







The Colonist

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, Liability

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00, Six months .60, Three months .35, Sent outside of Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE YALE ELECTION.

There is to be a contest in Yale after all and apparently a three-cornered one. Mr. Alexander Lucas is the choice of the Ministerialists and Mr. J. E. Julien is to be in the field as an Independent. It was given out that the Liberals would not put a man in nomination, but whether the candidature of Mr. Julien has put new heart into them, or they are actuated by a desire to keep their party organization intact, they are to hold a convention today to select a candidate. One of the names mentioned is that of Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P. for Nanaimo. Mr. Smith is understood to have a senatorial appointment in his pocket. The understanding among Liberals is that at the forthcoming session of Parliament some changes are to be made in the constitution of the Senate, and that are to be given to this province looks very good to Mr. Smith, and he has been told he can have it. This prospect qualifies him very well for the martyrdom which is certain to be the fate of a representative of his party in the Yale election; for we have abundant proof that that path to the majority of the Red Chamber often leads through the thorny wastes of defeat by the electorate. Mr. John Oliver is also mentioned as a candidate, and so is Mr. Stuart Henderson, a former member. We really do not suppose it matters much who may be chosen, for the success of the Conservative candidate is fully assured.

TRADE PROBLEMS

"How do you explain," asks a correspondent, "the excess of the value of British imports over exports in view of the claim that the United Kingdom is said to be rapidly growing richer?" We have on several former occasions endeavored to show that, standing by themselves, the customs returns establish nothing except the involved value of exports and imports and that this is only one phase of a country's commerce. If we could discuss from our columns the fallacy of the so-called "balance of trade," we would realize that if a country during a certain period sends out a million dollars worth of commodities and brings in two million dollars richer by the transaction, provided it has paid for its exports in some other way than by exporting goods or money. It would be impossible in a single article to answer our correspondent's question fully, but a few things may be pointed out that may be of interest to him and to readers generally.

The United Kingdom is easily first among the nations of the world in two very important respects. It is the greatest money lender and it is the greatest common carrier. We shall not pretend to be able to estimate how many billions of British money are invested out of the United Kingdom. Doubtless some of it has not been profitably invested, but much the greater part of it actually earns interest for its owners. Note here a remarkable thing. When a Colonial, foreign or industrial loan is negotiated in London the money borrowed is not sent out of the country. It is arranged by a transfer of credits. We all know that a bank can safely lend more money than it has in its vaults, because it knows that provided it holds a certain percentage of cash, it can meet all normal demands upon it. So the men at the head of the money market know that when they undertake to provide a loan they will not have to find the actual cash nor any considerable part of it, therefore when we hear that a \$50,000,000 loan has been floated in London, or a company flotation involving millions has been successfully made, we are not to infer that the stock of money in London is any less than it was. The financier who underwrites a loan does not count the money in his vault or look at his bank balance. He simply decides if he can meet the drafts that will be made upon him on account of the loan, and if he can he goes ahead. Thus it comes about that just as a well managed bank not only preserves its capital intact, but builds up a Reserve, so the financial world of London makes loan after loan without depleting its available capital, but on the contrary adds to it. Interest on all loans of this nature is only paid by the borrowers in actual cash as a last resort. It is done ordinarily by an exchange of credits. A government, or a railway company or whatever else the borrower may be arranges a credit with its own banker in its own country either by the payment of cash or in some other way, and this credit is transferred to the lender by means of

the bill of exchange. The United Kingdom being a great consumer of raw materials and other foreign products, pays for these products not only by what it gets for its exports but out of what it is entitled to receive in the way of interest.

But the United Kingdom is, as has been said above, the world's great common carrier. The bulk of the commerce of the world is carried in British ships. Take as an example of the part played by the ships the operation of any of the round-the-world lines, such as the Blue Funnel ships. One of these ships carries cargo for India, China, Japan and Canada. When it gets to India and has discharged what is destined for that country, it is ready to fill up its holds with anything that may be destined to China or any other place of call. In China the same thing is repeated and so on until the last of the outgoing cargo has been landed in British Columbia. Then the steamer begins to take on new cargo, and the outgoing process is reversed. Thus the ship on a single voyage has collected tribute from the commerce of several countries as well as earned money for carrying the commerce of its own country, and all of this tribute and all the charges on the outgoing commerce of its own country are paid by people outside of the United Kingdom. Here again is a sum of money that may either be used by British merchants to pay for imported goods, or it may be left to the credit of British banking houses to be turned over to some foreign government, railway corporation or industrial enterprise that has come to London to borrow money. In either event this money finds its way in the form of credits to the London banking houses where it is available to the shippers in the form of dividends. These observations, which are only intended to be accurate in a general way, will serve to assist our correspondent in his study of the very interesting question which he submits.

USEFUL IMMIGRATION.

It is of general interest that the operations carried on by the Salvation Army in conjunction with the Provincial Government for the introduction into British Columbia of household help and farm laborers have proved so satisfactory that it is proposed to ask the Legislature to sanction an additional grant for the purpose. The aid presented by the people of this province in the way of securing domestic help is a very serious one. One of the chief obstacles we might say the only one in this way of securing means and leisure arises from this and if the government can accomplish anything in the way of removing it there will be very general satisfaction. The shortage of help for fruit growers also presents an urgent case. In the course of time these matters would regulate themselves but British Columbia is a long way from the source of supply of labor of this class and something must be done to bring it into the country and help the farmers. The plan adopted by the Salvation Army is to establish what they call "a revolving fund" in the United States, that is to say money advanced to immigrants is refunded by them and can be used over and over again. The people of British Columbia would approve of as large a sum being devoted to this purpose as can be profitably used.

GERMAN UNREST.

Signs are becoming manifest that Germany is permeated by a profound feeling of unrest. The burden of taxation is enormous and while the foreign trade of the country has increased it is more than doubtful if the gain warrants the cost of securing it and the maintenance of what is alleged to be the necessary protection of it. The Germans are a long-suffering people. They are also immensely patriotic. They are economical and yield themselves readily to authority. But underneath it all they are a thinking people and they have not lost those traditions of freedom which they have inherited in common with ourselves from long dead Teutonic ancestors. They are rapidly growing tired of Kaiserism. They are asking themselves why they should be called upon to stand armed to the teeth against a

world that shows no signs of interfering with them in any way, and that would be only too glad to reduce its armaments if Germany would render a reduction possible. The cost of living has increased enormously, and hence the standard of living has fallen. "It is a question," says a recent writer, "whether Germany will pull the rest of Europe down to its low standard, or will throw off the incubus of militarism and progress towards the betterment of the condition of the common people."

THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE

A fairly good audience assembled at the Grand Theatre on Sunday evening for the lecture given by one of the lecturers and organizers of the Socialist party, lecture on "The Struggle for Existence."

The real history of the human race, said the speaker, is not bound-up in the record of wars, and the actors in the struggle, but is the story of the struggle for existence. Food was the primal necessity of life, and the method of securing the food supply was the foundation of the institutions of any given period. In spite of the manifold production of the present day, the masses of the people, was a sordid struggle for the bare necessities of existence, and until this condition was changed it was useless to develop the spiritual side of man. When the material problems of life had been solved, it would be time to develop the higher faculties.

