

VOL. L, 501

ROYAL WELCOME TO THE CAPITAL

Duke of Connaught's Arrival and Reception Draws Great Crowd Into Streets—City is Beautifully Decorated

SEVERAL ADDRESSES ARE PRESENTED

His Royal Highness Refers to Previous Visits to Canada and to His Predecessor's Affection for Dominion

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—Ottawa this afternoon gave a great welcome to the Duke of Connaught. Parliament Hill was resplendent in red, white and blue flags, banners and bunting. The weather was ideal, and an immense crowd witnessed the reception. His Royal Highness arrived by special train from Quebec at 2:15, the special having been held at Buckingham in order that the civic arrangements might not be upset. The four-ty-nine train crossing through Hull and Delling into the Broad street station at Ottawa. A military band at the station played the national anthem as the Duke alighted. While a salute was fired from Primrose Hill. The vice-regal party were met by Hon. R. L. Borden and members of the Dominion government.

The Duke's own carriage, a gorgeous vehicle in black and red and drawn by four horses, was waiting for him with a guard of the Princess Louise dragons. Two big motor cars from Rideau Hall took the Duke's suite, and a procession started for Parliament Hill. The proceedings took place immediately in front of the main block of the Parliament buildings on a platform erected on the main walk. At half past two o'clock the cheering of the crowds announced the approach of His Royal Highness. The band played the national anthem and a guard of the Governor-General's Foot Guards presented arms. The Duke, attended by his staff, inspected the guard and then proceeded to the platform, where addresses of welcome were presented by the city of Ottawa, St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. Jean Baptiste and St. Patrick's societies, the Overseas club and others.

On the platform with the Governor-General and staff were the Prime Minister, Hon. R. L. Borden, and his colleagues: Sir Wilfrid Laurier and several members of the former government: Chief Justice Sir Charles Fitzpatrick and judges of the supreme court and a host of lesser officials. Replies to Addresses. In replying to the address of the city council His Royal Highness said: "In the name of the Duke of Connaught as well as my own, I thank you for your loyal address of welcome. In coming once more to make my home among you I am inspired by a feeling of pleasure at renewing the associations my youth as well as with some of wonder at the great developments which have been achieved since my last visit to Canada, twenty-one years ago. I take this opportunity of making a reference to my predecessor, Earl Grey, and of saying how truly I realize the deep sympathy and affection which have been completely identified with you and by his long residence amongst you had become a most enthusiastic Canadian.

"I know with what regret he left you, and how his sympathy and affection will remain with Canada till the end of his days. You have referred to my having taken part in military operations within the Dominion some forty years ago. I congratulate you on the progress of wise and thoughtful governments, as the result of their deliberations here in Ottawa, kept this great Dominion clear of any similar menace of peace and progress. You have recently passed through the throes of a general election, on which both sides have been animated by a common desire for the benefit of their country and a momentous decision has been arrived at by the electorate. I pray that this decision and such others as may from time to time be made by the nation, may all under the blessing of Providence be to the advantage of Canada and the British Empire. That your progress may continue throughout this twentieth century, is my most heartfelt wish and hope."

National Societies

In replying to the address of St. George's society, the Duke said: "I thank you in the name of the Duke of Connaught as well as in my own name for your loyal address of welcome. It is a real pleasure to me to be welcomed here by so great and important a branch of your famous society. Such societies as yours has the very greatest value not only to those permanently resident in the Dominion, for whom it presents a means of maintaining their connection with the Old Country, but also to the settler, and the newcomer. Many of these are indebted to you for the advice and discreet help

which you dispense so widely, and it is my earnest wish that you may continue to flourish in the future as you have in the past.

In replying to the address given by the officials of the St. Patrick Literary and Scientific association, His Royal Highness said:

"I thank you for your address of welcome, the graceful terms of which are characteristic of the Irish and I shall have the great pleasure in informing the King of your loyal expressions of devotion to his person and crown. I congratulate you on the progress of your association and on your ideal of fostering the national spirit in a people which has given so many noble sons to the empire.

"As your association said ten years ago in an address presented to his majesty, each visit from a member of the royal family finds our people more numerous and prosperous.

"True as the statement then was, it is doubly true today and with this comes the self-imposed duties of societies such as yours are heavily increased. Your services freely given are valued and appreciated by those who benefit from the augmentation of the population thereby.

"I am glad in replying to your address to renew here on Canadian soil my relations with Ireland and the Irish with whom I have been so constantly and so intimately associated, and for whom I retain such a warm corner in my heart.

Replying to the St. Andrew's society message, the Duke said:

"I am glad to meet here in Ottawa the representatives of the St. Andrew's society, the ramifications of which cover the entire globe. To you Scotsmen is due a great measure of the world-wide extension of the British empire, for men of Scottish descent have by their untiring enterprise and perseverance ever been foremost in gaining and retaining whole territories under the most discouraging conditions.

"This enterprise has been rewarded by seeing the wheat wave and orchards grow in what at first seemed unproductive soil. From Australia to Africa, from Africa to the Pacific coast, Scotsmen are working and progressing, and so they will progress so long as the race retains its great characteristics.

"My pleasure in coming to Canada is (Continued on page 2.)

BIG HARBOR WORKS NEEDED

Sir John Jackson Tells of Improvements Elsewhere and Points the Moral for Victoria

Sir John Jackson, M. P., governing director of the great engineering firm of Sir John Jackson, Ltd., which recently completed the extension of the naval harbor at Davenport, the new naval harbor at Simonstown, South Africa, the new commercial harbor at Dover, and has probably carried out more harbor works than any other firm in the world, accompanied by Mr. Albert Brooks, one of his chief engineers, was taken on a tour of the harbor of Victoria and surroundings by Mr. H. B. Thomson, M. P., accompanied by Mr. H. G. Wilson, G. A. Kirk and Thos. C. Sorby, president and secretary of the Inner Harbor Association. W. H. Hayward, M. P., a friend of the visitor, and Mr. Green, his secretary.

Sir John Jackson, speaking to a Colonial representative said he was greatly impressed with the outlook and possibilities for Victoria and expressed the view that it afforded a most favorable situation for a great harbor. As a result he did not wish to deal in detail with any plan that had been put forward in any specific manner, but he could say that no engineering difficulties whatever were in the way for making great harbor works at Victoria. It was in fact a most favorable situation for the development of a great harbor.

Sir John Jackson is returning from Chili where he paid a visit to the great railroad built from Arica to La Paz, now nearing completion, which crosses the Andes at an altitude of 14,000 feet, an enterprise carried out for the Chilean government at a cost of \$15,000,000. He visited the Panama canal on his way here and felt confident that, as President Taft had recently intimated, it would be completed in the summer of 1913, and this would mean a great deal to British Columbia. A great trade would result and the ports that were ready would enjoy this trade. There was the opportunity here for development and no great engineering difficulties stood in the way.

At Mediterranean Ports

Many ports in the Mediterranean which have not anything like the trade that promises here, or anything like the prospects that Victoria obviously has, have spent millions in the construction of harbor works.

"My firm," said Sir John Jackson, has just entered into an agreement with the Turkish government for the providing of a harbor at Trebizond in Asia-Minor at an estimated cost of \$10,000,000, and the Turkish government has recently placed in our hands the great Euphrates-Tigris irrigation scheme, so long spoken of, at a cost of from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000. We have now

(Continued on page 2.)

GOVERNMENT IN BAD PLIGHT

Guán Shi Kai Is Recalled to Chinese Capital in Hope of His Being Able to Stem the Revolution

MAY NOT ACCEPT APPOINTMENT

Widespread Sympathy With Rebels Among Educated Chinese—Financial Problem Is Hard to Solve

PEKING, Oct. 14.—The recall of Yuan Shi Kai, formerly grand councillor and commander-in-chief of the army and navy, who was banished from the capital some three years ago, and his appointment as viceroy of Hu Pei and Hunan provinces, indicates the plight of the Manchurian administration. Administratively speaking, Yuan Shi Kai is their last and best card. He is known as a strong man, and it was he who first organized the northern modern army. It is believed that he is the only man about whom the troops will rally, but it is uncertain whether he will accept the appointment.

Runs on the government and other Chinese banks have resulted in heavy transfers to foreign banks. The Chinese government is endeavoring to make emergency loans for military purposes and to pay the indemnities. Proposals for heavy loans were submitted today to banking groups of four Italians, but it is not likely that these will be accepted.

The construction of the Hu Kwang railway as well as the completion of the currency reform programme will be retarded indefinitely.

The long conference regarding a possible attack at Wu Chang, it was decided, however, that it would be unfair to interfere, and therefore Sir John N. Jordan visited the Chinese foreign board and suggested only an avoidance of shelling the foreign concessions.

Lieutenant Colonel William D. Beach of Fort Santiago, Manila, who arrived here tonight, reports that reports that several troops trains were passed proceeding on their way south, but there is a growing belief here that the government will not venture an engagement with the rebels for weeks in the hope of conciliating the Yangtze-Kiang district, and encountered many signs of the revolution.

The missionaries, he declared, did not desire to leave Wu Chang; the American consul at Hankow, Roger S. Green, insisted upon their leaving. The (Continued on page 2.)

TRIAL WILL BE LONG

Prosecution Made That Cases of McNamara Brothers Will Take About Nine Months

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Oct. 14.—A scrutiny for country clubs and beaches marked today's end of the first week of the McNamara trial. When Judge Walter Bordwell adjourned the case at noon until Monday, the big white Hall of Records, in which the trial is being conducted, was depopulated quickly, and few officials could be found in the course of the afternoon. District Attorney John D. Frederick managed a trip out of town, as did some of his associates. The late afternoon address the general relaxation, being taken for a ride in a sightseeing automobile. They returned late in the day, sunburned and singing, and were looked up in the vacant court room reserved for their use.

James B. McNamara, on trial for the murder of Charles J. Haggerty, a victim of the Los Angeles Times explosion, was taken back to his cell, where during the afternoon he discussed the situation with his brother, John J. McNamara, also under indictment for murder. The brothers occupy cells across the corridor from each other.

Attorney Clarence S. Darrow, chief of counsel for the defense, and LeCompte Davis, an assistant, were in conference together throughout the afternoon, planning the work of next week.

The brief week, interrupted by two holidays, was sufficient to outline the tremendous struggle now beginning. Those who at the beginning, predicted a three months' trial, lengthened this to six months, and that nine months or more will have elapsed before the trials of the brothers are completed, seemed the general opinion.

A month in which to obtain a jury was held a moderate estimate.

Swept by Tornado

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—According to a report to the Post-Dispatch, a tornado struck Hillsboro, Mo., at 4 o'clock this morning, demolishing every building on the main street of the town. So far as is known, no person was killed, although a number are said to have been injured, and narrow escapes were many. A special train carrying doctors left for the scene from Danville, Ill. (Continued on page 2.)

ST. FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—Under conditions that were almost ideal, the ground was broken here today for the Panama canal. President Taft, who is to commemorate the opening of the Panama canal, President Taft "lifted the first spadeful of black earth from the ground on which the exposition buildings will rise, Madame Lillian Nordica sang her greeting, and more than 100,000 persons filled the great stadium in Golden Gate park to witness the ceremony in honor of what Mr. Taft and other speakers called "the greatest engineering feat the world has ever seen, the Panama canal."

The president spoke from a platform erected just in front of the grandstand in the stadium, facing the south, standing on the edge of a giant green cup that was filled almost to the brim with interested crowds. Overhead the sky was a flawless blue, with never a cloud to mar its perfection. Far off to the south and east rose hills, green for the most part, each pine distinct in the clear air, with here and there a golden flash of cultivated land. Nearer at hand, just across the stadium, the hills that fringed the road over which the party travelled stood out in bold relief, dotted with people. Around the race course of the stadium were banked thousands of spectators, and on the track itself thousands of soldiers from the Fremont and hundreds of jockeys and militiamen stood at rest, their guns flashing in the sunlight. Every few feet around the course were flagpoles, from the tops of which floated the Star Spangled Banner and the blue and gold flag of California.

In the cup beneath the president were more than fifty thousand persons, most of them were women. From the platform it looked like a moving sea of bodies, that was created with purple and blue and red breakers, where the hats stood out.

Only a hundred feet away was a long rough wooden stand thirty feet high, on which a dozen members of the camera battery clicked their time away, and at each corner of this photographic platform were moving picture machines that whirred and snapped as the president and Madame Nordica played their parts.

There was hardly an unpleasant incident. Thousands of persons had come to the stadium before the president, and under the warm sun a dozen women fainted before he left. Most of them were treated successfully by the emergency hospital corps on the grounds.

Madame Nordica was unfortunately concerned about her program, when she opened the programme with an aria, a band attached to one of the regiments was entering the opposite side of the enclosure, and when she (Continued on page 2.)

WINNIPEG, Oct. 14.—Fifteen million bushels of wheat have been marketed to date on Western lines of the Canadian Pacific railway. In addition there has been marketed 2,000,000 bushels of coarse grains. The total loadings has amounted to 11,000 cars.

The weather is good today all over the West. Threshing is proceeding at a rapid rate in spite of lack of harvest hands.

PRAIRIE CROPS GO TO MARKET

Fifteen Million Bushels of This Year's Wheat Marketed to Date on C. P. R. Western Lines

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan, the oldest member of the supreme court of the United States, for years conspicuous in Republican nomination for the vice-presidency, a foremost constitutional attorney, and prominent in the councils of the Presbyterian church, died at his home in this city at 8:15 a. m. today. He was 78 years old last June.

Justice Harlan had been ill with acute bronchitis, but had recovered. He sat on the bench last Monday, when the court heard arguments on the so-called anthracite coal trust case.

Justice Harlan's great ambition of late was to have served until next June, when he would have exceeded the service of any other man who sat on that bench. On Nov. 29 next, he would have been thirty-four years on the bench.

Rodgers' Flight

VINITA, Okla., Oct. 14.—Aviator Rodgers, delayed by a forced landing at Russell Creek, arrived at Vinita at 6:45 o'clock tonight after traveling 189 miles from Kansas City. He will remain here tonight.

Former Speaker Honored

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—By virtue of an order in council passed on October 6 by the late Liberal administration, Hon. Charles Mackenzie, former speaker of the House of Commons, and Hon. J. K. Kerr, late speaker of the Senate, were named privy councillors. This is in accordance with traditional practice, and gives them the right to the prefix honorable for life.

Sanctified for Murder

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 14.—Chas. W. Hammond, 24 years of age, convicted of the murder of his employer, Edward C. Barbydt, a rancher, was sentenced today by Judge McMaster to serve from ten to ninety years in the penitentiary. A brother of the murdered man lives in Pasadena.

JUSTICE HARLAN DEAD

Had Occupied Seat on Bench of United States Supreme Court for Nearly Thirty-four Years

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INTERESTED IN DRY FARMING

Two Hundred Delegates From Western Canada Go By Special Train to Congress at Colorado Springs

LETHBRIDGE HOPES FOR NEXT CONGRESS

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., Oct. 14.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon one of the finest special trains that ever left Western Canada carried two hundred delegates from Western Canada to the dry farming congress at Colorado Springs, Colo. Representatives of boards of trade, provincial governments and the grain exchanges on board.

Salt Lake City having dropped out of the running for next year's congress, Lethbridge is practically sure of landing the greatest agricultural congress in the world for next year.

Missionary Delegation

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 14.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Church Missionary Society last night the following officers were appointed on the board to represent the northwest and British Columbia: Ven. Archbishop McKay, Rev. R. B. McElhern, C. C. Owen and A. O. McEwen.

GROUND BROKEN FOR EXPOSITION

President Taft is Central Figure at San Francisco in Connection With Panama Canal

DIGS UP EARTH WITH SILVER SPADE

Great Concurrence of People in Attendance at Ceremony—Madame Nordica Contributes Musical Part

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CONCERNED BY THE PROBLEM

Canadian Northern Experimenting With Cressoting Plant—Poplar Ties to be Treated at Fort Francis

WINNIPEG, Oct. 14.—A cressoting plant for the treating of ties for the Canadian Northern railway is being established at Fort Francis by a Scottish firm. It is the intention of the company to have all their ties cressoted in future in order to prolong their life. It is also probable that experiments will be made with cressoted poplar ties owing to growing scarcity and consequently increased cost of harder wood now used.

Sir William Mackenzie has been considering adoption of poplar sleepers and has had tests with cressoted treatment under observation.

Railway men have been growing quite concerned about this matter of the supply. Year by year ties are becoming more costly and something will have to be done before the price becomes prohibitive. A great fortune awaits the man who will find a substitute, comparing cheapness and durability for the present wooden ties, the supply of which will not last many more years at the present rate of consumption.

CREW SUFFER

Schooner Nottingham Is Dismasted by Gale Off Oregon Coast—Seventeen Sailors Wounded

SEATTLE, Oct. 14.—The Globe Navigation company's schooner Nottingham, from Westport, Wash., for Callao, with lumber, was dismasted last Sunday off the Oregon coast during a terrific gale. Captain A. W. Svenson and his crew of eleven men clung to the rigging when their food until yesterday, when they were taken off by the schooner David Evans. The men suffered greatly from exposure. There was abundance of provisions in the hold of the Nottingham, but the vessel was so completely waterlogged that the food could not be reached, even after the storm moderated.

The Nottingham is drifting a hopeless wreck in the track of sailing vessels off the coast of Oregon. She is noted for a cruise around the world during which she was obliged to put into Bermuda and Melbourne to repair damage caused by storms.

She was a wooden four-masted schooner of 1,400 tons gross register. She was built at Seattle in 1902 and carried a crew of 11 men. Her length was 211 feet, breadth 42 feet, and depth 15 feet.

Ketchikan Mills Burned

PRINCE RUPERT, Oct. 14.—Word was received here by wireless that the mills at Ketchikan were destroyed by fire last night.

