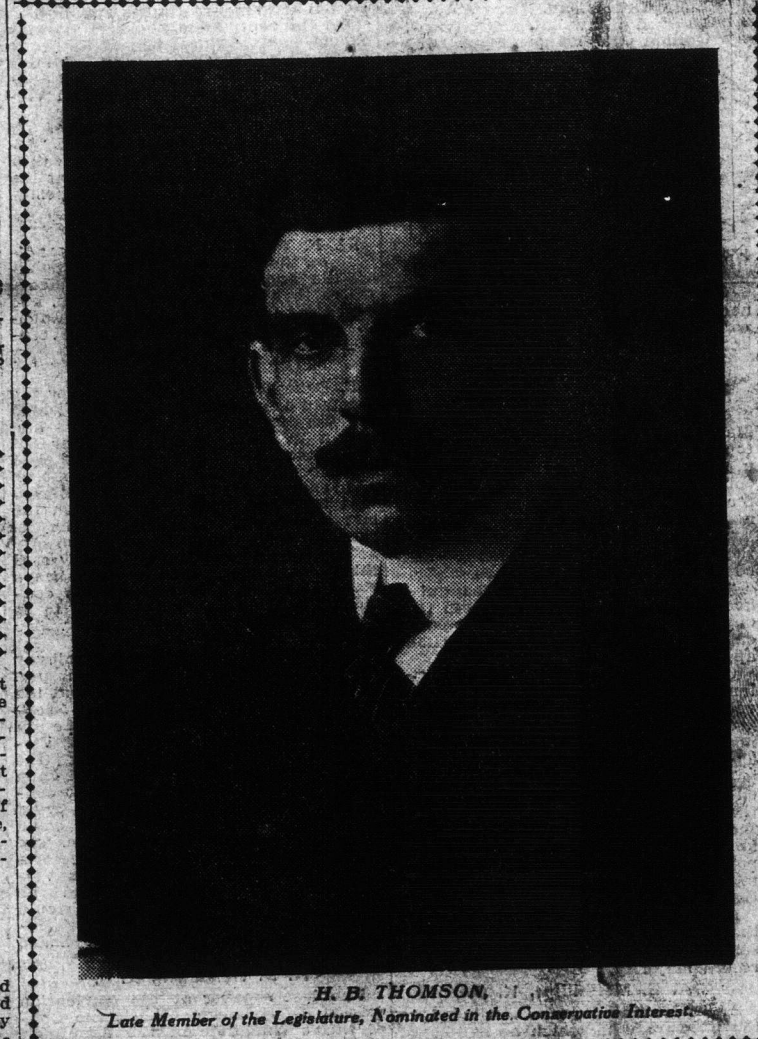
In seconding Mr. Barnard paid a high tribute to the premier. He was a man whom they all delighted to honor. A man who some day would occupy a much more exalted position, for his name is right man to be the leader of the province, he had made so big a mark in the country that the province was safe in his hands. The people were very lucky to have such a man as the premier holding the reins of government.

LOCAL SEALERS ON FORBIDDEN GROUND

So Says the Officers of the U. S. Cutter Bear Which Has Returned From the North.

SEATTLE, Nov. 4.—Officers of the United States revenue cutter Bear, which returned Monday from her summer's cruise in northern waters, tell why the guns and firearms on Canadian schooners hunting sea otters in Behring sea were sealed by them last summer. In explaining their action, the officials point to an international agreement between the United States and Canada by which, for three months of the year, or while the fur seal is breeding, there shall be no hunting in Behring sea north of the 55th parallel and east of the 15th meridian. The Bear, in her patrol of the seal islands, discovered the schooner Penchava of Liverpool, Capt. Burton M. Baloom; the schooner Thomas S. Bayard of Victoria, Capt. Hans Blaksted, and the Jesse of Victoria, Capt. William Munro, within the prescribed territory with equipment for killing seals and sea otters. The gun lockers on all three vessels were sealed by the American officers, just as they would have been sealed had a Canadian cruiser detected the schooners within the lines.

The certificate accompanying the action says the seals on the gun lockers could be broken after August 1 or outside the limit stated.



H. B. THOMSON, Late Member of the Legislature, Nominated in the Conservative Interest.

NEW YORK COURT BUILDING MAY COLLAPSE

Unusual Precautions Being Taken to Provide Against Disaster if Great Structure Falls—Ordered Vacated

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Fears as to the stability of the two-million-dollar criminal court building which the building department ordered vacated yesterday as unsafe were aggravated today by the discovery that preparations were being made for the construction of a heavy shield to be laid over the surface of Lafayette street, to protect the subway which passed under it at this point, from being struck by the building collapse. Street car service on Center street and on the streets upon which the building fronts was interrupted this morning, and the passengers made to alight two squares above or below the building.

Traffic in the subway was allowed to continue, but the cars were given to pass the threatened spot at reduced speed. The city engineer, familiarly known as the Tombs, who joins the criminal courts building on the south, was visited by building inspectors today on the report that it was settling. Examination revealed a small fissure in the outer wall of the structure, but no preparations to abandon the prison were made.

Two Celestials in Court.

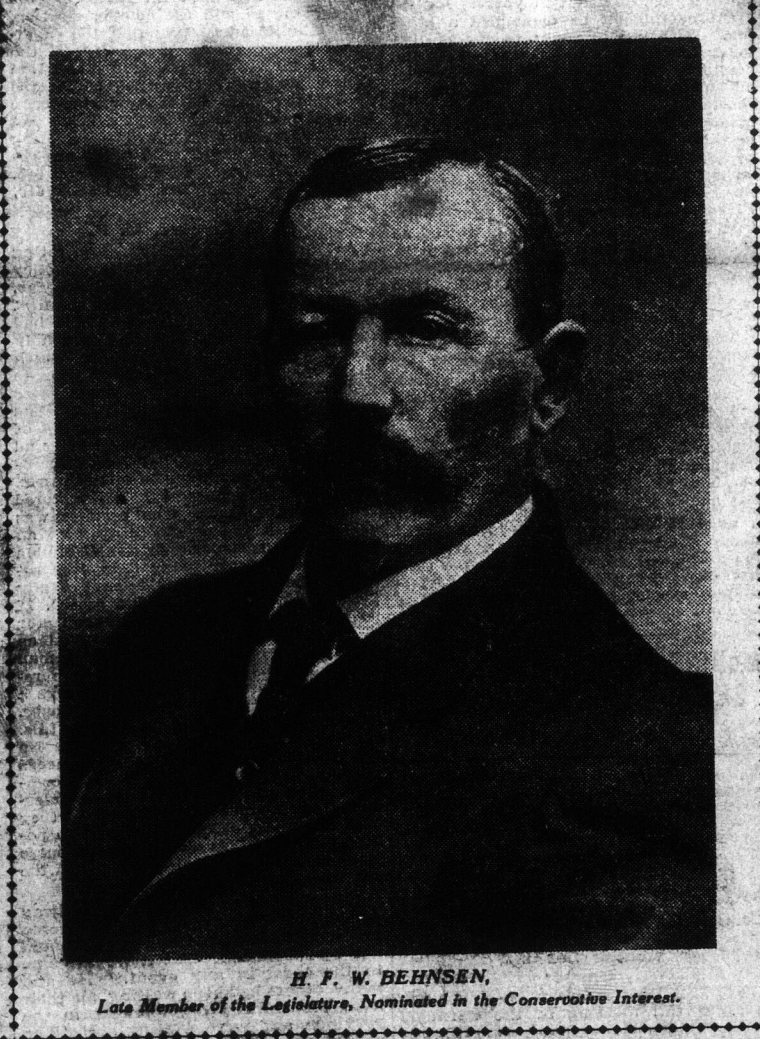
Ah Gung, the Chinese boy who appeared in the police court yesterday as a charge of stealing \$50 from Mrs. George Fraser, was up again today. It was reported that the information which the magistrate wants regarding the antecedents of the youth hadn't yet been secured. For that reason it was decided to remand the case.

Another Celestial was arraigned in the person of Ah Tim, the youth who made free with the garments of certain waiters employed at the Empress hotel. It was reported that he had been subjected to a medical examination, found mentally deranged, and sent to the New Westminster asylum.

VICTORIA CITY CONVENTIONS

Both the Conservatives and the Liberals of Victoria City last night held their candidates for the Provincial House, between whom the people will choose on the 25th inst. Upwards of 250 enthusiastic members of the Conservative party were present at the Liberal convention, which 708 voting members of the party succeeded in squeezing, although 400 is the normal seating capacity of the hall. The Liberal convention was held at Broad Street Hall. Here are the figures posted by the candidates honored with nomination:

CONSERVATIVE.	LIBERAL.
Hon. Richard McBride.....708	Mr. John Oliver.....383
Mr. H. B. Thomson.....843	Mr. R. L. Drury.....271
Mr. H. F. W. Behnson.....843	Mr. H. A. Munn.....298
Mr. Fred Davey.....610	Mr. W. K. Houston.....260



H. F. W. BEHNSEN, Late Member of the Legislature, Nominated in the Conservative Interest.

NEAR GOLD MINES McBRIDE'S SUCCESS SEEMS SURE TO SOCIALIST

Gold to Each Yard of Sombrio River Pay—A Busy Camp

Rich placer diggings not fifty miles from Victoria at the crown flies, diggings from which coarse gold in grains some times as large as wheat, with an occasional little nugget, is being taken, a camp where twenty busy men are industriously engaged in the most fascinating occupation known to the world, a new mining field that will be the Jordan and the Sea Juan, which shipping its clean-up to the Victoria banks in the course of the next six months.

Surely these are conditions of which but few Victorians have the slightest knowledge. And yet those who have been on the ground and seen things for themselves affirm that it is gospel truth in every particular. The scene of activity is at Sombrio river, a myriads of stream about midway between the Jordan and the Sea Juan, which carries an immense volume of water at certain periods, and debouches into an unexplored cavern of seemingly titanic magnitude. The gold is found in association with the magnetic iron black sand, as in numerous beaches on the west coast (notably at Wreck Bay and at Cape Scott), and also on the east coast of Graham Island, in the Queen Charlotte group. There is this difference, however, and an important one. On the west coast the gold is in minute flakes or flour-like, while on the Sombrio it is in nugget form, and every prospector or mining man will recognize the immense distinction.

Unless the whole place has been sited, and that in a highly scientific way, which seems to be beyond reason or probability, they have got a camp there that is a big thing, and an important thing for Victoria," said Mr. M. B. Carlin this morning. Mr. Carlin is one who has seen the gold, and the camp, and approximated the prospects as a practical man. He is a thuiasiast.

"Mr. Hanbury, the Victoria bakeries man, is at the head of the operating company," said Mr. Carlin, "and but for a little delay they would have had their machinery working before this. It will be now within a fortnight, I expect.

"The discoverer and practical man of the party," Mr. Carlin continued, "chatting casually, "is a Mr. Gallop, who spent eighteen months in preliminary prospecting. They have tested the ground in forty or fifty places on the beach, half way up the cliffs away back, and it's uniformly good. The minimum return was seven cents in gold to the yard of dirt, and from that the value runs up to forty cents. Nor is there any difficulty in saving the gold."

HUNGARIAN TELLS OF HIS AWFUL CRIME

Young Farm Laborer Confesses to Triple Murder at Quill Lake With Details of Most Revolting Nature

QUILL LAKE, Sask., Nov. 4.—John Mesci accused of the murder of George Thoburn, his wife and Mrs. McNiven, Mr. Thoburn's mother, on Monday on the Thoburn farm north of Quill Lake, was captured in the district south of here yesterday by S. T. Rasmussen and E. P. Gardiner of Quill Lake. Rasmussen and Gardiner found Mesci watering his team about forty miles southeast of here. They got quite near before being noticed and covering Mesci with their rifles demanded that he throw up his hands. He gave up quickly and allowed the handcuffs to be put on without a struggle.

After being arrested Mesci made a statement of the tragedy to his captors. Mesci said that he wished to go to town on Monday morning to enter for a homestead but Thoburn objected. This made him angry and he went and got a gun and shot Thoburn twice. Then he ran inside the house and the women came out and started to run to the house of J. Mertry, a neighbor. Mesci gave chase and catching Mrs. McNiven, first hit her with the gun knocking her down. He then cut and thrust. Mesci then proceeded to hunt for Mrs. Thoburn who had run into a small bluff to hide. After a short search he found her. He knocked her down and cut her throat and remained sitting on the body until life was extinct. He then returned to the house and dragged Mr. Thoburn's body into the house and threw it into the cellar and left it in the position in which it was found. He also covered Mrs. McNiven's body with some hay. Coming back to the house, Mesci says he stayed around for a long time, preparing for a long trip. In the evening he made supper for the children and put them to bed, but says the boy would not remain in bed. He then hitched Thoburn's horses to a democrat and loaded it with a large assortment of provisions, used both a dog and a lot of ammunition. When captured Mesci did not appear to feel the enormity of the crime in which he was convicted, but was thinking very much about his position before he had been captured long.

Wynard and will be brought back here today when an inquest will take place. The lynching of Mesci was threatened by a number of police men stationed at the prisoner will be well looked after until he comes up for hearing.

POST-MARKS

Now that B. C. is to ship salmon direct to Billingsgate, the alba can work an exchange and get some fresh Billingsgate for the campaign!

Surfragee hires special train on Cog railway and gives Pikes Peak. So S'ho went "in cog!"

A Mrs. Baker is on her way to plant a "votes for women" flag on Pike's Peak. What's the use; it won't grow!

The first department is all heated up over the ignorance of some women who can't tell the difference between a fire alarm box and a mail box.

That water-wagon driver who brought his cart out in the midst of the down-pour just because he was ordered to reminds us of the ancient Roman guard; he seen his duty and he done it!

Despite the fact that three separate parties were "sure" they would elect their man mayor of New York only one man won!

Women are changeable but no human being has the key that works the change!

Two tacks were found in the lungs of a New York woman. Perhaps she used them to hold her breath.

No Korean will admit that he is so unpolished as to need jappanning!

A substitute for radium has been discovered. Therefore great care should be exercised in buying it in large quantities.

The Dry Farmers Congress was a success but some of the members still are strong for personal irrigation!

More Truth Than Poetry.

Pools of water, oozing, squashing, As we walk the street upon.

Oh! remind us that we haven't Got our blooming rubbers on!

Consider Men Pur-store?

MAN—"STYLE, UE"

in stock by us is al-ty of materials used in possible standard; while purchase Men's Clothing the newest and most effects, \$10 to \$25

tion

strong, prices to of this

2.75

ed varied: the kind

4.50

at \$4.50. suit which d in

pair 75¢

75c. 50c.25¢



Specially Fine Line of Men's Boots for Wet Weather

MEN'S WATERPROOF CHROME CALF BLUCHER, heavy sole, good style. We have these in tan or black, and in a variety of shapes.....\$5.00
MEN'S BOX CALF BLUCHER, leather lined, heavy Goodyear welt soles, broad toe last.....\$5.50
MEN'S TAN WILLOW CALF BLUCHER, half bellows tongue, English make. A splendid boot for heavy wear.....\$6.00
MEN'S OIL TAN GRAIN BLUCHER, double soles. Special value.....\$3.50

Queen Quality Shoes for Women, \$5

MART BUTTON BOOTS, cravenetted cloth. Has that made-to-order look, that exclusive style. Smoke grey and brown. Price is.....\$5.00
GUN METAL CALFSKIN BLUCHER, stout welted sole. Makes a good storm boot, yet of good appearance.....\$5.00
TYPICAL PARISIAN STYLE, shapely plain toe, patent kidskin vamp and dull kid top. A gentleman's shoe, with style, fit and comfort.....\$5.00
LL BLACK GLAZED KID BOOT, Blucher, patent leather tip, Goodyear welted soles. A smart, dressy boot.....\$5.00
DLID COMFORT in this boot of soft, pliable black kid. Has cushion insoles. Very restful for tired feet. Flexible, noiseless sole.....\$5.00
LAZED KID BLUCHER BOOT, made on a bunion last to give the necessary room without unsightliness.....\$5.00

plendid Line of Rubbers Modestly Priced

KID'S STORM RUBBERS.....50¢
LADIES' STORM RUBBERS.....60¢
BOYS' STORM RUBBERS.....75¢
LADIES' STORM RUBBERS.....70¢
MEN'S STORM RUBBERS.....95¢
GENTS' STORM RUBBERS.....80¢

ants' Lunch From 12 to 2, Third Floor

PREMIER EN TORN
GIVES OUTLINE
OF POLICY

Minister of Works Enthusiastically Received in His Home City—The Perpetuity of Licenses

REVELSTOCK, B. C., Nov. 4.—Premier McBride and Attorney-General Bowser opened their joint tour of the province at the opera house here last night, the house being crowded to the top...

The premier in his address said that the Canadian Northern was to be considered as a forerunner of a progressive railway policy; that in line with Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan...

Attorney-General Bowser made a resume of the general policy and recommended that the government should be leading questions that have come before the people.

BRACKMAN-KER FIRE
LOSS ABOUT \$50,000

Greater Part of Sum Accounted For By Destruction of Machinery in Blast Yesterday.

Conservative estimates place the loss due to the fire at \$50,000. The greater part of this sum is accounted for by the destruction of the machinery. About \$15,000 worth of damage was done to the building...

The fire started in more or less the west end of the mill, where the first fire was seen. It was working near the western end of the upper floor when he saw a cloud of smoke ascending from a barrel...

Chief Davis grasped the situation quickly and lost no time in sending in the general alarm which brought Victoria's entire fire fighting equipment to the scene.

While the bulk of the machinery was in the upper floor and so was completely destroyed the damage was not as great as was at first expected.

BURSTS ON COURT WITH STRANGE TALE

(Continued from Page One)

The old scandal which grew out of the fatal illness of the prince of Wales, has not been mentioned at the trial although the more than one previous adverse money conditions the loan is a success.

CITY CONSERVATIVES PICK WINNERS AS NOMINEES

(Continued from Page One)

Chairman's Remarks. R. F. Green, president of the local Conservative association, occupied the chair at the meeting. The gathering was held at the home of Mrs. Green...

The writer's attorney had stated that he had been overcome by remorse. Immediately after reading the letter, the attorney suddenly and dramatically introduced the writer...

MOBRIDE'S SUCCESS SEEMS SURE TO SOCIALIST

(Continued from Page One)

will be presented in Comox constituency, this candidate being Mr. James Cartwright, who ran in 1907...

CARNegie HERO FUND Commission Hands Out Fifty Awards in States and Canada for Acts of Bravery

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 4.—With the regular fall session of the Carnegie hero fund came the honoring of fifty persons throughout this country and Canada for acts of bravery and illustrious civic conduct...

The acts of courage brought to the attention of the commission included saving children from fast running flood waters, stopping unmanageable runaway horses, and carrying persons through burning buildings...

Another instance called to the attention of the commission was that of William F. Sayle, of North Attleboro, Mass., fifteen years of age, who, unassisted and heavily dressed, jumped into a hole in the ice breaking...

A particularly worthy award was the case of George E. McCue, colored, of Garden City, Kansas, whose heroic act in rescuing a baby from in front of a fast travelling passenger train was brought to the attention of the commission by city officials...

C. N. R. Loan Success.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Bank of Commerce, Lloyds and Bank of Scotland today closed the list on the Canadian Northern issue of \$4,250,000 stock listed by the bank and underwriters entirely relieved. Subscriptions were more numerous than for any previous issue...

WOMEN'S EDITION

The Colonist Saturday, November 6th, 1909, Victoria, B. C. The regular edition of The Colonist will be edited by Mrs. H. F. Green, president of the National Council of Women of Canada for British Columbia...