The change from primitive communism to the first form of slavery occurred with the development of agriculture and the domestication of animals. Hitherto prisoners taken during the tribal wars, which were common, had been eaten. They had been sent to range the wilds in search of their animal food, or roots and berries, they would never have returned. But when it was found to be better to collect some of the roots of plants and cultivate them in a smaller area, and to capture and domesticate animals, the slaves were compelled to perform this labor. Slave guards were appointed by the master tribe, and this was the beginning of the standing armies which have now grown to such large proportions, and whose primary functions are still the same—to keep slaves in subjection. Later the weaker members of the tribe were compelled by the guards to take their places with the slaves, and as the system developed the head men of the tribes arrogated powers to themselves and the feudal system came into existence.

The speaker then briefly pointed out the essential features of the feudal system, showing that as a general rule the serf worked one half of his time for the feudal baron and the remainder for himself. The feudal system was a step towards the master class, inasmuch as the proportion of wealth received by the serf was greater, and the responsibility less.

Today we are still a better off for the serf worked one half of his product for the baron and the remainder for himself. The feudal system was a step towards the master class, inasmuch as the proportion of wealth received by the serf was greater, and the responsibility less.

Earlier slave periods had been marked by several revolts, and in each of these there had been an effort made by the slaves to get possession of the means of life—the land. When the working class developed the same knowledge of the causes of their problem, they would take over the control of the machinery of production.

The problem of production has been solved. The necessity of today was to carry the same principles as governed production into distribution, and with the elimination of much useless labor and the abolition of the vast waste of the present industrial system, a comfortable life was possible for all at the expenditure of a quarter of the time now occupied in labor.

The working class are today in the position they are in because that is the only position they are fit for. They were proud of producing for the enjoyment of the master class. When modern industry they would change the entire system, and insist that all who are of life should take their part in production. Socialists had no harsh feelings towards capitalists personally. They were human beings like themselves. But their attitude as capitalists must be abolished and they must take their share of the labor of the world, and as useful members of society receive their full share of the good things of life.

Several questions were asked and were able handled by the speaker. The chairman announced that T. Kingsley, of Vancouver, was next Sunday's speaker.

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CATHOLICS WANT SHARE OF OFFICE

Protests Entered in President Report to Convention—Pernicious Plays and Pictures Shows Condemned

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—Protests against the proportionately small number of Catholics holding federal and state offices, and the failure of the state to pay for secular education in Catholic schools, denunciation of obscene plays and the immoral and pernicious motion picture shows, an earnest entreaty to the Catholics combat Socialism, featured the annual report of President Edward Feeney, Brooklyn, at today's session of the Ninth Annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies.

"The federation has no candidate for public offices," he said, but secured that in proportion to the number of Catholics under the flag, he and his "fellow possessors" have by no means a sufficient representation in the public service.

"Further, those selected by our government for responsible public positions should be real and not nominal Catholics." Turning to the theatres, he said: "An indignant Catholic protests the devout and so-called 'advanced' school in the last few days have deluged the United States with an obscene drama which scoffs at marriage, and as a result this element of social purity has become the target for the shafts of the voluptuary, a fertile source of ribald jest to the vulgar humorist and never-failing mine of indelicate innuendo to the dramatist. The obscene play has been superseded by pernicious motion picture show, which debauches young children."

Mr. Feeney urges the suppression by the civil authorities of obscene and objectionable films displayed in picture shows. "Extravagance," he said, "rules among many of our people, and, as a result, in proportion as some of them prosper, their fellow public servants in the fight for morality goes on today as it did one hundred years ago."

"We pray that the riotous living and irreverentness of some of our people may not endanger the peace of the republic. We believe that without religion the most enlightened government would drift into the decay and chaos that overwhelmed Greece and Rome."

He commended the efforts of the industrial and social leagues to combat Socialism. The league's purpose, he said, was to make clear the principles at issue between American Catholics and the Socialists and the political reform proposed by Socialism to uphold the American ideal of home, the integrity of the family, the love of country and to maintain the everlasting reality of religion as the foundation of our civilization."

The president paid his respects to Mayor Nathan of Rome for his attacks upon the Pope and the Catholic church, and urged the federation to add its protest "against the insults heaped upon the sovereign pontiff by radicals."

He gave a parting shot to the "scurrilous" press writer and the "muck raker of the masses," and said that in this day of universal reading the members of the faith must be vigilant in controverting the misrepresentations of the Catholic religion and the defamation of its members.

SCHOONER'S MISSING

Bender Brothers and Duxbury, Sailing from Nome for Alaska, Have Not Been Heard From

NOME, Alaska, Nov. 14.—Anxiety is felt for the power schooner Bender Brothers, which sailed for Seattle on October 29th with thirteen passengers. She must have encountered the terrific storm that swept across the Sea a few days after her departure.

The power schooner Duxbury sailed from Nome on November 6th for Seattle with mail and passengers. The weather has been good since her departure. The Duxbury will be the last vessel to pass out of Bering Sea this year.

There is no wireless station at Dutch Harbor, and the schooners cannot be reported. They will probably sail direct from Unalakleet to Seattle, unless hampered by severe weather, in which case they would put into some Alaska port.

CAMPAIGNERS' AT BANQUET BOARD

Continued from Page Two. This throughout British Columbia, a province he never wanted to leave— even if living expenses were high (laughter).

The Auxiliary. Lieut.-Col. Currie, responding on behalf of the auxiliary forces, said he considered it an honor to speak for them. He recalled some of the glorious incidents of the sister services in Britain's many wars and felt that when the next enemy came—and there was talk of an enemy—he believed that history would be repeated. The British services would uphold their traditions. With the immortal Mulvaney he believed in the British Army and that "if the army took Lungtun-pan naked, it could take St. Petersburg in its drawers." Canada had played its part when called upon, particularly in South Africa (applause). The citizen soldier was a business man who considered it his duty to train himself to become efficient, and he regretted that the people of Victoria did not take as much interest as they should in the militia. Last year the Fifth Regiment had taken first, second,

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He commended the efforts of the individual and social leagues to combat Socialism. The league's purpose, he said, was not about to be invaded by any desperate characters, he pointed the member states in the United States in which was open, British and American, and the officer approached her and asked the stereotyped questions of who she was, where she was going, whence she came and whether she was a Canadian or an American.

She did not appear to appreciate the meaning of the questions and from her manner the immigration inquirer played safe, and advised her to go to the immigration office, the while inwardly wondering how it was that a woman was so anxious to get aboard so early. On the bed lay the child, its face covered with the shawl. The young woman again told the story of the sick baby, but immigration officers are proverbially hard-hearted, and while he expressed his willingness to wait over the child until the woman's return, he insisted upon her giving a more definite description of herself at the United States immigration office. She left, and as she departed, more suspicious were aroused in the breast of the man with the buttons. He would take just one peep at the baby. But then he might awaken the child, and visions of having to officiate as mother started his teacher's soul. On the other hand, the Land of the Eagle must be protected. He would take just one peep. He did—gasped with surprise and turned white as he stared at the gangway.

Later, in conversation with a friend, he was heard to remark, "And Mr. Bishop told me he heard the child cry. It's a doll!"

This incident only illustrates that the United States immigration office appears that in Gotham and other cities of the effects East, the latest fad of jaded society belles is to carry dolls, large, expensively dressed, and with all those cunning attributes of the up-to-date mechanical production which stir the hearts of the youngsters. Evidently the fad has reached Victoria. Before the boat sailed the "child" was thoroughly examined for contraband, but none was found.

Was Well Rewarded. When a San Francisco lady recently a visitor in Victoria lost a brooch valued at \$300, she advertised in the Colonist. She also offered a reward of \$100. Just a couple of days after notice had appeared in this paper that the valuable piece of jewelry had been found, the advertisement in the paper returned it. The finder of the brooch was a woman with two children, a visitor in the city from the state of Washington. She was not too well off, and when she received the reward of a \$100 she was overjoyed and could hardly express her thanks. Which if it demonstrated that honesty is the best policy and also proves that it is wise to advertise in the Colonist.