NEARING VERGE OF STARVATION

Twenty-five People on Board Power Schooner Bender Brothers Short of Food on Delayed Voyage

GASOLINE EXPLOSION LEAVES BOAT HELPLESS

SEATTLE, Oct. 14.—The power schooner Bender Brothers, from Nome and the Kuskokwim river, passed in at Cape Flattery today disabled and with more than 25 people on board starving. Her gasoline exploded nine days ago when the schooner was 180 miles off the cape, severely burning the chief engineer, Captain Louis Knatlich, owner and master of the boat, is seriously ill. The Bender Brothers left Seattle on June 23 with passengers, provisions and supplies for the government schools in Northwestern Alaska. On her voyage she went to Bethel, several hundred miles up the Kuskokwim river, and to stations not visited by any other boats during the season. Returning to Seattle, she carried 22 passengers, including a woman and a little girl and a crew of five men. The schooner experienced rough weather on her voyage south, and on Oct. 5, during a violent gale, her gasoline blew up. The boat rolled helplessly in the sea until the storm abated, when the sails were ripped and the boat headed for Cape Flattery. The food supply had run short before the accident, and it was necessary to put all hands on the most meagre rations.

The U. S. life-saving tug Snohomish responded to the distress signals of the Bender Brothers, put supplies on board and towed the schooner to Fort Angeles. So far as known all hands are well except the engineer and Captain Knatlich.

Drowned in Launch Wreck

PRINCE RUPERT, Oct. 14.—During the terrific weather off Cape Charlotte islands a launch was wrecked, with James Carter, a halfbreed, living at Massett, and Joe Tashat, a Frenchman on board, off the coast near Telet river. Carter was drowned but his companion managed to reach the shore.

Death of Engineer Foulis

WINNIPEG, Oct. 14.—The death took place in St. Boniface hospital at 5 p. m. today of S. R. Foulis, chief engineer of district F of the National Transcontinental railway. He had undergone an operation during the night, which seemed to have assured his recovery. He had been ill about fifteen months. He leaves a widow and two children.

Boundary Survey in Arctic

DAWSON, Y. T., Oct. 14.—J. D. Craig, in charge of the Canadian division of the international boundary survey party, running the line between Alaska and Canada, who has arrived here from the scene of operations this summer on the Porcupine river, said: "The line was carried practically to the shores of the Arctic ocean, and the other departments of work were advanced so far that no trouble is anticipated in completing the Yukon-Arctic Ocean section next season. Contrary to expectations, timber and horse food were found in practically all the valleys to within five miles of the Arctic circle. The stock came through the season in splendid condition."

TRKS RESENT ITALY'S ACTION

Address Read at Opening of Parliament Refers in Bitter Terms to Precipitate War Declaration

CONTROL IS KEPT BY YOUNG TURKS

Landing of Italian Expeditionary Force in Tripoli Attended by Some Rather Exciting Incidents

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—The Turkish parliament was opened this afternoon, the Sultan's speech being read by the grand vizier in the presence of the foreign diplomats and the heads of the foreign banks.

The speech dealt mostly with the action of Italy in declaring war over Tripoli and with the steps taken by the powers looking to mediation. In the meanwhile, the grand vizier read, the Turkish government continues to have recourse to measures to defend its rights and legitimate interests.

The report declared that Italy's ultimatum was presented to the Sultan's government was engaged in developing the country industrially and repairing the errors of the old regime. It accused Italy of opening hostilities before the expiration of twenty-four hours after the ultimatum was given and with flying upon torpedo boats in the Adriatic when they were saluting, ignorant that hostilities had broken out.

The chamber re-elected Ahmed Riza Bey president by 88 votes to 55. Mustafa Said, Ahmed Riza's former Young Turk committee kept its hands off in the coming election. It is said certain Young Turks will control the chamber, resulting in a continuance of the resistance to Italian demands.

Leading Minister

ROME (Via Frontini), Oct. 14.—The landing of the Italian expeditionary force in Tripoli was more eventful than at first known. Owing to the difficulties caused by rough sea and a hard shore, the Italian commanders found themselves confronted by a serious problem. The great fleet of coral boats from the Italian fleet came to the rescue, however, and helped in landing the troops. The torpedo boat Frecca was wrecked on the rocks although the crew was saved.

There have been 20 or 30 cases of cholera with a 75 per cent. mortality.

STRANGE MURDER STORY

Man Arrested at the Dalles Accused of Killing Members of Hill Family Near Portland

THE DALLES, Ore., Oct. 14.—Richard Holmberg was arrested here yesterday charged with the murder of a member of the Hill family at Ardenwald near Portland, last June. The arrest was made by the alleged confession of two young men, Harry Howard and James Hawkins, who trumped up with Holmberg all summer long.

They accompanied Holmberg to the Hill home for the purpose of robbery and the young man was given a gun to use in the home and committed the crime. Since then Holmberg has been in the hospital to leave him, threatening murder if they spoke of deserting him. The two youths, aged 19 and 17 years, were arrested last night by John Kindt, a rancher near here, while they and Holmberg were on their way to the Dalles. Holmberg escaped.

The boys told their story to the sheriff and he at once began a search for Holmberg, running him down today. Holmberg refuses to talk.

In affidavits sworn to before District Attorney Wilson of Washington, the boys state that they met Holmberg at the Everett House in Portland, May 27, 1911, he got them something to eat. They saw Holmberg next on June 7, when he offered to help him escape from the Hill home, threatening murder if they spoke of deserting him. The two youths, aged 19 and 17 years, were arrested last night by John Kindt, a rancher near here, while they and Holmberg were on their way to the Dalles. Holmberg escaped.

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CREW SUFFER

Schooner Nottingham Is Dismasted by Gale Off Oregon Coast—Seventeen Sailors Wounded

SEATTLE, Oct. 14.—The Globe Navigation company's schooner Nottingham, from Westport, Wash., for Callao, with lumber, was dismasted last Sunday off the Oregon coast during a terrific gale. Captain A. W. Svenson and his crew of eleven men clung to the rigging when their food until yesterday, when they were taken off by the schooner David Evans. The men suffered greatly from exposure. There was abundance of provisions in the hold of the Nottingham, but the vessel was so completely waterlogged that the food could not be reached, even after the storm moderated.

The Nottingham is drifting a hopeless wreck in the track of sailing vessels off the coast of Oregon. She is noted for a cruise around the world during which she was obliged to put into Bermuda and Melbourne to repair damage caused by storms.

She was a wooden four-masted schooner of 1,400 tons gross register. She was built at Seattle in 1902 and carried a crew of 11 men. Her length was 211 feet, breadth 42 feet, and depth 15 feet.

Ketchikan Mills Burned

PRINCE RUPERT, Oct. 14.—Word was received here by wireless that the mills at Ketchikan were destroyed by fire last night.

NEARING VERGE OF STARVATION

Twenty-five People on Board Power Schooner Bender Brothers Short of Food on Delayed Voyage

GASOLINE EXPLOSION LEAVES BOAT HELPLESS

SEATTLE, Oct. 14.—The power schooner Bender Brothers, from Nome and the Kuskokwim river, passed in at Cape Flattery today disabled and with more than 25 people on board starving. Her gasoline exploded nine days ago when the schooner was 180 miles off the cape, severely burning the chief engineer, Captain Louis Knatlich, owner and master of the boat, is seriously ill. The Bender Brothers left Seattle on June 23 with passengers, provisions and supplies for the government schools in Northwestern Alaska. On her voyage she went to Bethel, several hundred miles up the Kuskokwim river, and to stations not visited by any other boats during the season. Returning to Seattle, she carried 22 passengers, including a woman and a little girl and a crew of five men. The schooner experienced rough weather on her voyage south, and on Oct. 5, during a violent gale, her gasoline blew up. The boat rolled helplessly in the sea until the storm abated, when the sails were ripped and the boat headed for Cape Flattery. The food supply had run short before the accident, and it was necessary to put all hands on the most meagre rations.

The U. S. life-saving tug Snohomish responded to the distress signals of the Bender Brothers, put supplies on board and towed the schooner to Fort Angeles. So far as known all hands are well except the engineer and Captain Knatlich.

Drowned in Launch Wreck

PRINCE RUPERT, Oct. 14.—During the terrific weather off Cape Charlotte islands a launch was wrecked, with James Carter, a halfbreed, living at Massett, and Joe Tashat, a Frenchman on board, off the coast near Telet river. Carter was drowned but his companion managed to reach the shore.

Death of Engineer Foulis

WINNIPEG, Oct. 14.—The death took place in St. Boniface hospital at 5 p. m. today of S. R. Foulis, chief engineer of district F of the National Transcontinental railway. He had undergone an operation during the night, which seemed to have assured his recovery. He had been ill about fifteen months. He leaves a widow and two children.

Boundary Survey in Arctic

DAWSON, Y. T., Oct. 14.—J. D. Craig, in charge of the Canadian division of the international boundary survey party, running the line between Alaska and Canada, who has arrived here from the scene of operations this summer on the Porcupine river, said: "The line was carried practically to the shores of the Arctic ocean, and the other departments of work were advanced so far that no trouble is anticipated in completing the Yukon-Arctic Ocean section next season. Contrary to expectations, timber and horse food were found in practically all the valleys to within five miles of the Arctic circle. The stock came through the season in splendid condition."

TRKS RESENT ITALY'S ACTION

Address Read at Opening of Parliament Refers in Bitter Terms to Precipitate War Declaration

CONTROL IS KEPT BY YOUNG TURKS

Landing of Italian Expeditionary Force in Tripoli Attended by Some Rather Exciting Incidents

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—The Turkish parliament was opened this afternoon, the Sultan's speech being read by the grand vizier in the presence of the foreign diplomats and the heads of the foreign banks.

The speech dealt mostly with the action of Italy in declaring war over Tripoli and with the steps taken by the powers looking to mediation. In the meanwhile, the grand vizier read, the Turkish government continues to have recourse to measures to defend its rights and legitimate interests.

The report declared that Italy's ultimatum was presented to the Sultan's government was engaged in developing the country industrially and repairing the errors of the old regime. It accused Italy of opening hostilities before the expiration of twenty-four hours after the ultimatum was given and with flying upon torpedo boats in the Adriatic when they were saluting, ignorant that hostilities had broken out.

The chamber re-elected Ahmed Riza Bey president by 88 votes to 55. Mustafa Said, Ahmed Riza's former Young Turk committee kept its hands off in the coming election. It is said certain Young Turks will control the chamber, resulting in a continuance of the resistance to Italian demands.

Leading Minister

ROME (Via Frontini), Oct. 14.—The landing of the Italian expeditionary force in Tripoli was more eventful than at first known. Owing to the difficulties caused by rough sea and a hard shore, the Italian commanders found themselves confronted by

GREAT BATTLE IS EXPECTED

Force of Chinese Rebels Leaves Hankow to Engage Imperial Troops Sent from Northern Province

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A special despatch received from Shanghai says: "A republic has been proclaimed at Wu Chang. A strong force of rebels has left Hankow to engage imperial troops coming from the north, and a big battle is expected to ensue. It is reported that the configuration has broken out in the native city of Hankow and that the government buildings and banks have been destroyed."

Imperial Troops on Way. PEKING, Oct. 15.—Eight trainloads of troops started today from Pao Tsin Fu, province of Chi Li, for the district affected by the revolution. The revolutionists have informed the consuls at Hankow that they will respect all treaties and loans and indemnities contracted by the Chinese government.

A well-informed revolutionary sympathizer told the Associated Press that the rebels probably would leave the capture of Peking and Shanghai to the last because of the danger of foreign complications. He said the utmost confidence seems to prevail among the rebels. It is said that they have been two days perfecting their organization. The national assembly showed revolutionary tendencies last winter, and the re-assembly of that body in a fortnight is regarded with anxiety.

The provincial assemblies, almost without exception, are anti-government. The railways are carrying south troops which will be used to guard the line, and thereafter in an attempt to re-capture the towns taken by the revolutionists.

It is believed the rebels found more than a million dollars in Mexican money when they raided the treasury at Hankow, and also obtained a half million dollars in the same coin from the Hankow merchants.

HANKOW, Oct. 13.—The rebels have been unable to maintain order, and business has been suspended here, at Han Yang and Wu Chang. The working masses are without employment, and are attempting to plunder. Fully half a million persons have fled to the countryside.

Rebels are reported proceeding northward to meet the imperial troops, and a thousand troops from the province of Hohan joining the disaffected province of Hu Peh, also are said to be preparing to resist the imperialists.

Aid From America. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—Fearing that the present anti-Manchu uprising in China may develop into an anti-foreign movement, the Sun Nin Hoke shue, the Young China association in the United States, is preparing to petition Washington to instruct all American officials in China to see that missionaries and other Americans there maintain absolute neutrality. The petition will be forwarded from all the big cities of this country simultaneously, from the Young China association and the Gee Kung Tong, the Chinese Free Mason society, which is affiliated with the revolutionary party. It is stated that ninety per cent of the Chinese in this country are members of the Free Masons.

A donation of \$20,000 to aid the revolution was forwarded from this city last night by the association, to Hankow. It was subscribed by Chinese in this country, and is only a small part of the sum already sent or to be sent. Subscriptions, it is stated, are made anonymously because of the fear, even in this society, of official vengeance on the contributors.

The rising in China has filled the Chinese quarter here with great excitement. All Chinese papers are receiving occasional bulletins by cable from Hankow and other points. There are posters on the windows of the newspaper offices as soon as received. All day crowds of Chinese, their faces utterly devoid of expression, studied the reports from across the Pacific. Smothered situations told of feelings that mastered even Oriental habits of repression.

Accompanied by his secretary, W. S. Wong, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who will be president of the Chinese republic if the revolution is successful, left here early this month on a lecture tour. He is spreading the gospel of republicanism to his fellow countrymen in America, and his campaign is being conducted under the auspices of the Young China association. Speaking to a Chinese gathering at Reno about ten days ago, the Chinese exile said that he would soon return to China despite the fact that a heavy price had been placed by the government on his head.

Republic or Nothing. "This revolution means either a Chinese republic or no China at all," said Long Kink Chong, secretary of the Gee Hong Tong for all Mexico, America and Canada. "If we are not successful the people will be as much without a country as the Jews. Years have been devoted to preparations; every Chinese who has left his own country has seen what the world is doing in an ardent republican; more than 1,200,000 have been forwarded to China from this city within the last two months."

"The Chinese of Montreal, Detroit and other places in that vicinity, sold their property to meet their obligations to the revolutionists. They had no end to the fight but a republic or the annihilation of China as a nation."

"There would be nothing left—no navy, no army, nothing on which government depends."

For the last five or six years, according to Chong, southern China has been ripe for the revolt. Northern China was not ready, however, and Dr. Sun Yat Sen and several other leaders held their rising in check while a campaign of education was carried on. In a Japanese city students have been busy translating the learning of the world from the Japanese to colloquial Chinese. These books and millions of circulars have been poured into China and scattered among the soldiers and sailors of the empire and the people everywhere. The result, Chong said, was apparent in the declaration of whole regiments of imperial troops for the revolution.

Before the education campaign was begun, Chinese papers used the flowing, flowery language of the aristocracy, a language unknown to the common people. Now they are printed in the colloquial dialect that every reader can understand.

Chong is a thoroughly Europeanized Chinese, well educated and widely read. In the political history of the world, he is editor of the Chinese Free Press of this city, the Journal of the Gee Hong Tong, is interested in a program to provide Hon. W. D. Hazen's seat in St. John, and in the event of Senator Wood accepting the position, the doctor will go to the red chamber. There is also some talk of appointing Mr. C. A. McGrath, Hon. W. D. Hazen's seat in St. John, when the present occupant, Hon. Mr. Bulaya, steps out.

Mr. McGrath was defeated in the constituency of Medicine Hat at the recent elections, and the party have found a seat in the cabinet had been successful.

There may be a meeting of the cabinet after the ceremonies tomorrow in connection with the arrival of the Duke of Connaught, but it is likely to go over until Monday. The treasury board is to meet on Monday, and one of the matters to be dealt with is the issue of the certificate giving operating rights to the Banque Internationale Canadienne. The government probably will set the governor general's warrant signed on Monday, and will on Tuesday be able to pay the salaries which have been long overdue.

Among the changes in prospect, one which is almost certain, is the transfer of the prime minister's office from the Laurier wing to the Laurier government wing as a separate department. It then, possibly because the deputy minister had entered the cabinet, it is probable that the situation and draw up a cabinet program and the grouping of the various services.

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GROUND BROKEN FOR EXPOSITION

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TO GET SALARIES

Borden Government Expected to Make Up Arrears of Pay at Once Through Governor-General's Warrant

OTTAWA, Oct. 15.—The office of lieutenant governor of New Brunswick becomes vacant on March 1, next, and it is now certain that the appointment will go to either Dr. Daniel or Senator Wood. Dr. Daniel will step aside to provide Hon. W. D. Hazen's seat in St. John, and in the event of Senator Wood accepting the position, the doctor will go to the red chamber. There is also some talk of appointing Mr. C. A. McGrath, Hon. W. D. Hazen's seat in St. John, when the present occupant, Hon. Mr. Bulaya, steps out.

Mr. McGrath was defeated in the constituency of Medicine Hat at the recent elections, and the party have found a seat in the cabinet had been successful.

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SEEDS MESSAGE TO CONFERENCE

Duke of Connaught Surprises and Gratifies Methodist Delegates at Toronto—Kind Wishes Expressed

TORONTO, Oct. 15.—A telegram of greeting from the Duke of Connaught surprised and gratified the delegates attending today's session of the Ecumenical Methodist conference. "You are in Canada," said the message, sent shortly after the duke's arrival at Quebec this morning, and just before his installation as governor-general of the Dominion. "I wish to send the Ecumenical Methodist conference warmest greetings and hope you have had a successful meeting."

Following the reading of the message, the delegates rose and sang the national anthem, and a suitable communication of acknowledgment and greetings was sent.

The duke's speech, which was a model of brevity and grace, and in social service, and world-wide helpful results to come from further extension of the so-called "laymen's movement" was the subject of attention at today's meetings of the conference.