The McBride policy was worthy of support, inasmuch as he believed that the province would be called upon to pay any amount of money for the construction of the railway...

Continuing, he said: "British Columbia has been waiting for such development, and now we are about to see it. Those critics who considered that the burden was too great must be very pessimistic and could not see the opportunity which the proposed construction of the Victoria and Barkley Sound railroad was offering...

W. K. HOUSTON A DARK HORSE

Liberals Make One Alteration in Victoria City Ticket—Contest in Saanich. The Liberals of Victoria in convention last evening in the Broad street hall, nominated Messrs. John Oliver, R. L. Drury, H. A. Munn and W. K. Houston to contest the forthcoming provincial elections...

ROWDY STUDENTS

Toronto University Circles Much Stirred Over Gross Outrages of Halloween. Toronto, Nov. 4.—University circles are stirred as never before over the gross outrages perpetrated by a section of the student body on Halloween...

CLUE TO CARIBOO CASE RETURN LETTER

Scattered Remnants on Trail Indicate \$5,000 Was Taken—Only Cash Considered—Believe Haney is Leader. VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 4.—Registered mail sacks torn open and scattered letters found on the Cariboo trail near the scene of the express mail stage holdup of Monday night...

C. P. R. EARNINGS SURPASS \$3,000,000

Road Makes \$3,224,000 in Ten Days, Thereby Showing What a Transcontinental in Canada May Do. MONTREAL, Nov. 4.—For the first time in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway the earnings of the system for the week run into the three million mark for a ten-day period...

NEW "STRATHOONA HORSE"

OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—Militia orders contain the announcement that his Majesty's horse, the "Strathoona Horse" (Royal Canadian), has been purchased for the use of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police...

RACETRACK MAY OPEN IN SUNNY MEXICO

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 4.—The international racing bureau has taken up the matter of the race track concession in Mexico, opposite El Paso, and is attempting to have the state department intercede with Mexico in the interest of having the concession annulled...

SEATTLE MAYOR WILL RETIRE

SEATTLE, Nov. 4.—Mayor Miller will not be a candidate for re-election as mayor yesterday afternoon, and supplementing the information that he plans to return to the practice of the law after the end of his administration...

POLICEMAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—While on duty at the Canadian branch of the Royal mint this morning, Dominion Constable George "Big Boy" Hall, on Tuesday, was shot in the face by the accidental discharge of a revolver belonging to Constable Carleton...

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

SMITH-JOHNSON, At St. John's church, Victoria, on Saturday, October 23rd, by the Rev. Percival Jones, Ormond Towers Smith, of Duncan, and Christine Cecilia Johnson, of Victoria.

DEAD

JAMIESON—At San Francisco, on October 23rd, Mrs. Annie Jamieson, aged 65 years, beloved mother of Mrs. Herbert Stanion, 209 Menzies street, Victoria.

FOR SALE—Tuberculin tested Ayrshire Bulls

One from Record of Merit Cow, one from record of Merit Bull, one from record of Merit Bull, one from record of Merit Bull...

COLLISION ON C. P. R.

A collision occurred Sunday morning at 11:30 a.m. between a C. P. R. passenger train and a freight train on the Cariboo trail. The passenger train was carrying a large number of passengers and was traveling at a high rate of speed...

LIVE NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Off For Show. The work of making up the exhibit for the National Agricultural Show is now completed and the exhibit is now on its way to the fair grounds...

Nurse Honored

On Sunday at the Nanaimo hotel after dinner was over, a pleasing event was celebrated. Mrs. J. J. Clark, of Victoria, D. C. P., was honored by the presentation of a very beautiful gold watch and chain by the ladies of the Victoria branch of the Red Cross Society...

Action For Slander

An action for slander was instituted by the Vancouver Power Company against J. R. G. of New Westminster. The complaint was made at a meeting at Queen's Park on October 28th, the source of the financial straits of the Vancouver Power Company being the subject of the action...

Here's Enthusiasm

Although the Vancouver Exhibition has not closed three weeks yet, the enthusiasm for the exhibition has not abated. Applications for tickets for next year, among other things, are being made...

STRENGTHENED

With a huge and anxious visitor, the Kitchikan, a steamer owned by the Kitchikan Steamship Company, was strengthened by the addition of a new boiler and a new engine...

FATAL ACCIDENT

A very sad accident occurred Thursday near Esquimalt. A young boy, Vernon Jubilee Johnson, was killed by a train while crossing the tracks...

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Advertisement for Dr. J. Collis Browne's medicine, listing ailments like Cholera, Typhoid, and Dysentery.

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Although the Vancouver Exhibition has not closed three weeks yet, the enthusiasm for the exhibition has not abated. Applications for tickets for next year, among other things, are being made...

STRENGTHENED

With a huge and anxious visitor, the Kitchikan, a steamer owned by the Kitchikan Steamship Company, was strengthened by the addition of a new boiler and a new engine...

FATAL ACCIDENT

A very sad accident occurred Thursday near Esquimalt. A young boy, Vernon Jubilee Johnson, was killed by a train while crossing the tracks...

W. K. HOUSTON A DARK HORSE

Liberals Make One Alteration in Victoria City Ticket—Contest in Saanich. The Liberals of Victoria in convention last evening in the Broad street hall, nominated Messrs. John Oliver, R. L. Drury, H. A. Munn and W. K. Houston to contest the forthcoming provincial elections...

ROWDY STUDENTS

Toronto University Circles Much Stirred Over Gross Outrages of Halloween. Toronto, Nov. 4.—University circles are stirred as never before over the gross outrages perpetrated by a section of the student body on Halloween...

CLUE TO CARIBOO CASE RETURN LETTER

Scattered Remnants on Trail Indicate \$5,000 Was Taken—Only Cash Considered—Believe Haney is Leader. VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 4.—Registered mail sacks torn open and scattered letters found on the Cariboo trail near the scene of the express mail stage holdup of Monday night...

C. P. R. EARNINGS SURPASS \$3,000,000

Road Makes \$3,224,000 in Ten Days, Thereby Showing What a Transcontinental in Canada May Do. MONTREAL, Nov. 4.—For the first time in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway the earnings of the system for the week run into the three million mark for a ten-day period...

CLUE TO CARIBOO CASE IN TORN LETTER

Scattered Remnants on Trail Indicate \$5,000 Was Taken—Only Cash Considered—Believe Haney is Leader

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 4.—Registered mail sacks torn open and scattered letters found on the Cariboo road near the scene of the express mail stage holdup of Monday throw light on the extent of the robbery. Twenty-three letters were taken from one mail sack and a cash number from each of the three others. Money and express orders were thrown away, the robbers contending that with taking the cash found, which at a conservative estimate was five thousand dollars.

Investigation showed that the robbers headed in the direction of the west to the wild Chilcotin district to the west. By noon of the day of the robbery they must have crossed the one hundred bridge which spans the Chilcotin and are now hidden somewhere in the recesses of the cattle range country.

Their natural route to the coast would be direct to Vancouver by way of Mission Junction and they could easily have reached this city by now. The belief is growing in the neighborhood of the holdup that William Haney, who with his brother, unsuccessfully held up a C. P. R. train at Notch Hill, last spring, planned and executed this robbery. After the killing of his brother at Ashcroft in a duel with a police officer, Haney probably escaped into the Chilcotin and remained in hiding until he was pulled out of the present robbery. If it is Haney, he is probably now safe in some mountain retreat in that district.

New "Strathcona Horse." OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—Militia orders contain the announcement that his majesty has been generally pleased to approve of the alteration of the title of the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles to that of "Strathcona Horse" (Royal Canadians).

Seattle Mayor Will Retire. Seattle, Nov. 4.—Mayor Miller will not be a candidate for re-election. The mayor issued a statement to this effect yesterday afternoon, and supplemented it with the information that he plans to resume the practice of his law after the end of his administration.

Policeman Accidentally Shot. OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—While on duty at the Canadian branch of the Royal mint this morning, Dominion Constable Frank Clark was shot in the face by the accidental discharge of a revolver belonging to Constable Carroll which had fallen from the latter's belt. Carroll's injuries are not considered dangerous.

London, Nov. 4.—The Albergo Railway and Irrigation Company has declared a dividend of five per cent, and carried forward \$37,818. During the year 1908-9, profitable lands were sold at \$34 per acre.

Births, Marriages, Deaths. SCHNOTER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schnoter, of the Norman avenue, on October 29th, a son.

SMITH-JOHNSON.—At St. John's church, Victoria, on Saturday, October 30th, by the Rev. Percival Jenms, Ormond Towers Smith, of Duncan, to Christine Cecilia Johnson, of Victoria.

HAMLET-SWEET.—On Thursday, October 28, 1909, at St. Andrew's church, Victoria, B. C., by the father of the bride, assisted by the Right Reverend, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of New Westminster, to Mildred Alexis Hamlet, daughter of the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, rector.

JENKINS-NEHAL.—At Victoria, on October 29th, by Rev. Bishop Chidge, assisted by Rev. T. W. Gladstone, Clifford H. Jenkinson, Esq. to Nora Lealy, daughter of E. F. Head, Esq., of Subury, Ont.

DEED. JAMIESON.—At San Francisco, on October 29th, Mrs. Mary Jamieson, aged 65 years, beloved mother of Mrs. Herbert Stanton, 209 Menzies street.

McBRIDE.—At 219 George road, Richard McBride, infant son of the Hon. Richard McBride, born Sunday, October 24th, 1909, died Friday, October 29th, 1909.

BROOME.—In this city on the 25th inst. Jessie, beloved wife of Guy S. F. Broome, aged 31 years; a native of Petercarrin, Scotland.

FOR SALE.—Tuberculin tested Ayreshire Bulls. One from record of Merit Cow. Dams are heavy milkers with good tests. Also Suffolk Down Rams and choice Yorkshire Boars and Sows. Apply Joseph Thompson, Sardis P. O., Chilliwack, B. C.

LIVE NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Off For Show. The work of making up Vernon's exhibit at the National Apple Show at Spokane is now concluded and loaded upon the car. The shipment consists of 150 boxes of very fine fruit.

F. J. Clark Travelling. F. J. Clark of Victoria, D. C. Black of Vancouver, William Franklin of Montreal, G. J. Smith of Vancouver, P. Jordan of Pincher Creek, C. M. Lindsay of Winnipeg and P. McLaughlin of Kalo, were guests at the Cranbrook Friday.

Nurse Menored. On Sunday at the Nualimo hospital after dinner, was over, a very pleasant evening was celebrated. Miss Morris, the head nurse, who has been married, presented with a very beautiful gold watch and fob, the gift of the entire staff of the hospital. The subject of the event was tutored by the steward, who called upon Miss Miller to make the presentation, which she did with a very affectionate and touching of one who had endeared herself to the patients and her sister nurses on the staff.

Action For Slander. An action for alleged slander has been instituted by the Vancouver Power Company against J. R. Grant, of New Westminster city, arising out of remarks made at the Coquitlam dam meeting at Queen's Park on October 15, the source of the action presumably being criticism of the financial standing of the Vancouver Power Company.

Here's Enthusiasm. Although the New Westminster exhibition has not closed three weeks, already several applications have been received for space for the district exhibits for next year, among those making application to the manager being Comox, Surrey, Armstrong and Mission. The first is particularly noteworthy, owing to the difficulty of getting over to Vancouver Island, the display brought to the show last year, having been transhipped eight times at the 1910 fair in Sumnerland.

Another Football Victim. CRAWFORDVILLE, Ind., Nov. 4.—Harry Houston, 19 years old, died of heart failure as the result of over-exertion during a football game here yesterday afternoon. Houston was a fair player and was playing for the Crawfordville team. He was struck by a ball from the opposing team and fell to the ground, never getting up. He was taken to the hospital, but died shortly after.

Caught Red-Handed. NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 4.—The police caught John Madison driving a motor car on the sidewalk of Bloomfield avenue, early yesterday. Although two officers rushed up and grabbed the assailant his victim had by that time been fatally stabbed and died on the way to a hospital. Madison and Joseph Wello, a young man who had been standing calmly by watching the killing were both arrested.

Australian Beef in London. LONDON, Nov. 4.—The arrival of a cargo of chilled beef from Australia, said to be in tiptop condition, was heralded here yesterday as the British meat market from "the danger of being throttled by the importation of the chilled beef from Australia." The time of transportation being a great deal longer than that of the chilled beef from the States, it was deemed upon its receipt.

Condemns Parish Picnic. FREDERICTON, N. B., Nov. 4.—At the opening of the Church of England synod of New Brunswick yesterday, Rev. Richardson in a strong charge said the number of vacant missions had been reduced from sixteen to six. He was noted for a small improvement in the stipends of mission clergymen but thought the standard was too low. The plan of grading stipends of mission clergymen according to the length of service was approved by the speaker. His lordship strongly deprecated the adoption of indirect methods such as parish picnics for raising funds for church purposes.

Foul Play Suspected. A bloody corpse in a lonely shack near Aldergrove was the gruesome scene of a murder on the G. N. R. on Tuesday, and so strongly do the indications point to foul play that the local police have taken to the scene an investigation. Constable Wilkie has left New Westminster for the scene on the line of the G. N. R. a mile from the village of Aldergrove. Aldergrove means the tragedy. The shack, strongly deputed the adoption of indirect methods such as parish picnics for raising funds for church purposes.

Chase After Brutal Negroes. SUTTON, W. Va., Nov. 4.—Two organized parties of men were last night scouring the hills of this county searching for two negroes believed to be on the loose. Charles Lewis, also colored, in a dastardly assault upon Mrs. Mary Lockhold, wife of a prosperous farmer, today near the small settlement of Exchange, Lewis, the only known member of the party of three who are thought to have been implicated in the connection with the killing by force of men late today. According to Deputy Sheriff Williams, the three negroes last night went to the home of George Lewis, a few miles from here, and after tying the farmer to a tree and whipping him, they turned back with Lewis, who attempted to assault Mrs. Lockhold. Persons passing heard the screams of the woman and a dog barking and a man shouting. Lewis was apprehended. As he turned to flee after being ordered to stop, he was shot and his hands were bound and instantly killed.

Printers in Lawsuit. TORONTO, Nov. 4.—The allied printers here have launched an action to recover 10,000 damages for an alleged conspiracy to injure the registered trade mark and has secured an interim injunction till November 10th to prevent the use of any fraudulent imitation of the trade mark. The defendants are E. S. Randall, F. S. Attrell, M. Tumpane, Charles Keats, Charles T. Roddy, and W. Whyte.

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Ambassador Sails for New York. PARIS, Nov. 4.—Ambassador and Mrs. Henry White will be passing on the ship "Indiana" for Washington, sailing from Cherbourg for New York today.

Jacksonville Goes Dry. JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 4.—In the local option election yesterday Jacksonville went "dry" by a majority of 202. The "dry" majority two years ago was 774.

Victim of Typhoid. BUCKLEY, Nov. 4.—Miss May Gould died here yesterday of typhoid fever. She was 18 years of age and came here from Chicago, Ill., and resided with her sister.

Eighteen Drown on Ferry. QUAYAHUIL, Ecuador, Nov. 4.—A new ferry boat, which was carrying a capsized during its trial trip yesterday. The vessel was carrying twenty-two passengers aboard were drowned.

Rain at Walla Walla. WALLA WALLA, Nov. 4.—A rainfall of 7.7 of an inch yesterday has thoroughly moistened the ground and put it in condition for seeding. The fall was the heaviest since spring.

Cemetery Residents Banned. PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 4.—The names of 1,600 supposed voters have been stricken from the polling lists here because an investigation showed that their addresses were in cemeteries and church yards. Four arrests have been made.

Lodge Goat Frightens Negro to Death. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 4.—A Negro man was killed here yesterday from "riding the goat" at an initiation of the Compact Masons, a negro lodge of Kansas City, Mo., caused the death of a Negro man, who was riding a goat. The goat was seized with hemorrhage following the initiation.

Mining Man Says He Was Catapulted. LOS ANGELES, Nov. 4.—"I have been used as a catapult," was the statement made by Capt. Angus A. Graham, mining promoter, who was brought back from Seattle to answer an indictment against him in that he organized a company of ten men to investigate Mexican mining property, and one of his best men, who was killed, disappeared. After the police bulletined him for five months in all large cities of the United States and in London, a London hunt team exhibited in London.

Walla Walla's Debt. WALLA WALLA, Nov. 4.—The municipal debt is \$1,119,853.15. The year in which the debt was contracted, 1908, was a year of high prices for wheat. The debt was contracted in 1908, and the receipts last year were approximately \$400,000 less than expenditures, debts contracted previously falling due.

Owen Sound Man Dead. OWEN SOUND, Ont., Nov. 4.—A two-ton truck, driven by a man, and brother of Judge Hutton, is dead.

Drowned in Alberta. OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—News has reached here that Victor Montpetit, aged 34 years, son of Andrew Montpetit, was well-known in the Yukon. He was drowned in Smoky River, Alberta, on September 1. He was a member of a government topographical survey.

President Ross Ill. HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 4.—President James Ross, of the Dominion Coal company, has been subpoenaed to attend the inquiry into the alleged combination to raise prices from his former employer, the Dominion Coal company at Montreal, declaring that Mr. Ross is in bad health, and unable to attend.

Yukon Loans Dividends. TORONTO, Nov. 4.—Three thousand dollars in dividends on the Yukon loans were returned yesterday to the York Loan company, being wrongly addressed. Twenty-five shares of the Yukon loans, valued at \$725,000. Two more dividends, amounting in all to 50 cents on the dollar, will be paid, it is announced.

St. Catherine's Graft Inquiry. ST. CATHERINES, Nov. 4.—The st. vic investigation into the grafting contracts, was closed yesterday by Judge Carman, no one appearing to support the charges. It was said he would make a report on the investigation within a few days.

Acquitted of Incendiarism. COBURG, Ont., Nov. 4.—Robert John Gowling, tried before Judge Carson in the county court, on the charge of incendiarism, was found not guilty. Gowling, who is 27 years old, unmarried, and but three years out from England, was arrested last week after a fire broke out in the stable of Robt. Cockburn, with whom he boarded.

Telephone Rates Inquiry. OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—It is probable that the railway commission will open the telephone rates inquiry conducted before Judge Killam, who died before a decision was given. Commissioners Bernier and Mills are the only members of the present body who were present when the inquiry was conducted.

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Suits Coats Raincoats

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Ellwood FARM, POULTRY AND LAWN WIRE FENCING

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HONEY Do you know that Honey has twice the food value of eggs and almost five times the food value of milk and is invaluable for alleviating coughs and colds?

The Family Cash Grocery Cor. Yates and Douglas St. Phone 312.

New Dried Fruits

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers 1317 Government Street Tels. 52, 1052, 1590 and 2210

Canadian Company Shares LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Western Canada Trust, Limited, will shortly issue \$2,150,000 seven per cent preference shares of the Canadian Car & Foundry Limited at \$1.

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Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

MR. M'BRIDE'S POSITION.

Mr. M'Bride has been careful that there shall be no misunderstanding of his position in respect to the railway policy, which he has adopted. He proposes to accomplish what he set out to do in the manner in which he has promised to do it. He has burned his ships and left himself no means of retreat. This course has not been taken without deliberation. A brief review of the events leading up to this somewhat unusual, although not wholly unprecedented course may be timely.