Examination by the official analyst shows that there was no poison in the wine supposed to have caused the death of the Frenchman. The analysis of the wine was made by the chemist of the Frenchman's quarters at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, and the analysis was made by the chemist of the Frenchman's quarters at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, and the analysis was made by the chemist of the Frenchman's quarters at the Hotel de Ville, Paris.

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ANOTHER ADVANCE FOR IMMIGRATION

Province Will Place Sum of Money at Disposal of Salvation Army to be Loaned Prospective Immigrants

Immigration questions in their various ramifications were tentatively considered at yesterday morning's meeting of the provincial executive, being presided over by Hon. W. J. Bowser as acting finance minister. In a report of his conference with Commissioner Coombs and Col. Lamb of the Salvation Army with respect to the extension and development of the plan adopted last year for bringing out Old Country domestic servants and bona fide farm laborers, with provincial aid and under the Army's auspices.

The arrangement entered into prior to last session of advances to the new comers through the Army, has been found to work out most advantageously to all directly concerned and to the country, and an supplementary grant for the extension of the plan was accordingly inaugurated will be included in the estimates for the coming session.

Under last year's grant of \$20,000, a commodious and admirably equipped reception home for the Army's domestic colonists has been provided in Vancouver, at a cost of approximately \$10,000; while 100 young women, thoroughly trained in house-wifely employments instead of the 100 guaranteed by the Army when the arrangement was entered into have been introduced to British Columbia.

All have been readily placed in situations immediately upon arrival—in fact the demand has far exceeded the supply—and all have proven themselves servants of just the class that the country needs. Some few have married since their coming to British Columbia, and these and others in employment are making returns to the Army on account of the advances made to them for passage money and expenses, these refunds being thus available for further prosecution of this assisted immigration plan.

Special action to meet the necessities of the provincial fruit growers for a more adequate labor supply, particularly in the picking and packing of the orchard output was also considered by the members of the cabinet, it being freely conceded that the orchardists at present labor under a very considerable handicap in this connection, and that such relief as it may be possible to afford should be given them.

The government will, however, stand ready to assist in the connection of the slightest particular of its well understood and consistently maintained policy of restricting the importation of the class of Asiatic labor—be it Chinese, Japanese or East Indian—in fact all immigration that is non-assimilative and capable of being ultimately developed into good citizenship.

KEEN BUYING REALTY MARKET

Business Property Changing Hands at Rapidly Enhancing Values—Offer for St. Johns Church Site

The demand for property on the central business thoroughfares of the city is being well sustained and the sales noted yesterday give indications of a record week's activity in the market. Among one of the most interesting property transfers pending is the acquisition for such a comparatively small expenditure of the realty of Mr. Alex. Lucas, the Conservative candidate in nomination by the enthusiastic party convention held at Agassiz Friday, is already in the field and has his campaign well organized. He is obtaining the cordial support of his local friends for the nomination and all sections of the party supporters in the district, and is regarded as a certain victor.

His opposition will, it is understood, be split, Mr. T. E. Julian of Vancouver running as an Independent, while a conventional being held today to name a Liberal nominee, this in spite of the assurance given by the party organizer, Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., that it was not the intention of the party of natural opposition to contest this election.

The choice of the Liberal convention is expected to be either Mr. Stuart Henderson, who at one time represented the district in the local house, but was snubbed under by Premier McBride upon offering for reelection in November last; Mr. John Oliver, ex-member for the Delta and estrawville banner-bearer for the Liberal party of this province, or Mr. Ralph Smith himself, the party organizer.

At the Conservative convention of Friday last in Seattle, two ballots only were taken, Mr. Lucas on the first of these obtaining 55, Mr. Matthews 19, and Mr. Hanson 19. The name of Mr. Hanson for the third ballot was dropped and Mr. Lucas obtained 27 and Mr. Matthews 20 votes, while Mr. Hanson obtained 10.

A new public hall is to be built at Proctor.

Mr. David McDonald, an Indian woman, committed suicide on Monday last near Westbank by shooting herself through the head. No reason for the act is assigned.

John Stewart has been elected to the presidency of the Lady Smith Club, which arrived yesterday at San Francisco from Norfolk, after a run of 88 days with a cargo of coal. On October 21, a Chinese seaman fell from the rigging and was killed. The body was buried at sea. Two days before reaching port another Chinese sailor died of heart failure. The remains were brought ashore and taken to the morgue.

SEVENTEEN ROUNDS SPEEDY MILLING

Abe Attell, Featherweight Champion, and Frankie Conley Give Fast Exhibition in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Abe Attell, featherweight champion, and Frankie Conley, holder of the bantam weight title, fought fifteen fast rounds to a draw at the Westside Athletic Club from Rotterdam. The gate assembled the vessel from the southwest and northwest with great fury, and were accompanied by high seas. The Alster-dam brought 4,315 tons of coke to Henry Land & Co.

Had Heavy Weather. Reporting a succession of gales off Cape Horn, lasting for 34 days, the German ship Alsterdam, Capt. Corda, had arrived at San Francisco, 173 days from Rotterdam. The gate assembled the vessel from the southwest and northwest with great fury, and were accompanied by high seas. The Alster-dam brought 4,315 tons of coke to Henry Land & Co.

Conley went at his man hammer and long and forced the speedy Attell to a fight here in twenty years witnessed the contest, most of whom thought Conley should have had the decision.

Conley met Attell's occasional rushes with rapid, short punches to the head and ribs, and only once did Attell appear to have him worried. Attell looked stern and extended his face for Conley to jab at, always looking for an opening for a stiff body punch, but it never came.

After the twelfth round the fighting was over, with Conley rubbing Attell to the ropes, but finding the latter vigorous and swift in the infighting in the fourteenth, Conley landed often in the first half, but Attell himself out and the round closed with both men fighting hard and fast at the close.

Neither man showed signs of distress when the song sounded for the eighth round. It was the fastest of all, with both men trying hard for the decision, but the blows were short and without damage.

Although fighting is limited to twenty rounds, an effort will be made to match Conley and Attell for a final fight for the featherweight championship in the Christmas holidays.

PACIFIC CLUBS "RED LETTER" DAY

Popular Local Social Institution Moved Into Handsome Quarters in Pemberton Block Yesterday—An Ideal Home

It was a "red letter" day in the history of the Pacific Club yesterday after enduring inadequate quarters for months, it was moved to the exceedingly handsome new home on the corner of the Pemberton block. The transfer has been in slow process for a couple of weeks, Secretary Virtue, with commendable foresight, starting their section of the work in the apartments now occupied as soon as the workmen had left the block which adorns the corner of Port and Broad streets. Consequently when yesterday the day set for moving, arrived, there wasn't so much to do. Nevertheless, Mr. Virtue and other officials were busy until midnight and, in the evening, their time was occupied in showing the members what has been prepared for their convenience, comfort and entertainment.

None of those who carry Pacific Club membership cards and who inspect the building in this connection, and that such relief as it may be possible to afford should be given them.

The government will, however, stand ready to assist in the connection of the slightest particular of its well understood and consistently maintained policy of restricting the importation of the class of Asiatic labor—be it Chinese, Japanese or East Indian—in fact all immigration that is non-assimilative and capable of being ultimately developed into good citizenship.