In a paper on woman's claims and responsibilities, Mrs. Joseph Johnson, of London, England, wife of Rev. Mr. Johnson, superintendent of the South-west London Mission, said the equality of sexes was Biblical teaching, which she assumed all members of the conference recognized.

"A spiritual wind is blowing on the world of women," said Mrs. Johnson. "In the east it is lifting the curtains of the harem and opening the doors of the zenana, while in the west it is manifesting itself by widespread unrest, rebellion against established customs and demand for women's suffrage."

A speaker agreed with the writer, who said: "The real task of the feminist is to devise education for girls so that they shall be capable of earning their living and sharing in the world's work and yet remain fit for future wifehood and motherhood."

SEATTLE MARU TOOK BIG OUTWARD FREIGHT

Oaks Shosen Kaidai Line Left Out Wharf Yesterday With Every Bit of Cargo Space Taken Up

The steamer Maru of the Oka Shosen Kaidai line left the wharf yesterday afternoon with the heaviest cargo she has ever carried before this port and the Orient. Every available inch of cargo space on the vessel has been filled and she is leaving behind several cargoes of freight.

The cargo of the Seattle Maru is valued at \$23,225. While the usual heavy shipments of flour are carried, the cargo consists of 37,455 barrels, valued at \$149,868. Of the big flour shipment, 13,367 barrels, valued at \$84,998, goes to Philippine Island ports and 24,088 barrels, valued at \$64,870, for Oriental ports. The value of the island cargo on the Seattle Maru is \$103,000. Among the ports for which it is destined are Manila, Cuba, Polanqui, Zamboanga and Hongkong.

One of the big items of the cargo is a shipment of 3,950 cases of condensed milk, valued at \$19,725. She has 5,314 cases of canned salmon, valued at \$21,256, and 207 boxes of salt salmon valued at \$1,200. There are big shipments of canned meats, machinery, electrical supplies and many thousands of packages of general freight. The steamer left freight hold and cargo is piled up to be taken by the Mexico Maru, the next steamer of the fleet due here. The Mexico Maru reported by wireless from sea several days ago and is expected to arrive on schedule time. She will take big shipments of wheat, flour and machinery.

EXPLOSION KILLS BAGGAGEMAN

Trunk Supposed to Belong to Black Handers Cause of Startling Occurrence at Lacombe, Alberta

LACOMBE, Alta., Oct. 13.—At 7:40 this evening a terrible explosion wrecked the C.P.R. depot here, killing E. McLeod, a baggage man, and injuring his assistant, Wallace Blackford. The baggage man was moving a trunk in the baggage room when the explosion occurred. The roof and sides of the building were blown out and the station totally wrecked. Detectives were at once put on the case and the traveling photographers, whose trunk it is alleged, exploded, were placed under arrest. They were about to board a train south. They admit having chemicals in their trunk, but the police have other theories, as they consider photographic chemicals are not have wrought destruction. By the names of the men as registered at the hotel here are H. Neise and brother. McLeod was a resident of Lacombe for several years, and in his business capacity made many friends. He was one of the most highly respected young men of the town. He came originally from Blackfoot, the injured man, is in a hospital suffering terribly from shock and burns. The explosion wrecked a large portion of the town were shattered, and houses half a mile away were shaken.

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RICH CARGO ON EMPRESS

C. P. R. Liner Which Reached Port Last Night Had Freight Worth Over Million and Half Dollars on Board

With one of the richest cargoes brought across the Pacific by the Empress of Japan, Capt. H. M. Jones, reached the Outer Wharf at Victoria from the Orient after a stormy passage for five days from Yokohama. The cargo included 1,720 bales of raw silk and manufactured silk, the shipment being worth \$1,600,000. The cargo also included 100 cases of tea and other freight—the cargo worth about a million and a half dollars. The C. P. R. liner had 1,720 bales of raw silk and manufactured silk, the shipment being worth \$1,600,000. The cargo also included 100 cases of tea and other freight—the cargo worth about a million and a half dollars.

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EMPERESS... which Reached... Had Freight... and Half...

GOVERNMENT BUYS HANDSOME CRAFT

Feloma to be Used as Aquatic Police Patrol Operated by the Department of Public Works

BEIEGED BY BEAR Hunters Have a Thrilling Experience at Ramsay Arm.

COBLE MURDER CASE Statement Made by Portland Doctor That Crime Was Not Committed by Prisoner Wilson.

SHOCKING DISCOVERY at Versailles

US FAME... the shocking discovery at Versailles...

Thank to Land Stores... OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—Word has been received by the comptroller of the mounted police...

To Missionary Convention WINDYBEG, Oct. 12.—Rev. H. C. Priest of Toronto, secretary of the interdenominational missionary educational movement...

JOHNSON STREET STORES Two-Storey Brick Building to Be Erected on Stables Site.

Mr. Robert Scott, who recently acquired the property at present occupied by the Cameron and Caldwell stables, above Douglas street, fronting on the south side of Johnson street, will erect in the near future a two-storey brick building...

PURCHASE PRICE OF TWO MILLIONS Immense Timber Holdings in Alberni District Pass Into Hands of German Investors

In one of the largest deals put through locally for some months the immense holdings of the Red Hill Lumber company, of Duluth, Minn., situated in the Alberni district of Vancouver Island, have been purchased by a syndicate of German investors...

SUBMARINE VOLCANO Ocean Cannot Quench Flames From Active Crater Forty Fathoms Deep in South Pacific.

An active volcano submerged 40 fathoms below the surface of the sea, is emitting its molten lava into the waters of the Pacific ocean, according to an announcement made by the hydrographic office of the U. S. navy department in a notice to mariners.

Revenue Cutter Manning Reports Catches Made by Four Vessels from This Port—Aleutian Natives Dying Out

REPUBLIC'S FLAG IS FLOWN HERE

Local Chinese Receive News That Rising is Expected to Recede—Forces Can be Controlled

The flag of the Chinese republic, formed at the captured city of Wuhan on Thursday, was flown in the Chinese quarter yesterday afternoon—a white sun with short radiating rays in a field of blue.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, when he left here for Canada, and arrangements were entered into for the surreptitious shipment of arms and ammunition from Pacific coast ports, these shipments having been going forward for the past few months.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, organizer of the revolution, was born at Hsiang-Shan in Kwantung province, and when about 13 years old he was taken by his mother to Honolulu, where he went to school and college.

BROUGHT NEWS FROM SEALERS Revenue Cutter Manning Reports Catches Made by Four Vessels from This Port—Aleutian Natives Dying Out

With the arrival of the U. S. S. Manning at Port Townsend yesterday from Unalaska after completing her sealing patrol news was given of the catches of the Victoria seals, the Thomas F. Bayard, Capt. Blackstad, was reported with 406 seal skins and 7 seal cubs...

THE MANNING sailed for Bering Sea on April 17, and before entering on patrol duty made an extended cruise among the Aleutian Islands, looking after the welfare of the natives. A majority of the natives is in a pitiable condition as a result of the prevalence of disease due to the scarcity of food.

GREAT NORTHERN Annual Meeting of Shareholders Held at St. Paul—Revenue for Past Year Shows Decrease

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd., 1008-1010 Government Street

Rested from Their Travels— Scores of Suits and Coats Ready for Reception on Monday

OCTOBER is the greatest Fall month of the year, at least it is with us, for no sooner do new goods arrive than ladies and misses make straight for "Campbell's" where they know correct styles are always shown and the BEST values always offered.

Women have proved, after making careful comparisons, that "Campbell's" at all seasons of the year give such splendid values that make it impossible to find better elsewhere.

We want every lady and miss—and men, too—to spend a few minutes in our Mantle Rooms, making as it were a tour of inspection. A few minutes spent in this way will do us more good than the most glittering advertisement ever written.

Campbell's Suits at \$15.00

A most reasonable sum to pay for a suit, satin lined, isn't it? And you'll appreciate it more still if you come and see them. More than likely if you see them before looking at the ticket, you'd consider them splendid values at \$25—and they're worth \$25, too.

Campbell's Suits at \$20.00

For the lady who does not mind paying a little more than \$15, we have a splendid line of Suits, silk and satin lined, in all the wanted shades and materials, either plain or fancy tailored. The popular heavy weaves are \$20.00 amongst these. Priced at...



Novelty Suits from \$30.00

In this lot, indeed you'll find a showing of Suits, the like of which even surprises us. Perfectly plain tailored models or those elaborately trimmed. For these models, prices commence at a nominal \$30.00

Evening and Reception Dresses arriving daily. Campbell's

Just unpacked—other two shipments of Coats.

Sound passenger carriers, was burned to the water's edge, and he sold what remained of the hull for \$100, and the underwriters will have to pay a total loss. The Perdita took fire and the 23 passengers on board escaped by jumping overboard, there being no time to launch a boat also represented the underwriters in connection with arranging for repairs to the steamer Edith, which stranded at Level Island, Alaska, and was floated by the cable steamer Burnside, the Rapid Transit, which went ashore on the Sound recently and sustained slight damage, and the Eureka, which struck near Keewalk and has been floated and is on the way to Seattle for repairs.

WINDYBEG, Oct. 12.—The G. F. P. machinists on strike decided to return to work tomorrow pending a meeting of the conciliation board appointed by the new minister of labor.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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

A NATIONAL PORT.

The attitude assumed by the board of trade in the matter of harbor development is a highly commendable one and as a first step we believe will be followed by good results. The board is evidently determined that no time should be lost. Mr. F. A. Pauline in speaking to the report submitted yesterday said that it was only a matter of three years before the Panama Canal would be opened. In an interview which we publish today with Sir John Jackson, that eminent authority who has just come from a visit to the canal zone states that the waterway will be in use in two years' time. There is all the more reason that whatever steps are taken should be expeditious. Mr. G. H. Barnard was present at the meeting and when he goes to Ottawa he will use every effort to have the wishes of the board in the matter carried out. We are by far more hopeful at the present time than we have ever been before that some definite steps will be taken by the government looking towards Victoria taking her rightful place among the ports of the Dominion. The first step suggested is for the government to appoint a harbor expert, whose object it will be to make a careful study of the situation and to map out a programme which could be carried on during a number of years. An expenditure of \$2,000,000 is suggested but no time is mentioned over which such an expenditure should extend. That question is, however, neither here nor there for as time goes on and the port grows it is only natural to expect that more money will be expended yearly to meet increasing requirements. The first thing we have to do is to see that we are in a position not only to get our share of the trade which will grow out of the opening of the Panama Canal, but also to make sure that no trade which it might be possible for us to share in shall be allowed to slip away through want of facilities. Victoria needs better dockage facilities and needs them badly and her claims were never more insistent than they are at present. The citizens, as represented by the board of trade, have taken hold of the matter in the right spirit and we hope that their efforts will secure the support of the Dominion government.

ENCOURAGING SETTLERS.

A witness before the tax commission at Fernie, who is a practical miner and a native of Wales, was asked, incidentally, what he thought could be done to encourage persons from the United Kingdom to come to British Columbia. He said that his observations had led him to think that most immigrants from the Mother Country desired to become land-owners, and he thought steps ought to be taken to make it possible for them to obtain land in the vicinity of cities at moderate prices. While it cannot be said that there is any very general feeling against the purchase of large blocks of land by individuals from the government direct, and while on the contrary there is a somewhat widespread sentiment that the tenure of large areas by individuals or companies may prove advantageous to the province in a certain degree, there seems to be a consensus of opinion that such owners should in some way be warned that it is their duty to sell their land near the centres of population. The opinion has been expressed that if improved lands were assessed at their sale price, the tax of four per cent. as at present provided by law, would have a deterrent effect upon the locking up of farming sections. Any one who has had an opportunity of observing conditions as they actually exist, must concede that a real grievance exists which calls for some remedy, if one can be devised that will not be oppressive. We must, however, always bear in mind that, when the owners of large areas interest themselves in promoting colonization, they can do much more effective work than is possible for the government under any system that has yet been devised. Later we may make an effort to suggest something along this line. At present we only desire to draw attention to what is undoubtedly a very general opinion throughout the province, that facilities ought to be afforded settlers to secure lands near the centres of population.

A CROWN TO THE FABRIC.

The provincial system of free schools is conceded to be one of the most important fabrics created by our laws. A few days ago Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, one of the pioneers of this province, and a former member of the legislature, took occasion to make publicly the statement that the recent announcement

of Dr. Young, that the day was at hand when a free university education would be available to every child in British Columbia, ought to be a source of pride and satisfaction to us all. He spoke of it as a crown to our educational system, and he believed when this became known the reputation of this province would be greatly enhanced. This idea is one that ought to be kept in mind, and the fact ought to be known widely. There is no better advertisement of a province than the fact that an education from the lowest to the highest grades is available to every child. In Dr. Young the province has a minister whose appreciation of the importance of a well-devised educational system is of the highest. In his view he has the very cordial sympathy of the premier, and the legislature has shown that it is never disposed to deal in a niggardly way with this branch of the public service. The people of this city were very greatly disappointed when the commission decided against the location of the university here, but there is not one of us who does not desire to see this institution established on the broadest basis and be maintained at a standard of the highest efficiency. To secure efficiency the best men must be secured, and to secure them high salaries must be paid. We are not speaking with any knowledge of what the government intends, but only expressing what we find to be a very general idea. It is pleasing to be able to say that there appears everywhere to be a very high degree of satisfaction over the forthcoming establishment of a university, and the hope is freely expressed that the institution will be placed on such a footing as will make it in keeping with the great possibilities of the province.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Windermere, Wilmer, Athalmer and Invermere are all points around the lower, or northern, end of Lake Windermere. The lake is about a mile or so in width. It is flanked by benches reaching back to the foothills, and a resident of the first-named locality told me that there must be 50,000 acres of land around the lake that can be utilized for agriculture when once irrigation works have been installed. There is abundant water for this purpose, fine mountain streams flowing into the lake on both sides. Wilmer is not just on the lake, but a little below it on the west side of the Columbia, and at a moderate altitude above the river. Athalmer is at the foot of the lake. Invermere is on the west side, about a mile and a half from Windermere, and Windermere is on the east side, about half way up the lake. In point of business and population I should say Athalmer is the most important just now. Here is the steamboat landing for craft coming up from Golden, a voyage of two days at this season. Wilmer is very picturesquely situated and is certain to be a point of increasing importance as the irrigated area of which it is the centre is enlarged. Invermere is very picturesquely situated on the lake shore. The line of the Kootenay Central, now under construction, will pass through this townsite. My impression is that this is the only one of the present centres of population that will be on the railway, although this can hardly be yet said with certainty. The people of Windermere on the east side of the lake say they do not want the railway, for they wish their future town to be the resort of pleasure seekers and the centre of a fruit-growing section.

The scenery around Lake Windermere is very charming. The valley is wide, say from 8 to 10 miles, and the mountains on east side are exceedingly picturesque. The highway south of Windermere is mainly through the timber all the way to Wasa, which is 24 miles from Cranbrook. However the landscape visible from a motor car is not as extensive as in the Columbia valley; but in very many places it rivals the latter. Upper Columbia Lake affords some exceptionally fine views, notably that from Thunder Hill ranch, the property of Lord Hindlip, who, by the way, was expected there the day after we left. Thunder Hill is a very formidable elevation and the descent from it down to the Canal Flats is so steep, so narrow and on the edge of so precipitous a cliff, that the most impressive parts of the Malahat Drive are as nothing in comparison. I went over this Drive a week before descending Thunder Mountain, and will confess to have felt better pleased when the car went slowly than when it kept at the speed limit, but it seemed to us when we got down to the Flats as if the worst part of Malahat Drive were like a boulevard city street. Considerable money will have to be spent in widening the roadway down Thunder Hill, but I doubt if it can ever be made less steep.

Canal Flat takes its name from the canal connecting the waters of the Columbia and the Kootenay, the former flowing north and the latter south. Here is a very interesting illustration of the geological structure of the Kootenay Country. Possibly I can make it understandable without the help of a map. Colonist readers are more fa-

miliar with the route of the C.P.R. than with the country further south, and so I will attempt my description from that line as a base. The C.P.R. leaves the Columbia at Golden and ascends the valley of the Kicking Horse. About half way to Field there is a station known as Leachell, which is about 12 miles from the Columbia by a direct route, but is separated from it by a high mountain range. Near Leachell the Beaverfoot river joins the Kicking Horse, coming from the south. It rises in a little group of lakes lying just within the railway belt or 20 miles southeast from Leachell, and in another group of lakes nearby the Kootenay rises. The source of this river is almost due south from Stephen on the C.P.R. and about 20 miles distant from it. Its course is very nearly parallel to the Columbia, although separated from it by an exceedingly picturesque mountain range having an average width of 15 miles. In the latitude of Windermere the Kootenay swings to the west, and the range narrows to a single massive elevation, which Mr. Parsons, M.P.P. for the district, says will hereafter bear the name of the writer of this letter, an honor which I the more appreciate because on the mountain wall is a painting of a battle of unknown antiquity. This massive rock, which is not conspicuous for its altitude, viewed from the south is seen to be the southern terminus of a mountain chain. To the west of it the broad valley of the Columbia is seen extending as far as the eye can reach; to the east of it the narrower, yet spacious valley of the Kootenay reaches into a region of wooded mountains flanked by snow-capped peaks.

The source of the Kootenay is 4,133 feet above the sea; at the Canal Flat it is 2,740 feet. In the valley of the river for about 20 miles above the Flat there is a considerable area that will be utilized for farming when the timber has been cut off. I would not like to suggest how much of it may be so classed, but that any of it is so possesses interest because it shows that there will one day be fruit farms in the very heart of the Rocky Mountains. Today I talked with Mr. Farquharson, a timber cruiser who has been almost everywhere in this part of the province. With a large map before us I pointed out one river after another and I asked him as to the adaptability of their valleys for settlement. There was hardly one of them which he did not say could be utilized, although in some of them the water of the streams would have to be used for irrigation. The Kootenay Valley below the Flat will be the subject of my next letter.