When Mr. M'Bride took office as Premier of British Columbia in 1903, the financial condition of the province was serious. Recent arrivals in British Columbia can hardly appreciate the political chaos which followed the dismissal of the Turner administration by Lieutenant-Governor McInnes. The administration of Mr. Munson served to restore confidence, but his well known distaste for public position prevented the entire removal of uncertainty as to the future, which was not allayed when he laid down the reins of power after a short but successful administration, and was succeeded by Col. Prior. The latter's tenure of office was too brief for anything to be accomplished that would serve to give an impetus to provincial progress, and the absence of any lines of party cleavage militated against the adoption of any fixed line of policy. When Mr. M'Bride was called to the premiership, he determined to form his ministry on federal political lines, and being a Conservative, he called Conservatives only to his councils. Some adverse criticisms were made upon this at the time, but the majority of the Liberals in the House at that time approved of the course, although it consigned them to the left of Mr. Speaker, Mr. M'Bride, therefore, was able to enter upon his duties with a united party behind him and perhaps he was the first provincial premier of whom this could be said.

The first matter which called for consideration was the financial condition of the province. He resolved upon a policy of rigid economy and set about to find means whereby the revenue could be increased. His expedients proved successful; a deficit was converted into a surplus; a more generous scale of expenditure soon became possible and the condition of the province from the standpoint of finance became eminently satisfactory. From the outset Mr. M'Bride was resolved upon a policy of provincial development, but he realized that the first thing to be done was to restore the financial standing of the province. This being done, when it was no longer possible for any one to raise a question on this point, he looked upon British Columbia as a state field for investment, and the credit of the province had reached an enviable position. Mr. M'Bride felt that it was time to enter upon his plans for provincial development. To accomplish this, three things were necessary, surveys, highways and railways. The first two could be undertaken by the province on its own initiative and they were undertaken and are now being carried on upon a scale of unprecedented magnitude with excellent results. We are learning more about the province than ever we knew before, and the knowledge shows that the room for settlement is much greater than the most sanguine of the pioneer explorers believed. The survey of the public lands and the construction of roads, trails and bridges and all the other things necessary to stimulate settlement have progressed in a highly satisfactory manner, and the plans for the future are on a comprehensive scale. Closely related to these things was the policy of making known the agricultural possibilities of the province. These things covered provincial development, as far as it could be dealt with by the province alone. There remained the question of railways.

Mr. M'Bride aimed at results. He has shown all through his public career that he cares little for spectacular politics or "grand stand play." Therefore, he waited until he had something definite to propose before he suggested a railway policy, and by something definite he meant something that would be done. The desire of the Canadian Northern to extend its line to the Pacific Coast gave him his opportunity. The negotiations extended over many months, the railway company very naturally seeking to get as liberal a grant as it could and Mr. M'Bride endeavoring to commit the province to as little as possible and yet secure the construction of the railway. We shall not attempt to outline the nature of the negotiations, for in the very nature of things they were confidential, but the Colonel can say, from its own knowledge of Mr. M'Bride's intentions, that they did not originally include construction on Vancouver Island. The fact that the railway to Barkley Sound is to form an integral part of the Canadian Northern system and to be connected with the mainland portion of

the line by the best available means is due to the fact that Mr. M'Bride made it a part of his policy. It is fair to say that the Canadian Northern's representatives, when they were given to understand that the Island division must form a part of the project and stand upon identically the same foundation as the mainland section, investigated the subject from the traffic-producing standpoint and became satisfied that the road would be profitable; nevertheless it is a fact that the construction of that line was in the first place a stipulation on the part of Mr. M'Bride.

Let no one suppose that the Canadian Northern contract is to Mr. M'Bride the consummation of his plans of railway development. It is only the beginning of them. He believes the province is in a position to give the reasonable aid to railways whereby its resources will be made available, and he is prepared to recommend the granting by the Legislature of such aid. His only stipulation is that the aid shall be such as the province can reasonably be asked to give, and that it shall be upon the same basis as that having some definite plan in mind and able to carry it out, if the aid asked for is given. He proposes to go forward steadily and strongly and he believes the people will stand by him in so doing.

FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE

We understand that the Board of Trade will be asked to consider the question of fire insurance written on Canadian property by companies not having offices in the Dominion. As is generally known, the federal government proposes to re-introduce the insurance bill at the forthcoming session of Parliament, and the suggestion has been made that the Board of Trade might very properly express its opinion upon any point that is of general interest. Such a point is foreign underwriting. It is carried on to a very considerable extent. There are certain companies, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say associations, which make a business of writing a certain class of insurance. Thus mills of various kinds can get insurance in associations making a specialty of taking such risks. We think there is a cooperative element in it. The association prescribes the precautions that are to be taken against fire, and quotes a minimum rate for the premiums. We understand that the great departmental stores adopt a similar course. These associations make no deposit with the government, are not subject to government inspection, and pay no taxes what ever. They contend that what they do is no one's business except their own as they are not out to get insurance from the general public. On the other hand the representatives of the regular companies claim that, as they maintain offices, and most of them many offices in Canada; that as they pay taxes which are often heavy, that as they must put up a deposit with the Dominion government, and be ready at all times to submit their affairs to government inspection, they have a right to be protected against such competition.

The Montreal Witness says that the insurance bill as originally drafted penalized all insurance written outside of Canada by companies that had not brought themselves within the provisions of the law as to deposits, local representation and so on. To this the Manufacturers' Association very strenuously objected, the substance of their contention being that as the insured chose to take their own risk, the government had really no right to interfere. The Association was ready, however, to make a concession to the principle of protection by assenting to a 1/2 per cent. tax upon all premiums; but at a subsequent meeting this proposition was withdrawn, for the Association con-

ceded that, if companies not maintaining offices in Canada or being subject to government inspection or liable to make a deposit, might write fire insurance in Canada on paying a 1/2 per cent. tax on premiums, the door would be thrown wide open to all manner of bogus companies.

This is the case as it stands now. The responsibility of deciding what shall be done will, we assume, rest largely with the Finance Minister, although it is understood that the Bill is not regarded as a government measure in the sense that the government will insist upon passing it in any particular form. The object is therefore desirable, that all boards of trade and all bodies dealing with matters of that class should express their views.

DRY DOCKS.

Last week large and representative delegations waited upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on behalf of dry docks, the construction of which at Levis and St. John is sought. The delegates represented Montreal, Quebec, Levis, and St. John. The dock asked for on the St. Lawrence is not to be in Quebec itself, but at the opposite side of the river. Messrs. Brodeur and Piquette were present at the meeting. The request preferred by the delegation is for a four per cent. guarantee for fifty years upon \$3,000,000, \$3,500,000 of which is for the Levis dock, and \$2,500,000 for the St. John dock. The proposed docks will be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide. Three years will be required for their construction. The assistance is not simply to be in the form of a guarantee by which the government would make up any deficit in the earnings of the docks, but a straight four per cent. payment yearly for 50 years. The condition is that the docks shall be built by companies or by a single company, perhaps, which would make the best terms it could with capitalists to advance the money. If the money could be borrowed at a lower rate than four per cent., the government would have a margin to meet expenses and create a sinking fund.

We bring this matter forward for the consideration of the people of this city and Esquimaux. If the government undertakes to assist in the construction of dry docks at Levis and St. John, it is reasonable to expect that, in the same connection, construction at Esquimaux will be considered, if it is considered at all. What we wish especially to say in this connection is that the Eastern cities thought the matter worthy of attention by representative delegations sent to Ottawa for that purpose, and it is worth while for the people of Victoria to consider if such a course ought not to be followed in their behalf.

NEW BRIG Nov. 2.—Orthodoxy so uncompromising that it prevailed even over the instinct of self-preservation, caused the death yesterday in the Ellis Island hospital of Ghillela Brenner, a young Hebrew immigrant. On the night of her voyage she had the Atlantic the girl could not obtain kosher food, and so fasted with the result that yesterday she died.

Jumped From Auto to Death.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Believing the automobile in which she was riding yesterday, her husband and she were about to collide with a rapidly moving taxicab, Mrs. Mary Blakely jumped from the car and struck the taxicab. Before she made the plunge Mrs. Blakely threw out the child who was in her arms, but she and the child were injured. Mr. Blakely avoided the collision by a quick turn.

Schooner Driven Ashore.

HALIFAX, Nov. 2.—While approaching Canso harbor on Sunday night the Gloucester schooner Blanche, Captain Clifford Van Amburg, struck on Long Point ledge at the northern entrance. High tide and a very strong northwest wind placed her in a dangerous position. The force of the wind lifted the vessel on the ledge, so that on the fall of the tide she did not fall off into deep water. A heavy chop kept the vessel pounding heavily, and soon she began to leak. Water fresh and salt water entered. An attempt to pull the stranded vessel off will be made tomorrow. The cargo, eight thousand pounds of green fish, is being landed in dorries.

International Aero Association.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—The first association of international aeronautic pilots was organized in Boston last night, marking the 15th anniversary of the first ascension of man in a balloon from Boston. The association is for persons who have qualified and hold balloon pilot licenses issued by an aero club in the International Aeronautic Federation and is to be devoted to the encouragement of members of aero clubs to become navigators of air craft. Throughout the world there are but 250 persons entitled to membership. France leading with 112 aeronauticians, the United States and Great Britain have 25 each. Ten ascensions in a balloon, two of which must be alone and one at night, are required to become eligible. The officers elected are: President, Charles J. Glidden, Boston; vice-president, A. Holland Forbes, New York.

We Make No Claim That We Are Not Willing To Have Proven By The Sure Test Of Comparison

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CARPETS

MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS NOW FROM OUR EXCELLENT RANGE OF PATTERNS—COSTS NOTHING TO DISCUSS CARPETS OR CARPET ALTERATIONS—START TODAY

THERE is no advantage in delaying the purchase of that new carpet or in postponing the alterations to the present floor coverings. Why not come in and discuss carpets and alterations and choose from our present complete and excellent range of patterns suitable for fall and winter?

Most any store can talk "carpet quality" and it is easy to grow enthusiastic in the advertising. We don't ask you to take our word for the superior qualities of Templeton and Crossley carpets (for which we are sole agents) but leave you to judge by our record of results. The fact that each year has shown us doing an ever increasing carpet business, the fact that our carpet customers of years ago are still customers of ours, that this year's record is going to surpass all previous years—these, and other reasons we could give, should satisfy the most sceptical.

We don't pretend to sell the "cheapest" carpets in the town, but we pride ourselves in selling the BEST, in selling carpets that we can absolutely guarantee. Give us an opportunity to prove that you'll save both money and worry by purchasing carpets here.

HERE IS A PRICE RANGE THAT IS POPULAR WITH VICTORIA HOMEKEEPERS

Here is a price range popular with Victorians. Popular for two reasons—first the values are excellent, secondly these prices don't change. The satisfaction of knowing that one is getting carpets of superior quality at such prices and knowing, also, that these prices aren't going to be less tomorrow appeals to a great many homekeepers. Coupled with expert service in the making and laying it has built up a great carpet business for us. These prices are for carpets made and laid by skilled workmen.

INGRAIN CARPETS, from per yard	60¢	VELVET CARPETS, from, per yard	\$1.50
TAPESTRY CARPETS, from, per yard	75¢	WILTON CARPETS, from, per yard	\$1.90
BRUSSELS CARPETS, from, per yard	85¢	AXMINSTER CARPETS, from, per yard	\$1.90

No Such Showing of Squares and Rugs Elsewhere

Hundreds Are Displayed On Our Modern Rug Rack—Shown In a Few Moments

CERTAINLY no other Western Canadian store, and few others in Canada, show such a comprehensive stock of squares and rugs as you will find here. We have hundreds on display—shown on our new rug racks. This system of display enables us to show you a hundred rugs in a few seconds, and show you the whole rug, not just a corner. Come in and let us show you these rugs and don't be afraid of causing us trouble and labor. We are proud of the showing and anxious that you should see the stock.

INGRAIN SQUARES, from	\$5 to \$29	AXMINSTER SQUARES, from	\$18.75 to \$65
TAPESTRY SQUARES, from	\$9 to \$26	WILTON SQUARES, from	\$27 to \$48.50
RAGSTYLE RUGS, from	\$2 to \$30	VELVET SQUARES, from	\$24 to \$42
BRUSSELS SQUARES, from	\$16 to \$42	SMYRNA RUGS, from	\$30 to \$55

Easy To Improve the Diningroom With These

Some Recent Additions In Low-Priced Sideboards That May Interest You

It is an easy matter to improve the appearance of the diningroom by choosing some of our furniture offerings—easy because of the great choice of styles offered in the many pieces shown. But easy, too, in the little prices that adorn these items, for we have an excellent assortment of moderately-priced furniture for diningroom adornment here.

We list here four little-priced sideboards. They are but representative of our offerings and if you are planning the addition of any such items don't miss seeing our stock. No trouble to show you through.

SIDEBOARD—A neat style made of golden polished elm. Has two drawers and two cupboards, bevel plate mirror, top and side shelves. Priced at	\$15.00	SIDEBOARD—This style is of Empire oak (golden-oak finish). Has two cupboards, two drawers, bevel plate mirror, top and side shelves. Priced at	\$17.00
SIDEBOARD—This style has one large and two small drawers, two cupboards, bevel plate mirror, with top and side shelves. Made of golden polished elm. Price	\$18.00	SIDEBOARD—This style comes in Empire Oak. Has one large drawer, two cupboards, two swell front drawers, bevel plate mirror, top and side shelves. Priced at	\$20.00

Don't Miss Seeing This Beautiful New China

Beautiful Hand-Painted Dresden Decoration On Saxe China

Never have we had such pleasure in pricing china than we experienced in pricing these. The beautiful Dresden decorations—well the mere mention of "Dresden" is sufficient, further would be superfluous. We might mention that, with the exception of the plates and the cups and saucers, in almost every instance there is but one piece of a kind. So better come early.

Plates, at \$2.25, \$1.75, \$1.50 and \$1.35	Preserves, at each	\$1.25	Salad, at	\$3.75
Hot Milk Jugs, at each	Ramkins, at per dozen	\$21.00	Mayonnaise and Stand, at	\$3.50
Marmalade Jars, at each	Lunch Set, cup and tray	\$4.00	Orange Bowl and Stand, at	\$10.00
Tea Pot, at	Ice Cream Saucers, at each	\$1.50	Pudding Set, at	\$8.00
Cream Jug, at	Jugs, at each, \$3.50, \$3.00 and	\$2.50	Chocolate Set, jug and 6 cups and saucers, per set	\$15.00
Tea Cups and Saucers, at	Cake Plates, at	\$3.50	Covered Bouillon and Scr	\$3.00
Sugars, at each	Chop Dish, at	\$4.00	Ice Cream Dish, at	\$6.00
	Compot, at	\$3.75		

Royal Vienna Decorations—Hand-Painted Saxe China

Another decoration in hand-painted Saxe china is the Royal Vienna pattern. Charming shapes—the newest offered here. We couldn't adequately describe the decoration here so we suggest that you visit the store and see for yourself this handsome late arrival. But one or two of each piece, in most instances.

Lunch Set, cup and tray	\$3.00	Creams, at each	75¢	Tete-a-tete Set—Consists of teapot, sugar, cream, 2 cups and saucers, and tray	\$14.00
Ice Cream Dishes, per dozen	\$9.00	Sugars, at each	\$1.25	Marmalade Jars, at each	\$2.25
Plates, at each, \$1.25, \$1, and	75¢	Teapots, at each	\$1.50	Creams, at each	\$1.50
Compots, at each	\$2.25	Chocolate Cups and Saucers, at per dozen	\$12.00	Sugars, at each	\$1.75
Cake Plates, at each	\$1.50	Chocolate Set, consists of jug and 6 cups and saucers. Set	\$14.00	Teapots, at each	\$2.00
Teas and Saucers, at each	\$2.00				

SEND FOR OUR BIG NEW CATALOGUE

If you haven't already received our new catalogue send your name and address on a postal and receive a copy of this fine book. It is filled with illustrations of the very newest ideas in furniture, etc., and every item priced. A valuable book free to you.

USE THE NEW LADIES' RESTROOM

Ladies should remember that our rest room is theirs to use any time, whether a customer of this establishment or not. It's a convenience planned for ALL Victorian women folk. A convenient place to read, write, rest or meet your friends. Use it—Second Floor.

WEILER BROS.


SOLE AGENTS FOR THESE FAMOUS MCINTOCK DOWN QUILTS

HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, AT VICTORIA, B.C.

COR. GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON STREETS

SALE AGENTS FOR THE OSTERMOR MATTRESS PRICE \$15

CURES COLDS



Bowes' Drug Store prepares a cure for colds and coughs that is a real remedy for people so afflicted.

BOWES' BRONCHIAL BALSAM

is composed of soothing remedies, compounded in precise proportions. It alleviates the inflamed membranes of the throat and removes the soreness from the lungs. It does not irritate. Price, 25¢ per bottle, here only.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

1228 Government Street Near Yates Street

FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS

"SA"

BLACK—MIXED—G 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. At all grocers.

FLOODS DO HA IN SOUTHER WASHINGTON

Many Thousand Dollars By Effect of Heavy Rain Last Few Days and Still Rising

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 3.—result of the terrific rain which prevailed over this district for the several thousand dollars in damage to lumber and shingle mills dam in the Washington River washed out and the flood carried several thousand dollars in lumber and shingle mills. The loss in the stream is said to amount to \$15,000. The Coville river in the rain-gauged area has risen 18 feet in 24 hours. The flood carried out a long boom at Oost and while this was being done at the mouth of the river, floating logs and debris piling against it, the logs were lost in the Coville river. At last reports the water still rising.

SIX-PRONGED DEER IS SHOT NEAR

This is the short tale of a six-pronged deer that was shot in the forest free in the vicinity of Goldstream lake, in the election of Esquimaux, and therefore a constituent of Mr. Jawn Jarmine's short tale, because of the nature of the deer was so variable abbreviated. Other particular deer is sufficiently able to have a tale at least one long.

The deer was shot last Saturday by a well-known young dentist who relieves the suffering of humanity or without anesthetics, not far from the corner of Yates and Broad streets, and who modestly refused to be revealed in connection with the deer. The deer was away from him, and he fired a salute in its honor. Instead of being prostrate, as he expected, the deer charged directly towards and, imagined, at him.

Amusement held him paralyzed instant. Then he let go the second shot and the deer was yensho. Such a thing as a deer being shot by a dentist is without precedent either in local criminology or the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The only explanation of the incident is in the direction of temporary insanity—other words it is deemed that the first shot was a bluff animal, or so crazed it with a plunger maddly forward, with suchness that it was rushing fate.

The buck was one of the last best antlered brought into the season. Over at the Provincial Museum for Kermode has just received some specimens from William Quaino Sound, these being a panther and a medium black vulture, latter not especially worthy of notice, but the panther, however, is as large ever known to be shot on the coast. It is 7 feet 2 inches in length, built on massive lines.

ROBBERS RUE MODERN MET

Knights of the Road in Caribou appointed in Capturing of instead of Gold.

Up to noon today the police yet brought in either of the highwaymen who early on morning stuck up the Caribou securing the mail bags, one of held registered letters and papers. The police and Indians have been informed by many volunteers related to activity by the government offer of \$500 reward for the conviction of either of the robbers. The belief grows that some monetary conditions was the lizen and director of the hold-up at this there is a desire to raid resulted infinitely less pressure to the robbers than at first in the registered mail being in form of a cheque, payment of has been stopped.

There was no shipment of had been expected, on that date. The only clue to the vandals known to have been seen in the form of well defined prints indicating that the robbers got away in haste from the mounted.

Arbitration Treaty GUAYABAL, Nov. 3.—The treaty between Ecuador and United States was approved yesterday. The treaty was signed in Washington by the Ecuadorian minister and Secretary Root, July 7 last, and was ratified by the United States senate on Jan.