Mr. Virtue, in escorting a Colonist representative over the premises last night, stated that the cost of the building approximately \$200,000 to \$250,000. He said that he thought that the result that had been obtained by the sale of a record week's activity in the market. Among one of the most interesting property transfers pending is the acquisition for such a comparatively small expenditure of the realty of Mr. Alex. Lucas, the Conservative candidate in nomination by the enthusiastic party convention held at Agassiz Friday, is already in the field and has his campaign well organized. He is obtaining the cordial support of his local friends for the nomination and all sections of the party supporters in the district, and is regarded as a certain victor.

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AMATEURISM IN EASTERN CANADA

Sportsmen Looking for Momentous Move This Month's Meeting C. A. A. U.—Will be Trouble Over Rules

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—There are big things in the athletic air. And while it is not anticipated that the athletic war may break out again something approaching it may come about unless the greatest care is exercised.

For the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada takes place in Toronto on Nov. 27, when the union will be face to face with some of the troubles that caused the split with east and west and led to the merry times of the athletic war of a couple of years ago.

For the agreement between the C. A. A. U. on one side and the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada on the other regarding the playing together of amateurs and professionals in hockey was signed on Sept. 8 last, and unless that agreement is renewed the fat may be in the fire once more.

President E. Herb Brown, of the M.A.A.A. who was one of the delegates at the famous Labor Day conference held here, which brought about a settlement of the amateur difficulty for the time being, was at that time that at the end of the year's contract there must be trouble with the hockey men.

The meeting seemed to be of the opinion, however, that the hockey men should be things straightened out by the end of the year.

The year has passed and the hockey men—as much through lack of organization as anything else—have done nothing.

Moreover the history of things in the east here during the twelve months that have elapsed since the signing of the Labor Day compact has more and more firmly convinced the eastern officials of the A.A.U. that it is absolutely necessary in the interests of amateurism to permit the amateur to play on teams with or against professionals without detriment to the amateur good standing of the amateur—a thing which the west is not prepared, even yet, to admit.

MALE ELECTIONS WEDNESDAY WEEK

May be Three Cornered Contest—Vancouver Man Running as Independent—Liberal Caucus

Arrangements for the pending by-election in Yale riding were briefly considered and disposed of at yesterday's meeting of the provincial executive. Mr. John Macrae being named as returning officer and the day of proclamation of nomination and of polling fixed respectively as Thursday, the 17th, Saturday the 26th and Monday the 28th.

Mr. Alex. Lucas, the Conservative candidate in nomination by the enthusiastic party convention held at Agassiz Friday, is already in the field and has his campaign well organized. He is obtaining the cordial support of his local friends for the nomination and all sections of the party supporters in the district, and is regarded as a certain victor.

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MOORE TO PAY PAIN

MADRID, Nov. 16.—Morocco has agreed to pay Spain \$12,000,000 indemnity as demanded by the latter government following the successful Spanish campaign against the Riff tribesmen in the summer of 1909.

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 15.—Attorney General O'Malley filed in the court of appeals today affidavits in opposition to the appeal of Mrs. Mary C. Thaw in her application for the transfer of her son, Harry K. Thaw, who killed Stanford White, from the Matamoras state hospital to some other asylum within the state.

Had Heavy Weather. Reporting a succession of gales off Cape Horn, lasting for 34 days, the German ship Alsterdam, Capt. Corda, had arrived at San Francisco, 173 days from Rotterdam. The gate assembled the vessel from the southwest and northwest with great fury, and were accompanied by high seas. The Alster-dam brought 4,315 tons of coke to Henry Land & Co.

Conley went at his man hammer and long and forced the speedy Attell to a fight here in twenty years witnessed the contest, most of whom thought Conley should have had the decision.

Conley met Attell's occasional rushes with rapid, short punches to the head and ribs, and only once did Attell appear to have him worried. Attell looked stern and extended his face for Conley to jab at, always looking for an opening for a stiff body punch, but it never came.

After the twelfth round the fighting was over, with Conley rubbing Attell to the ropes, but finding the latter vigorous and swift in the infighting in the fourteenth, Conley landed often in the first half, but Attell himself out and the round closed with both men fighting hard and fast at the close.

Neither man showed signs of distress when the song sounded for the eighth round. It was the fastest of all, with both men trying hard for the decision, but the blows were short and without damage.

Although fighting is limited to twenty rounds, an effort will be made to match Conley and Attell for a final fight for the featherweight championship in the Christmas holidays.

KEEN BUYING REALTY MARKET

Business Property Changing Hands at Rapidly Enhancing Values—Offer for St. Johns Church Site

The demand for property on the central business thoroughfares of the city is being well sustained and the sales noted yesterday give indications of a record week's activity in the market. Among one of the most interesting property transfers pending is the acquisition for such a comparatively small expenditure of the realty of Mr. Alex. Lucas, the Conservative candidate in nomination by the enthusiastic party convention held at Agassiz Friday, is already in the field and has his campaign well organized. He is obtaining the cordial support of his local friends for the nomination and all sections of the party supporters in the district, and is regarded as a certain victor.

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DO YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN?

If so, we would ask you to enquire amongst your friends the value of Zam-Buk for this ailment! You cannot but meet with some one who has proved how excellent it is.

Mr. H. E. Hill of Shelton, Man., writes:—"I suffered a long time with piles and tried numerous remedies, but without effect. Having tried a sample of Zam-Buk and being encouraged by the result, I persevered, using two boxes. It worked like magic, and afforded a complete cure in a very short time."

Mr. James Buddy of Millau, Ont., says:—"I suffered greatly from piles. The pain from these—as anyone who suffers from them will know—was almost unbearable. I tried first one remedy and then another, but all without effect. Then I heard about Zam-Buk and determined to give this wonderful balm a trial. I obtained a supply and commenced with the treatment and to my great joy, after persevering with Zam-Buk, I obtained permanent relief from the agonizing pain of the piles. Having been cured by Zam-Buk, I heartily recommend the balm to all sufferers."

Zam-Buk also cures inflamed eyes, swollen throats, sore mouths, cold sores, chapped hands, frost bites, cuts, burns and all skin injuries and diseases. All druggists and stores carry it. Get post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, nature, substitutes and limitations.

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DEATHS

HAWKINS—On November 4th, 1910, the wife of James J. Hawkins, 788 Mark Street, Victoria, aged 70 years. Buried at the Victoria Crematorium on the 8th of November, at Douglas Road, Victoria West, Esquimalt District, by the Rev. William John Cave, of a daughter.

REARDED. ECKMAN-HOLDRUP—On Tuesday, November 8th, Leo J. Eckman, of Brussels, Belgium, to Miss Marion Dean Holdcroft, at the residence of the bride's father, Esquimalt, 1288 Walnut Street, by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay, of a daughter.

HORNE-WOLLANSTON—On Monday, November 14th, at the residence of the late Mrs. Wollanston, of William Horne to Marie Theodora Wollanston.

DEED. MACDONALD—At the family residence, 514 Springfield Avenue, Charlotte, beloved wife of Alexander C. MacDonal, aged 70 years, and a native of New Glasgow, N. E.

STEWART—At Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 8th inst., suddenly, William, fifth son of George Stewart, Bonnie Brae, South Stanion, (by cable).

BATTERSBY—At the family residence, Craigflower Road, Thursday, at 6:16 P. M., George W. Battersby, at the age of 58, a native of Manchester, England. Notice of funeral later.