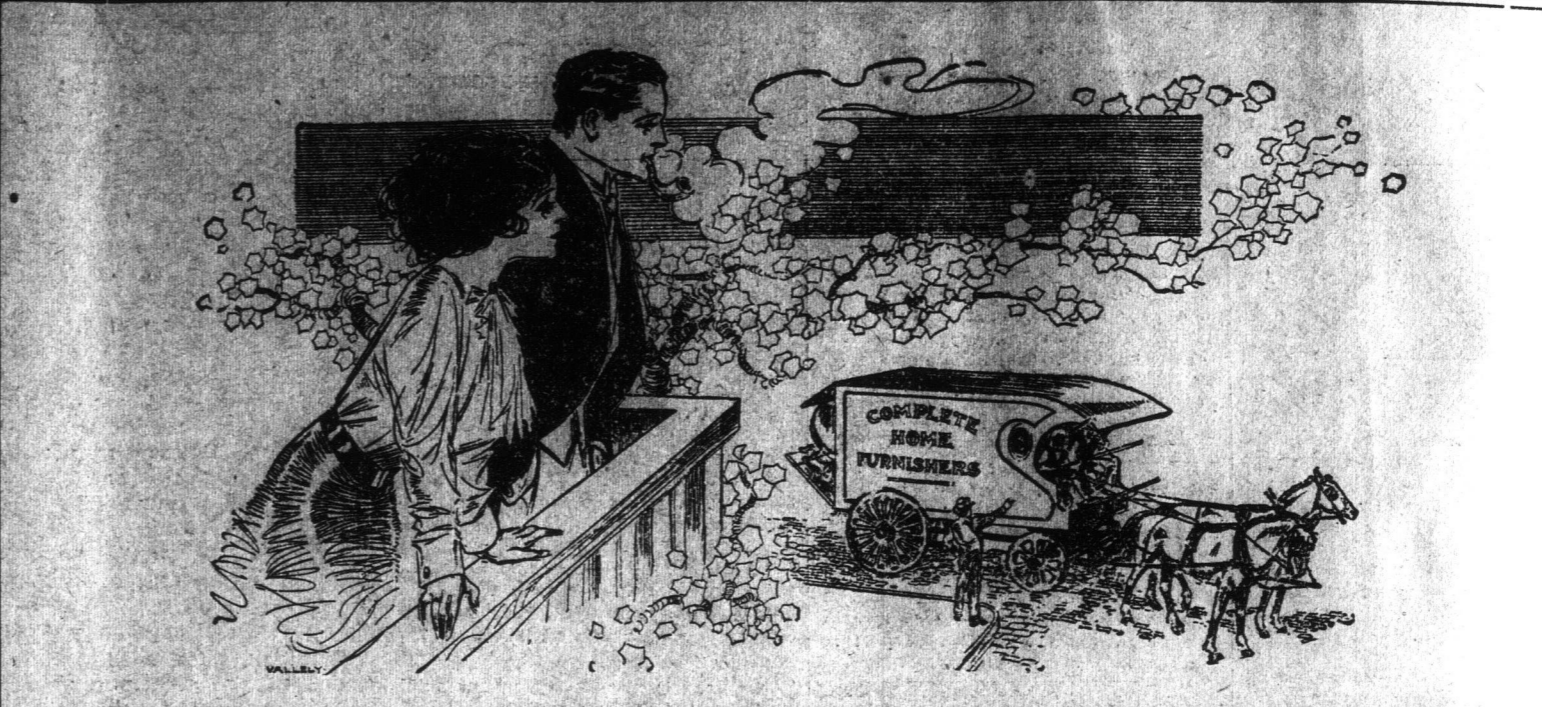
C. H. L.

DUMPING LUMBER.

A meeting was recently held in Calgary to discuss the ways and means of preventing ruinous competition in the lumber markets by the sawmill owners in the United States. It was stated at the meeting that since May 1st 1908, 800 superficial feet of lumber had been brought into the Prairie Provinces from that country. One of those present mentioned that ship-lap had been bought in Seattle for \$5 per M., which is away below the cost of production. Even the mills of East Kootenay cannot compete against this, although they have all the advantage of a shorter haul. The lumbermen of British Columbia recognize that conditions are exceptional and it is hoped only temporary in the United States, but while these continue they are exposed to a competition that they cannot meet. Temporarily the consumer on the Prairie gets a benefit from this low rate, but it is open to question if this is an advantage in the long run. Manifestly the Puget Sound mills cannot long continue to sell lumber for less than cost, and so such an exceptionally low quotation as that referred to might not justly be taken into serious account in determining the policy of the Dominion as to duties on lumber; but we invite the Prairie people to consider if it might not be to their advantage in the long run to have reasonable restrictions placed upon the importation of lumber from the United States. The Prairies are at present a dumping ground for the unseizable products of the sawmills of that country, and this operates to prevent the healthy expansion of the British Columbia lumber industry, which would tend to keep prices down to a moderate margin of profit. It might also be well for the people of the Prairies to consider that, if they bought British Columbia lumber to the exclusion of the United States products the money paid out would go to possible consumers of the products of the Prairies, instead of to people who do not buy those products.

We have heard no suggestion as to the policy which Mr. Borden will propose in regard to the tariff on lumber, and we present the above considerations only because it seems as though they should be borne in mind in thinking over the matter which the lumbermen met in Calgary to consider.

The contract for the grading of the B. C. E. R. Co's new line to Sparrow has been awarded to George J. Webster, and the contract for the reconstruction of the Kitsilano bridge to Armstrong & Morrison, Limited.



Dinner Set Specials

See These in Our Windows



We have made up some Dinner Sets out of our stock patterns suitable for six persons. This is a very special offer of ours, and we know you will thoroughly appreciate it when you see the goods offered.

"Peacock Ophelia" Dinner Set	"Blue Rose" Dinner Set	Enamel and Gilt Dinner Set	Blue Band Dinner Set
52 Pieces—\$5.75	57 Pieces—\$6.75	51 Pieces—\$8.50	50 Pieces—\$9.50
6 Tea Plates	6 Bread and Butter Plates	6 Tea Plates	6 Tea Plates
6 Dinner Plates	6 Tea Plates	6 Dinner Plates	6 Dinner Plates
6 Soup Plates	6 Dinner Plates	6 Soup Plates	6 Soup Plates
6 Fruit Saucers	6 Soup Plates	1 Platter, 10in.	6 Fruit Saucers
6 Butter Pads	6 Teas and Saucers	1 Platter, 14in.	1 Platter, 10in.
1 Platter, 10in.	1 Platter, 10in.	6 Teacups and Saucers	1 Platter, 14in.
1 Platter, 14in.	1 Platter, 14in.	2 Covered Dishes	6 Teacups and Saucers
1 Baker	2 Covered Dishes	1 Sauce Boat	2 Covered Dishes
2 Covered Dishes	1 Sauce Boat	6 Fruit Saucers	1 Baker
1 Sauce Boat	6 Butter Pads	6 Butter Pads	6 Butter Pads
6 Teacups and Saucers	1 Jug	1 Jug	1 Salad Bowl
1 Jug	1 Stop Bowl	1 Bowl	
1 Bowl	1 Jug		



Two Special Values in New 4-Piece Dining Room Suites

Suite \$68.00	Suite \$63.50
Buffet, Early English finish, British bevel mirror 8 x 36, top 22 x 44, double drawer at top, one lined with green plush for cutlery. Large linen drawer. Two doors to cupboard. Price \$26.00	Buffet, Early English finish, British bevel mirror, 12 x 38, top 20 x 44. Door to cupboard at either side and two drawers in centre, large linen drawer. Price \$25.00
China Cabinet, Early English finish, 15 x 31, 3 shelves, glass door and sides. Price \$17.00	China Cabinet, Early English finish with glass door, 3 shelves and glass sides. Size 14 x 26½. Price \$16.00
Dinner Wagon, Early English finish, top 19 x 32, has drawer and shelf below. Price \$9.00	Dinner Wagon, Early English finish, top 18 x 36, drawer and shelf below. Price \$10.00
Extension Dining Table, Early English finish, 44in. round, 6ft. extension, 4in. square leg. Price \$16.00	Extension Table, Early English finish, 42in. square and 6ft. extension. Price \$12.50

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Quality Is Remembered Long After Price Is Forgotten

TALES OF
When we think of before our mind's eye the groves of date-palm more upon the shores in their flowery washed walls, and barley, beans or wheat stream broadens, green and rocky, and shepherds and goats feed; a metrical and of such would think an artist upon the walls. We haunted cities, the women and grave-beyond the river, beyond the desert at noonday, like the sun goes down, pictures in reality, with the fancy's dream in dreaming, dreary fought; of long-ago have lived and died to haunt the place. In fancy we can see the bosom of the barge who, with her lovely graceful abandon, pillows, the silken her tall, black slay palm-leaf fans in the still, sweet gottor tunes, hymns presided over love of another scene, casting of the bridging the irruption of of the land, when, the long procession gins made its way there, opening the brought forward, purity, gowned in snowy flowers; a riage service was signed by the tremore the half-faint her arms to the ether out into the d'ered her forever, queen whose love time, and of her p'gypt bears the great and dead into that past as learn something of

A very old picture the Egyptian Nile nearly rectangular the bottom, having the sky stretched. "Its earthenware lamps, hung from gilded or unper were lighted or by night. Since this the air without it were four columns mountain peaks a sun they believed upon a boat on a about a ledge, the box a little below Nile took its rise its rise and fall the weeping of Isis let fall one of her upon the celestial river Nile, her ears has long since catory tells us that Musselman and divine drop falls between the 17th with brings about As everything river, it was no placed it among rise, and its bring and sweet and puffed," by many regesse were sacrificice, and on the robed priests brogod to the banks and there was un

The word Nile also the name Eg came the Egypt what the noted "How far back their arrival? T known scarcely thousand years, so well determin reveal so ingen administration, we infer a long behind them. I estimate exactly for a race as gilians to rise from gree of culture, that we shall be fifty centuries cated an achieve in placing their ten thousand year (T

Jack—So you tion?
Tom—Yes, I

An Hour with the Editor

TALES OF EARLY EGYPT

When we think of Egypt, what pictures rise before our mind's eye. We see the Nile crawling sluggishly between its high, black banks, the groves of date-palms, acacia-trees and sycamores upon the shore; little villages, picturesque in their flowery setting with white-washed walls, and low, grey huts; fields of barley, beans or wheat, and here where the stream broadens, green islets where the sheep graze on rocky, the strata showing so symmetrical and of such various colors that one would think an artist's hand had been at work upon the walls. We see cities, old-time, dream-haunted cities, the marble of their temple pink in the sunset glow, in their quiet streets, veiled women and grave-faced, dark-eyed men, and beyond the river, beyond the cities, the endless sweep of the desert, its sands like a silver sea at noonday, like a sea of molten gold, when the sun goes down. And as we look upon these pictures in reality, or look upon them only with the fancy's eloquent eye, we lose ourselves in dreaming, dreams of long-ago battles fought; of long-ago loves; of great kings that have lived and died, and whose majesty seems to haunt the place of their one-time abiding. In fancy we can see upon that proud river's bosom the barge of some long-dead princess, who, with her lover at her side, lounges in graceful abandon among her flower-decked pillows, the silken awning above her held by her tall, black slaves, her women, their golden palm-leaf fans in their hands, stirring languidly the still, sweet air, or singing quaint forgotten tunes, hymns to the ancient deities, who presided over love in all its phases. We dream of another scene, terrible in its beauty, the casting of the bride upon the waters, signifying the irruption of the river into the bosom of the land, when, in the time of the Pharaohs, the long procession of priests and chanting virgins made its way to the river's edge, and there, opening their ranks, a young girl was brought forward, of perfect loveliness and purity, gowned in white and garlanded with snowy flowers; and while the solemn marriage service was chanted, and the contract signed by the trembling witnesses, the priests bore the half-fainting form of the maiden in their arms to the brink of the water, and cast her out into the deep, and the green Nile covered her forever. We dream of that great queen whose love-story must stand for all time, and of her proud Roman lover who met here his disgrace and death. And so, because Egypt bears the impress of so much that is great and dead and gone, we will look a little into that past as history gives it to us, and learn something of the reality of our dreaming.

A very old picture, an attempt to represent the Egyptian Universe, shows a sort of box, nearly rectangular in form, with the earth at the bottom, having Egypt as its centre, and the sky stretched above it like a great ceiling. Its earthen face capriciously sprinkled with lamps, hung from spruce cables, which extinguished or unperceived by our eyes by day, were lighted or became visible to our eyes at night. Since this ceiling could not remain in the air without some sort of support—there were four columns to uphold it," besides lofty mountain peaks and chains of mountains. The sun they believed to be a disc of fire placed upon a boat on a river which wound its way about a ledge, projecting along the sides of the box a little below the mountain chain. The Nile took its rise in this celestial river, and its rise and fall every year were attributed to the weeping of Isis, who, mourning for Osiris, let fall one of her tears into the water, whereupon the celestial stream rose and swelled the river Nile, her earthly affluent. Although Isis has long since ceased to be worshipped, history tells us that even to this day, Egyptian Musselman and Christian alike know that a divine drop falls from Heaven during the night between the 17th and 18th of June, and forthwith brings about the rise of the Nile.

As everything is dependent upon this great river, it was no wonder that the Egyptians placed it among their gods, and celebrated its rise, and its bringing to Egypt "all things good and sweet and pure, whereby gods and men are fed," by many religious festivals. Bulls and geese were sacrificed towards the summer solstice, and on the great day itself, gorgeously robed priests brought the golden image of the god to the banks, to the sound of loud music, and there was universal feasting and worship. The word Nile is of uncertain origin, as is also the name Egypt itself. And from whence came the Egyptians no one knows. This is what the noted historian, G. Maspero, writes: "How far back are we to carry the date of their arrival? The oldest monuments hitherto known scarcely transport us further than six thousand years, yet they are of an art so fine, so well determined in its main outlines, and reveal so ingeniously combined a system of administration, government and religion, that we infer a long past of accumulated centuries behind them. It must always be difficult to estimate exactly the length of time needful for a race as gifted as were the ancient Egyptians to rise from barbarism into a high degree of culture. Nevertheless I do not think that we shall be misled in granting them forty or fifty centuries wherewith to bring so complicated an achievement to a successful issue, and in placing their first appearance at eight or ten thousand years before our era."

(To Be Continued)

Jack—So you had a high time on your vacation?

Tom—Yes, I was up in the mountains.

MISSIONARIES AND MOHAMEDANS

A special correspondent of a British exchange lately in Nigeria writes entertainingly of a visit to the Emir of Kano. Kano Province, under the British administration, includes a number of independent Emirates which we found existing and which we have maintained—Kano, Katsina, Katagum, Daura, Kazaure, and Gummel. The total area of the province is 28,600 square miles, almost the size of Scotland, and its population 2,600,000, or what that of Scotland was in the middle of last century.

The present Emir, Abbas, a reserved and very dark Fulani with refined features and long aristocratic hands, is a fine figure of a man. The description of a visit to him may serve to convey some idea of the ceremonious etiquette observed at the Courts of the Mohamedan Emirs, for Kano is typical of all the great Emirates, with the exception of Sokoto, where formalities are even more elaborate. It will also throw some light upon several questions of interest and moment connected with the problems of British administration. To depict the Emir's residence as a compound built of clay is, while accurate, to give but an inadequate idea of the imposing character of these solid structures, the best of which are, with supervision, capable of resisting for centuries the action of the weather. I am probably understating the case when I say that the tall and bulky wall—some 15ft. in thickness—surrounding the residence encloses five acres. Dismounting at the principal entrance, we are escorted through the gateway by several officials and emerge into a vast enclosure open to the sky. At its extremity, facing us, is an inner wall and another deep embrasured gateway leading to the State apartments. On our right stands the Emir's private mosque, a building of considerable proportions, but smaller, of course, than the public mosque outside the walls. Here and there a few picturesque figures are noticeable.

For perhaps a minute we wait. Then a blare of trumpets resounds and through the inner gateway emerges a brilliant gathering which advances slowly towards us, the Emir in the midst. Within a dozen yards or so it halts, and the Emir, separating himself from the throng, greets us with hand outstretched—the only African in the Emir to whom etiquette allows this particular form of salutation with the white man. Towering above most of the councillors, officers of state, and heads of leading families by whom he is accompanied, and bearing himself with great dignity, the Emir murmurs some words of welcome. He is dressed entirely in costly white robe and turban. His feet are encased in ostrich feather sandals, a foot-gear introduced in the 15th century by Mohammed Rimfa, the 20th King of Kano, justly revered for a reign full of years and usefulness, and he carries the silver-mounted staff of office presented to all the ruling Emirs by Sir Frederick Lugard after the British occupation. He invites us to follow him and leads the way in silence to his apartments, his courtiers closing round us as we proceed. In the same impressive silence we pass through the inner gateway and find ourselves in a broad passage flanked on either side by lofty audience chambers whose dimensions it is difficult to gauge in the semi-obscurity which reigns within them. At the end of the passage is yet another gateway. Thenceforth we proceed alone, with the Emir and the Wazira or Vizier—the present holder of that office being a man of great independence and strength of character, whose fearless candour and ripe judgment have been of inestimable service in assisting successive Residents to understand the many complex problems of native administration. Crossing a courtyard, we enter the outer room of the Emir's private apartments. And here for an hour we discuss many things, chairs being provided for us while the Emir and Waziri, in accordance with the etiquette of the country, sit cross-legged before us.

A word as to the architecture and appearance of the room, which, as we are subsequently to ascertain, is roughly similar to the audience chambers we have left behind. It is some 20 to 25 feet in height, with an arched roof supported by wooden beams on the cantilever principle; both beams and roof are, like the floor, stained a deep black with the varnish obtained from the shell of the locust bean; a few plates of European manufacture are let into the supporting rafters; the walls, constructed of the usual sun-baked clay mingled with other substances, have a glittering appearance due to the admixture of mica; two doors, an outward and an inward one, of massive timber bound with iron bars affixed by native nails ornamented with large circular brass heads, and a divan of rugs and shawls, complete a picture which suggests a certain austere simplicity.