Test Of Comparison

CARPETS

OF PATTERNS—COSTS START TODAY



HOMEKEEPERS

are excellent, secondly these quality at such prices and know keepers. Coupled with expert are for carpets made and laid

per yard \$1.50
per yard \$1.80
om, per yard \$1.90

Elsewhere Few Moments

others in Canada, as you will find here. backs. This system seconds, and show show you these rugs proud of the showing

S, from ... \$18.75 to \$65
om \$27 to \$48.50
om \$24 to \$42
om \$30 to \$55

With These

Interest You
of our furniture offerings—easy little prices that adorn these dormitory here.
and if you are planning the addi-

is of Empire oak (golden oak ards, two drawers, bevel plate es. Priced at \$17.00
omes in Empire Oak. Has one rds, two small front drawers, side shelves. Priced at \$20.00

New China

The beautiful Dresden decora- might mention that, with the piece of a kind. So better come

at \$3.75
nais and Stand, at \$3.50
Bowl and Stand, at \$10.00
g Set, at \$8.00
ate Set, jug and 6 cups and rrs, per set \$15.00
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am Dish, at \$6.00

and Saxe China

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at each \$1.75
s, at each \$2.00

LADIES' RESTROOM

that our rest room is theirs to omer of this establishment or planned for ALL Victorian t place to read, write, rest or Second Floor.

OS. SALE AGENTS FOR THE OSTERMOOR MATTRESS PRICE \$15

FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS

TEA

BLACK—MIXED—GREEN
40c, 50c and 60c per pound.
At all grocers.

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Many Thousand Dollars Lost By Effect of Heavy Rains of Last Few Days and Water Still Rising

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 3.—Floods in southern Washington rivers as the result of the terrific rain which has prevailed over this district for the past two days have resulted in the loss of several thousand dollars to loggers and to lumber and shingle mills. A big dam in the Washougal River was washed out and the flood carried away several booms of logs. The loss on this stream is said to amount to about \$15,000. The Covitz river is on a rampage having risen 18 feet in 12 hours yesterday. The flood waters carried out a long boom at Ostrander and while this was caught by a boom at the mouth of the river, floating logs and debris piling against it threaten to carry this boom out. In another case the logs will be lost in the Columbia river. At last reports the water was still rising.

SIX-PRONGED DEER IS SHOT NEAR HERE

This is the short tale of a remarkable six-pronged deer that erstwhile ranged the forest free in the vicinity of the Goldstream in the electoral division of Esquimalt, and therefore in the constituency of Mr. Jawn Jardine. It is a short tale, because the deer is invariably abbreviated. Otherwise this particular deer is sufficiently remarkable to have a tale at least one column long. The deer was shot last Saturday by a well-known young dental surgeon who relieves the suffering of temporary, with or without anaesthetics, not far from the corner of Yates and Broad streets, and who modestly does not desire his name to be revealed in connection with even a short and o'er true tale. When he first made the acquaintance of the deer, it was about forty yards away from him and he fired a shotgun salute in its honor. Instead of falling politely prostrate, as have the majority of other deer to whom he has paid similar homage, the deer was amazed to see this antler-crowned denizen of the mighty wild lower him in a charge directly by towards and, as he imagined, at him. Amusement held him paralyzed for an instant. Then he "let go the second barrel" and that deer was venison. Such a thing as a deer being guilty of aggravated assault is widely prescribed in local criminology or in the memory of the oldest hunters. The only explanations or excuses advanced in the directing of temporary insanity—in other words it is deemed probable that the first shot, which took effect in the head, either blinded the animal, or so crazed it with pain that it plunged madly forward, without consciousness that it was rushing to its fate. The buck was one of the largest and best antlered brought into the city this season. Over at the Provincial Museum, Curator Kermode has just received two handsome specimens from William Varney, Quatsino Sound, these being an immense panther and a medium black wolf, the latter no especially worthy trophy, as it had been killed in the summer coat. The panther, however, is as large as any ever known to be shot on the island, being 7 feet 3 inches in length, and built on massive lines.

ROBBERS RUE MODERN METHODS

Knights of the Road in Cariboo Disappointed in Capturing Cheque Instead of Gold.
Up to noon today the police had not yet brought in either of the two daring highwaymen who early on Monday morning stuck up the Cariboo stage, securing the mail bags, one of which held registered letters and packages. The police and Indians have been reinforced by many volunteers, stimulated to activity by the government's offer of \$500 reward for the apprehension of either of the robbers. The belief grows that someone familiar with the country and all local monetary conditions was the organizer and director of the hold-up. Even at this there is a suggestion that the raid resulted infinitely less profitably to the robbers than at first supposed, the greater part of the \$5,000 secured in the registered bag being in the form of a cheque, payment of which has been stopped. There was no shipment of dust, as had been expected, on that stage. The only clue to the vanished robbers known to have been secured was in the form of well defined foot prints indicating that the robbers had got away in haste from the locality—mounted.

Arbitration Treaty

GLAYATHE, Nov. 3.—The arbitration treaty between Ecuador and the United States was approved by congress yesterday. The treaty was signed at Washington by the Ecuadorian minister and Secretary Root on January 7 last, and was ratified by the United States senate on January 13.

THE QUALITY OF This Tea Has "LOOMED UP" Conspicuously Above a Hundred IMITATORS.

TEA

BLACK—MIXED—GREEN
40c, 50c and 60c per pound.
At all grocers.

STAFF OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL SAID TO HAVE HANDED CIVIC SOLONS ULTIMATUM—MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

Too much money is being expended in the maintenance of the Isolation Hospital. That is the firm conviction of the members of the city council, and it is understood that it is supported by other members of the city council. The problem of reorganizing the interior economy of that institution has long been before the civic solons but, as yet, nothing definite has been done. Now, however, it would appear that a crisis has been reached and the matter will be handled, with a view to reach some conclusion, at the special meeting of the board of health called for Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

While absolutely authoritative information cannot be secured until after the proceedings at the forthcoming meeting it is known that what has brought the question to a focus has been the application of the matron and members of the staff for a material increase in their remuneration. They are believed to have forwarded what may be properly characterized as an ultimatum to the city, demanding a certain increase in default of which they will resign in a body. Despite the seriousness of the difficulty as a result of the determined attitude assumed the mayor this morning stated that he thought the hospital was costing too much. Inquiry elsewhere elicited the information as stated that others see eye to eye with him in this respect and are prepared to back him up in his prospective of retrenchment as far as the Isolation hospital is concerned. If the staff's "ultimatum" is in such a manner the outcome can only be satisfactory. It will be up to the applicants to make good their threat of "forever hold their peace."

COAL LANDS ARE UNDER RESERVE

Pending Settlement of Settlers' Rights Questions, No Locations Are Permissible in Certain Areas.
A reserve has been placed by the provincial government upon the coal measures contained in all lands along the east coast of the island within the E. & N. land belt, and along the foreshore extending out beneath the ocean floor for a distance of a mile along the shore line. This action is taken pending negotiations looking to a settlement of the rights difficult between the provincial government and the E. & N. It is understood that both sides look to a favorable settlement of the difficulty which will be the basis has not yet been announced. The reason for placing the reserve mentioned upon the lands is that there claims are staked and the lands alienated from the company, the latter seeks from the government "the lands" The action above indicated has been in contemplation for some time past and meets with the approval of coal prospectors, who do not naturally desire to waste their time in locating black diamond measures, while independence prevails as to their rights to deal with their discoveries.

WASHINGTON MURDERER KNOWN IN CHICAGO

Jas. A. Logan is Said to Have Palmad Himself Off as a Real Estate Man.
CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—That Mrs. A. Jansett, who was murdered and whose body was cremated in a log house near Cedonia, Wash., met James A. Logan, the man under arrest, charged with the crime, through an advertisement inserted by Logan in one of the Chicago newspapers over a year ago, is a probability brought out by an investigation among the people who knew Logan in Chicago. Logan is said to have been acquainted with a number of men along South Water street to whom he represented himself as a dealer in Washington real estate. In October, 1908, an advertisement appeared in the Chicago newspaper calling for a house-keeper to go to Spokane. This is said to have been Logan's and who answered for Mrs. Jansett. A search to locate the former residence of Mrs. Jansett in Chicago failed to bring out any clue.

Flies at Eight Hundred Feet

ANTWERP, Nov. 3.—M. Rougier, the French aeronaut, made a flight to-day in which he attained a height of eight hundred feet. For Seismic Observations. CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—A chain of stations across the country operated under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers in America for the purpose of making seismic observations and records has been established. Headquarters are in Cleveland, with Father Frederick O'Connell, of St. Ignace college, in charge. Records of earth shocks will be kept and information exchanged. Scientific data will be prepared. The Washington station is at Georgetown university, will be used by the students as a practical laboratory.

SHOT HUSBAND AS HE LAY IN HIS BED

SILVERTON, Colo., Nov. 3.—Henry Ousley, who was shot and killed Sunday night when she suddenly turned back from a trip to Salt Lake and found him intoxicated died yesterday. Mrs. Ousley is said to have confessed that she hired two men to carry her husband home from a saloon and shoot him as he lay on the bed in a drunken stupor.

WILL NOT CONDEMN BRIDGE WHIST PLAYING

Dominion Women's Christian Temperance Union Declines to Pass Resolutions of Condemnation.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 3.—At the Dominion W. C. T. U. convention today, Miss Elinor Smith, of Nova Scotia, was elected "R" secretary; Mrs. Ada H. McLachlan, of Hamilton, Ont., L. Y. L. secretary; and Mrs. Asa Gordon, of Ottawa, editor of the Bulletin, the union's paper. Mrs. S. A. Jones, of Quebec, was appointed delegate to a world's convention on prison work, to be held in Washington. A motion to hold Dominion W. C. T. U. meetings triennially instead of biennially was lost. Recommendations for police matrons, women as police, and other matters tending to better care of women prisoners, were made.

The Dominion W. C. T. U. decided today to meet in Quebec next year. Superintendents were appointed in part as follows: Peace and arbitration, Mrs. Chesley, Ontario; scientific temperance instruction, Mrs. Spafford, British Columbia; equal franchise and Christian citizenship, Mrs. O. G. Edwards, Alberta. Quite a breeze was caused by the reading of a resolution submitted by Miss Archibald, asking the convention to go on record as condemning bridge whist. Scarcely had the secretary finished the reading of the resolution when a Quebec delegate moved as an amendment that no action be taken on the matter. The W. C. T. U. she contended, was banded together to fight the liquor traffic, and had no right to pass opinions on social questions like that. For herself, she declared she did not play cards, nor did she approve of it, but she knew many people who were as good as, if not better than she, who saw no harm in a game of cards.

At this point the president, asked Miss Archibald if she would not withdraw her resolution. This, however, she refused to do, she had been approached since coming to St. John by several ladies, who had asked her to introduce the resolution. The convention, she held, should declare itself on any question of social reform, asking if this was not the case, why a number of resolutions condemning the liquor traffic and opium traffic were passed. Mrs. Currie rose to protest against the amendment, stating that she was not such evils as the liquor or "white slave" traffic. Miss Archibald: "Well, one leads on to another."

Another delegate described bridge whist as a form of narcotic by which some women get intoxicated and neglect their homes. The convention finally declined to condemn bridge whist. Dr. Pringle, addressing the convention, repeated his charges regarding vice in the Yukon.

CONDENSED TELEGRAPH

Women Take Part VANCOUVER, Nov. 3.—The Women's council decided to put our candidates in the field for school trustees at the coming election. Knock-out By Langford. BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Sam Langford of Boston, knocked out Klondike, the Chicago boxer, after seven rounds of a scheduled twelve round bout last night. Sawmill—Burned. NORTH BAY, Ont., Nov. 3.—The North River company's sawmill at Widdfield was destroyed by fire yesterday with a loss of \$10,000, partly covered by insurance.

Supreme Court Judgment

OTTAWA, Nov. 3.—In the Supreme court yesterday morning the appeal of Laidlaw vs. Crows Nest Pass Railway Company was dismissed with costs, Justice Idington dissenting. Two Men Electrocutated. MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—Foreman Bernier and Libenard, Canadian, employed by the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co., were electrocuted by a live wire while at work at Chamblay, twenty miles south of Montreal, yesterday. Eighteen Drowned. GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Nov. 3.—A new ferry boat launched yesterday capsized during its trial trip today. Eighteen of the twenty-two passengers were drowned. The boat had been in service about an hour. Quebec Bridge Plans. OTTAWA, Nov. 3.—The expert engineers appointed by the government to prepare new plans for the Quebec bridge have reported to the minister of railways that it is feasible to span the St. Lawrence at the site of the old structure, and to build either of suspension or cantilever design.

Old Men Suffocated

TORONTO, Nov. 3.—Henry Ker, 87 years old and unmarried, and John Harcourt, 73 years old, of Walkerton, a nephew of Ker, were found suffocated to death in Ker's home, Duke street, yesterday morning, from a gas tube which it is supposed Ker had disconnected in falling asleep at a table. Wilbur Wright's Latest Feat. COLLEGE POINT, Md., Nov. 3.—Taking his aeroplane in the air with a twelve mile per hour wind without the assistance of the starting weights was the feature of Wilbur Wright's flight on the government aviation field today. Mr. Wright took with him Lieut. Lahm. Ascending to a height of 75 feet, the engine was stopped, and his plane gradually glided to the ground.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.
1123 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

Ladies' Underwear Specials for This Week

ODD LINES IN LADIES' WHITE AND NATURAL WOOL VESTS—LONG AND SHORT SLEEVES. REGULAR 90c, \$1.00 AND \$1.25. REDUCED TO 75c per Garment

LADIES' NATURAL WOOL VESTS—LONG AND SHORT SLEEVES. REGULAR 65c TO 85c. REDUCED TO 50c Each

ODD LINES IN CHILDREN'S VESTS. REDUCED TO Half Price

IN OUR READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT WE ARE SHOWING NEW RAINCOATS FOR LADIES AND MISSES, IN FAWNS, BLACKS AND NAVY.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.
1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

The Mark of Identity

We are safeguarding your interests when we urge you to look for the Fit-Reform trademark in every Suit and Overcoat you buy.

It is the distinguishing sign of style—of tailoring—of value.

Thousands of men have learned that it pays to look for this label—and pays well to find it.

Let it guide YOU always in buying Suits and Overcoats.

ALLEN & CO.
1201 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

WINES AND LIQUORS

Victoria's Popular Wine House

This is bad weather for toughs and colds, why not try some of our splendid Jamaica Rum? There is not more reliable cure for a bad cold than this old time remedy, especially so when you can get good rum. Our rum is guaranteed overproof, and the best money can buy. Take it at bed time, and take it hot, and you will feel greatly relieved in the morning.

Why Not Try

Fine Old Jamaica Rum, per bottle \$1.00
Per Imperial quart \$1.25
Per Imperial gallon \$5.00
Old Banff Scotch, 12 years old, per bottle \$1.25
Bass Ale, quarts, each 25c
Guinness Stout, quarts, each 25c

Do not be without Barclay's London Stout, or You miss a rare treat. Pints only left, per dozen, \$1.60

Happy Thought Range

CANADA'S BEST PRODUCTION IN CAST RANGES

High Closet Square \$50
Square \$45

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.
Cor. Yates and Broad Sts.
P. O. Box 683. Phone 82.

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COPAS & YOUNG
633 FORT STREET
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Cold Weather

Has no terrors for your horse, if you provide him with one of those large, square, Winter Sheet Blankets that we sell at the lowest prices, and you'll get as much satisfaction out of it as the horse when you see how he appreciates it. A large stock of trunks and valises on hand.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., LD.
606 YATES STREET

RAILWAY CONTRACT MADE PUBLIC BY PREMIER

Absolute Protection Against Province Being Called Upon For a Single Dollar—Security is the C. N. R.

The text of the agreements entered into with the Canadian Northern and the Kettle River Valley railway companies...

The government of the province of British Columbia agrees as follows: 1. To guarantee the bonds of the railway company...

The contract with the Kettle River Valley Railway Company is complete, and just as it will be presented to the legislature...

It will be observed that the undertaking of the Canadian Northern is to construct a line of railway from Yellow Head Pass to Barkley Sound...

Memorandum to form the basis of a contract between the Government of the Province of British Columbia and the Canadian Northern Railway Company...

province from the Yellowhead Pass to the City of Vancouver, via the North Thompson river to a point at or near 200 ft. or near the point of the South Thompson and Fraser rivers...

4. The line of railway to be constructed under such contract shall be equal in every respect to the standard of the Canadian main line between Winnipeg and Edmonton...

5. To fully equip such line of railway with first-class passenger, dining cars, and day coaches...

6. To continue and complete the survey of the proposed line...

7. To build and construct the following lines of railway: a. A line from Grand Forks up to the Kettle River...

b. To build and construct the following lines of railway: 1. A line from Grand Forks up to the Kettle River...

c. To give a bond satisfactory to the government of the Province of British Columbia...

d. That no Asiatic or Japanese person shall be employed in the construction of the above lines...

e. The railway agrees to purchase all material and supplies required for the construction of the above lines...

f. The workmen, laborers, and servants employed in or about the construction of the said railway shall be paid such rates of wages as may be currently payable to workmen, laborers and servants engaged in similar occupations in the district...

g. The workmen, laborers, and servants employed in or about the construction of the said railway shall be paid such rates of wages as may be currently payable to workmen, laborers and servants engaged in similar occupations in the district...

h. The workmen, laborers, and servants employed in or about the construction of the said railway shall be paid such rates of wages as may be currently payable to workmen, laborers and servants engaged in similar occupations in the district...

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BLACK HAND PLOT WROUGHT DEATH OF ANDREA

Theory at First Discredited Now Given General Credit—Large Reward Offered For Arrest of Runaways

Salvatore Andrea, the Italian whose body was discovered on the 23rd of last month near Goldstream, was murdered. That is the opinion of the police.

While no one has said so in as many words there can be no other inference in view of the fact that \$1,000 reward has been offered for the arrest of Nicola...

The descriptions of the couple is fairly complete. Nick is about 28 years of age, of medium height, brown hair, is 18 years old, fair in complexion, and approximately 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high.

There appears to be a general impression among those interested that Andrea was a victim of a black hand plot. When this theory was first advanced it was received with open expression of incredulity.

It is a theory of another color when there is a horse of another color when there is a horse of another color when there is a horse of another color...

Richard, Belce, happily give notice that one month after date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Lands, B. C., for a renewal of my license for selling intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Esquimalt Hotel, situated at Esquimalt in the district of Esquimalt, to commence on the 1st day of January, 1910.

WINNIEPEG, Nov. 3.—Manitoba's lakes are being depleted of their fish supplies. Many bodies of water in the province have, in fact, been rendered worthless for fishing purposes.

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A HORSE IN A LAUNDRY

NEW YORK—A horse, attached to a laundry wagon, became frightened and made a wild dash up Broadway.

When the horse went through the door, the laundresses went out the windows amid a shower of hot irons, starch and bluing bottles.

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RAW FURS

Highest prices paid for all B. C. and Alaska furs. Write for our price list containing much information to raw fur shippers.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA, Home Office Newark, N. J., has been granted a Provincial License for British Columbia to conduct a Life Insurance Business with offices in the Wmch Building, Rooms 301-2-28-29, Vancouver, B. C.

NOTICE. R. C. P. No. 10 Mineral Claim, situated in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

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NEW 1910 Models Columbia Graphophones

Just arrived. Come in and hear the style B.N.T. Price \$35. Better than any other Talking Machine of the kind makes at \$60. Remember Columbia Graphophones can be prepared only at...

FLETCHER BROS. Talking Machine Headquarters. The Home of Double Disc Records.

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Progressive Changes in the Royal Navy?