MANSELL—At the family residence, 848 Pandora street, Henry Mansell, father of the late Susan Mansell, of Wallworth Common, Camberwell, London, England, aged 77 years, 7 months.

MCGRAW—In Vancouver, on November 17th, 1910, James McGraw, aged 87 years, a native of Liverpool, England.

Sergeant Sent to Prison. PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., Nov. 16.—Sergeant Mountford of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police was



### USES TO JOIN IN MAIL SERVICE

Italian Decides Not to Accept Canadian Proposal to New for Five Years New Zealand Contract

BOURNE, Nov. 18.—The committee decided today not to accept Canadian government's proposal to the Vancouver-Australia steam mail service, with calls at Auckland and Sydney only. The proposal of Canadian government was a re- for a period of five years of the mail contract held by the Union ship Company of New Zealand.

Death of Dr. J. K. Smith. TLE, Nov. 18.—Dr. J. K. Smith, of the State Senate in 1904, was interested in banking, and real estate, died tonight of fever at his home in Beaumont 40 years.

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old Bond Certificates

Rebus Baits

read, rely on our report of the past thirty good, fair and honest to our patrons. public of Victoria ready had one bitter of these so-called Rebus Baits doubtful if they will themselves to be fooled Every instrument in is marked in plain the one price to be being our system.

SPECIAL OFFER

now you that our lower than any in Victoria, we to accept any so-ld Bond Certificate Prize on account of use of any Piano in on or before De-

TCHER ROS.

Canada's Largest Dealers. Phone 865

### CAMPAIGN WORK IN FULL SWING

All Parties in Britain Preparing for General Election at Early Date—Dissolution Expected Next Week

### ELECTIONS LIKELY BEFORE CHRISTMAS

Unionists Seize Upon Mr. Redmond's Remarks to Alarm Voters—Also Talk Reform of House of Lords

### PEACE CENTENNIAL

Representatives of U. S. and Canada Meet Today to Discuss Commemoration

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Disturbed representatives of the United States and Canada will gather here tomorrow to discuss the auspices of the Canadian Club and the American Peace Society to discuss plans to commemorate in 1914 the conclusion of a hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

Those who will represent the United States include former Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, ex-Governor Curtis Guild of Massachusetts and General Stewart L. Woodford.

Those representing Canada will be Hon. W. Mackenzie King, minister of labor; Hon. William Fugate, minister of public works; Mr. Adam Bell of New Glasgow, N. S., a former member of the Dominion parliament, and Mr. J. A. McDonald, editor of the Toronto Globe.

Lord Curzon of Kellistown, in a speech at Bristol tonight pleaded a union of all moderate men for the purpose of defeating the Liberal government's scheme.

Mr. Redmond's Plan. DUBLIN, Nov. 18.—John E. Redmond, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, who returned a day of the United States, received ovations at Cork and Dublin yesterday. He addressed meetings at both cities. Mr. Redmond protested against the attempt of the O'Brianites to divide the National party. Never in the history of a people has such an important occasion arisen, he said, as to lead them with the single purpose to get the best terms possible for Ireland out of the necessities of the English statesmen. He believed the struggle would be short, and would result in the removal of the only obstacle to Ireland attaining national independence.

In his passage from Queenstown to Dublin, the only place in which Mr. Redmond had a hostile reception was at Malton, the birthplace of William O'Brien. The police protected him until he proceeded.

Conservatives Cry Danger. LONDON, Nov. 18.—Mr. Redmond's triumphant homecoming dominates the political stage. His declaration that he was going to the British parliament to bring home rule from the necessities of the British statesmen is seized upon by the Conservatives to raise the voters of the country to a sense of the danger threatening the union should they return a ministry "led by the heels of an Irish dictator."

### FIGHT FOR BALLOT

Women Suffragists of New York Perfecting Organization to Carry on Campaign

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Women suffragists of New York are to carry their fight for the ballot to Albany again at the next session of the Legislature.

Mr. Clarence Mackay said in her address today as president of the Equal Suffrage League, that the Albany headquarters would be opened and the crusade would be prosecuted more vigorously than ever. She urged that the work be carried into every electoral and assembly district in the state.

The Equality League of Self-Supporting Women decided today to change its name to the Women's Political Union and to admit to membership women who are not self-supporting. It is estimated that the society has a list of 10,000 to the society was announced.

### SIX MEN DROWNED

Captain and Crew of Whaleship Barge Sink After Collision With Unknown Ship

NEWPORT NEWS, Nov. 17.—Carrying with her to a waterside, Captain Soderberg and his crew of five men, the whaleship barge, *Baroness*, bound from Newport to Providence, R. I., is towed by the tug *Albatross* of Fort. sank off Fire Island, N. Y., last Thursday night after being run down by an unidentified square rigged ship.

Old Odd Fellow Dead. LONDON, Oct. 18.—Simpson Mason, the oldest Odd Fellow in Ontario, for 45 years a Grand Trunk engineer, is dead, aged 83.

Missionaries Safe. HONG KONG, Nov. 14.—Word has been received here that the missionaries connected with the American Presbyterian mission recently attacked by the Chinese at Kienchow are safe.

### EXPERIMENTS IN SOCIALISM

Australian Government Preparing to Test Its Teachings in Tract of Land to be Specially Set Apart

MELBOURNE, Nov. 14.—The vast area in the north of Australia, little known to white men, will be taken over in the new year by the Commonwealth government from its former owners, the state of South Australia, an annexation bill to be passed in parliament.

### COMMONWEALTH TAKES NORTHERN REGION

Amusement Caused by Proposed Questions for Census Forms—Heavy Earthquake Shocks Are Recorded

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### FOR PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING

Stronger Measures Taken to Prevent Illegal Operations in Vancouver—Boats to Patrol Waterfront

VANCOUVER, Nov. 18.—With the object of suppressing the wholesale smuggling which has been increasing in Vancouver in recent months at an alarming rate, the Dominion customs department has decided to adopt vigorous measures.

The re-organized preventive force is now in operation following an investigation as to the methods of the smugglers. Two boats have been detailed to maintain a night patrol along the waterfront, and eight additional watchmen have been appointed to keep watch on the docks and steamships.

### NEW YORK HORSE SHOW

English Officers Take Three Prizes in Jumping Contest—U. S. Officer Gets Plaza Cup

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—John Harper, a brown gelding ridden by Colonel John Johnston, of the Seventh Cavalry, took the Plaza cup at the horse show this afternoon, bringing a conquest to the United States army in the first horse show competition in a quarter of a century. Deliberation in London, ridden by Col. Paul Renaud, a black gelding ridden by Lieut. Coblyn, of the event was of international scope, and called for the judging of 18 chargers ridden by officers in uniform.

The officers' jumps furnished the best sport seen at the show in years. The armies of the United States, Canada, England, France and Holland were represented.

The work of the English riders proved the best, for they took first, second and third prizes. The McDonald cup and the first cash prize of \$150 went to the Tut, a bay gelding, ridden by Lieut. C. A. Wallwyn, of the Royal Horse Artillery; second prize of \$75 went to Harriet J., the black mare of Lieut. Brock of the Sixteenth Lancers, and third to Maby, ridden by Lieut. T. A. Thornton of the Seventh Hussars.

Enormous Profit. PORT ARTHUR, Nov. 14.—J. J. Carrick, member of the Ontario house, purchased the Redpath property in Montreal two weeks ago for half a million, has re-sold for a million.

Aviation at Atlanta. ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 14.—A three-day aviation meet for Atlanta has been arranged to begin December 15th at the Atlanta speedway grounds, to continue through the 17th.