After the usual interchange of compliments I said it was desirable the Emir should understand clearly in respect to any subjects which might be touched upon that I had no connection direct or indirect with the British Government or with any British commercial or other interest, that I was merely visiting his country as an independent traveller and would report what I had seen and heard, and that I hoped he would feel free to tell me frankly what was in his heart, for the people of England only wished to know the truth. Conversation then ranged over the part of the province of Kano that I had, up to that time, visited, the industry of the inhabitants, their methods of agriculture, the care they bestowed upon secondary crops such as cotton, cassava, and onions, the great city market and variety of goods sold therein. I expressed a wish to see the irrigated farms, and the Emir named certain localities near the city where such farms were

to be seen. The increasing prosperity of the country through the preservation of peace was touched upon de part et d'autre. The antiquity of the city and its interesting records were the next subject approached. It would, I remarked, be a very great pity if its essential characteristics were not maintained amid the innovations which the railway would bring in its train. From that point of view I ventured to express regret that the ancient walls of the city were, in parts, falling into disrepair. In time to come future generations of Kanawa would, I thought, lament the fact. Would it not be possible to start repairs, on one section at first, performing the needed work gradually, doing a certain amount every year, and finishing section by section? The Emir fully concurred, saying that his people themselves wished the walls restored. He hoped to deal with the matter, but thought that it might be easier to commence preliminary repairs on a general scale rather than start one part and finish that first as I had suggested. From the question of the wall we turned to the more difficult one of European traders and educated native traders from the coast whom the railway would bring settling in the city. The Emir remarked that while white merchants were welcome, it would be better for them and for the city and its inhabitants if those who wished to trade with the Kanawa founded places of business at convenient spots outside.

Missionary propaganda in the Muslim Hausa States of the north was next touched upon. The subject has already given rise to discussions at home which are being followed in Northern Nigeria with anxious concern, and such momentous consequences are bound up with it that it was incumbent, your correspondent felt, to ascertain through personal contact the views of one of the most important, in a certain measure the most important, of the Mohamedan Chiefs through whom we exercise supreme control. I told the Emir I would be quite frank with him and hoped that he would be equally frank with me. The English people and the Kanawa people, I said, worshipped the same Almighty Creator of the Universe. The English people followed the teachings of Christ, the Kanawa people the teachings of Mahomed, and both people thought their religion the best. But although the people of England held firmly to those beliefs, they had no desire to interfere with those of the Kanawa. Their representative, Sir Frederick Lugard, had pledged himself in their name to that effect, and the English people always kept their word. But, I went on, some of my countrymen, who wished well to the Kanawa, thought Christianity could be preached in Kano without breaking this pledge, because there would be no interference and no moral pressure would be put upon the people of Kano to change their religion even though Christian teachers sat down in the city and taught. The Kanawa could come to hear them or not as they pleased. That was the view held by some of the people in my country. What I wished to know was the Emir's opinion on the matter. Did he, or did he not, see objections to the presence of Christian preachers in the city?

For some time the Emir kept silence, his fingers twitching nervously. One could see the struggle passing in his mind, and realize some of the difficulties of his position. Presently he spoke thus. I reproduce the words as literally as possible.

"Mahomedanism is a matter of the heart. Our fathers and our grandfathers were Muslims. For many generations we have been Muslims. What is the use of preaching if there are no converts? Even if the Christian missionary tried to meet the native on equal terms, he could not do so because all white men are Sarakis (chiefs) and the people cannot help so regarding them. The missionaries might not wish to use force. But they would exercise pressure amounting to force, because of the prestige all white men have, and the people would be disturbed and troubled in their minds. There would be unrest."

I asked the Emir whether he would have any objection to confirming in writing the views he had expressed. After a further period of silent consideration, he said he had none. Here is the letter subsequently received from him—rendered from the Arabic text:

Praise to God Who alone is to be praised.

"Salutations.

"This letter is directed to the stranger,— who has come.

"Know that as regards the preaching (of Christianity) which we discussed here, my opinion is that it were better to stop it altogether from the first—because, if our people are disturbed about their religion, they will become suspicious and afraid. Hence the country will become unsettled. Neither you nor we desire the country to become unsettled, for that would be harmful. On the other hand, as regards secular matters and the affairs of this world, we can do anything—however great a change it might be—since our people are accustomed to law and to obey the orders of their rulers as their fathers and grandfathers were before them. Also as regards white men living in the city of Kano, if they do so many of our people will leave it, since the white men are too strong, and every one of them is in our eyes a great man and powerful. The lion and the lamb cannot lie down together. My opinion is that the white man who may wish to settle should have a separate town outside the city of Kano—then we shall have our town and they will have theirs. This is the wisest course, and far more advantageous for our subjects than a mixed city of natives and non-natives."

"Peace."

At the close of the interview we were conducted with the same ceremonious politeness and in the same silence as before, to the

centre of the outer enclosure, where we took our leave.

AFTER FIVE CENTURIES

The oldest of the Scottish Universities recently celebrated the anniversary of its foundation five hundred years ago. To its loving sons, and to all who have had part or lot in its work, this small University has had a charm and fascination which they have delighted to confess. "Here," writes one of them to the London Times, "on our foaming-fringed promontory, withdrawn in some measure from the hurry of today, and looked down upon by those many-centuried towers, breathing a very atmosphere of antiquity, and hearing for ever that roar of ocean which whose hears must think on what shall be and what has been." It has had its poets, and all, from George Buchanan to Mr. Andrew Lang, have turned to it with kindly look. The quiet of which Principal Shairp speaks in the words which we have quoted is of the present. Somehow, for reasons which have not been fully explained, the town and University have had more than their share of stirring history. Thither have come at one time or other many of those whom the world has not forgotten. The Bruce, the Black Douglas, Queen Mary, Chastelard, Darnley, Buchanan have left memories of themselves. The town has its record of turmoil and gruesome crimes and martyrdoms heroically endured; and over its early history hangs a cloud of mystery and romance which the explorer is tempted to penetrate only to find himself lost in a maze of conflicting legends.

The University came into existence at a time when all over Europe there was a deep-seated belief that such institutions were needed as the pioneers of culture, the nurseries of true doctrine, and a mainstay against heresy. St. Andrew's is coeval with several Universities of France and Germany formed with like purpose. Its founder was one of those cosmopolitan ecclesiastics, fortunately then common, who did much of the secular civilizing work of their time. Faithful churchmen, they had a wide outlook and many interests; they were able men of affairs, had lived in several lands, knew colloquially more than one tongue, and had often been entrusted with the conduct of important state business. Many of them were lovers of music. Generally they were great builders of bridges, churches, and fane of learning. They loved pomp and splendour; they rose above many of the local prejudices of their countrymen; and, while remorseless in their dealings with heretics, as became men who might sit-along with or do the work of inquisitioners, they were proud to be the patrons of learning and science as then understood. Not, probably, a statesman of the rare attainments and noble attractive character of Bishop Elphinstone, who a little later founded Aberdeen University, Bishop Wardlaw was among the wise and enlightened of his generation. He saw the needs of his countrymen and met them in practical fashion. There were special reasons why a Scottish University should be founded about 1411. The Scottish students had by that time ceased to frequent Oxford or Cambridge. They had been accustomed to go to Paris. But the strife as to the Papacy had made that impossible. The Scottish people, and with them Bishop Wardlaw, defied the decree of the Council of Pisa, which deposed Benedict XIII.; they continued to obey him, the Council notwithstanding, and Benedict had laid the University of Paris under condemnation. But, apart from this circumstance, there is evidence that there was a thirst for learning, a desire to transplant to Scottish soil the culture which was to be found in Paris and Orleans and other seats of learning to which students from Scotland resorted.

The University had small beginnings and meagre endowments. There was not a succession of pious donors who made easy every expansion of instruction. Listening to modern founders of Universities, one might suppose that the only thing needful or essential was money; science requires capital just as much as does cotton or hardware. There was not much money or capital available for the foundation of St. Andrew's, or some other of the Universities which were created about the same time. But there was abundant zeal, unshaken belief that the world could be made better and brighter and less savage by the diffusion of learning; that knowledge might be loved for its own sake; that it had only to be set before men to be sought after with eagerness. No stately buildings were erected by the patrons of this seat of learning. Bishop Kennedy, to whom, next to Bishop Wardlaw, the University owes most, gave his money to the erection of a beautiful church; "the secular buildings of the college"—it is characteristic of the aims of the founders—"were of inferior workmanship and formed a small and rather gloomy quadrangle." Perhaps in reasons of enforced economy originated the curious practice found in Scottish Universities of one of the "Regents" taking the entire instruction in all subjects of men of the same year throughout their four years' curriculum. Yet with little means, cut off as it might seem from stimulating intercourse with the world, the University did admirable work. Its graduates have been distinguished in many kinds of activity. Its professors include men remembered in literature and science. It is only just that we should turn for a moment to the memory of those who five hundred years ago lit in a dark place that light which has burned brightly ever since.

She—I consider, John, that sheep are the stupidest creatures living.

He (absent-mindedly)—Yes, my dear.

THE KIND OF POETRY FOR TODAY

Poets who have missed fame often console themselves with the thought that the public are unable to appreciate them. Their work is too good. A writer in The North-American Review (September), however, thinks the poets are hardly justified in "dismissing the whole body of their contemporaries as a pack of vulgar fools." If the intelligent part of the public is not drawn to their work, he thinks the poets should institute "a very searching self-examination." The great need of the modern poet, believes Mr. Arthur Davison Ficke, "is to bring himself into a keener sense of service and into closer communication with his fellow men." In examining poetry he finds one type in which "the element of intellectual play predominates"; while the other exhibits "the element of intellectual enlightenment." Briefly explained:

"By the first, or play element, I mean to indicate that type in which the aim of the writer and the attraction for the reader are chiefly a pleasant recreation or excursion of the mind, an agreeable absorption in a beautiful thought or a beautiful form of expression. Verses of exquisite imagery and lingering music, songs which capture the moonlight or imprison the sunset, all belong here. They may be of the most varying degree of profundity—either 'Little Miss Muffet,' or 'Kubla Khan' and 'St. Agnes' Eve."

"By the second or enlightening element of poetry I mean to describe that variety which has as its aim the interpreting, analyzing, and clarifying of the facts and purposes of life by means of the perceptive and expressive power of art. It includes not mere didactic poetry, but rather all poetry which is enlightening in the sense in which every genuine extension of the sympathies or sharpening of the perceptions is an enlightenment. Poetry of this variety attempts to select, from the heterogeneous welter of sensations and reactions that constitute our consciousness and our memory, those episodes which have serious meaning in the human drama and to arrange these so as to express something of the spiritual values involved. It is a criticism of life, to use Matthew Arnold's much-abused term, a formative statement of ideals and inspirations."

Intelligent readers of our time have been steadily losing the faculty of enjoying the play-element in poetry, this writer declares, yet poets have been just as steadily concentrating their efforts more and more upon this phase of the art. But the intelligent public, he thinks, would listen "if poetry were to speak to them loftily of the real interests of their lives, gripping their intellects and touching their hearts with the notes of a passion not alien to them." Therefore:

"Such a task the poets must assume. If they wish general attention they must crystallize from the cloudy liquor the thoughts gropingly present in the minds of all. They must formulate the common sympathies and desires, proclaiming with clearness and precision what the masses feel with indistinctness and vacillation. I can not doubt the effect that such an achievement would produce. I believe that any poet could capture our attention in an instant if he were to speak to us about the vital elements of our emotion or the serious convictions of our intellect. We would listen gladly to a master of poetic insight and appropriate speech, who expressed truly and beautifully all that we feel and hope as to the progress of the race or the destiny of the individual."

"This fact can be demonstrated by one familiar example. When Edwin Markham's 'Man with the Hoe' was published, it came nearer than anything else has done, in my recollection, to becoming a great popular poem. It is a work of no extraordinary profundity of thought or beauty of language, but it happened to voice a criticism and an ideal which were latent in the minds of the many; and so it touched that hidden spring which controls the great flood of popular emotion. The infrequency of such an episode shows how far the poets are from understanding the common aims. Kipling comes nearer than most; but the praises which hailed his approach are dying out as men discover that his idealism is not high enough, his imagination not vast enough, his sympathies not magnanimous enough, to formulate their hopes, even though he tries with consummate skill to trick them by talking of their common affairs and in their common language. They perceive that he is a brilliant journalist, but not a seer or a poet."

ANCIENT HISTORY OF CHECKERS

Mr. G. H. Limbrey, of London, the hon. secretary of the English Draughts Association, in a lecture at the rooms of the Manchester Draughts Club traced the game back to ancient Egypt, and was of opinion that it was in that country it had its origin. He pointed out that Egyptologists had discovered many references to the game not only in old papyrus, but by actual boards and men which had been excavated from the ruins of the old Egyptian cities. Mr. Limbrey illustrated his lecture by means of water-color sketches and photographs of draughtboards and men which are to be found in the British Museum, London, and included one which has lately been received in the collection and was found by Professor Flinders Petrie. This board, which belonged to the fourth dynasty, 3766 B.C., is the oldest draughtboard extant. The lecturer also showed that the game was popular in ancient Greece and Rome, and expressed the opinion that the Roman legionaries had been the means of spreading the game over the greater part of Europe, even as far north as Scandinavia and Iceland.—Manchester Guardian.

CHINA FACING SERIOUS CRISIS

Revolution with Purpose of Overturning Imperial Govern- ment and Declaring Re- public is Spreading Rapidly

HANKOW, Oct. 12.—The revolution that has been hanging over China for months, and of which the rising in the province of Szechuen was only a small part, has begun in earnest. It is a concerted movement to take the empire and declare a republic.

If plans do not miscarry, the noted socialist revolutionist, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, leader of the anti-Manchu party, is to be elected president. He was the delegate of the revolutionary party to the United States in 1910, and is believed during that tour to have made arrangements for financing his movement.

Sun Yu, a brother of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who is now in Hankow, has been elected president of the provincial assembly, and Yang Hun Lung, the retiring premier, has been elected governor of Hu Pei.

The whole assembly has decided from the imperial government. The rebels are well organized and financially strong. They have confiscated the local treasury and banks, and are issuing their own paper money, redeeming the government notes with this, as foreign banks are refusing government notes.

The revolutionaries have captured Wu Chang, the native section of Hankow, and Han Yang, all adjoining cities in Hu Pei province.

Chang Sha, capital of Hu Nan, is reported to have risen in revolt, and Nanjing, capital of the province of Kiang Su, is on the verge of a rising, several public buildings having been destroyed.

Thousands of soldiers have joined the mutiny in Hu Pei. Many Manchus have been killed, and the terrified people are fleeing from the cities to the country, carrying their belongings. The prisons have been opened, and criminals have been liberated.

There has been fighting in the streets and the most stringent orders have been issued that lives of foreigners and their property shall be respected. An American expedition dispatched from Hankow to Wu Chang to aid the missionaries there, returned here with all the missionaries with the exception of Miss R. A. Kemp of the Episcopal society, members of the Roman Catholic mission, including the sisters, and the London mission, who have decided not to depart.

There was a brief exchange of shots between the Wu Chang forts and a local Chinese cruiser. The cruiser, after British and French officials protested that it endangered the foreign possessions.

Impressed with Danger
PEKIN, Oct. 12.—The Chinese government has awakened to the danger of the revolution in Hu Pei province. General Yin Fuchang, the minister of war, departed hurriedly today for Pao Ting Fu, 100 miles south of Pekin, where the 16th division of the army is making hasty preparations to depart tomorrow for Hankow.

An imperial edict today ordered the immediate despatch of two divisions to the disaffected provinces, about 20,000 being Manchus. It is against the Manchus that the revolutionists have risen. Orders have been issued for the assembling of a fleet of warships in the Yangtze Kiang river to unite with the land forces against the rebels.

According to official reports, at least 10,000 troops have mutinied in the province of Hu Pei alone. It is reported that they captured 30 modern guns at Wu Chang. There is an unconfirmed report that the revolutionaries occupied Chang Sha on October 10.

Extra precautions have been taken in Pekin to prevent a rising, and large bodies of troops are guarding the palace.

Inaugurating to Grow Stronger
A dispatch from Cheng Tu says that the insurgents in Sze Chuen province hold all the country west of the Min river between Kiu Liang, which is 35 miles south of Cheng Tu and Kwan Hsien, 15 miles north and 35 miles west of Cheng Tu.

Five hundred troops have joined the rebels and the fighting continues daily.

An imperial edict, issued today, orders the minister of war, General Yin Fuchang, to proceed to Hankow with two divisions of Pekin troops, about twenty thousand of whom will be Manchus. The commander of the Chinese navy, Admiral Sa Chin Ping, is commanded to assemble a fleet of warships in the Yangtze Kiang river and join the land forces in the attack on the rebels now in possession of Wu Chang, Hankow and Hang Yang.

The edict cashier the viceroy at Wu Chang, who fled before the rebels, but at the same time orders him to return to his post and retrieve his reputation. He is threatened with severe punishment if he fails to capture Wu Chang. It is expected that the revolutionists will dynamite the bridges of the Pekin and Hankow to prevent the arrival of troops. Extraordinary precautions are being enforced here. Chinese passengers are forbidden to travel on the Pekin and Hankow railway beyond Chumation Human province.

A dispatch to the British legation from Chung King says that the rebels of Sze Chuen hold the Min river and the country west and confirms earlier reports of daily fighting in the vicinity.

Upholds the Rebels
OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 12.—Rev. L. A. Lagerquist, in Omaha on a vacation, after spending 21 years in China as an inland missionary in the province of Hu Pei, stoutly champions the cause of the revolutionists in the civil war now raging in the empire. He says that he and the progressives seek justly to

overthrow the Manchu dynasty. He said today: "They have gained a signal victory in the capture of Wu Chang, and if they can hold it it may mean success. The rebels are composed of the young and active men of the empire. They want a new government that will insure justice to poor, as well as rich."