(By Charles Gleig in Cassell's Magazine)

"Sailors, middies, admirals, are all changing under our eyes in obedience to the law of progress that rules alike the fate of fleets and of people. In coming days there may be even less roystering and junketing; ever increasing stress and effort. One can hardly foresee, as yet, the types destined to man and command our future fleets; but," contends the writer of the following article, "we are entitled to believe that something of the old roystering spirit may survive, though it may be less in evidence."

Not long since the present writer encountered in the High Street of Kensington an old shipmate who had recently retired upon a moderate pension. He had known him well twenty years previously as a jovial young surgeon of a gunboat on the China station; but now he was middle-aged, his once handsome face was not a little lined and battered, and he bore upon his visiting card the sonorous title: "Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets."

Aware that he had quitted the Service, I asked him presently whether he regretted his retirement. He stopped short, and gazing across the street with a far-away look in his eyes, replied, thoughtfully, "Often, as I lie upon my comfortable spring mattress, I dream that I'm waiting for a boat at the end of a cold, wet pier." I was answered. It was very plain that my friend the "D.I.G." had his fill of seafaring and wet piers.

Now and again, it is true, you may chance upon a pensioned veteran in whose blood the call of the sea still echoes, who longs for employment, finds no enduring joy in spring mattresses, chafes at his moorings, and grumbles about the monotony of retirement. One has met such sturdy spirits, but they are rare; for the truth is, that the song of the sirens grows dim in the ears of middle-aged men, while the appeal of the club arm-chair is persistent and satisfying.

Stout Robert Blake was fifty years old when he began his unique career at sea, Columbus but five years younger when he sailed upon his great voyage of discovery, and Lord Howe was hard upon seventy on the "Glorious First of June." None the less, and on the lower deck especially, you will ever find the grey beard out of tune with his unwelcoming environment, and growling for the solid comforts of dry land.

But, while the glamour of the naval life has always appealed to restless youth, one inclines to doubt whether the sirens sing as enticingly today as they did even thirty years ago. Thirty years is but a span in the long history of our navy, but great have been the changes in the mode of life afloat since the writer touched his cap to the quarter deck of a primitive ironclad launched in 1862. That good ship, a flagship in the Channel, was protected against the muzzle-loading guns of the day by four inches of soft iron. Her simple engines lent her a speed of ten knots, and these were quaintly supplemented (though no man held it quaint then) by three towering masts upon which could be spread a cloud of spotless canvas. The main-yard measured a hundred and five feet from yard-arm to yard-arm; but our highest speed under all plain sail was something under five knots!

Even then certain engineer officers held it childish to clap sail upon steam-driven ironclads, but nobody heeded their cautious sneers. The Admiralty clung to sails for some years after I went afloat in 1878, abandoning them at last with a strange reluctance, and amid the headshaking and lamentations of all the retired admirals and captains sheltered by the Service clubs. It was all too clear to those veterans that a mastless navy was going to the dogs.

I recall vividly my first glimpse of that Channel flagship. She lay in Portland Roads with five other masted anachronisms of the day, as I approached her in a waterman's boat laden with my sea-chest. The hour was 7.30 a.m., and at that moment five thousand men and officers stood motionless upon the upper decks of the battleships, awaiting the signal that should announce the morning "evolution." Seventy years had passed since Trafalgar, but the grandsons of the Nelsonian crew were still playing at the old seasonship with an extraordinary enthusiasm. I crept aft unnoticed, and watched from beneath the poop the whole swift and amazing process of making full sail upon a fleet of steam-ironclads. The act was accomplished in about three minutes—three minutes of organized stampede and apparent confusion, and amid silence only broken by the clarion bellows of the commanders. Once, I remember, a bugle sounded. Something had gone wrong, and every man stood like a statue, while the little commander on the poop rebuked a small section of the crew. Two harsh notes from the bugle completed the brief homily, and instantly the wild stampede was resumed. When all was over, the towering masts fell with canvas, the crew, panting and sweating, clad in in double rank on both sides of the long unbroken deck, and a great silence fell upon the whole fleet. Day by day, and sometimes during three hours at a stretch, the crews of that period competed against each other in the performance of mast and sail drills which had for thirty years ceased to possess practical utility. We clung, you see, to the old seamanship that had made England glorious from the days of Drake; did our best

to forget the engines and boilers, and treated the engineers like pariah dogs.

I dwell upon this fetish of old-world seamanship because it so greatly influenced the mode of life afloat for thirty years after the Crimean War. We resisted beyond belief the inevitable change from sail to steam, trying desperately to preserve all manner of decayed institutions, manners and customs, handed down from the era of wood and canvas. On a fair average we killed a man per week over those ancient exercises; but the mode of death was not inglorious, and the victims were buried with considerable ceremony. I will remember a fore-royal yardman of our ship who risked his life twice daily for the honor of the fore-topman, performing feats of agility that might have shaken the nerve of a baboon. In the end he perished, falling upon the foc'sle from a height of 150 feet. But the admiral attended the funeral, and we subscribed nearly fifty pounds for his mother, besides sending her a photograph of his tombstone.

The cult of old-fashioned seamanship hardened the muscles and nerves, and kept science at bay. The middies of that day were required by the regulations to study mathematics behind a canvas screen between the hours of 9.30 and 11.30 a.m., but we seldom averaged more than five hours' schooling per week, owing to the higher demands of the general evolution. Then, too, if your boat was called away, you shut your books with a light heart and eagerly assumed command of her. We lived a great deal in the boats when the ship lay in harbor, and few of the senior officers took our mathematics seriously. A few gunnery and torpedo lieutenants who have since risen high in the Service were conspicuous, even in those days, by their studious habits, or their grip upon science; but not a few captains distrusted them and privately condemned them as "X chasing muffs," hardly to be entrusted in foul weather with the reefing of a topsail.

There are flag officers and captains now serving who went through this mill of "fool" seamanship without discovering its futility; but it must be difficult for the present day commanders and lieutenants to realize that the British Navy was shifting topsails and running the whole gamut of Nelsonian seamanship less than thirty years ago. High credit is all the more due to admirals and captains who have adapted themselves, chameleon-wise, to the sweeping changes of the past three de-

acades. It is fair to add that foreign navies also clung almost as long to a somewhat inferior brand of "fool" seamanship. If the Royal Navy was grotesquely behind the times with its masted steamships and ancient drills, so, too, were all foreign navies. Only a year or two before the writer went afloat, H.M.S. Captain, a masted and heavily rigged steam turret-ship, capsized under sail in the Bay of Biscay; and in 1879 I saw the grisly wreck of the Eurydice raised from the bottom of the Solent. We continued to play with sails for some years afterwards, and to drill at repelling boarders with pikes and tomahawks!

But those were, after all, said, jolly days. We took our worn-out seamanship seriously; but the strenuous, nerve-straining years of scientific training for war were postponed. We maintained two fleets, the Channel and the Mediterranean, in both of which the spirit of competition involved hard work; but the navy was widely scattered in every sea, and it was this system of distribution that colored the life and differentiated it, in the main, from the strenuous fleet cruising life of today. Detached service was the general rule, fleet cruising the rare exception, on all foreign stations from China to Peru. Under an easy-going skipper this meant that officers—and in lesser degree the men—normally enjoyed good times—real good times, seldom possible now. We sailed from port to port (within the wide limits of the station), lingering pleasantly in hospitable harbors, smiled upon by the fair, royally entertained by the Colonists. There were balls and junketings, cricket and shooting, long easy spells in port, and "hat-pegs" at our disposal in many hospitable houses, enlivened by gracious women. A flagship often swung lazily at her moorings for six months at a stretch; the admiral comfortably settled ashore in "Admiralty House," while leave in plenty was granted to the officers, and especially to those who cultivated sport or society. It was considered meritorious to go in for shooting, fishing, dancing, or cricket; indeed, many an officer won promotion in these pleasant by-ways of the naval life. Those who neglected sport and society were, indeed, often penalized; for they were expected to stay on board and look after the routine.

Today, if I am rightly informed, little of all this junketing survives. The life grows uniformly strenuous, even a trifle grey, under our system of fleet work and with the decay of detached service. The fleets abroad have

all been cut down, so that officers and men spend the bulk of their time in Home waters, and no small part of it in barracks. To the younger men this is no boon; it is even more monotonous, and it is assuredly more expensive. Before German competition obliged us to concentrate in Home waters, naval men used to sigh for home billets; now, with the usual "cussedness" of human nature, they have too much of "Home, Sweet Home," and long for the sight of a cocoa-nut tree—the smell of a foreign port. In the merry days of foreign service, when one saw the flagship once or twice in a year at most, Jack and a few of his officers usually contrived to bank a tidy sum of money against the glad day of paying off at home. True, there was no prize-money, and there were often "duns" to be pacified at Portsmouth and Plymouth; but there was usually enough over to set the pretty sweet-hearts and wives.

"A trip, trip, tripping on the Quay," and to ensure the wanderers a tender welcome home.

In the course of a long commission an A.B. of my acquaintance stored £120 in the Admiralty Savings Bank, the secret being that he owned a sewing machine and turned out caps that were the admiration of the ship's company. One may admit that the average officer did not return with any balance worth mentioning, but he did at least contrive to reduce the long bill of the patient outfitter of the Common-Hard or Devonport. Three months in old England was quite long enough to tax the nerve of one's banker—then off again to China or the Pacific, before credit was wholly exhausted. And, after all, old England can be quite dull when the balance runs dry and kindly uncles have been completely tapped. Married men grumbled at the too short spells of home service—one has to admit that—but the active life is, in the main, a youthful force; and the sailor who marries under thirty hardly deserves to be considered. Today, I am told, there is too much home service, even to please the "bundle-men." One wonders what the wives think about it. But they are hardly likely to be quite candid. There is a certain dreary anchorage, termed, I believe, "Cats' Hole," where reserve battleships and cruisers of the Home Fleet swing monotonously at their moorings during many months of the year. "Cats' Hole" (if I have the name correctly) is situated near the rich mud-flats of the Medway, and about three miles from

everything else. It is not, I am told, a popular anchorage, so that strenuous fleet-cruising comes as an exciting relief to those "nucleus" crews who normally pace the decks, watching the golden haze of afternoon lighting up the purple mud. True, you may also watch the barges tacking with the tide, and exchange marine compliments with the gifted barge-master, but even that diversion has been known to pall. "Give me the West Coast and a little shooting over a nice malarious swamp!" growled a "nucleus" crew lieutenant whom I lately met on Sheerness pier. Life is much pleasanter, no doubt, at most of the Home ports and barracks, but there is no detached service and the fleets are constantly cruising or drilling. Rightly so, of course, for our navy is strenuously making ready, and takes its work very seriously. My point is, that the life is necessarily less jolly and varied than formerly, but one respects the increased energy and zeal everywhere manifest in the British navy of today.

Take, for instance, gunnery. Everybody knows, or should know, what gunnery means now in our navy; how the example of one distinguished expert, whose name has become a household word throughout the Empire, fanned into a steady blaze the slumbering enthusiasm of the whole Service. This awakening of our navy to the value of straight and rapid shooting constitutes by far the most striking change that has occurred for half a century. The new skill involves a great deal of hard work and intelligence, both of which were formerly expended upon "fool" seamanship and the polishing of brass. As one looks back it appears amazing that bad shooting was accepted as a matter of course only a few years ago. The guns were good of their kind, but the quarterly practice enforced by regulations was universally regarded as a nuisance. We fired at a small red flag attached to a pole embedded in a rum cask. Steaming round this almost invisible target, the range varying between 1,000 and 1,400 yards, it was only now and again that the gun captains obtained a clear glimpse of the little red flag rising and falling with the ocean swell. They had to watch for it through a narrow gun-port, across which drifted the smoke from other guns on the broadside. Actual hits were not encouraged, for the shattering of the rum-cask involved delay and the dropping of a fresh target. Rapidity of fire was the main objective, because everybody, except the gunnery lieutenant, regarded the practice as a noisy nuisance. When a gunner pitched his shot conspicuously short of the bobbing mark, he was mildly reproved, but shots that passed 200 feet over the target provoked no comment. The present writer never saw powder and shot thrown overboard to expedite the practice, but some of his contemporaries are known to have witnessed that amazing abuse of Government stores.

Last summer, when the fleets were manoeuvring off the Scottish coast, I visited a new battleship anchored below the Forth Bridge. The manoeuvres were ended, the work of the day completed; but, from the captain downwards, every man I saw looked jaded or worried, and a dismal silence enveloped the vessel. A solemn-faced, pallid, scientific midshipman politely acted as my guide. He seemed to be on his guard, apprehensive that he might reveal some official secret. I could not help contrasting that solemn youth with the jolly middle of thirty years ago, who took such keen delight in gulling civilian visitors.

Later, I was received by the captain in a wretched cabin full of ventilating shafts. He was civil, but much pre-occupied, and had the air of a man harassed by responsibilities—as, no doubt, he was.

Twenty years ago the captain of a warship had no worries, and responsibility sat lightly upon his broad shoulders. At sea he enjoyed ample leisure; in port, he landed daily and dined well at the club or with his brother captains, leaving the commander to run the ship.

One does not suggest that the old leisure days can or should be restored to officers of the navy; but the public scarcely appreciates how strenuous and exacting life in our fleet has grown. So great, indeed, has the navy life changed within thirty years, that we may soon look to find the fleet manned and officered by a new race of engineering mariners. Already one may note the beginning of the transformation of the personnel, although we are liable to be deluded by the sight of some isolated roystering Tar still maintaining the old traditions of the cloth. Regret it as we may, the roystering Tar is passing, and his officers are equally adapting themselves to the imperious demands of an age of science. But, of course, we ought not to regret evolution; and all that the modern navy can hope to preserve is a few traditions of the grand old Service. The sailor-engineer is not only "knocking at the door," but has already thrust his experimental foot into the gun-room and the mess-deck.

Sailors, middies, admirals, are all changing under our eyes in obedience to the law of progress that rules alike the fate of fleets and of people. In the coming days there may be even less roystering and junketing; ever increasing stress and effort. One can hardly foresee, as yet, the types destined to man and command our future fleets; but we are entitled to believe that something of the old roystering spirit may survive, though it may be less in evidence.

The call of the sea is already pitched in a new key; the sirens chant a new song to engineer-sailors of the Dreadnought era.

Crank of All Ages

I never knew until I became a regular newspaper seller one day in every week how many people there are in the world bent on reforming it. You do not discover this so long as you merely sell papers in a spasmodic and amateurish manner, appearing now and then at the edge of the pavement with a bundle of newspapers and going off to tea as soon as trade grows slack. Any element of novelty at once gives an air of detachment to the amateur and keeps the world from really making friends with her. But as soon as the passer-by grasps that she is a fixture, just as much so as the seller of pink football news or of green politics except that she is kept supplied with papers by a purple, white, and green cart instead of by a panting boy on a bicycle, then every kind of crank who is out for an airing thinks she is there to listen to his views on any conceivable subject from vivisection to food reform.

You divide the world into three kinds of people, roughly speaking, when you sell papers as a professional and not as an amateur. There is the person who wants to buy a paper. There is the person who wants to know where the nearest tea shop is, or which omnibus goes to the Circus, or whether you have seen someone in a grey frock and a pink hat with wings. That person makes you feel like a real newspaper boy at a street corner. Lately there is the crank, who merely wants to talk. The crank, of course, never troubles the ordinary newsreader, for there is just this difference between the seller of suffrage papers and the others who share the edge of the pavement with her: she does represent an attempt to reform the world as well as an attempt to sell papers. So her pitch is a common meeting-ground for cranks.

If it is true that the character of an age is to be found in the character of its cranks, the period we are passing through will present extraordinary difficulties to the chronicler of the future. That is the worst of living at a time when most of the big things have been established in theory, though some still remain to be established in fact. It was quite easy to be a crank with distinction when people were tortured for saying the world was round. Now you have to fall back on bird millinery or the Swedish system or a whole host of minor movements to educate public opinion, and the real crank has a hard struggle for existence. Personally, standing as I believe for one of the few big things that still have to be fought for because they are not yet established in fact, I have always felt inclined to look upon these lesser attempts to reform humanity as fads. But I find from standing at the edge of the pavement that the hallmark of every crank is a firm belief that all the other cranks are faddists.

"No," said the tailor-made lady with firm-

ness, as she prepared to pass by after reading my newswill. "I have no time for fads. Before I married, when I earned my own living and paid rates and taxes, I quite believed in this sort of thing. In fact, I never condemn any woman for wanting a vote. Her impressive air as she said this seemed to suggest that she expected praise for showing so much generosity and self-restraint. I said something inane about helping others, and she looked injured. "Naturally, I do not mean that I am idle," she said. "Sport, that is my strong point—outdoor sport." I suppose my air hinted that this did not quite fill my conception of human usefulness, for she added hastily, "and charity. Sport and charity—that is my life." "You would find scope for both in selling our paper," I said. "I gathered from the way she walked off that she did not agree with me.

"Ah!" said the elderly gentleman, who excused himself for buying a paper from me by saying it was for his wife, who was "quite foolish about the question"—"the great mistake you ladies make is in not concentrating upon an educational franchise test. You'd have many more people on your side if you didn't want to flood the electorate with uneducated—" An interruption occurred here, while the conductor of a waiting omnibus whistled to me for a paper and gave me his confidential opinion that we were "going to get it soon." The elderly gentleman turned triumphantly to my nearest companion in the gutter. "There! What did I say? They're all Socialists," he grumbled as he went off. The newsboy gave me a friendly wink. "Chronic, ain't it?" he remarked. Everything, by the way, is "chronic" to my comrades at the edge of the pavement; and I have some difficulty in not letting the expression, whatever it may mean, creep into my own vocabulary.

The temperance reformer was more difficult to get rid of, because he was so desperately in earnest. It was no use pointing out to him that we were both traveling the same road, really. His was the one and only scheme for regenerating mankind, and women who wanted the power to help him were willfully obstructing his path. "Local option!" he said with enthusiasm, describing circles on the pavement with his umbrella and keeping all customers at a distance. "Local option! That's the ticket. Votes for women, indeed!" I said mildly that I supposed the reform of the goose was always a fad to the gander. "Of course," I added hurriedly, seeing he looked offended. "I know I am the goose." He still looked offended, but the remark put him to flight after spoiling the newspaper trade at our corner for at least five minutes.

The most determined instance of the crank who sees all the rest of the world as faddists or worse, is, I think, the animal-lover. Perhaps I am a little prejudiced owing to my encounter with the old lady, the toy dog and the Cruelty-to-pet-animals Christmas card. She arrived breathless on the kerb at my side, plac-

ed there by a policeman, while criticism of the toy dog rained plentifully from a brewer's dray, a bicycle, and a taxicab, all of which were mixed up in the road through their noble endeavors not to annihilate the yapping creature. I came into the situation because I unwound its chain, which had tied itself round the old lady's skirt, and placed the thing on her ermine muff. I received no acknowledgment of my services—first, because I picked him up by his head, seeing nothing else large enough to afford one a grip, and, secondly, because she discovered I was a suffragist.

"You ought to be locked up in a lunatic asylum," she said sternly. For a moment I did not see the connection. Then I made allowances for her age and the peril she had just gone through, and said, "Oh, no!" as soothingly as I could. She put the toy dog with some difficulty inside her muff, tail first, which I felt was a punishment it did not deserve, even if it had dislocated the traffic. "When the world is full of tortured, suffering animals!" she continued, still looking at my news bill. I could not but wish that dumbness had been one of the disabilities of the particular tortured animal she was trying to back into a hot ermine muff, for when I tried to say that the one thing I objected to in dumb animals was the fact that they were never dumb, my remarks was drowned in its piercing yelps.