Postal Clerk in Trouble. SAKATON, Sask., Nov. 14.—Geo. Woodhouse, registered postal clerk, married only two months, was arrested this afternoon for stealing registered mail valued at a hundred dollars.

### FEAR INVASION BY MEXICANS

Alarming Report Set Afloat by Despatches From Texas Boundary—Appeal Made to Governor Campbell

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 14.—Governor Campbell tonight received a long distance call from the sheriff of Edwards county, saying he had received a telegram from Del Rio to the effect that armed Mexicans are marching to Rock Springs because of the recent lynching.

### ROCK SPRINGS SAID TO BE OBJECTIVE

Search for Murderer of Chief Temple Continued—Circular From Mexican Minister Condemns Late Demonstration

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### ROCK SPRINGS ALARMED

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 14.—A long distance telephone message to the Associated Press from Rock Springs says: "Much uneasiness prevails here tonight because of a message received from the sheriff at Del Rio that a body of armed Mexicans is marching upon the town. The county is well picketed tonight and a request for aid has been sent to Governor Campbell. He has promised to send rangers. The Mexican consul from Eagle Pass was in Rock Springs today investigating the lynching of Antonio Rodriguez. He did not divulge his findings."

### NO DEVELOPMENTS

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 14.—A despatch from Del Rio, Texas, 75 miles south of Rock Springs at 1:30 this morning states that nothing has been heard of an outbreak or threatened trouble at that point.

### SEARCH FOR MURDERER

ANADARKO, Okla., Nov. 14.—Posses today continue in vain to search for Oscar Oney, the Mexican slayer of Chief of Police Temple. Though the posses have diminished in size, about 250 men are still scouring the country. It is believed that all danger of lynching has passed.

### DEMONSTRATIONS CONDEMNED

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 14.—Circular letters condemning in strong terms the recent demonstrations of students against Americans here were read in all the public schools and other educational institutions under government control in Mexico City today. The control in Mexico City today. The letters were signed by the minister of public instruction. Seven students who have been in prison since the recent demonstrations after being exonerated were released after being examined. Twenty of their comrades were also fortunate, and after being given a preliminary hearing were sent back to confinement to await trial.

### CANAL MATTERS

President Taft Spends First Day on Isthmus Going Over Details with Department Heads.

PANAMA, Nov. 14.—President Taft's first day on the Panama Isthmus was spent at the home of Lieut. Col. Goetz, chief engineer of the canal, in going over detailed reports of the work and in consulting the chiefs of the departments. The President expressed himself as greatly pleased especially over the fact that recent land slides in the Culebra cut are not regarded as serious.

The president landed at Colon this morning after a splendid voyage. The canal officials met him, and the party proceeded to Colonel Goetz's house, where he was in conference most of the afternoon. The principal subject of discussion was toll rates.

### DEATH OF NOTED ARTIST

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 14.—John Lafarge, the artist, died here tonight. He was brought to the hospital about three months ago from Newport, following a general breakdown and his death was not unexpected. His wife was with him at the last.

### ASKS SOCIALIST LEADER'S EXPELLION

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.—Premier Stolypin informed the Duma today that the Socialist leader, Cheldine, had been elected on false credentials and requested his expulsion. Cheldine had for years on his brother's passport been elected on false credentials and requested his expulsion. Cheldine had for years on his brother's passport been elected on false credentials and requested his expulsion.

### COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS

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### FEAR INVASION BY MEXICANS

Alarming Report Set Afloat by Despatches From Texas Boundary—Appeal Made to Governor Campbell

SEVENTY-SIX BODIES RECOVERED. TRINIDAD, Colo., Nov. 14.—The bodies of master mechanic Harry Young and William Kilpatrick, outside foreman, were recovered from the Del Norte mine of the Victor-American Fuel company today, making a total of seventy-six bodies removed from the mine. The bodies of Henry Davis, David Bell, and one minor are still in the mine, but rescue parties expect to reach them within a few hours.

### FOOTBALL TRAGEDY

Student of West Virginia University Held to Have Been Accidentally Killed in Game

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 14.—The inquest held tonight by Coroner Rogers into the death of Captain Rudolph Munk of the West Virginia university eleven in the game here on Saturday with Bethany college, resulted in a verdict that Munk came to his death accidentally.

The warrant for the arrest of Thomas McCoy of Canton, Ohio, the Bethany player charged with causing the injuries that resulted in the death, will be withdrawn at the instance of the coroner.

The verdict said: "The evidence in the case is conflicting; therefore we believe that Rudolph Munk came to his death November 12, 1910, by colliding with Thomas McCoy in a game of football played in Ohio county, state of West Virginia."

"That means accidental death," said Coroner Rogers, "and ends any prosecution of McCoy."

BETHANY, W. Va., Nov. 14.—There will be no more football this year as a result of the tragedy at Wheeling on Saturday afternoon, when Captain Rudolph Munk of the West Virginia university was killed in the game with Bethany college. The faculty and students today voted to abolish the remaining scheduled games.

### COUNT TOLSTOI IN HIGH FEVER

Intended Journey to Colony in Caucasus Interrupted by Illness—Lodged in Little Railway Station

TULA, Russia, Nov. 14.—Broken down by the hardships of a winter journey, mental strain and a rupture with his family, Count Tolstois tonight in the little railway station at Astapova, eighty miles from his home, suffering with a high fever.

Tolstois was attended by Dr. Makovetsky, his sole companion, when he left his home a few days ago, and carried along with him medications for such an emergency. Tolstois's daughter Alexandra is acting as his nurse.

Several earthquake shocks have been recorded by the seismograph at Malbourne, Sydney and Adelaide. The first tremor was noted on Wednesday afternoon and the second on Thursday evening. The indications pointed to a sub-marine upheaval 2,000 miles out in the Pacific Ocean. The records of the earthquakes, which lasted about three hours, show that the shocks were extremely violent.

The mental anguish of the patient heightens the efforts of the physician to reduce the fever. Even if he recovers, there can be no question of his continuing the journey to the Caucasus, where he hopes to end his life among the Tolstois colony on the shores of the Black Sea.

### LORD STRATHCONA'S GIFT

Donates Additional \$600,000 to Fund for Physical Training and Military Drill

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner in London, has donated an additional \$600,000 to the Stratton fund for the encouragement of physical training and elementary military drill in the public schools of Canada.

Lord Strathcona last year gave \$300,000 to establish the fund, which now gives an annual income of \$20,000 to the committee in charge.

### DEATH OF NOTED ARTIST

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 14.—John Lafarge, the artist, died here tonight. He was brought to the hospital about three months ago from Newport, following a general breakdown and his death was not unexpected. His wife was with him at the last.

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AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 14.—Governor Campbell tonight received a long distance call from the sheriff of Edwards county, saying he had received a telegram from Del Rio to the effect that armed Mexicans are marching to Rock Springs because of the recent lynching.

### ROCK SPRINGS SAID TO BE OBJECTIVE

Search for Murderer of Chief Temple Continued—Circular From Mexican Minister Condemns Late Demonstration

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### ROCK SPRINGS ALARMED

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 14.—A long distance telephone message to the Associated Press from Rock Springs says: "Much uneasiness prevails here tonight because of a message received from the sheriff at Del Rio that a body of armed Mexicans is marching upon the town. The county is well picketed tonight and a request for aid has been sent to Governor Campbell. He has promised to send rangers. The Mexican consul from Eagle Pass was in Rock Springs today investigating the lynching of Antonio Rodriguez. He did not divulge his findings."