KILLED BY CAVE-IN

Chinese Simplicity of Vancouver Port-land Cement Works Killed by Death

Crushed under a mass of earth when a cave-in of one of the sides of the pit in which he was working occurred, a Chinese miner, name unknown, was fatally injured at the Vancouver Cement Works on Monday last night shortly before 10 o'clock.

With a gang of men the Chinaman was excavating when the cave-in happened without warning. It was some time before the workers discovered and he was almost extinct. A broken arm, severe bruises to the face and internal injuries were ascertained. Mr. Fraser was removed from the city by telephone and the Victoria Hospital ambulance was dispatched also called. The Chinaman succumbed before this assistance arrived. The body was brought into the city to the undertaker's rooms of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company, Government street. An inquest will be held.

Through running over the root of a tree at the cement works the avalanche was overturned and suffered considerable damage to machinery and equipment. The Chinaman was killed by the debris brought into the city of the body of the deceased.

STRUCK FROM LIST

Lengthy List of Companies No Longer on Provincial Register

The weeding out of such of the many hundreds of provincial companies as, although duly incorporated and registered, have lately failed to comply with the law's exacting requirements, proceeds apace, as evidenced by notices appearing in the current issue of the Gazette in which announcements are made that unless compliance is made with the statutory provisions before the 5th December, the following companies will be struck from the British Columbia register: Keough Gold & Copper Mining Co. (foreign), Iron Hope Mining & Milling Co. (foreign), British Columbia Electric Co. (foreign), Eldon Gold & Silver Mining Co. (foreign), English-Canadian Gold Mining Co. (foreign), Arlington Hotel Co. (foreign), United States & British Columbia Mining Co. (foreign), Kohlnor Gold Mining Co. (foreign), Seattle Mining & Smelting Co. (foreign), Blue Bird Mining Co. (foreign), Cortonwood River, E. C. Alvarado Gold Mining Co. (foreign), British Development Association Ltd. (foreign), Spokane-Kaslo Mining & Milling Co. (foreign), Trilby Mining Corporation (foreign), K. L. Gold Mining & Milling Co. (foreign), White Bear Gold Mining Co. (foreign), Weston Island Mining Co. (foreign), Black Rock Gold Mining Co. (foreign), Quesnelle Mining & Leasing Co. (foreign), Pleace Hardware Co. Ltd., Montreal, Red Mountain Goldfields Co. Ltd., Milling Co. of British Columbia Ltd., Waneta & Trail Creek Gold Mining Co. Ltd., and Randolph-Elmore Ltd., Northern Investment Co. Ltd., Pither & Leiser Ltd., R. Harris & Co. Ltd., Sunset Mfg. Co. Ltd., Utica Mines Ltd. (non-personal liability), Victoria Steam Laundry Co. Ltd., and Windsor Hotel Co. Ltd. The newly registered or licensed extra-provincial companies of the week are the Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co. Ltd., Fancy Goods Company of Canada Ltd., Scottish Insurance Corporation Ltd., Tootie Bros. Ltd., and H. E. Gleason Co.

JURY-BRIBING CHARGE

Cross Fire of Affidavits in Case of Dr. B. Clarke Hyde, on Trial for Murder the Second Time

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 12.—There's a fellow on that jury that can be bought. Leave it to me and I'll fix it.

In the foregoing words, according to an affidavit by Dr. B. Clarke Hyde, Harry Hoffman, a deputy county marshal, sought a bribe from the physician on March 8, 1910, during his first trial for the alleged murder of Col. Thomas W. Swope.

The affidavit was introduced in the criminal court here today during a hearing on the application of Dr. Hyde's attorneys for a continuance of the trial to take charge of the jury at the physician's second trial. Dr. Hyde said the attempt to solicit a bribe from him was made while he was being taken from the criminal court room to his cell in the county jail.

"Doctor, I am very friendly with you and sympathize with you in your trouble and have your interests at heart. I have something to say to you, but I am afraid to say it."

Dr. Hyde in his affidavit, said he feared the deputy that he need not be afraid to say anything to him, and Hoffman finally continued:

"There's a fellow on that jury that can be bought. Leave it to me and I'll fix it. You will give me \$5,000 for him, you will have a hung jury. This fellow says, however, that if there is an acquittal, he must have \$2,000."

"After saying repeatedly that I must keep my mouth shut," said Dr. Hyde, "I mentioned it to my attorneys or any other person, the deputy said, 'You will leave this to me, I'll handle the entire matter for you.'"

Hoffman the accused deputy, denied the charge against him in absolute and plain terms. Counter charges of attempts of jury bribing by the friends of Hyde were set out in affidavits presented by the prosecution.

Virgil Conking, county prosecutor, introduced an affidavit by Harry Wilson, who at the time of the Hyde trial was employed by the hotel where the jury was sequestered, in her affidavit she said she was approached by a man named Thomas McAnany, who asked her if there was any other way to get to the juryman in the hotel.

"You are getting along in years and there is \$5,000 here for somebody and you might as well get it as now," said Mr. Wilson said she ignored the proposition.

Work on the new geological map of the Nelson district is well advanced and O. E. Le Roy, who has charge of the work, will have the map completed before the close of the year.

ELECTIONS MAY BE POSTPONED

Date Selected for Polling in the Case of Ministers Falls on All Saints' Day—Delay Will be Few Days Only

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—It looks like John Stanfield of Colchester, N. S., to succeed Hon. G. H. Porter, a chief Conservative whip. Mr. Stanfield was assistant whip in the last parliament and was the provincial public works department made a great success of the job.

Ottawa tonight is a cauldron with a government. The three branches of parliament are all absent.

Extraordinary preparations are being made to extend a fitting popular welcome to the royal governor general and his consort when they arrive on Saturday. The city is already abuzz with bunting, and steps have been taken to hide the ugliness attendant upon the building of the Chateau Laurier and the new station.

There is no meeting of the cabinet this morning. Mr. Borden was in his office from an early hour, and the ministers were hard at work in their respective departments. Everything is running smoothly, and the only sign that a political revolution has taken place is the new faces which look up from behind the desks in the ministers' private offices.

Premier Borden stated this morning that on account of November 1st, the day fixed for polling in the by-elections, being All Saints' day, and therefore a public holiday in the province of Quebec, nominations and polling would be a little later. No date was fixed, but it is not expected to be more than two or three days later than previously arranged. Announcement will be made immediately when the cabinet returns from Quebec on Saturday.

In the meantime some progress has been made in locating the seatless ministers. Hon. Robert Rogers is to have Alexander's seat in Winnipeg. George Gordon is likely to make way for Hon. Frank Cochrane in Nipissing, and Hon. W. T. Miller stands a chance of getting East Middlesex if a senatorship can be found for Peter Elson.

There is no guarantee that the new ministers will be returned unopposed, the disposition here being to refuse any arrangement looking to the return of Hon. W. S. Fielding, and Hon. George P. Gray to parliament. Mr. McArthur, N. Parent, erstwhile premier of Quebec, mayor of Quebec, president of the Quebec Bridge company and lately chairman of the National Transcontinental Railway, is encouraging a report that Alexander's seat in Winnipeg, George Gordon is likely to make way for Hon. Frank Cochrane in Nipissing, and Hon. W. T. Miller stands a chance of getting East Middlesex if a senatorship can be found for Peter Elson.

Another Quebec Rumor
—QUEBEC, Oct. 12.—There is a rumor here, that strong opposition will be made to Hon. L. P. Pelletier for re-election as postmaster general in the county of Quebec. Liberal organs here threaten to withdraw the support of Mr. Pelletier in his old riding of Quebec county.

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these conditions in which life is so comfortable and in which we are making material progress never before dreamed-of," said he, "unless he had intended to place a responsibility on us to use these resources for the improvement of the entire world, and we shall be lacking in our appreciation of our duty unless we take the place in advance of the column and say to people of all the world, especially of Europe, where they are burdened down with armaments: 'We will lead you on and take every step possible to abolish that awful curse of war.'"

PRISON FARM

Mr. William J. Smith, senior partner in the Vancouver contracting firm of Smith & Shelbourn, formerly of this city, has been in the Capital during the past day or so, completing arrangements with the provincial public works department for the immediate initiation of work on the new Central prison at Burnaby and incidentally signing the contract for this important work, which will involve an approximate expenditure of half a million of provincial money. The new penal and reformatory institution will have four large wings, two of which will be devoted to male and one to female prisoners, while the third will provide accommodation for the offices of the administration, hospital, chapel, etc. The building which is to occupy a site of 120,000 sq. ft. is to be erected upon plans drawn by Architect Hugh A. Hodgson of Vancouver.

FOUND DEAD IN BED

Mrs. Houslow Discovered With Life Extinct In Her Room On Fisgard Street

Mrs. Houslow, aged 80 years, was found dead in her room at 741 Fisgard street yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock. Heart failure is believed to have been the cause of death.

Deceased had been resting at the premises for some time. When she did not put in an appearance in the morning the landlady sent her son to awaken Mrs. Houslow. The boy received no response to his knocks and attempts to open the door were unsuccessful. Constable Hastings was summoned and bursting open the door discovered the deceased, who had apparently been dead for some hours.

Until very recently Mrs. Houslow had been gaining her livelihood as a nurse. She leaves to mourn her death a son residing in this city. An inquest will probably be held today.

JAPAN ARRANGING SEALING REGULATIONS

Preparing to Meet Situation as a Result of Making of New Treaty Suspending Pelagic Sealing

The Japan Mail, received by the Inaba Maru yesterday, says: "Mr. Doke, Director of the Admiralty, and Mr. Inaba, who represented Japan at the Sealing Conference, is credited with having stated that the four powers signatory to the Convention will have to formulate their municipal laws in conformity with the provisions of the new agreement of the veto on sealing in the Northern Pacific to the north of the thirtieth degree of north latitude, and these laws will have to be submitted to the Parliaments of the respective countries for approval. Inasmuch as the convention goes into operation from December 5th next it is impossible to defer the promulgation of the law until after the Diet meets toward the end of that month. The law will, therefore, take the form of an urgent Imperial Ordinance in this country. In regard to the institution of patrols in the closed area which is enforceable simultaneously with the operation of the Convention, he thinks the duty should properly be delegated to warships, but no arrangement is yet made concerning the matter as it entails an outlay which is to be included in the Budget for the next and subsequent fiscal year with the approval of the Diet."

SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT

U. S. Navy Officers Try Experiment of Alternating as Pilots of Aeroplanes—Trouble with Machinery

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 12.—Reporting that their flight, even though it did not last to the previously set destination, was in every way successful, Lieutenants G. Ellison and J. H. Towers, the navy aviators, who started for Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon, returned to the aviation field this morning. An over-heated bearing in their engine forced them to land at Smith's Point, 75 miles from Annapolis.

After taking their plane to pieces and loading it on the decks of the torpedo boat Bailey, the aviators left Smith's Point at 2 o'clock this morning. Another attempt to reach the cape will be made with a new engine.

The naval officers were particularly pleased with the success of their experiment to prove that by the use of "shift control" two men, taking alternate turns as pilot, can avoid the fatigue that has accompanied all flights heretofore. Leaving Annapolis, Lieutenant Ellison acted as pilot for 20 minutes, while Lieutenant Powers did the piloting.

NO SMOKING IN OFFICE HOURS

Order-in-Council Prohibits the
Civil Servants of Provincial
Government Using Tobacco
During Business

Among the members of the Provincial civil service through-out: British Columbia who are numbered among the devotees of My Lady Nicotine there is—

or shortly will be—both who and lamentation. The cause is found in the recent adoption by the Provincial Executive of an order-in-council upon which has been based an official circular which will be mailed during the next few days to all anglo-sundry affected, advising them that smoking while in their offices is henceforward tabooed.

The example set by His Worship Mayor Morley of this city is not regarded as having been in any way responsible for the new provincial order. Nor yet is it a victory for the anti-tobacco league in making distinguished converts of the premier and his colleagues. Indeed the ministers are even yet tempted in tolerance to regard as considerably less than really criminal the moderate use of pipe, paper-pipe or Havana.

The reason for the new and to many no doubt unwelcome order is said to be found in the failure of certain subordinate officials to differentiate nicely in their times for smoking—to recognize that there is a time to smoke up and also a time to lay pipe or cigar aside, as for example when coming to the counter for converse with the general public upon public business.

The new rule of the service, which will be general in its application, comes into force and effect as from the 15th instant, Wednesday next.

NEW GOVERNOR IS AT QUEBEC

Duke and Duchess of Connaught Arrive on Empress of Ireland—Official Landing to be made Today

QUEBEC, Oct. 12.—The Duke of Connaught, new governor-general of Canada, is now awaiting ceremonies which will take place tomorrow to make him representative of the king in this Dominion.

The Empress of Ireland swung into port shortly after 6 o'clock this evening, but it was almost an hour later when the vessel moored at the dock. There was a large crowd in attendance, and a rush was made for the steamer to see His Royal Highness. The steamer, however, came into dock as usual, and the Duke and his party were not in evidence. His Royal Highness and the Duchess kept to their quarters, and few people outside of officials had any chance to see His Royal Highness.

The official landing of the duke and duchess will take place tomorrow.

Ministers to go to Quebec
OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—The special train carrying Premier R. L. Borden and the members of the cabinet to Quebec to formally welcome to Canada the Duke of Connaught, left the Broad street station at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Premier Borden was accompanied by all members of his ministry with the exception of Hon. J. D. Hazen, Hon. Sam Hughes, Hon. E. D. Monk and Martin Burrell who has yet to be sworn in. Hon. Sam Hughes, who went to Lindsay yesterday, goes direct from his home to Quebec, and Hon. Mr. Monk went from Montreal.

In addition to the Canadian ministers, those on the special train included Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, chief justice of Canada, and members of the supreme court of Canada: Col. Sherwood, chief of Dominion police; Gen. Colin MacKenzie, Chief of Gen. Leslie and Admiral Kingsmill.

The train reached Quebec at 10 o'clock tonight and will return to Ottawa on Saturday morning.

Earl Grey's Departure
QUEBEC, Oct. 12.—Earl Grey and party left Quebec at noon today. The vice-regal party left the citadel at 11:30 o'clock, calling out the King's wharf, where they boarded the Canadian government steamer Earl Grey, and proceeded down the river, on the way meeting the incoming R.M.S. Empress of Ireland, on which is the Duke of Connaught and party. After this Earl Grey and party will board the R.M.S. Victorian, on which they will return to England. On boarding the steamer Earl Grey a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the citadel.

Grease Ablaze—A pot of grease boiling over on the range started a blaze in the kitchen of Stelz's restaurant last night at 11:30 o'clock, calling out the fire department. A similar blaze occurred in the same place some months ago and profiting from the experience the walls and ceiling of the kitchen were coated with metal, with the result that no damage was done by night's fire. The loss is practically nil.

Bridge Over Both Thompson—Progress is being made with arrangements for the erection of the new highway bridge to span the South Thompson river at Kamloops, as indicated in official intimation and drawings of this structure have now been deposited with the minister of public works at Ottawa, and at the expiry of the required thirty days, the provincial minister of public works will formally apply to His Excellency the governor-general-in-council for approval thereof.

Provincial Appointments—The present week's British Columbia Gazette chronicles the appointment of Robert Pierce of Sheep Creek, as a deputy mining recorder for the Nelson mining division; F. C. Campbell of Clinton, as a judge of revision and appeal; L. A. McDonald of Moyle, as deputy mining recorder for the Fort Steele mining division; Noel A. Wallinger of Cranbrook, as deputy assessor and collector for the Fort Steele assessment district; Colin S. Campbell, as superintendent of provincial police; and H. O. Helmbecker of Coalmont, and Vernon A. Shaw of Vancouver, as notaries public.

Champion Potatoes—All the collectors engaged by the government department of agriculture to secure samples of the best British Columbia grown potatoes to be included in the display to be sent to the great exhibition at Madison Square Gardens next month to compete for the Stillwell trophy and \$1,000 prize, will assemble with their spoils at New Westminster tomorrow. The exhibit will be got in order as quickly as possible and at once go forward to New York in charge of Mr. Asahel Smith as special commissioner, and Mr. H. McCune Johnson, assistant. Not the least interesting feature of the provincial competitive display will be potatoes from the ranch of Mr. George Orvake, the pioneer rancher of the Fort George district, and also other mammoth tubers from the Bella Coola district.

Old Court House Site—During the visit of the capital in the past few days of many representative Vancouverites, it is understood that negotiations were renewed with a view to the securing by the city of the old court house property at the junction of Hastings, Cambie and Hamilton streets, estimated to be worth considerably in excess of \$1,000,000. Unsuccessful in their first attempt to secure this property as a gift from the government, it is understood the Vancouverites are now proposing a contribution of approximately \$12,000 per annum, with the understanding that at the termination of the lease the property shall be turned over to the city. It is proposed to utilize the site for civic purposes only.

GIVE YOUR ORDER FOR GROCERIES TO COPAS & YOUNG

The ONLY genuine independent grocery firm in the city, and SAVE MONEY.

- NICE TABLE APPLES, per box from \$2 to \$1.50
- INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—the most popular butter of the day, 3 pounds for \$1.00
- ONTARIO FRESH TESTED EGGS, 3 dozen for \$1.00
- ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER—all kinds—4 packets for .25c
- COX'S GELATINE, per packet .10c
- ANTI-COMBINE TEA—in lead packets—3 pounds for \$1.00
- PRIME ONTARIO CHEESE, per pound .20c
- MAPLE FLAVOR SYRUP, quart tin .25c
Gallon tin .90c
- SYMINGTON'S SOUP POWDER—all kinds—per packet .10c

Patronize the Store of the People

COPAS & YOUNG

Corner Fort and Broad Streets
Grocery Dept. Phones 94, 95 Liquor Dept. Phone 1632



"Lorna"
EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF EMBOSSE
A deliciously fragrant and most beautiful perfume—an odor that lasts long. It is made from nothing else but the Devonshire wild flowers. Buy just as much or as little as you please; 50c per ounce, sold here only.