At the end of ten minutes I had learnt every detail of her private society for protecting pampered pets against those who pampered them—this, by the way, was not what she called it—and of the children who paid a penny weekly, and of the Christmas card she had designed herself. The Christmas card was extricated from the ermine muff, not without difficulty, for the toy dog made a determined effort to emerge with it, and my opinion was contentedly asked. It is not easy to give an opinion on a drawing of a cat, a dog, a monkey, a parrot, a tadpole, a pony, a donkey, and newt, and I said quite the wrong thing when murmured that it was very pretty. Pettiness, I was told, was not its object; so I added, in desperation, that she had forgotten the rabbit. She thought she could squeeze in a rabbit between the Newfoundland dog and the newt; and after that I routed her by persistently forcing my own goods upon her.

It is pleasant to remind yourself, when you are the crank who stands on the edge of the pavement selling suffrage papers, that cranks are the salt of the earth. But, as Henry Harland once wrote in a frivolous moment, "Il faut souffrir pour être sel."—Evelyn Sharp, in the Manchester Guardian.

It was the occasion of the annual smoker, and one of the company was repeatedly requested to sing. In vain he protested, but they wouldn't take no. So he got on his feet at last and said: "Well, I will sing yer a song, but I dinna know the beginning. I dinna know the end, and I've forgot the tune, but I'll talk the words."

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

PASSING COMMENTS

(Richard L. Pocock)

As the world treats us, so we speak of it. That I suppose is the reason for the somewhat pessimistic articles concerning the shooting that have appeared recently in the news columns of a contemporary. The writer must have had poor bags. Possibly I have been exceptionally lucky, so that I can write more optimistically of the shooting as I have found it. However that may be, from personal observation the facilities for a day's good sport not too far from home seem to me to be still by no means despicable. During the week I have heard excellent reports of good sport from quite a number of others.

Fishermen have been doing very well indeed in near-by waters, several fine baskets having been reported. One well-known sportsman has been showing his friends, hanging up on his premises, the biggest buck he remembers ever shooting on the island, while another has returned from a trip to the Qualicum river with tales of having to stop fishing through getting more fish than he could dispose of, bringing down with him to prove his assertions, a dozen two-pounders caught on the last day of his stay.

Two guns on Sunday and Monday last had a mixed bag of twenty-one various birds, and one deer, and others, doubtless, of whom I have not heard, did equally well. Of course, it stands to reason that, as the city grows, the free shooting in the near neighborhood is not likely to improve to any extent, but still, if we can prevail on the authorities to give the game rather more adequate protection in the home districts by putting on more salaried wardens to protect it from the lawless, there is no reason why we should not all enjoy a little good sport in the season for many years to come without having to make expeditions to remote districts. Complaints have been made by some of the scarcity of blue grouse. Of course, all sportsmen who know are aware of the fact that big bags of blue grouse are not likely to be made as late as October, and that was why the season's opening was delayed a month, to give these birds a chance to recover from the massacres of previous seasons, when enormous bags were made of young birds easily shot; as for the willow grouse, it is early in the season yet for the best willow grouse shooting. If those who complain that these birds are very scarce will wait a little until the birds have come out of the swamps and bottom lands into the higher and drier ground I fancy that they will not find they are quite so diminished in numbers as they imagine. Pheasant shooting also is usually better a little later, when the birds come out of the bush more and the ferns are down and the leaves off the trees. If deer and quail are any scarcer than they were last year, then I must have been exceptionally lucky in seeing as many of them this year as I have done. Personally I believe the quail are increasing rapidly in most districts and am exceedingly well pleased to be able to say so, as they are a bird, insignificant to the pot-hunter, but highly valued by the sportsman and keen shot.

There is a clause in the game laws which forbids the killing of game for his hides alone, it would be a good thing to add a clause forbidding the killing of them for their heads alone or merely for the sake of wanton slaughter. Good sportsmen we have with us in plenty of the genuine type, who, after slaying a big buck even a long way out, will stay with it and get it out even at the cost of utter exhaustion, pot-hunters we have with us a few, but we have unfortunately it seems others who are neither sportsmen nor are they honestly open pot-hunters, but who make a parade of good sportsmanship but will slay a fine buck within a few hundred yards of a road and yet leave the carcass to rot because the weather is too warm and it is too much trouble to pack it. The game warden came across a case at the opening of the season where a big buck was left to rot within about three hundred yards of the Cowichan Lake road although the man who shot it had three companions with him to help pack it out.

The last two issues of the London "Field" contains two very exhaustive articles on the big game of British Columbia by Lincoln Wilbar. In these articles the writer is very laudatory of the good work done in the provincial game warden in preserving and fostering the supply of the big game which is such a strong attraction to the readers of the "Field" for whom these articles are written. At the same time complaints are coming in every day of persistent infractions of the law as it affects the preservation of the small game of the Island. The laws are alright by general consent, but the measures taken to enforce them are absolutely farcical. How one man can be expected to adequately patrol and enforce the law in the whole of the Island is rather difficult to understand. It may be that it is considered unnecessary to do more than trust to the honor of those who frequent the woods with firearms. In that case, unfortunately, the trust is too often through the Saanich districts, one Victoria hotel at least had venison on its bill of fare for last Sunday's dinner, and one of the evening papers of the date of writing has an account of a systematic traffic in the carcasses of deer sold only in defiance of the law, and the Mainland. By the way, the time

has certainly arrived when all sale of game should be made illegal.

Admittedly good work has been done in the better preservation of big game and steps have been taken and money spent successfully to stop its wanton slaughter on the Mainland, at any rate. But the majority of the sportsmen resident here are selfish enough not to care a hang whether Lord This-or-That takes away his limit allowance of our big game heads or not so long as we can get our brace or two of birds occasionally, and we feel that our claims come first to the services of the game wardens.

A MONSTER ALASKAN BEAR

At the Museum of Natural History, New York City, may be seen the largest mounted bear in the world, and which is claimed to be the biggest ever killed. It is from the wilds of the Alaska Peninsula, and for a year this great trophy has been in the hands of taxidermists, who have patiently and skillfully modeled the giant form in clay and snugly fitted thereon the immense coat of brown fur. I was permitted some close glimpses of the work behind the scenes of the preparation department, and also obtained a series of typical photographs, together with an account by a member of the hunting party, covering the incidents connected with the bear's capture.

First, here are some of the measurements of the big bear. In life he was about the size of an ox, measured nearly nine feet from nose to tail, stood five feet in height, and weighed 1,600 pounds. The great skin would easily afford cover for eight or ten men, and the spread of one of the long-clawed feet takes up a square foot of ground. Truly a formidable adversary, capable of dealing death with a single blow of his powerful paws. It was fortunate, from a naturalist's and educational standpoint, that so valuable a specimen of the big game of the country did not fall into the hands of natives, or careless, commercial white hunters. Owing to persistent hunting by both Indian and white sportsmen, many of the large and splendid types of animals of sub-Arctic America are fast being exterminated notwithstanding the restrictions of the game laws. To secure and permanently preserve some of the great forest denizens for the benefit of science, as well as intelligent big game lovers, some \$5,000 was contributed for a systematic roundup of the animal inhabitants of the southeast Alaska region, under the direction of a well-known and experienced Arctic hunter. The main feature of the last trip was a great bear hunt, lasting nineteen days, the most important trophy of which was the 1,600 pound specimen here described.

Seated within the shadow of big Bruin, the writer had an hour's chat with a member of the expedition: "After a voyage of three weeks from Seattle, we reached Sand Point, Alaska. At Unga Island two experienced native trappers were engaged. On May 15th, from the head of Portage Bay, we began to transport our supplies and camp outfit over the nine-mile portage to Herendeen Bay. This was tiresome and difficult work, as the snow was deep and soft in many places, rendering travel exceedingly fatiguing and slow. Four days were consumed in this way. After resting several days, reconnoitering, and getting our effects, ammunition, etc., into shape, we traveled by open boat, keeping near the Bering Sea coast for about thirty-five miles, and established our first camp well up on Moller Bay, located in the zone frequented by large brown bears, which roam over the Alaskan Peninsula west of the tree line. About April 15th they come out from their winter dens to forage for food, such as fish, grass, roots, etc., retiring again about the last week of September. They do not go far from the den at first and often return at night. They have many cunning methods of securing food, the most ingenious of which is probably that of capturing salmon. This is done as follows: As soon as the salmon begin to enter the streams, Bruin makes fishing his chief business. The fish usually ascend the streams in large numbers during the entire summer, and the supply is practically unlimited. In fishing, bears do not get all their prey in shallow water, small streams, or on bars, as is generally supposed, but often go into comparatively deep water in large rivers. Nearly all the fishing is done at night or very early morning, though their habits in this respect have become somewhat changed in recent years since they have been hunted so much. The cubs do not attempt to fish, but stay on the bank and receive contributions. The old bear stands upright and wades in the water, even up to her neck, going very slowly with the current, watching the water and scarcely making a ripple in it. She holds her forepaws down at her sides, with the claws spread, and when she feels a salmon rubbing against her clutches it and throws it on the bank to the eager cubs. After supplying her offspring, she puts the next fish in her mouth and goes ashore to eat it. Only the choice parts are devoured, such as the two sides. The cubs, however, are not so particular, and consume the whole fish. Hunting ground squirrels and digging them out seems to be a combination of business and pleasure for the bear, and he becomes so intent on the game that he is easily approached. Sometimes he steals along a hillside and tries to catch the squirrel by a sudden pounce; but this method usually fails. When the squirrel dodges into its nearby burrow, new tactics are adopted; the bear immediately begins to dig, throwing out big tufts and clods at each stroke, using the left

paw chiefly, and watching the hole intently all the time. While this is going on, the squirrel sometimes runs out between the legs of the bear and makes for another hole. Possibly he is caught by a quick pounce. If he escapes, excavations begin immediately at the new hole. The bear digs for a few strokes, and then stops to poke his nose into the hole and sniff. Finally his efforts are successful and the luckless squirrel is devoured.

"On the last of May we were destined to bring over the 1,600-pound brown bear, the largest ever taken on the Alaskan Peninsula, and the record-breaking specimen of the world. A new camp was established still farther up on Moller Bay. While hunting the country, a bear was sighted well up the mountain-side, and even at half a mile the glasses showed him to be a huge beast. By making a detour we came up within two hundred yards of our game, standing broadside to our aim. The first shot struck him in the shoulder. He roared with pain, reared, pawed the air, and then came down on all-fours and charged us. When about 100 yards away our leader fired two shots, both bullets entering the skull above the eyes, and the big beast fell dead. Of the ten brown bears secured by the expedition at Moller Bay, nine were of the species *Ursus Merriami* (Allen), and one, the big fellow, *Ursus dalli gyas* (Merriam). The two species proved to be readily distinguishable by both cranial and external characteristics.

"Incidentally, I may say that the Alaskan Peninsula, south of Bering Sea, is the habitat of the largest brown bears in the world, and likewise the best region for their hunting in all America."—Lillian E. Zeh, in Field and Stream.

SOME PROBLEMS OF THE SHOT GUN

Experiments with shot guns seldom take the form, so usual with rifles, of testing their ability to hit a mark. Yet this comes nearer the conditions of practical use than many of the other tests that are made. Mere shooting at game or clay birds tells only a small fraction of the whole story, for a kill results from the action of a few pellets in the charge, the position of the rest being entirely unrecorded. A gun, or either of the barrels of a gun, might so throw its charge that the top edge only of the pattern struck the point aimed at. A consistent and skillful shooter might with such a gun make good average shooting, in complete ignorance of the fact that the whole of the killing was being done by the upper half of the pattern, say half an ounce out of the total charge. The tendency of his own personal error might be to shoot beneath his bird, so that a very slight deviation from a true aim would carry the boundary edge of the pattern below the bird. The relatively large margin which exists to correct shooting over the bird would so seldom come into use that the lower portion of the pattern could be written off as so much waste. The shooter's requirement is a gun which will centre the charge on the mark aimed at. A slight tendency on the high side is not a bad thing to correct the tendency amongst most shooters to aim low. Too much artificial allowance is undoubtedly a bad thing, because it places a premium on aiming off the object, when the first principle of shooting should be to aim dead at it, subject only to an allowance or lead to cover the movement of the bird during the time occupied by the shot charge in covering the intervening distance.

It is difficult to lay down any hard and fast rules concerning the properties of shot guns in general as regards their power to centre the charge around the point aimed at, simply because there is a striking dearth of experimental data concerning this particular aspect of shot gun behavior. Great importance has always been attached to the registration of pattern on the plate, and it has been customary for the 30 inch circle to be drawn around a selected centre, it being assumed that the deviation from the mark aimed at is the personal error of the shooter. In a large majority of cases this explanation no doubt fits the facts. It certainly seems wonderfully difficult to hit a sitting rabbit. But it is really remarkable that the use of a rifle rest beneath the fore end frequently fails to eliminate these unexplained divergencies. For example, a gun which has received a considerable amount of use was found, when tested, to shoot a fairly consistent 10 in. low at 40 yards, so minimizing the value of the spread by this self-same amount. In other words, 12 in. low would probably mean a miss, against which the power to err without penalty 3 ft. in the opposite direction represents but poor compensation. Alignment was taken with the eye looking over the breech and just seeing the foresight and perhaps an inch or two of the muzzle. Owing to the greater thickness of metal at the breech end of the gun as compared with the muzzle, the line of aim makes an angle with the axis of the barrel representing at least 1-10 in. elevation per yard for all for all ranges. This would give 4 in. at 40 yards, which exactly covers the drop of the shot due to gravity whilst traveling that distance. Therefore, in the gun under discussion, there remained a further 10 in. of drop to be accounted for by recoil phenomena not as yet fully understood. That is to say finding the shot strikes low, one assumes the muzzle dips. On the other hand, if it was found to strike high, it would be quite as simple to find an explanation based on up-throw, due to the butt being beneath the line of the barrels. However, the gun was sent to the makers for the stock to be straightened so that the bend at the butt was reduced from 2 1/8 in. to 1 7/8 in., with something intermediate at the coub. It was then decided to test the patterning properties of the gun, paying due regard to

the position of the selected circle with reference to the mark aimed at. The alignment of the first five shots was taken by bringing the eye down to the level of the breech, notwithstanding that the altered shape of the stock made it difficult to get so low down. This test gave the shooting of the barrels. The remaining five shots of the ten-shot series were then fired with the cheek and eye, taking up the position that would be adopted when handling the gun in the ordinary fashion. That is to say, the eye was about 1-4 in. above the level of the breech, and as the distance from the eye to the muzzle is as nearly as possible one yard, this represented 10 in. at 40 yards of extra elevation. The following were the results obtained:

TABLE I.—Combined Test of Pattern and Position of Selected 30in. Circle, with reference to spot aimed at. Charge used, 1-1/4 oz. No. 8 (888 pellets).

RIGHT BARREL		LEFT BARREL	
30in. circle at Position of circle.		30in. circle at Position of circle.	
40yds. Elevation, Laterally, 40yds.		40yds. Elevation, Laterally, 40yds.	
The first five shots were aimed with the eye close down over the rib.			
1.	100 true	121. right	119 6in. low 5in. right
2.	122 3in. low 2in. right	122 182 6in. low 5in. right	
3.	Cartwheel pattern, 12, 169 12in. low 2in. right		
4.	175 6in. low true	14. Cartwheel pattern.	
5.	193 6in. low 3in. right	15. 126 17in. low true	
Av. 4.6in. low 4.3in. right Av. 10.8in. low 3.0in. right			
The next five were aimed with the cheek resting naturally on the stock.			
6.	100 2in. low true	116. 155 6in. high 10in. right	
7.	155 true	17. 177 10in. low 5in. right	
8.	120 true	18. 193 true 6in. right	
9.	184 2in. high 6in. right	18. 175 true true	
10.	135 6in. high 2in. right	20. 137 true true	
Av. 127 1.2in. high 1.0in. right Av. 175 0.6in. high 4.0in. right			

The first interesting feature is that it at once becomes absurd to give any numerical pattern value to the cartwheel formation to which a proportion of all shot gun patterns seem prone to take on. The point of aim being practically free of pellets, the circle would need to be scribed some 2 ft. therefrom, and as there are nearly an equal number of pellets in every part of the annulus, it would matter little whether the circle was drawn high, low, right, or left, so long as it is nowhere near the point aimed at. The other patterns which made it at times difficult to select one place more than another as the centre for the 30in. circle. However, the first five rounds gave four records, of which three were 6 in. low, and the other, round No. 1, was correct in elevation, but diverging 12 in. to the right. The corresponding shots from the left barrel contained another cartwheel pattern, and a moderately consistent low elevation with an average of rather more than 10 in. low. The mark aimed at was a circle of about 4 in. diameter roughly drawn on the whitewash. Aim was taken at the bottom edge of this mark, and all measurements were recorded therefrom. Perhaps the centre would have been a better zero point to adopt. This would convert the 10 in. low into 12 in. That the right barrel did not shoot so far down was either the chance behaviour of these shots, or the difficulty of correctly locating the centre of the wide spread which a cylinder pattern represents. The second half of each series of shots was fired with the artificial elevation given by the shape of the stock, and it was really remarkable to find how wonderfully well the zero had been adjusted. The persistent right-hand tendency of both barrels is difficult to account for, supposing it really exists. Alignment was in every case very carefully taken from the exact centre of the rib, and therefore the throw to the right must be classified as another recoil phenomenon or peculiarity due to the barrel itself, for which it would be quite as interesting to know the explanation as the remedy. Lateral deviation cannot satisfactorily be corrected by greater or less cast-off, because the shooter naturally endeavors to handle his gun in a manner that will bring the aligning eye central with the rib.

The shooter is indeed fortunate who possesses a gun which throws its charge in the true line of the barrels without the necessity to elevate the eye abnormally above the rib. A defectively aligned gun may be used for a lifetime without the fault being suspected. Like irregular patterns, it may militate against the user developing the highest grade of skill. Certainly greater possibilities of improving one's shooting exist when the gun mounts readily to the shoulder, takes a natural bedding in true line with the eye, and places the charge of both barrels on the required spot, than is possible where true sighting produces a false result. The growing use of light charges, whether fired from 12-bores or 16-bores, provides evidence that our gunmakers, with the help of shooting schools and gun-fitting appliances, are becoming increasingly capable of building guns capable of centering the charge in the right place. Ten or even twenty per cent reduction of the charge is not felt if the remaining pellets are disposed to the best advantage, and it is in furtherance of the desire to increase this advantage to the greatest possible extent that more detailed attention will be paid in the future than in the past to the position of the pellets with reference to the mark aimed at. That guns are not all perfect in this respect has several times been suspected from the persistent tendency of a particular barrel to take a line of its own. As a general proposition it may be put forward that high quality barrels, symmetrical inside and out, and truly made on the most approved principles, would be more likely to shoot in harmony than a commoner pair of tubes roughly put together and fitted with overweighted and badly joined ribs.

That the behavior of the gun referred to in the previous table is not exceptional may be shown by quoting the following results, which were obtained under similar conditions of test. Alignment in this instance was through the breach, a position which was rendered natural by the shape of the stock.

TABLE II.—A Similar Test with Another Gun, using natural aim throughout.