### NO DEVELOPMENTS

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 14.—A despatch from Del Rio, Texas, 75 miles south of Rock Springs at 1:30 this morning states that nothing has been heard of an outbreak or threatened trouble at that point.

### SEARCH FOR MURDERER

ANADARKO, Okla., Nov. 14.—Posses today continue in vain to search for Oscar Oney, the Mexican slayer of Chief of Police Temple. Though the posses have diminished in size, about 250 men are still scouring the country. It is believed that all danger of lynching has passed.

### DEMONSTRATIONS CONDEMNED

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 14.—Circular letters condemning in strong terms the recent demonstrations of students against Americans here were read in all the public schools and other educational institutions under government control in Mexico City today. The control in Mexico City today. The letters were signed by the minister of public instruction. Seven students who have been in prison since the recent demonstrations after being exonerated were released after being examined. Twenty of their comrades were also fortunate, and after being given a preliminary hearing were sent back to confinement to await trial.

### CANAL MATTERS

President Taft Spends First Day on Isthmus Going Over Details with Department Heads.

PANAMA, Nov. 14.—President Taft's first day on the Panama Isthmus was spent at the home of Lieut. Col. Goetz, chief engineer of the canal, in going over detailed reports of the work and in consulting the chiefs of the departments. The President expressed himself as greatly pleased especially over the fact that recent land slides in the Culebra cut are not regarded as serious.

The president landed at Colon this morning after a splendid voyage. The canal officials met him, and the party proceeded to Colonel Goetz's house, where he was in conference most of the afternoon. The principal subject of discussion was toll rates.

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### "When You Do a Thing, Do It Right."

THAT'S WHAT Copas & Young have done with their grocery stock—PRICED IT RIGHT ALL THROUGH. YOU CAN'T BEAT FIGURES, COMPARE THEM.

INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—The most popular butter of the day, 3 lbs. for	\$1.00
PURNELL'S ENGLISH MALT VINEGAR—Quart bottle	15c
ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER—Four packets for	25c
COX'S GELATINE—Per packet	10c
JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF—Large 16 oz. bottle	90c
FRESH ROASTED PEANUTS—Per pound	15c
FRESH GINGERSNAPS—Per pound	10c
RE-CLEANED CURRANTS—Three pounds for	25c
NEW ENGLISH MIXED PEEL—Per lb.	15c
SHELLED ALMONDS OR WALNUTS—Per lb.	40c
NEW SULTANA RAISINS—Per lb.	10c
OGLIVIE'S FAMOUS ROLLED OATS, a fresh car just arrived—20 lb. sack 75c, 8-lb. sack	35c
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—Per sack	\$1.75
OGLIVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR—Per sack	\$1.90
CHIVERS' ORANGE MARMALADE—One pound glass jar	15c

SEE OUR WINDOWS. COPAS & YOUNG ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS. Phones 94 & 95. Corner Fort and Broad Sts. Phones 94 & 95.



Driving Lamps  
Cold Blast Lantern  
Dashboard Lanterns  
Railroad Lanterns

For Sale By  
**THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE Co., Ltd.**  
144-146 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

### Hot Drinks Go Good on Cold, Damp Days

These are unequalled for building up brain, nerve and body. Good things to keep in the house in case of illness. Take any one as a "Nightcap"—it will keep the doctor away.

Beef Cordial, large bottle	50c
Nutro Ox, per bottle	75c
Bovril, per jar, \$1.75, \$1.25, 65c, 35c and	25c
Bovril Cordial, per bottle	1.25
Johnson's Fluid Beef, per tin, 50c and	25c
Liebig's Beef Extract, per jar, \$2.75, \$1.75, \$1.00, 50c or 25c	25c
Armour's Beef Extract, per jar, \$1.00, 50c or	25c
Rosemary Beef Extract, per bottle	75c
Vigoral, per jar, \$1.75 or	50c

SEE OUR SPECIAL AD. ON PAGE NINE. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street. Tels. 50, 54, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 1500.

### PAUL'S DYE WORKS

Office 711 Yates St., Works Gladstone Ave., Victoria, B. C. N. S. PAUL, Prop.

Cleaners and dyers of silks, dresses, household furnishings, etc. Gloves cleaned, feathers cleaned and curried. Gents suits cleaned, pressed and repaired and made equal to new. Our process is unsurpassed in the cleaning of

**Silks and Ladies' Dresses**

Mail orders receive our best attention. Prices very moderate. Phone, 624. Victoria, B. C.

### ROME'S MAYOR CRITICIZED

Ex-Premier Brings His Action in Writing to Mayor of Montreal Before Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, Nov. 14.—Ex-Premier Poloux submitted an interpellation to the government in the Chamber of Deputies today on Mayor Nathan's speech of September 20, in which the mayor attacked the Pope and the methods of the church.

In an interview later Signor Poloux said Mayor Nathan's letter to the mayor of Montreal, protesting against the action of the common council and Catholics of that city is a matter outside of politics or religion, that it is an infringement of the law of guarantee, which the most eminent states-

men consider as binding as the constitution. He expressed the opinion that it is the government's duty to remove Nathan from office.

Mr. Roosevelt Goes to Washington. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Theodore Roosevelt will be the guest of the National Press Club next Friday, prior to his address before the National Geographic Society. His visit to Washington will be the first since he left the office of president.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Although the express drivers are back at work, the striking chauffeurs, numbering nearly 1,000, were still out tonight. They struck first in sympathy with the expressmen, but soon formulated demands of their own. Recognition of the union is the chief one.

# The Big Game of British Columbia

By WARBURTON PIKE

In sending a collection of hunting trophies killed within her own borders to the First International Exhibition of Field Sports at Vienna, the Province of British Columbia set an example which might well have been followed by the governments of the other colonies of the British Empire, which occupy so much space on the map, and support so many varieties of great animals of the world. Unfortunately, none of the other colonies took any notice of the appeal from the Austrian sportsmen, asking that everything might be done to make the exhibition thoroughly representative of sport throughout the world. Even the Dominion Government of Canada, usually ready enough to display its wares in the hope of attracting the population of the country to the development of a great country, missed this opportunity of showing to advantage one of its greatest assets, and was content to leave the burden to one of the younger provinces, ably assisted by the enterprising Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Colonial specimens, excellent of their kind but not sufficiently comprehensive, were exhibited in the British Empire Building; but a complete collection of the game animals from each colony, set out in the fascinating manner of many of the European exhibits, would have been both instructive and impressive. The suggestion of sending such an exhibit at once found favor with the sportsman of British Columbia, a land of great area and small population, where the game animals are looked upon as one of the necessities of life; and there is much talk about the size of horns carried by sheep or deer or caribou, in the isolated farming and mining districts cut off from civilization by rough mountain ranges which should afford shelter for the game for many years to come. It seemed to be a good opportunity for settling disputed points in the discussion of hunting trophies, of sifting the truth from the mass of exaggeration so beloved of the Westerner, and for the establishment of rules and standards of measurement of Canadian trophies, such as are carefully laid down for the guidance of sportsmen with regard to the European animals. There would be no need in future to give heed to the story of some "Coyote Jack" or "Windy Ike," of a caribou head with three plows, exceeding everything that had ever been dreamt of, or a sheep's head with horns the size of a man's waist with a double curl like a Merino's ram's. These heads were always said to be too big to carry out of the woods, and were nailed to a tree on the bank of some unnamed creek, but henceforth they must be brought out and submitted to the judgment of the tape before even the newcomer will give credence to the tale. The sight of a gold medal, the first prize at Vienna, 1910, for the mule deer class, hanging on a pair of antlers in an unpretentious log cabin half buried in a snowdrift, will make mere talking of little value; let the doubter bring in a better head, and the inhabitants of the lonely valley, who depend mainly on the mule deer for their winter's meat, and are sound judges on the subject, will be ready enough to give him full credit for his prowess. It was no easy matter within a limited time to gather a representative collection from a country so large that extreme variations of latitude and climate show marked effect on the animals in coloration and type of horn growth, and to indicate clearly the gradation from one type to another as the temperate region of the coast and the southern boundary line of the Province are left behind and an approach is made to the main range of the Rocky Mountains or the inhospitable plateaux and isolated groups of mountains lying within a few degrees of the Arctic Circle. As many as possible of these different types have been gathered together; but except in the case of the mountain sheep there is still much to be desired on this point.