CYRUS H. BOWES
Chemist Government St., near Yates.

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The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd
Phone 59 544-546 Yates Street

A Few Suggestions From Ross's Famous Delicatessen Dept.

TONGUE, per pound	50c
ROAST PORK, per pound	50c
ROAST VEAL, per pound	50c
VEAL LOAF, per pound	40c
BRISKET BEEF, per pound	30c
BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, per pound	20c
ROAST CHICKEN, per pound	50c
HEAD CHEESE, per pound	15c
FISH CAKES, per dozen	30c
PORK PIES, 10c and 15c—2 for	25c
VEAL AND HAM PIES, 10c, 15c—2 for	25c
CHICKEN PIES, each	15c
STEAK PIES, each	10c
POTATO SALAD, per pound	20c

SPECIALS
Milk Fed Chickens—the famous Pithers. Eastern Oysters.
Chicken Tamales. Genuine Imported Sausage.

DIXIE ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government St. Tel. 55, 51, 53. Liquor Dept. 1632.

Field Sports at Home and Abroad



IN THE HAUNTS OF THE GOLDEN PLOVER

A touch on the arm from the red-headed urchin at my side, a hasty rush to cover in a patch of dry reed stems growing where a wash-water stream sinks into the sands of an Atlantic sea waste, and the next minute the spaces about us are full of whirling plovers. Out of the distance like a cloud they turned here and there on the lookout for feeding ground. But it was bare yellow sand everywhere, half hidden by driving spray brought in by a rough northwesterly gale, and, white again in an instant, a thousand birds moving as with a single impulse, the plovers turn and sweep at breakneck speed after the main body which has kept along the tide line. But that detour has brought our hiding place within the curve they are making, and now above the sound of the wind comes a murmur of many wings, punctuated by a mellow piping as the birds signal to each other. They are not more than 10ft. or 12ft. above the ground, and coming straight for the reed patch. The boys nudges me in the side with an absence of respect which nothing but such a moment could excuse, and then they are upon us. The reeds are in the way of a front shot; as the plovers approach overhead they are impossible; but behind, where they are passing away seaward, the phalanxes seem to close up, and I fire "into the brown," for no one could pick a shot in such a case. Down they fall in a straggling trail, two, three, five, six, swept far away over the level sand by the impetus of their flight. And then a second barrel with like effect, and before another cartridge can be inserted the major part of the flock is but a distant haze where the leaden Atlantic ends in spray upon the long curve of the shore.

But they may come back; the boys know it, and I know it, and the hunter's keenness within us, we say not a word, but reload and wait, motionless, with straining eyes, to see what they will do. And presently a detached party of some 200 or so go out to sea; then, describing a figure of eight, come back again towards our hiding places. This time they are low down, not more than a foot or two over the sands, and flying with incredible swiftness. They sweep by fifty yards away, whistling continuously, and I take the chance offered with both barrels, the last that offers for the time being. We get up, stretch our stiffened limbs, and forthwith set to work to collect the slain. The total in all is eighteen, a dozen and a half of dainty little birds, their under sides like new silver, their russet-brown backs flecked with spots of gold. What lovelier things could the winter shooter wish to see? We place them tenderly in the wicker basket the lad has brought with him, for soiled or tumbled game is an abomination, and Mac starts off with them to his cottage on that moorland road half a mile away, our only link with civilization in this wild stretch of Argyllshire coast.

I walk slowly on for the chance of another shot. The tide is coming in, the soft, purring sound it makes as it laps up the levels being distinctly audible under the wind. Gradually it lifts the shore birds from the ooze, and there are numbers of them on the move—ducks under the grey sky above, curlews and sandpipers flitting swiftly over the water, but all taking good care to keep out of reach of the 8 bore. Strategy is the only thing in such circumstances. About a mile round the bay there is a small reed-covered lagoon just inside a ridge of sandhills, and as there are sometimes wildfowl there the boy has been told to come back to me by way of the lagoon on the chance of sending forward any birds to me. It is not much of a chance, but the shore shooter does not despise long odds, and I hurry forward till opposite a deep cleft in the dunes through which birds afford pass to the sea when disturbed inland. Climbing the nearer hill, a very cautious peep is taken through a tuft of sea grass on top, and there, in addition to a few moorhens, in the middle of the grey water are three Brent geese, resting, no doubt, after a good feed overnight amongst the crofters' oat stubbles. That they have not been disturbed by my shots is due partly to the fact that the wind is from the opposite directly, and partly because the monotonous thud of the surf on the shore sounds not unlike remote gun firing. At any rate, they are perfectly placid, and I lie down at full length on a sandy slope, recognizing that everything depends on the boy; the geese are as inaccessible to me unaided as though they were a mile out at sea. As I watch them silently a curlew comes sweeping by, and, perceiving me when only some twenty yards away, opens his long beak and shrieks out that warning which every shore bird knows so well. Many and many a hard-sought shot the curlew has spoiled; is he going to spoil the one of mine? I glance hastily at the bent through the grass tangle. Up go their heads in an instant at that warning, and I can see the scanning every hummock and neck against the winter reefs for a possible foe.

The cry does not come again; nothing moves slowly their necks unbend, and they return to their former state of placidity. The moorhens, which had scuttled into covert with much croaking and tail flicking, come forth again and proceed with their search for food. Where is that boy? It is terribly cold lying here in the teeth of the wind, and the fine, loose sand grinds across the swell of the dunes, getting into the eyes and making one long to cough or sneeze, which is out of the question in present circumstances. I wait and wait, and am beginning to think it is not worth while

being frozen to death for the sake of a doubtful and distant chance, when at the end of half an hour the geese suddenly become uneasy. Their heads are up, and now they are turning round and round slowly, as though on a pivot. I look carefully over the distant rough ground for the cause of their disquiet, but can see nothing. The geese, however, are obviously alarmed, soon falling into line and paddling in my direction. The paddie becomes a rapid swim, and in another second they are beating the water with their wings and are in the air. Little consequence then is it what has become of the boy, or what has put them up. The all-absorbing question is, will they come within shot? Higher and higher they mount, till I see joyfully by their foreshortened forms they ought to pass not very far from where I lie as flat on the sand slope as it is possible for mortal to be. Nearer and nearer, higher and higher, making for the open sea beyond. Surely they are going too far to the right! No; they have taken a slight turn towards the hollow in the dunes below me, one at least looking like a possible shot, for they are flying now in open order. A glint of stormy sunshine comes out at the moment, and gleams on their ruddy-orange beaks and the rich under of their upper plumage. My hands steal down to the gun at my side, I give them another three seconds, and then suddenly sit up. It is a long fifty yards to the nearest, and geese are tough birds, but I trust to the 8 bore, aim a yard ahead of his head, and fire. The effect is instantaneous. The long neck drops, the breast turns completely over, and falls without an effort, back foremost, behind a distant sandhill. As he falls a faint Gaelic yell comes from the tarn's remotest margin, and, looking over my shoulder and perceiving the urchin dancing joyously on a peaty hummock, I recognize that to his adroitness and cunning I probably owe the best shot of the morning.

Half an hour later little Mac and I are sharing well-earned sandwiches under shelter of a sea bank, talking over the goose, with the spindrift in long, silvery ropes trailing across the last of the level sands, the piping redshanks whirling through the sky like autumn leaves, and the big Atlantic stretching from out feet to the low, sunlit gleam on the furthest horizon. We go on after that modest luncheon, and have various other adventures with curlews, wary herons, and tantalizing teal, adding two couple of snipe to a mixed bag from the marsh behind Mac's cottage. But it was the shot at the goose which was the event of the day, which we talked of most, and which I believe Mac must have dreamt of that night.—E. L. A.

A TALE OF TEMAGAMI

"Well, what's the programme for today?" inquired the Norseman, as he lazily arose from the breakfast table, let out his belt a couple of notches to relieve undue pressure, and filled his villainous-looking pipe with Hudson Bay mixture preparatory to defiling the atmosphere and driving to the tall timber all game within smelling distance of the penetrating weed, writes C. B. Craig in Rod and Gun.

"What's the matter with a cruise up the lake?" offered the Novice. "I have heard wonderful tales of the beauties of the Northwest Arm scenery and if it can hold a candle to what we have here right around the camp you'll have to show me. Let's take a run up Obabika way."

Our good ship "The Papoose" lay idly swinging at her moorings in front of the camp. On shore lay the canoes, bottom up with their dew-wet roundness glistening in the half light of a cloudy morning. Far out on the misty lake the irrepensible loon was arguing with his mate in tones of domestic discord while nearer shore a colony of gulls circled over the water on delicately poised wings in the ceaseless search for something to appease the cravings of an ever present hunger. A leaden sky overhead mingled with the grey expanse of water, and here and there the darker blotch of neighboring islands loomed through the mist as if to indicate where the usually well defined horizon line ought to be. A coldish, moisture-laden breeze was blowing out of the south and in the channel an occasional whitecap tossed his hoary head as if impatient protest against the topsy turvy calendar which provided October weather in mid-August. Altogether it was an unpromising day for a cruise, but anything was preferable to a dismal day in camp, and as the Novice's holiday was almost at an end, we resolved to act on his suggestion and prove to him by an ocular demonstration that our own little quiet nook had the Northwest Arm skinned forty ways for scenery, fish, comforts of home and everything else in the decalogue of the enthusiastic nature lover.

"Get busy, you fellows, and get in that stern anchor," ordered the Norseman, who, in addition to being the camp boss, was also Grand High Admiral and Engineer-in-Chief of the "fleet." "I'll give the engine a couple of turns to make sure her spark plug is on the job and that her batteries are not on strike for shorter hours and more pay," he added, evidently remembering an exasperating experience of a few days previous when all the cranking, tinkering and swearing that could be crowded into the space of two or three hours refused to make her budge an inch.

Knowing full well the penalty for mutiny on the high seas and disobedience of orders from the Boss, we sprang to our tasks and in a few minutes the dripping anchor was hauled

from its cool, soft bed of mud and snugly stowed in the forward locker. One of the canoes was made fast to the sterncleat while Ed, our guide and man of all work, with proper forethought for the comforts of the inner man, stowed in another locker a goodly supply of grub with the indispensable smoke-begrimed teapot and frying pan. The Novice and the Deckhand, under which latter sobriquet the writer was supposed to do all the menial work while on the high seas, busied themselves loading up with a cargo of air cushions, sweaters, slickers and other encumbrances, necessary and otherwise. Casting off our bow line, a few turns of our propeller brought us out into the channel and, rounding the head of the island, we shaped our course due north. Little did we suspect as we left our cozy camp that cloudy morning what a trying experience was in store for us ere we returned to our quiet little harbor.

As if determined to make amends for the unpromising weather, our sturdy little boat was on her very best behavior and chugged merrily along at a good ten-mile gait.

Past Burnt Island, through the Narrows and into the open stretch near Island Bay we bowled along with the freshening breeze dead astern. The jolly little white caps chased after us in an animated game of tag, but somehow we were never "IT," as our powerful little craft was always just a little ahead of the foremost. Passing Cattle Island we caught a glimpse of Bear Island on the starboard with its scattered collection of nondescript buildings comprising the Hudson's Bay Co.'s Post.

Swinging into the Northwest Arm we passed numerous familiar spots, for we had by this time reached our old fishing grounds of several years ago, and in a few minutes we sighted Island 1901, where we proposed to stop for lunch and inspect our old camping spot. Having safely negotiated a landing in a quiet little bay, we found the remains of our old camp, apparently just as we left it four years ago, for it seems in this far northern wilderness time moves slowly and the everlasting rocks and woods and water never change. What fond memories were recalled by the blackened embers and flame tinted rocks of our old camp fire. Here is where we pitched our tents, overgrown now with a few straggling huckleberry bushes, but otherwise just as we left it. There is the rock where Harry slid into the lake on the last day, just as we were leaving for home in, all the discomfort of creased trousers, stiff collars and bulging suit cases. Over under the trees stand, in wobbly decrepitude, the remains of our old camp table with our laboriously carved initials on the "register." An empty corned beef can peeps from under a log and alongside it lay a weathered stained but still serviceable Dowagiac Minnow, which the writer missed from his tackle box on arrival home from that holiday, and which he always suspected had been swiped by one of the less successful fishermen of our party in an effort to change his luck by securing bait with a record for big fish. I hope he will accept my humble apology for these years of suspicion under which he has been held.

Lounging on a softly cushioned rock, deep under its covering of reindeer moss and lichen we plunged into reminiscence of the old days of 1901, while Ed busied himself preparing lunch.

High above us on the branch of an ancient pine a noisy red squirrel chattered and fussed and scolded and in squirrel lingo plainly expressed his opinion of our unwarranted intrusion into his private domain. It is doubtful if he recognized in us his neighbors of four years ago, but if he did, he certainly indicated as plainly as squirrel talk can that our room was preferred to our company.

The welcome announcement "Grub" recalled us to matters more material and brought a ready response, for we were hungry as pirates, with digestions equal to almost anything from ten-penny nails to old boot straps, and such a meal as it was! Take it straight from me, ye slaves to printed menu cards, French waiters and hotel chefs, you don't know what a good meal is until you have lived in the wilderness and tasted the delights of camp cookery as prepared by an experienced woodsman. No need for a Manhattan or Martini to induce a false appetite, no serving in courses from soup to dessert, with entrees, roasts and salads between. Just plain, wholesome cooking, with the crispest of bacon, steaming snowy potatoes, bread and butter, strawberry jam and tea; and it was good, every bit of it even to the last morsel, and we all stayed with it as long as the supply lasted. The benighted individual who has never had an experience such as ours certainly has our sympathy, for he don't know what delights he has missed.

Our meal finished and pipes lighted, we lounged about telling impossible fish stories, while Ed washed up, and packed our stuff aboard. Then quenching our fire we gave one more look around the old place to make sure that nothing was left behind and, with a fond good-by to old 1901, we again embarked on our northern course. By this time the breeze had freshened to almost a gale, but in our satisfied condition it troubled us not a whit, and we were soon into Obabika Bay, a long, narrow strip, well sheltered by the towering pines and almost as still as the proverbial mill pond.

Through the winding length of the bay we chugged merrily along, the exhaust from our motor awakening unusual echoes in the sleepy old forest and doubtless arousing to precipitate

certainly could not understand such an unusual invasion of their quiet fastnesses.

Near the head of the bay we abandoned our launch and took to the canoe, for here the water was too shallow for anything but the lightest draft craft. Paddling slowly along we were overtaken by a canoe manned by a couple of young chaps who inquired if they were in the right direction for Lake Obabika. Their brand new khaki clothing, city white complexions and superfluous camp impedimenta, together with their awkward stroke in paddling, proclaimed them to be tenderfeet of the veriest type, but we were in the same class ourselves long years ago, so we gladly supplied the necessary information and proceeded on our way.

At the head of the bay a short portage brought us out on Monkey Lake, a small pond between Obabika Bay and Lake Obabika. Crossing this we encountered the long portage, a rocky, well worn trail through towering white pines, any one of which would cut almost enough lumber to build a modest dwelling, and at last, after a smart tramp, we emerged on an arm of Obabika, famous in this region for its good fishing. We, however, were not after fish, only seeing the country, as it were, so a short visit sufficed.

On our return march we again encountered our tenderfoot friends, this time staggering under the weight of frying pans, fishing rods, Hudson Bay blankets, grub and duffie. Our sympathies went out to them, for we knew they were greenhorns and could only learn by bitter experience what to bring along and what to leave at home.

Reaching our good ship we turned her nose homeward, well satisfied with our day's outing, and eager for a quick run to our home camp and grub. Right here I think it proper to explain that the waters of Temagami are about as difficult and dangerous for power boat navigation as any in our experience. Ugly shoals exist where we would naturally expect deep water, and many of them are entirely invisible. At most unexpected places the bottom of the lake seems to fairly rise out of the depths under your very eyes, and before you have time to alter your course the damage is done. Such was our experience that eventful day, and it was one of those unreasonable mountains out of the depths that gave us our Waterloo and gave it good and proper. We were bowling along at a good gait secure in our Superior (mark the word!) knowledge of the course, when we hit it, and hit it hard. No gentle little love tap was this, nor is there any "give" to Temagami rocks. Our good little boat seemed to leap clear of the water, settling back with a great splash, the jar of the grinding impact tumbling some of us in a heap in the cockpit. But in the hurdling leap she had cleared the obstruction and was keeping right on as though leaping hurdles was an ordinary accomplishment for any well behaved craft. For our part we were too surprised almost to think, and every man jack of us expected the next moment to see the boat fill and sink under our feet, dumping us into the chilly waters, with a long swim to a rocky, uninhabited shore and miles of bush and water between us and the Post, the nearest human habitation. We, however, quickly recovered from the sudden surprise, and finding our craft still afloat and engine still going, though sadly knocking, we headed for shore to take inventory of the damage and speculate on our chances of getting home.

That terrific impact on the hard side of Temagami shoal had certainly given a solar plexus blow—rudder bent up against the bottom of the boat, propeller blades twisted in all directions, reversing gear entirely out of commission, and heavy iron skag turn out bodily and dropped into the bottom of the lake, to say nothing of a bent propeller shaft, were the first visible injuries we could detect. As for injuries to the hull we could only conjecture and hope for the best, and pray that we might at least hold together and keep afloat until we were safely in camp some thirty miles away.