RIGHT BARREL		LEFT BARREL	
30in. circle at Position of circle.		30in. circle at Position of circle.	
40yds. Elevation, Laterally, 40yds.		40yds. Elevation, Laterally, 40yds.	
1.	Cartwheel pattern, 12, 169 12in. low 2in. right	12	160 4in. low 5in. right
2.	206 3in. low true	11	136 7in. low 3in. left
3.	206 6in. low 4in. left	13	180 2in. low 1in. right
4.	203 8in. low 3 3/4in. left	14	183 6in. low 4in. right
5.	Cartwheel pattern, 15, 210 12in. low 1in. left		
6.	196 7in. low 7in. left	16	200 true true
7.	188 9in. low 6in. left	17	184 7in. low true
8.	185 7in. low 2in. left	18	220 5in. low 1in. right
9.	220 5in. low 2in. right	19	211 6in. low 2in. right
10.	187 7in. low 6in. left	20	221 6in. low true
Av. 187 6.4in. low 3.5in. left Av. 195 5.5in. low 0.8in. right			

Both barrels evidently shot at least 6 in. low at 40 yards. This seems a small fraction of the total killing circle, and yet the appearance of the patterns suggested that the bulk of the charge was very decidedly beneath the mark aimed at. The left barrel shot as nearly as possible true as regards lateral deviation, but more experience is needed before an opinion can be expressed as to whether the results obtained should be considered regular or the reverse. The 3 in. throw of the right barrel towards the left is fairly consistent, and would make a shooter a little inclined to miss behind birds crossing from left to right. This tendency would naturally be emphasized by the experience gained shooting at birds crossing in the opposite direction, where the proper allowance would be diminished by the same 3 in. Whether the amount of lateral and vertical deviations which have been dealt with in this article exceed, or otherwise, the allowable or the unavoidable differences of the behavior of guns no attempt has been made to say. Certainly pattern testing is better conducted on the system of a selected circle than by aiming at a circle previously drawn, but the record is not complete unless the position of the circle relative to the spot aimed at is defined for each shot. The regular adoption of this system of registration will lead to the automatic accumulation of statistics, which cannot fail to prove interesting as time goes on.

VULGARITY OF THE TRANSPARENT BLOUSE

In the course of an article on the dress of business girls, which appears in the July number of *The Girl's Own Paper* and *Woman's Magazine*, the editor says:

"I must allude to a style of dress that is far more objectionable than anything I have mentioned so far, and that is the transparent blouse, which permits the onlooker to study the cut and make of a girl's underwear. Of course, this style of blouse is by no means peculiar to the office girl; it is worn by girls and women of all grades of society—and all of them vulgar."

To speak quite plainly: Is it nice or refined for a girl to give opportunity to all and sundry who may come into her office—possibly men for the most part, and not necessarily all gentlemen at that—to study the trimming of her underwear, which she has emphasized by adding colored ribbons that specially attract the eye when white might pass unnoticed? The girl who dresses in this way is fast losing one of the greatest assets and charms of her girlhood—her personal reticence. Men have a saying among themselves, which it would be well to bear in mind: "The thinner the blouse, the commoner the girl." And the most hardened men of the world will denounce the way girls appear in offices and public vehicles in these vulgarly suggestive garments."

A FOOLISH SUPERSTITION

"What is the reason?" asks Josef Hofmann, writing in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. "For this curious and out-of-date superstition that music can be studied better abroad than in America?"

"I have personally known," continues the famous pianist, "not fewer than five American teachers who have struggled here for many a year without gaining that high recognition which they deserve. And now? Now they are in the various capitals of Europe, receiving the highest fees that were ever paid for instruction; and they receive these high fees from American students who through their studios. That the indifference of their compatriots drove these men practically out of their country proved to be of advantage to them; but how ought those to be regarded who failed to keep them here? The wrong is irreparable in that these men do not think of returning to America except as visitors. The duty of American students and lovers of good music is to see to it that such capable teachers as are still here should remain here. The mass of emigration to Europe of our music students should cease."

"Now, Pat, would you sooner lose your money of your life?" "Why, me loife, yer reverence; I want me money for me old age."

"Have you any nice fresh farmers' eggs?" inquired a precise old lady at a grocery shop. "No, madam," replied the practical assistant. "But we have some very good hens' eggs." She took three to try.

The

It is only if we get up cobwebs in their full beauty, when we mean to catch while their gossamer is still delicate designs not yet sprung down that it is sure to spring day has come. We must too, if our heroism of early weather is to meet with a telling a little over night, evening, usually means a storm. The beauty and visibility depend on atmospheric conditions. There is the cold damp will not be the rows of m on the cobwebs which em the strands visible and whi fimsial drops of moistu

The webs are so fascinating beauty, for no tv has had its own architect, made a special study of his ditions and most cunningly advantage that came in his are the distinct different kious ones seen in any garden remind us of tatted dollies, of a circle with lines ra Orbitalariae. Another, the sheet of web suspended amo the Retiliaria, which mu spinning.

Our old childish idea of his own thread is rather k when we learn about the si the silk issues from many pa into one strong thread. Th spider have this work to d when the spinning is goin how busy they are, but it i particular that is used for ranging the web and unitin into one thread. It has bee spiders which spin the m (Eperides) in these claw ed, and in those spiders w instead of spinning snares, absent.

Sometimes, too, as child the strands of a web and thing could not be made of silken thread. About one years ago a Frenchman n the same idea and actualy ing stockings and gloves f tivation of spiders for this succeeded, though it has e tried, because the spider voracious and cannibalistic.

Altogether the spider tractive character, and eve loses a little of our admirati it is, after all, nothing but snare. In it sits a cruel an prey, waiting to see its vic ready to dart out, bind hi and devour him. Also, its not show it in a much bet courting season, unless the big and as strong as the fe ways be a tragic fate han. If he fail in any way to mistress, she very quickl poses of him by eating hi nearly all the species of s inferior to the female instr domesters to think how oft domestic drama is acted. one ray of hope for the po active and more agile than us trust he sometimes pu chivalry and does not scor

In her motherly instinc anything but old-fashioned low her young to be much of the garden spider (Ara laid in a cocoon, which where near her web and troubles no more. Howe that most spiders are a li for their offspring and c their backs till they are f for themselves.

We have sometimes w strands of gossamer are th our noses from apparently sometimes wondered if th some particular species of trouble to form them into the air is full of them at ing, like a white film, on a learn, however, it is a you spiders of different specie mornings they climb to th bushes and emit a thread which soon become stron them, and on which they carry them to great heig spiders! How we envy t sport. Would that we too a flying machine so easil how gaily would we floa on fine autumn mornings!

After all, the worst h trait, and with the spider of spinning and the beau help us not to judge him t. Not a few learned scie years of their lives to th spiders, and have prod embodying the results of t the scientist, of course, t tific value, as has many a creature, and natural p housewife has not yet bee their domestic efficiency n housely advantages. Per

HERE

The behavior of the gun referred to in our table is not exceptional may be quoting the following results, which obtained under similar conditions of test, in this instance was throughout the eye just peeping over the position which was rendered natural by the test.

A Similar Test with Another Gun, taking natural aim throughout.

RIGHT BARREL.		LEFT BARREL.	
Position of circle.	Position of circle.	Position of circle.	Position of circle.
40 yds. Laterally.	40 yds. Laterally.	40 yds. Laterally.	40 yds. Laterally.
12 1/2 in. low	12 1/2 in. low	12 1/2 in. low	12 1/2 in. low
11. 1/2 in. low	11. 1/2 in. low	11. 1/2 in. low	11. 1/2 in. low
4 in. left	4 in. left	4 in. left	4 in. left
3 1/2 in. left	3 1/2 in. left	3 1/2 in. left	3 1/2 in. left
14. 183 6 in. low	14. 183 6 in. low	14. 183 6 in. low	14. 183 6 in. low
21. 210 2 in. low	21. 210 2 in. low	21. 210 2 in. low	21. 210 2 in. low
7 in. left	7 in. left	7 in. left	7 in. left
18. 200 true	18. 200 true	18. 200 true	18. 200 true
6 in. left	6 in. left	6 in. left	6 in. left
17. 184 7 in. low	17. 184 7 in. low	17. 184 7 in. low	17. 184 7 in. low
2 in. left	2 in. left	2 in. left	2 in. left
18. 220 8 in. low	18. 220 8 in. low	18. 220 8 in. low	18. 220 8 in. low
2 in. right	2 in. right	2 in. right	2 in. right
19. 211 8 in. low	19. 211 8 in. low	19. 211 8 in. low	19. 211 8 in. low
5 in. left	5 in. left	5 in. left	5 in. left
20. 221 6 in. low	20. 221 6 in. low	20. 221 6 in. low	20. 221 6 in. low
3 1/2 in. left	3 1/2 in. left	3 1/2 in. left	3 1/2 in. left
195 5 5 in. low	195 5 5 in. low	195 5 5 in. low	195 5 5 in. low
0. 9 in. rgt.			

barrels evidently shot at least 6 in. yards. This seems a small fraction of the total killing circle, and yet the apparent patterns suggested that the bulk of the target was very decidedly beneath the spot. The left barrel shot at nearly true as regards lateral deviation, but experience is needed before an opinion can be expressed as to whether the right barrel should be considered regular or not. The 3 in. throw of the right barrel is fairly consistent, and makes a shooter a little inclined to miss birds crossing from left to right. This would naturally be emphasized by the fact that the regular shooting at birds crossing in opposite direction, where the proper aim would be diminished by the same amount of lateral and vertical deviations which have been dealt with in this case, or otherwise, the allowable differences of the behavior of the gun attempt has been made to say. Certain testing is better conducted on a selected circle than by aiming at a target previously drawn, but the record is complete unless the position of the circle to the spot aimed at is defined for each regular adoption of this system of shooting, which cannot fail to prove as time goes on.

RITY OF THE TRANSPARENT BLOUSE

The course of an article on the dress of girls, which appears in the July issue of The Girl's Own Paper and Woman's Magazine, the editor says: "I must allude to a style of dress that is far more objectionable than anything I have seen before, and that is the transparent blouse which permits the onlooker to study the make of a girl's underwear. Of this style of blouse is by no means peculiar to the office girl; it is worn by girls of all grades of society—and all of them."

It speaks quite plainly: Is it nice or repulsive for a girl to give opportunity to all and sundry who may come into her office—positively for the most part, and not necessarily gentlemen at that—to study the make of her underwear, which she has decorated by adding colored ribbons that are likely to attract the eye when white might be noticed? The girl who dresses in this style is fast losing one of the greatest assets of her girlishness—her personal reserve. Men have a saying among themselves, "It would be well to bear in mind: The girl in the blouse, the commoner the girl, the most hardened men of the world will see the way girls appear in offices and in vehicles in these vulgarly suggestive ways."

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What is the reason," asks Josef Hofmann, in the Ladies' Home Journal, "for this old and out-of-date superstition that music studied better abroad than in America?"

"I have personally known," continues the pianist, "not fewer than five American pianists who have struggled here for many years without gaining that high recognition they deserve. And now? Now they are in various capitals of Europe, receiving the highest fees that were ever paid for music; and they receive these high fees as American students who through their parents. That the indifference of their country proved to be of advantage to them, but how ought those to be regarded who keep them here? The wrong is irreparable in that these men do not think of going to America except as visitors. The American students and lovers of good music should see to it that such capable teachers still here should remain here. The emigration to Europe of our music should cease."

Now, Pat, would you sooner lose your money or your life? "Why, me loife, yer see; I want me money for me outd."

"Have you any nice fresh farmers' eggs?" asked a precise old lady at a grocery shop. "Madam," replied the practical assistant, "we have some very good hens' eggs." "Look three to try."

The Spider's Web

It is only if we get up early that we see cobwebs in their full beauty. We must be up betimes if we mean to catch these silvery webs while their gossamer is still intact and their delicate designs not yet spoiled by the little wind that is sure to spring up when once the day has come. We must be weather-wise, too, if our heroism of early rising in wintry weather is to meet with its reward, and we can tell a little over night, for a still dampish evening usually means a still, misty morning. The beauty and visibility of the cobwebs so depend on atmospheric conditions, and unless there is the cold dampness in the air there will not be the rows of minute silvery bells on the cobwebs which emphasize and make the strands visible and which are in reality infinitesimal drops of moisture.

The webs are so fascinating in their early unspoiled beauty, for no two are alike. Each has had its own architect, who seems to have made a special fraction of his own particular conditions and most cunningly used every natural advantage that came in his way. Then there are the distinct different kinds, two very obvious ones seen in any garden are the ones that remind us of tatted dollies, a circle, or portion of a circle with lines radiating called the Orbitariae. Another, the thin closely woven sheet of web suspended among branches, called the Relitelariae, which must take a lot of spinning.

Our old childish idea of the spider spinning his own thread is rather knocked on the head when we learn about the silk glands, and how the silk issues from many papillae and is united into one strong thread. The hinder legs of the spider have this work to do, and if we watch when the spinning is going on, we shall see how busy they are, but it is the third claw in particular that is used for this purpose of arranging the web and uniting the different lines into one thread. It has been noticed that those spiders which spin the most exquisite webs (Eperidae) have this claw very much developed, and in those spiders who hunt their prey instead of spinning snares, this leg is entirely absent.

Sometimes, too, as children, we have wound the strands of a web and wondered if something could not be made of such beautiful fine silken thread. About one hundred and sixty years ago a Frenchman named Le Bon had the same idea and actually succeeded in weaving stockings and gloves from it, but no cultivation of spiders for this purpose has ever succeeded, though it has once or twice been tried, because the spider itself is such a voracious and cannibalistic creature.

Altogether the spider itself is not an attractive character, and even his beautiful web loses a little of our admiration when we realize it is, after all, nothing but a cunningly woven snare. In it sits a cruel and relentless beast of prey, waiting to see its victim entangled and ready to dart out, bind him with fresh ropes and devour him. Also, its domestic traits do not show it in a much better light. In the courting season, unless the male spider be as big and as strong as the female, there will always be a tragic fate hanging over his head. If he fail in any way to please his exacting mistress, she very quickly and effectually disposes of him by eating him up! And, as in nearly all the species of spiders the male is inferior to the female in strength and size, one shudders to think how often this gruesome domestic drama is acted. There is, however, one ray of hope for the poor male, he is more active and more agile than her he woos, so let us trust he sometimes puts discretion before chivalry and does not scorn to run away!

In her motherly instincts, too, the spider is anything but old-fashioned. She does not allow her young to be much trouble. In the case of the garden spider (Araneus), the eggs are laid in a cocoon, which is suspended somewhere near her web and about which she troubles no more. However, one must own that most spiders are a little more concerned for their offspring and carry them about on their backs till they are big enough to fend for themselves.

We have sometimes wondered what the strands of gossamer are that float down onto our noses from apparently nowhere, and have sometimes wondered if they were spun by some particular species of spider that did not trouble to form them into a web. Sometimes the air is full of them and we see them lying, like a white film, on bushes and trees. We learn, however, it is a youthful sport of young spiders of different species. On fine autumn mornings they climb to the tops of fences and bushes and emit a thread or tuft of threads which soon become strong enough to bear them, and on which they sit and let the wind carry them to great heights. Lucky young spiders! How we envy them their youthful sport. Would that we too could manufacture a flying machine so easily and inexpensively, how gladly would we float off to great heights on fine autumn mornings!

After all, the worst has some redeeming trait, and with the spider it is certainly his gift of spinning and the beauty of his webs will help us not to judge him too harshly.

Not a few learned scientists have given years of their lives to the scientific study of spiders, and have produced weighty tomes embodying the results of their researches. To the scientist, of course, the spider has scientific value, as has many another uninteresting creature and natural phenomenon; but the housewife has not yet been trained to learn of their domestic efficiency nor to appreciate their housely advantages. Perhaps this state of af-

airs may never be brought about; but it is most unwise to announce results in the world of science, for very many times what seemed definite conclusions have been swept to one side by some brilliant discovery or some unexpected conclusion.

I have not, however, thought to write of the scientific aspects of the spider, but simply to draw attention to the real beauty of many of his webs. These are often more than charming and more than ingenious. The student of Nature may well pause for a moment in his scientific studies, and enjoy, if he can, the ethereal but real beauty of these wonderful nature-creations. It will be time well spent and thoroughly enjoyable.—Carine Cadby.

ABDUL HAMID IN CAPTIVITY

Abdul Hamid, ex-sultan of Turkey, is said to be getting gradually accustomed to his captivity. He sees fewer murderers among his paid attendants, sleeps better and takes the keenest interest in the newspapers, which he has read to him each day by his favorite wife. As may be imagined, his majesty is not a bit delighted over the glowing accounts of his brother's virtues and brilliant plans. Sometimes the details are more than he can stand and he gets into a dreadful passion, usually winding up the "seance" by boxing his wife's ears and tearing up the newspaper. "Why is it," he once furiously exclaimed, "that the people like my brother when they hate me?" Terror no longer reigns among his attendants, and Abdul Hamid sometimes receives very frank replies. On this occasion Fethy Bey spoke up. "Because the people do not like what you like, and like what you do not." A few days later the ex-sultan was complaining to Fethy Bey that his only distraction was the newspapers and when they were finished he had nothing to amuse himself with. His guardian suggested that he should write the memoirs of his reign. "You are constantly saying that you have been cruelly misjudged, and that you have done only good by Turkey," remarked Fethy. "Write your memories and perhaps people will then understand how they misjudged you." The other admitted that this was an excellent idea, but unfortunately he had not the necessary notes and papers to compile them. All these had been left behind in his hasty flight from Yildiz Kiosk. "But after all," added the dethroned monarch sadly, "I am sure that the historians will vindicate me, and even if the Turkish historians do not do so I am certain that the foreign historians will do me justice."

Abdul as Carpenter

Having abandoned the idea of becoming an author, Abdul Hamid has fallen back on his old hobby—carpentering. A small room at Villa Allatini has been fitted up for that purpose and a full set of joiners tools ordered from a Parisian factory. Though he has taken eleven wives to Saloniki, he rarely sees any of them, excepting the mother of his son, Emil Effendi. The sultanas find their days very long. To break the monotony of their existence they asked to be allowed to read the newspapers. But their crusty master would not even permit this distraction. "What do you want with newspapers?" he inquired. "They are not for you to read." To prevent any disobedience his majesty sees to it that the papers are burned as soon as he finishes them. The young son, Hamid Ekdini, is also chafing under his captivity.

Treasures of Yildiz Kiosk

Like the dethroned shah, Abdul Hamid is making a desperate struggle to retain his fortune, and declares that his brother's partisans have not heard the last word about the treasures of Yildiz Kiosk. It seems that the inventory of this palace, commenced a few days after the new Sultan's accession, has just been completed. The work was considerably delayed by the reticence of the two eunuchs, who still have a fear that Abdul Hamid may be reinstated, to reveal the treasures and their hiding places. Only a few days ago a most valuable collection of ivory was discovered under the ex-Sultan's Arab temple. In a subterranean passage not far from this were discovered fifteen tin biscuit boxes filled with uncut gems. Carefully concealed in Abdul's workshop were two caskets containing bank notes valued at about 300,000 Turkish pounds. Three safes containing gold, silver and jewels were discovered in the so-called "tacheoda," or stone room. An old valise accidentally stumbled over in a heap of rubbish was found to contain valuable jewellery and 136,000 Turkish pounds of stocks. Shares and deposits mounting up to several millions were also discovered in a couple of large iron safes standing in one of his majesty's numerous bedrooms.

INSOMNIA CURE

"A friend once told me of a sure cure for sleeplessness. Eat a pint of peanuts and drink two or three glasses of milk before going to bed, said he, and I'll warrant you'll be asleep within half an hour. I did as he suggested. My friend was right. I did go to sleep very soon after my retirement. Then a friend with his head under his arm came along and asked me if I wanted to buy his feet. I was negotiating with him, when the dragon on which I was riding slipped out of his skin and left me floating in mid-air. While I was considering how I should get down, a bull with two heads peered over the edge of the wall and said he would haul me up if I would first climb up and rig

a windlass for him. So as I was sliding down the mountainside the brakeman came in, and I asked him when the train would reach my station. 'We passed your station four hundred years ago,' he said, calmly folding the train up and slipping it into his vest pocket. At this juncture the clown bounded into the ring and pulled the centerpole out of the ground, lifting the tent and all the people in it up, while I stood on the earth below watching myself go out of sight among the clouds above. Then I awoke, and found I had been asleep almost ten minutes."—China Mail.