There was no difficulty in reaching a verdict in the council of war which was immediately convened. It was "git up and git" for civilization as quickly as our crippled condition would permit, particularly as the wind outside was constantly getting stronger, having already reached "half a gale" proportions and every moment's delay lessened our chances for a safe cruise homeward. Temporary repairs were imperative, so while the Norseman and the Novice busied themselves in straightening the rudder, Ed and I padded back to the shoal in an apparently hopeless search for the iron skag which we knew was reposing peacefully somewhere on the bottom. Fortune favored our quest, for, assisted by the clearness of the water, we found the paint-scarred rocks where we had struck, and following the trail the piece was located in about four feet of water, from which it was hauled after sundry jabs with the boat hook. Returning to the Papoose, which in the meantime had been made as shipshape as possible, our homeward journey was resumed. And what a change in our spirits was wrought in that little fraction of a second when we hit those rocks! Ed was glum as an oyster, no doubt feeling keenly some responsibility for the accident, as he was at the wheel when it occurred. No one reproached him, however, for all, save myself, realized that he was not to blame. The Norseman, ever solicitous of his beloved engine, hovered over her as a mother over a sick child, fearing every throb would be her last. The Novice and myself, rather superfluous en-

Sportsman's Calendar

OCTOBER

Oct. 1.—Pheasant (cocks only) and quail shooting opens for Esquimalt, Cowichan, Saanich and Islands Electoral Districts.

Pheasant shooting (cocks only) opens on Hornby and Denman Islands.

Game Now in Season—Deer, pheasant, grouse (except in Saanich), quail, also ducks, geese and snipe.

N.B.—Municipal regulations of both North and South Saanich require written permits from both owners of land on which it is desired to shoot and Reeves of the municipalities.

Trout-fishing now excellent; also Salmon-trotting. Tyees at their best at Alberni this month.

cumbrances, kept discreetly silent, realizing that under the strain of our circumstances the least said the better. And so we proceeded on our limping way, hoping against hope that we would make a safe harbor.

Reaching the main portion of the lake, we found a task cut out for our craft that we would not have attempted even in the best of condition, but into the teeth of the gale we plunged, realizing that there was no other choice left for us. Rolling and pitching, hitting only the high spots in some places, in others plunging bow deep through the hissing waves, we labored on our crippled way for hours, and finally with heightened spirits were able to reach the Post with still some fifteen miles between us and home.

"Take my advice, boys, and stay here for the night," admonished Harry Woods, the genial and accommodating Factor; "I know something of the weather hereabouts, and unless I miss my guess, we are in for a wild night of it. Before another hour it will be as dark as a stack of black cats with all that mist blowing."

Harry was right, as was shortly afterwards proven to us, but we, ignorant in our superior knowledge of Temagami, and having renewed confidence in the seaworthiness of our crippled craft, decided to chance it and run for home. Little time was consumed in loading some necessary supplies from the Post, and casting off, we again pushed out into the storm and gathering darkness on the last leg of our journey. The prospect was anything but reassuring; as the course between us and home was tortuous and beset with shoals, and even in broad daylight required a trained eye and steady hand to navigate safely. But we had been over the course so often that we felt confident of our ability to pick our way through the myriad of islands that lined the fifteen-mile run.

The first few miles were comparatively easy going, as there was still enough daylight left to enable us to distinguish the headlands by which we shaped our course, and we were commencing to feel that Harry's warning was unwarranted when, with a suddenness almost of blowing out the lamp, a pall of black, impenetrable mist settled down upon us, completely obscuring everything visible. Sky, woods and water, as if by a magician's touch, were absolutely wiped out, and we were left floundering through an abyss of darkness with nothing to guide us except the wind. Our course we knew was directly into the teeth of the gale, and as long as that held true we felt that we could not wander very far from the general direction of camp. Buffeted by the enormous waves, drenched by flying spray, we plunged through that Stygian blackness, trusting to luck to keep us clear of the rocks. Our only hope was in keeping going, to attempt a landing with no knowledge of where we were, was out of the question—to attempt to anchor in midlake and wait for daylight was not to be thought of, for no anchorage we might have found would have held in that howling gale. As long as our engine kept going and we kept clear of the rocks we felt safe enough, but the uncertainty of our location and the fear that any moment our crippled engine might give up the ghost, as the best trained gasoline engines often have the habit of doing, made our position decidedly uncomfortable and kept us under a suspense which, to put it mildly, was rather trying on the nerves. The Novice and Ed were forward at the wheel, straining their optics in the futile endeavor to see through that black wall. The Norseman sat by the engine with hand on throttle feeling her pulse, ready to shut off power the instant we might strike a rock or bang her nose into the short of some intruding island. The Deckhand sat in the stern ready to haul our canoe "lifeboat" alongside so that all might disembark from the sinking ship. Nobody spoke.

(Continued Next Sunday)

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Monday—Near-Seal and Black Velvet Coats at \$29.75—Evening Dresses at \$25 and \$17.50; Shirt Waists at 75c., \$1 and \$1.50 and Men's Suits at \$10

Men's Clothing Section

Eight Specials for Monday

Men's Suits, in heavy tweed mixtures, in greens, browns and greys, in stripes and heather mixtures. Well tailored and trimmed... **\$10.00**

Men's Heavy Working Pants, in corduroys, whipcords, Bedford cords, heavy tweeds, all double-sewed throughout with linen thread. All cut with full hips. Prices from \$4.00 down to... **\$2.75**

Special in Men's Knitted Vests, in various shades and patterns, in sizes from 34 to 42... **\$1.75**

Men's Mackintoshes and Cravenettes, in greys, fawns and black, with military collars. Prices from \$22.50 down to... **\$8.50**

Boys' Corduroy Suits, in double-breasted styles, with plain knickers, in fawns and browns. Price... **\$4.00**

Boys' Corduroy Pants—A large shipment in fawns, browns and blues. In plain knickers and bloomer styles. Prices \$1.35 and... **\$1.25**

Children's Fancy Overcoats, in reefer and three-quarter lengths, shepherd plaids, greens, brown, greys and reds. Made up in the very latest styles. Prices \$8.50 down to... **\$4.50**

Children's Fancy Hats, in a large variety of new shapes and styles, in all the latest shades and patterns. Prices, \$1.50, \$1.00 and... **\$0.50**

Men's Underwear

WARM, COMFORTABLE, LAW-PRICED

Men's Shirts and Drawers, made of a heavy wool mixture, durable and warm. All sizes. Per garment... **50¢**

Merino Shirts and Drawers, light weight, very comfortable. All sizes. Per garment... **50¢**

Shirts and Drawers, made of a good wool mixture, in all sizes, plain or stripe, medium weight. Per garment... **75¢**

Fleece-Finished Shirts and Drawers, Penman brand, heavy weight, good wool mixture. All sizes. Per garment... **\$1.00**

Sovereign Brand Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, made in all sizes. Per garment... **\$1.00**

Turnbull's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, in all sizes, most durable and comfortable garments. Price... **\$1.25**

Robin Hood Brand Men's Underwear, made of imported natural wool. All sizes. Per garment, \$1.50 and... **\$1.25**

Pure Wool Underwear of a very superior quality, made in all sizes. Per garment, \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00 and... **\$1.75**

Colored Cashmere Waists

From \$1 to \$3.75 Monday

AT \$1.00—There are navy, cardinal and black shirt waists to choose from. They have box pleat down the centre and two tucks on either side, long sleeves, link cuffs and high neck. A splendid value at this price.

AT \$1.50—Serviceable Shirt Waists, in lustre, colors navy, black, green and red, have detachable collars, box pleat down centre, trimmed with silk and clusters of centres on either side.

AT \$2.25—This is a new line of seasonable goods, that represent splendid value at the price. They are strictly man-tailored waists with turnback link cuffs and detachable, soft collars, black velvet or pearl button fastening, and may be had in cream with hairline stripes, in various colors.

AT \$3.75—Shirt Waists in cardinal, green, navy and black, with white hairlines. Have silk buttons, detachable collars and turnback cuffs.

The Linen Department Offers Many Inducements for Monday's Shopping

3 O'Clock Tea Cloths, hemstitched ends, embroidered work, 45 x 45in. Each, \$1.75 to... **\$9.00**

Ready-to-Use Napkins, in many dainty patterns. Per dozen, from \$4.50 down to... **\$1.50**

Embroidered and Drawn Squares, in pure Irish linen. Size 36 x 36in., from \$7.00 down to, each... **\$2.50**

Size 45 x 45in., from \$7.50 down to, each... **\$3.75**

BLEACHED DAMASK CLOTHS READY FOR USE

Size 2 x 2½. Price... **\$3.50**

Size 2 x 2½. Price... **\$4.50**

Size 2 x 3. Price... **\$5.00**

Size 2 x 3. Price... **\$5.50**

Size 2 x 3. Price... **\$6.50**

Embroidery Linen, 42in. wide. Per yard, \$1.00, 75c and... **50¢**

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK

68in. wide. Per yard... **75¢**

72in. wide. Per yard... **\$1.25**

72in. wide. Per yard... **\$1.50**

72in. wide. Per yard... **\$2.00**

72in. wide. Per yard... **\$2.25**

Napkins to Match. Per doz. **\$6.00**

David Spencer, Ltd

Showing of Near-Seal and Black Velvet Coats, \$29.75 Monday

In the View street windows we are showing some very handsome coats, made of near seal and rich black velvets.

They come in semi-fitting styles, have roll collars and revers, or wide round collars, three-button fastenings, turnback cuffs and are well lined throughout.

We know of no other garment at a popular price that will render such excellent service, or so smart in appearance, or that will give such lasting satisfaction. Price, **\$29.75**.

Muffs and Ties for Little Girls

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

Muffs and Ties, in white bear, beaverette, striped and black sealette and imitation ermine, all neatly lined and finished with cords, ranging in price from \$1.25 down to... **50¢**

Sets in Beaverette, round shaped tie and bag shaped muff, finished with tassels and cords. Very handsome. Price... **\$1.00**

Sets in White Bear, with very neat tie and muff, well lined. Remarkable value... **75¢**

Wide Shaped Collar, in rough white bear, well padded and lined, finished with tassels and cord. Only... **50¢**

White and Colored Bearskin Coats for Children

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

There is a large variety of styles to choose from, some with wide collars—almost wide enough for capes, in plain material, or in cream cloth, handsomely trimmed with braid, while others are in the tunic style, with frog fastenings and leather girdle. Prices range from **\$2.00** up to **\$5.75**.

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

Handsome Dresses For Evening Wear at Popular Prices

In the View street windows we are now showing some dainty evening dresses in nets and lace, marked at unusually low prices.

These are only a few of the many handsome models that may be seen in the Mantle department on Monday. They come in white and cream, beautifully embroidered, some with Dutch, round or pointed yokes, short sleeves, allover-nets or nets trimmed with pale blue, pink and other daintily colored silks.

Your choice from a wide variety, ranging in price from **\$25** down to **\$17.50**.



Serviceable Shirt Waists at 75c, \$1 and \$1.50 Monday

AT 75¢—Shirt Waists, made of navy blue and black flannelette with a small pattern in white, have detachable collars and long sleeves, with link cuffs.

AT \$1—Neat Shirt Waists, made of good print, white with plain blue stripe, have long sleeves, link cuffs, laundered collars and patch pockets. A splendid value.

AT \$1.50—Striped dimity shirt waists, white only, strictly plain tailored, laundered collars and link cuffs. This is an exceptionally neat garment and represents special value at this price.

See Window Display.

The Monarch Knit Sweaters For Women From \$1.90

We are now showing a fine assortment of Women's Sweaters in a variety of colors and styles, at prices ranging from **\$1.90** up to **\$3.75**. These are the famous Monarch Knit Brand and are knitted from superior worsteds in smart styles, will launder well, will not shrink, and are most serviceable garments.

Note the prices—**\$3.75, \$2.75 and \$1.90**.

Art Needlework Department

Eiderdown Woools—Another shipment of these woools has just arrived, including all colors.

Per skein... **15¢**

Stamped Towels, in figured and plain huckaback, hemstitched borders or borders stamped for scalloped, buttonholed edges. Large size **75¢**

Guest Towels. Price each... **40¢**

Linen Pillow Slips, stamped for eyelet or solid embroidery. Price each... **75¢**

Linen Pillow Slips, with hemstitched edge and stamped for embroidery. Per pair... **\$1.75**

Corset Covers, stamped on fine cambric in various designs. Price each... **40¢**

Night Gowns, stamped on 3½ yards of fine cambric, kimona style. Price... **\$1.25**

Four Bargains in Surface Oak Dressers—Monday

AT \$9.75—A substantial surface oak Dresser, in golden or Early English finish. Top measures 18 x 34in., has three drawers fitted with neat handles, also beveled mirror 12½ x 22in., in a shaped and carved frame.

Washstand to match... **\$3.75**

AT \$13.75—A very neat surface oak Dresser, golden finish. Has three long drawers, carved and shaped arms, panel ends, and beveled mirror 20 x 24in., in carved and shaped frame.

Washstand to match... **\$3.75**

AT \$15.75—Princess Dresser with beveled glass 18 x 30 in., in a plain frame. Top measures 18 x 36, has one long drawer and two short drawers, turned knobs, surface oak, golden finish.

AT \$17.50—Massive Dresser, in surface oak, golden finish, beveled mirror 20 x 24in. Top measures 18 x 36in., has two large drawers and two small drawers. A neat and serviceable article.

Washstand to match... **\$3.75**

See Window Display on Broad Street

Millinery Department

These are the season's latest novelties in Ready-to-Wear Hats, are stylish and admirably suited for Winter wear.

They are made of fine felt, mostly in fashionable collapsible shapes, trimmed with wings and ribbons.

See View Street Windows

11 Specials—Staple Department Monday

Linen Squares at... **50¢**

Comforters, splendid value at... **\$1.25**

Comforters, wool-filled... **\$2.00**

Colored Bedspreads, at... **\$1.50**

Comforters, in mercerized sateen, at... **\$3.00**

Comforters, superior quality... **\$4.00**

Grey Blankets, per pair... **\$3.00**

White Blankets, per pair... **\$4.00**

Sheets, ready to use, at... **\$1.50**

Comforters, covered with Paisley chintz... **\$2.50**

White Bedspreads, at... **\$1.25**

An Interesting Showing of Dress Goods

This season mannish suitings and Scotch tweed effects are very popular, and here you will find a large and choice assortment marked at prices that will please the most expectant.

Mannish Suiting, in smart tweed effects and a swell combination of colors. A very serviceable material, 50in. wide. At, per yard, \$2.00 and... **\$1.50**

Invisible Striped Suiting, in grey or heather mixtures, 50in. wide. Per yard... **\$1.50**

Tweed Suit Lengths, in grey and fawn mixtures. Exclusive designs, no two alike. Per pattern, from \$2.50 down to... **\$1.25**

French Chiffon Broadcloth—This material is as popular as ever. It has a very silky finish and comes in colors grey, plum, tan, fawn, brown, moss, green, helio, navy, cream, pink, pale blue, orange, reseda and black. It is 50in. wide, and is a bargain at, per yard... **\$1.75**

Navy Blue Serge, in a wide range to choose from. Every yard warranted fast color. At prices ranging from \$1.50 down to... **50¢**

Blankets Specially Low Priced for Monday

Grey Blankets, suitable for single camp beds. Are very warm and durable. Per pair... **\$2.25**

Grey Blankets, full double bed size, 7lbs. in weight. A splendid value at, per pair... **\$3.50**

Grey Blankets, full double bed size. A very superior quality. Per pair... **\$5.75**

... **\$4.00**

White Wool Blankets, single bed size. Special value. Per pair... **\$2.75**

White Wool Blankets, double bed size. Per pair... **\$3.50**

Pure Wool Blankets, made of good fleecy wool, and finished with pink or blue borders. Per pair... **\$5.75**

Fleece Wool Blankets, guaranteed to be pure and the best possible value for the money. Double bed size. Per pair \$9.50, \$8.50 and... **\$7.50**

19 Bales of Comforters Marked Low For Monday's Selling

Nineteen Bales of Comforters have just come to hand and will be placed on sale Monday at prices that will please the most expectant shopper.

See View Street Windows

150 Wool-Filled Comforters, in assorted designs. Good values at... **\$1.50**

100 Comforters, wool-filled and covered with art sateen, in attractive patterns. Special... **\$2.00**

75 Wool-Filled Comforters, covered with Paisley chintz. Good wearing quality. Price... **\$2.50**

100 Wool-Filled Comforters, covered with mercerized sateen, in attractive floral designs. Special... **\$4.00**

MISSIONARY WORK IN ALL

First of Series
Missionary Co
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SEVEN HUNDRE DELEGAT

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—Letter of
Premier McBri

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special from Vancouver) The public to the need of missionary work both in foreign fields, and in its delegates men of international fame, laymen of all denominations, missionary convention held in every province, opened this morning at the First Baptist church.

Nearly 700 delegates, including Sir Andrew Gray, K. C., S. I. M., Lieutenant-governor John R. Muir, LL.D., long worker in the north and known throughout as the author of numerous missionary questions; A. U. DePenciler, his secretary; Mr. Justice Brice, the supreme court of British Columbia; Rev. A. A. McLeod, from India, who the famous Telugu note from all over the world.

A telegram from the read by Mr. C. C. Mitchell, the chairman, extended to those assembled, and lending the mighty convention a welcome, Mr. Justice Brice wished for a most interesting and appreciative work being done by the assembly.

In the absence of Mr. Justice Brice, the assembly was to have delivered a welcome, Mr. Justice Brice conveyed to those assembled of the committee who had worked in convention.

Rev. W. T. Gunn, secretary of the Congress in Canada, responded to the absence of the presence, as the representative, would have addressed the proceedings of the convention, recognized that his presence was unavoidable, however, he hoped that his citizens would be present before a great elapse.

Mr. Justice Brice, supreme court of British Columbia, spoke on "The Cause Tomorrow."

"We are being discovered ourselves," said. "We are taking ability of nationhood arisen on the horizon star will yet become a reality. Where we are and our natural contracting the attention world. Immigrants from the Pacific and the north and the south border, from China, from lands of oppression social condition of today is a land thought and freedom have sins, national whole, we have a right out nation."

He referred to the condemnation of the States as a disgrace, pause, and stated the case here.

BRITAIN AND

Number of Ancestors
Becomes In Decline
at Toronto

LONDON, Oct. 14 (Special from Vancouver) It is given out by the British ambassador in Ottawa, that when the Parliament with regard to the subject of the power of the capitulation of the British Empire. It is thought will raise no objection which is a grave judicial