BOY CHOIRS SURPASS WOMEN'S

Boy choirs versus choirs composed of women are discussed in favor of the former by A. Madeley Richardson, Mus. Doc., in an article entitled "Church Music Today and Tomorrow," which appears in an English journal called The Guardian. Dr. Richardson explains that the reason for his preference lies in the fact that the incompleteness of a boy's life and the immaturity of his experience enables his voice to convey in a more convincing way the lessons that religion aims to teach.

Matapas, the Avenger

(By Henry Dubois.)

When in Paris I often spent the evening with my friend, Pierre Helis, and on such occasions we would often talk far into the night. Nothing, indeed, interested me more than a talk with him, for his knowledge of many things was extraordinary, and recently he had been very much interested in occultism.

The last time I visited him he appeared to be almost mentally unbalanced. He did not hear me coming, and when I slapped him on the shoulder and said, "Good evening," he was greatly startled, and looked at me with an expression in his eyes I had never seen before. It was quite a few moments before he was himself again.

"Pardon me, dear friend, if I appear impolite, but really I have some excuse for doing so. Because of something that happened

forgotten, but there are times when I see myself as I stood looking across the wall into the wonderful garden of the queen, where far more beautiful than all the flowers seemed to me she who walked there under the big fans of peacock feathers staved by black slaves.

"But I was only Heli, son of the Chief Chalchol, and she was the first of the favorites of Matapa, the son of the queen—his most precious property.

"Then came the day when the great tournament was fought inside the palace wall. In the centre box sat the queen and the son, and behind them stood the women of the court, and among them Mira, the favorite of Matapa, and among them Mira, the other young men, swinging my lance in the air, my eyes sought her's and she saw me. The fight began, and still I saw only her. Is it that she was looking at me, and a desire to distinguish myself above all others filled my heart. I rode out all alone, swinging my lance and shouting, 'Who will fight me?'

"Then came forth Mokaka, the terror of his enemies on the battlefield, Matapa's right-hand man. Nobody dared meet him, but I, Heli, Chalchol's son, knocked him from his horse and was honored as a hero.

"I jumped from my saddle and cut off his head and showed it to the people, and in front of the queen's seat I stopped and threw my bloody booty at the feet of Mira. 'For you, Mira!' I shouted.

"Many were the days I stood at the garden wall and saw Mira walking on the path. I felt she knew I was there.

"I was generous with the keepers of the garden gate, and one day I talked to her. She saw that I adored her, and soon she learned to love me.

"Then came a time full of stolen happiness. Her ways bewitched me. Blessed be she forever for the happiness she gave me. Often when the veil of night was covering the city we met in the holy garden at the river, but the stolen happiness was not enough for us. We thirsted to own each other fully, and I arranged everything for our flight.

"My boat was lying among the rushes. I felt my way to our meeting place in the darkness and my hands met Mira's.

"Mira pressed tightly against me as we turned to go. Then I saw dark figures around us and knew that all was over. Matapa had taken his revenge. But I caught hold of a man, and with my hand in his beard, I turned his face toward the moonlight. It was Matapa I had in my hand, and before any one could stop me I cut his throat with my knife. But in his dying eyes I read the hatred that survives death.

"I remember but dimly what followed—how Mira and I expiated our crime on the blood-covered stone in front of the temple—but the memory of her love has remained with me during these thousands of years. I know the day is coming when we shall meet once more, and then I shall not have to be satisfied with her image, as now."

Pierre Helis sat motionless for a long time, covering his face with his hands, then he straightened himself up and looked at me.

"Thus it was that yesterday brought this terror, this dread of the mysterious to me. I had been out for a walk, trying to shake off this unreasonable fear which had been over me all day. When I returned here I met a man who stared at me as he passed. I had a sensation of pain. I felt I had met him before, but who he was and where we had met I did not know. His eyes seemed to follow me. Everywhere I saw them staring at me.

"After dinner my memory fought a hard struggle to recall him. I was no longer here, but where I used to live, and suddenly I saw his image distinctly. I knew him, and felt that he was here to take revenge."

Pierre Helis was silent, and wiped the perspiration from his forehead. He took from the table a visiting card and handed it to me.

"While I was out today the maid received this card from a gentleman, who insisted on seeing me. Look at it," he said.

On the card I read:
M. PHOCI DE MATAPAS,
Zambesi, Afrique.

I felt strangely, but tried to calm him. The whole thing was merely a strange coincidence. It only made him irritated, and at last he asked me to leave him alone.

The next day I read in an evening paper that Pierre Helis had been murdered under peculiar circumstances. Nobody knew when and how the murder had been done.

The maid had found Pierre Helis in his library with his throat cut, crushing in his hand a visiting card similar to the one lying on his desk.

No one has ever been able to find the slightest trace of any person named Phoci de Matapas.

MARK GETS HIS OWN BACK

Mark Twain once desired to borrow a book from a neighbor of his, but was told that, though he might refer to it in the library with pleasure, the books were never allowed to leave the house. Not long after the neighbor asked Mark Twain to lend him his lawn sprinkler. He was informed that the latter never allowed the sprinkler to leave his own garden, but that he was quite welcome to make use of it, if he liked, on the lawn of the humorist.



LONG COAT AND MUFF OF SEAL-MUSQUASH AND SKUNK

Referring to the management of choirs in general, Dr. Richardson commends the motto of "Lead, dont's drive." He would have the choir given as much freedom and self-government as consistent with discipline. In regard to the future of church music, he states that the subjects which will now be studied with more care and better results are: Monotony, the rendering of inflected responses, and chanting. The principles of chanting, the writer says, depend upon the original principles of singing itself, and vocal music traces its origin quite obviously to the natural inflections of the voice in speaking.

"Chanting," he says, "should be perfectly free and flexible. In the future," concludes Dr. Richardson, "the music presented by church musicians will be more and more deserving of appreciation. Its distinguishing marks will be earnestness, straightforwardness of purpose, and thoroughness. By these means it will become a greater power for good and a greater and stronger ally of religion."

Dr. Richardson is now in Baltimore as Miles Farrow's successor.

It is related that a woman who visited the British Museum recently said to an attendant: "I have been looking about for a skull of Oliver Cromwell. Have you no skull of Cromwell here?" "No, madam," the attendant answered. "How very odd!" she exclaimed, "they have a fine one in the museum at Oxford!"

Hotel Servant—"The man of the top floor complains that the roof leaked so badly last night that he was soaked through and through." Landlord—"Is that so? Well, just charge him in the bill with an extra shower bath."

yesterday, I have today tried to look into my future by astrological calculations, and the result was not encouraging. Some accident is going to happen; I do not know what, nor do I know how to avoid it. We human beings are too weak to struggle against the hidden powers.

"I hardly dare tell you. I see you think I am sick or out of my mind, but you are mistaken. I hear and see things which are hidden to your eyes and ears. From my own experience I now know that sometimes the veil is lifted so that we live over again the life we lived perhaps thousands of years ago.

"I shall tell you what I have experienced myself, and you will forgive my absent-mindedness before when I tell you that not only have I lived over again a previous life, but a man from that time has come back to life as the enemy he was to me thousands of years ago.

"As you know, I have never known my parents. They both died before I grew up. But from my earliest youth my whole mind was occupied with the past. It was like a strong magnet which drew me with irresistible power, and my whole life has been spent trying to establish a connection between past and present.

"And now I have succeeded. There are times when a strange power closes my eyes, and when my mind fits through time and space across the threshold of centuries long gone by, and I see myself as I lived then.

"I see a broad, dark river, and high upon the holy mountain the temple of the sun, in which my forefathers prayed to their gods, and I see the city at the foot of the mountain, and I hear vaguely the confused noises of the throng. 'Nobody now knows the dead city's name or location; its grandeur and splendor are long

FRIDAY, THE DAY WHEN EVERY WOMAN WILL BE ABLE TO PROCURE A FINE SKIRT CHEAP

Friday is "Skirt Day" at "The Big Store." We are displaying an unusually fine assortment in our Broad Street windows, which go on sale. These are fine sateen and silks beautifully made and finished, and marked at prices which will no doubt cause an enthusiastic buying response.

Women's Underskirts at 50c WOMEN'S SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS, made with a deep tucked flounce. In black only. Price Friday 50c	Women's Underskirts at \$1.00 WOMEN'S BLACK UNDERSKIRTS, in mercerized sateen, made with a double flounce. Friday's Price \$1.00	Women's Underskirts at \$1.50 WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS, in good quality of heatherbloom and sateen, in nearly all shades, made with a deep tucked flounce, with a finish of small ruffles. Friday's Price \$1.50	Women's Dress Skirts at \$4.75 WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS, in Venetian, Panama and French serge, in dark shades, pleated on side giving deep yoke effect. Price \$4.75
Women's Underskirts at 75c WOMEN'S SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS, made with deep flounce and finished with small ruffle. Black only. Friday's Sale 75c	Women's Underskirts at \$2.50 WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS, in fancy sateen, accordion pleated with deep flounce and small ruffles, also in the plain sateen, in extra heavy quality. Price \$2.50	Women's Underskirts at \$1.25 WOMEN'S BLACK UNDERSKIRTS, in good quality of fine sateen, made with a deep flounce and finished with three small ruffles. Price \$1.25	Women's Dress Skirts at \$7.50 WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS, in navy, black, brown and taupe, made of fine quality of serge, Panama and Venetian, in the new pleated effect, also the plain circular effects. Price \$7.50

Special Bargains in Boys' Overcoats at \$4.50
Treat the little fellow well and keep him warm during the winter by purchasing one of these splendid coats, just the kind he wants. They are made of heavy tweeds, with velvet collar, in greys, browns and green mixtures, and are exceptionally good value at **\$4.50**

Boys' Norfolk Suits at \$2.75
Our showing of these popular priced suits is indeed varied. They are made of fine Canadian tweeds, and are just the kind for everyday use.

Boy's 3-Piece Suits at \$4.50
We make a specialty of Boys' Three-piece Suits at \$4.50. They are made to wear well, look well, and are a suit which every mother will be pleased to see her boy dressed in. BOYS' KNEE PANTS, in tweeds and serges. Per pair **75c**. BOYS' CAPS, in tweeds and serges, fancy shapes, **75c**, **50c** and **25c**

Boys' Sweaters
BOYS' ENGLISH SWEATERS, all sizes, in shades of blue, brown, green, red and white, made to button on the shoulder, front or pull over, plain and fancy knit. These were bought specially in England, and comprise some exceptional values. Prices all the way from \$1.75 to **75c**
BOYS' HEAVY RIBBED COAT SWEATERS, navy, blue and grey, trimmed with red facings. Special **75c**
BOYS' IMPORTED BLUE AND RED WORSTED SWEATERS, very strong and useful, all sizes. From \$1.50 to **75c**

Children's and Ladies' Hosiery
CHILDREN'S HOSE—Children's fine 1 and 1 ribbed cashmere hose, black and tan, sizes 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, per pair, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c and **50c**
CHILDREN'S HOSE—Children's heavy knitted hose, in black only. Sizes 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8 and 8½, per pair **25c**
LADIES' HOSE—Ladies' 1 and 1 and 2 and 1 ribbed cashmere hose, in black only, per pair 35c or 3 for **\$1.00**
LADIES' HOSE—Ladies' plain cashmere hose, spliced ankles, in black and tan **25c**
LADIES' HOSE—Ladies' out size black cashmere hose, spliced ankles, sizes 8½, 9, 9½ and 10, per pair **50c**
LADIES' HOSE—Ladies' embroidered cashmere hose, black, with fancy embroidered fronts, per pair **\$1.00**

Ladies' Low-Priced Neckwear
LADIES' FANCY STOCK COLLARS, of Swiss insertion, with Val. lace edging. Easily laundered **25c**
FANCY LACE COLLARS, on patent collar frame, trimmed narrow, fancy ribbons with bow in front **25c**
FANCY NET STOCK COLLAR, with jabot, trimmed fancy lace and insertion **35c**
FANCY BLACK COLLARS of tuckered net, trimmed black silk braid **35c**
LADIES' BLACK DUTCH COLLARS of fine quality lawn, trimmed Val. lace and insertion **35c**
LADIES' LAWN JABOTS, trimmed imitation Irish lace, with bow **35c**
LADIES' FANCY NET COLLARS, trimmed silk strappings, in pink, sky and mauve and imitation torchon lace **35c**
NEW BLACK COLLARS, of net and sequins, with chiffon ruche and fancy tab. Each, \$1.00 and **75c**
LADIES' FANCY NET COLLARS, trimmed duchesse satin and black jet buttons with lace medallions **50c**

Friday's Extra Special Bargain Opportunity

Slightly Soiled Blankets at Substantial Savings
Regular Values \$8.50 to \$11.75 for **\$6.75**
Regular Values \$5.75 to \$7.50 for **\$4.75**

This is extra special news, indeed, and a most seasonable offering it is, too. This lot consists of about 100 pair which have been slightly soiled through handling, but nevertheless are just as good as if just opened up. It will pay every person to take advantage of these savings. The chilly nights are rapidly approaching, so that if you do not need them for immediate use, they will fill the bill later on.

BLANKETS Regular \$5.75 to \$7.50 \$4.75
THIS LOT is of splendid quality, the regular prices were \$5.75, \$6.25, \$6.50, \$6.75 and \$7.50. Friday for **\$4.75**
BLANKETS Regular \$8.50 to \$11.75 \$6.75
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT. Regular prices \$8.50, \$8.75, \$10.00 and \$11.75. Friday for **\$6.75**

A Seasonable Offering for Men

High Grade Overcoats Greatly Underpriced
Regular \$17.50 to \$25.00 for **\$13.75**
Regular \$17.50 to \$25.00 for **\$13.75**

Most important news is this to every man wishing to purchase a good, warm overcoat for winter wear. These are made of the much-renowned Harris tweeds, lined throughout with extra heavy tweed lining, with inner cuff which fits tight over wrist, thereby preventing cold or water working up the arm. A most desirable driving or motor coat. Also a fine assortment of English Cheviots (shower-proof), half lined, with satin trimmings. Regular prices, \$17.50 to \$25.00. Friday **\$13.75**

A Special Purchase of Men's Suits Go on Sale. Reg. Price \$15. Friday, \$10

This is good news to many. We were fortunate in making an extra special purchase, and, if taken advantage of by you, means a clear saving of \$5.00. They are made of fine imported worsteds, in fancy effects, in greys, stripes and checks. They embody all the latest cuts combined with fine tailoring throughout, and sell regularly at \$15.00. Special Friday **\$10.00**

Noteworthy Savings on High Grade Mattresses

On Friday we are placing on sale the remaining part of our stock of Empress and Waldorf Mattresses. These we have marked at extraordinary low figures, in order to make a sure clearance.

The comfort and quality of the Empress and Waldorf Mattress is too well known to dwell at length upon.
The Empress Mattress, Regular prices, \$11.00 to \$12.00 \$4.50
Just imagine getting a \$12.00 mattress at less than half-price. These are in two sizes, 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 6 in., first quality art ticking, the filling the best quality white felt, non-absorbent, and is the most sanitary mattress on the market. Regular values \$11.00 and \$12.00, for **\$4.50**
The Waldorf Mattress, Regular value \$9.50, for \$4.50
The Waldorf Mattress is made up in one side only, 3 ft. 6 in., covered with the best quality Belgian stripe ticking, filling best white felt. Regular values \$9.50. Friday, **\$4.50**

Leading Lights on Wall Paper

Regular values, 20c to 30c for **15c**
This sale offers every householder a splendid opportunity of repapering the house at a comparatively small outlay of cash. Included in this sale are designs, styles and qualities which would suit any room in the house. A splendid assortment of floral and conventional effects to choose from. Regular 20c to 30c per roll. Friday **15c**

Beautiful Pictures

Special Friday, each **\$1.50**
A splendid range of subjects to choose from. The frames are made of handsome gilt in very pretty styles, which alone would cost twice what we are asking for them to be made up, but we were fortunate in purchasing a quantity at unusually low prices, hence these bargains.

Ladies' Beaver Hats Just Arrived

We have just unpacked a specially fine assortment of Ladies' Beaver Hats. These are in all the latest effects and shades of the season, in white, fawn, pale blue, black, purple. The prices range as follows:—
Untrimmed shapes, \$6.50 to **\$10.00**
Trimmed Beaver Hats **\$17.00**

Women's Belts

The assortment of Women's Belts is indeed large. All the leading styles are included, while the range of colors gives ample chance for easy selection.
ELASTIC BELTS—Black and colored elastic belts, with gilt buckles **15c**
SILK ELASTIC BELTS, large jet buckles, in black only. **35c**
ELASTIC BELTS—Gilt and silver elastic belts, buckles of gun metal or gilt **50c**

Refreshments Served in Tea Rooms, Third Floor

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Merchants' Lunch From 12 to 2, Third Floor

VOL. L. NO. 299.

INDIANS

SERIOUS SITUATION ON SKIPEX INDIAN

Malcontented Kispix Camp—Police Force After Playing and Trial Begun

THE LAT

Special to The Colonist. HAZELTON, Nov. 8.—The natives are sending seven miles north of Hazelton, in the Kispix valley, a well organized camp being in connection with the government road construction by the Province. The natives are sending gun and small quantity of dynamite, together with several men, to the Kispix valley, in force, and the tools and paraphernalia seized, the Indians are being held in possession of several cases of arms, together with a number of rifles, but Forsman McCully and all the members of the gang were plainly to be seen they forthwith ceased work at the valley permanently, they would be forthwith.

On Thursday last the discomfited has been attacked by the smaller Indians who attempted to remove part of the camp from the village. In the afternoon the whites acquitted themselves, two of the Indians being handed, while a third, who attempted to slash the legs of a foreman with a bushman's knife, has been promptly kicked back to the cold Siemsa, from which not seen to emerge.
The same day, Wednesday Taylor, the government telegrapher on the Yukon line, and ranchers resident in the valley, were about to start for their homes and leave the valley within a certain stipulated time, take the fatal consequences.

CONTRACTOR BY FLYING ROCK

J. R. Williams Perhaps Injured This Morning Fort Street When Big Explosions Prematurely

J. R. Williams, a rock contractor, was injured at the site of a new building near the corner of Port and Douglas, this morning, as a result of a premature blast. He was perhaps fatally injured at the act of seeking shelter from an explosion of the charge for which he had given a signal, when the exploded unexpectedly. Fragments of rock were thrown in every direction and several of these struck Williams. He fell unconscious with a skull and a broken arm. The rocks broke signs and windows in the vicinity and shook the building.

Williams was removed to Joseph's hospital immediately after the accident and was attended by Dr. O. Mc Jones. Williams was in the habit of going to the street charge was placed, while he was at a small blacksmith shop upper bank. The charge was about fifty feet away, at a distance of about fifteen feet. It was about to retreat to this distance when the blast exploded. The blast was unusually loud and attracted considerable attention from the by-standers.

Upon seeing that their employer had fallen, the men rushed to his aid. Dr. O. Mc Jones was immediately sent to the St. Joseph's hospital all that is possible to do for him being done.

Rocks flew in all directions from the blast. One fragment hurled from the rear end of the block, penetrating a large bay window 200 yards away.