A comparative examination of the sheep's heads taken from the smaller ranges to the westward of the Rockies, from the main range itself and from the northern limits of the Province, where the *Ovis montana* merges into the *Ovis stonoi* and finally into the pure white *Ovis dalli*, will show how great a field is left for accurate scientific study, even in the natural history of animals that have been known to hunters since the first settlement of Western America. This point will be readily seen by an examination of the three photographs showing the three main divisions of the sheep family in British Columbia.

With the aid of numerous sportsmen, who sent their best trophies willingly, the Provincial Government has been able to make an exhibit of all the larger game animals sought after by the hunter; but time and financial considerations would not admit of a display of all the lesser fur-bearing animals and birds, together with the snares and weapons of a bygone age, such as may be seen in some of the European buildings at Vienna, where an effort has been made to show the poetical and romantic side of sport as well as the bare details of skins and horns.

Perhaps the most interesting animal in the British Columbian exhibit is the first specimen of *Ursus kermodei* to arrive in Europe. This small white bear has so far been found only in that part of the coast range of mountains which lies immediately south of the Skeena River and on the adjacent islands known as Gribbell and Princess Royal Islands, and perhaps a dozen specimens in all are to be seen in the museums of North America. It has lately been classified by American naturalists as an entirely distinct species of bear; but there is still no record of any white man having seen

this animal in the flesh, although now and then an Indian brings in a skin to one of the small trading posts at the mouth of the Skeena. The country it inhabits is rough in the extreme, with high precipitous mountains rising straight out of the sea, covered with dense forest growth wherever vegetation can find a gentler slope to cling to. Travel is impeded by underbrush and the fallen timber of a century, rotting in a climate of almost perpetual rainfall. In such surroundings a man physically sound and possessed of much patience may seek the honor of being the first white man to kill a specimen of this bear.

This coast range of mountains also contains an abundance of black and grizzly bear, where the young grass first begins to show green at the foot of the snowdrifts, and in the late autumn along the small creeks where the salmon crowd to spawn, and afford an abundant food supply for the bear before they hole up for their long winter's sleep. Here, too, the quaint mountain goat and the little black-tailed deer are more numerous than in any part of the Province, quite sufficiently protected by the inaccessible nature of this forbidding range of mountains, a thousand miles in length and a hundred miles in width, mostly unexplored, and practically impenetrable to any distance from salt water or the lower navigable stretches of the in-coming streams.

The white man in his motor boat and the Indian in his canoe may harry the outskirts of this district; but until the perfection of the aeroplane the game in the middle of the coast range is absolutely safe from its worst enemy. When man really learns to fly as easily as he can pull a boat, the mountains will hold no more secrets and nothing can save the game

from extinction less than a total upsetting of the modern Tower of Babel.

Passing to the animals that inhabit the interior of the Province, thriving best in the cold, dry climate of the country lying between the Coast range and the Rockies, we find all the larger members of the deer family represented—the moose, the caribou, the mule deer and the wapiti. The moose has been increasing rapidly in numbers and spreading more to the westward, in spite of the influx of civilization, which has really hardly affected the northern part of the Province where the moose is most abundant. Occasionally a small find of placer gold is discovered, and heavy toll is demanded from the moose for a few years in the neighborhood of the mining camp; but the excitement soon passes and the animals are again left to increase and multiply. The horns compare favorably in size with the great antlers that are found commonly on the Kenai Peninsula in Alaska; the only place where the moose approaches close to the salt water and obtains an abundance of food at all seasons of the year, with the advantage of a mild climate in which to develop a perfect physical growth. On the other hand, the caribou is found at its best in the northern part of British Columbia, where its great size has earned for it the rank of a sub-species under the name of *Rangifer osborni*.

A great variation of horn-growth exists even in the same district, as may be seen by a glance at the three photographs of caribou heads here given, all probably of about equal weight, but showing a wide difference in length, shape and the number of points. The caribou is one of the commonest animals of the Province, being found on suitable ranges

from the United States border to the northern boundary in the sixtieth parallel of north latitude and far beyond, till the mountain ranges run down into the tundra that skirts the edge of the Behring Sea. The two remarkable mule deer heads shown in the photographs are exaggerated types of the bushy semi-palmated horn-growth not unusual in the case of this animal. The "Dewdney" head, with which all Western sportsmen have been familiar for many years, was regarded in Vienna as an "abnormality"—a nicer word than the American "freak"—and consequently did not meet with much favor among the Austrians, who are heads are shown here to illustrate the fact that this peculiar growth is not so rare as is usually supposed. The mule deer was formerly very abundant in the bunch-grass districts of Okanagan, Similkameen and Lillooet; just the country that was, of course, most eagerly taken up by the first settlers, with disastrous results to all wild life.

For many years the slaughter of the mule deer was carried on with enthusiasm not only for the necessary meat, but for hides, which were shipped across the border in immense quantities. The institution of game laws has always been unpopular in the first stages of development of new districts in the West. It is distrusted as an attempt to interfere with the rights of the subject, and an introduction of hated European methods of preserving the right of killing game for the rich man. Fortunately, the Government has been very firm on this point, and a better feeling has gradually grown up in the outlying districts where game laws are most difficult to enforce. The mule deer are now holding their own, but so much of their favorite country has been taken

up by farmers and fruit-growers that they can never be really plentiful; their preference for an open grassy country must always count against them, for such country grows more in demand every year as new settlers come in. The wapiti is also increasing in the Kootenay district, where a close time has been observed for some years, with good results. On Vancouver Island, the only other part of the Province in which this animal exists, it has been found necessary to stop all killing in the southern part of the Island for the next few years. In the dense willow-brush along many of the streams of the mainland the white-tailed deer is still to be found, but nowhere is really numerous, possibly on account of its being such an easy prey for panthers and wolves, which flourish in spite of the heavy Government bounty on their heads.

The photograph of the group of heads shows the British Columbia entries for the competitive Exhibition of Trophies held in the Trophy Hall at Vienna during the month of June. These trophies are, of course, the pick of the collection, every head in the group being a prize-winner.

## THE EMPIRE'S BREAD BASKET

In a recent issue, the Canadian Farm contains an interesting computation as to the bread possibilities of Canada's wheat crop. The article runs thus:

"Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan produced last year almost 119,000,000 bushels of wheat. It takes five bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour. Therefore that wheat crop is equivalent to 23,800,000 barrels of flour. Each barrel of flour makes 180 loaves of bread, weighing one and one-half pounds each. That flour, therefore, would make 4,284,000,000 loaves of bread. It is estimated that each person eats, on an average, about 130 of such loaves in a year. Finally, then, that amount of flour would keep almost 33,000,000 people in bread for a year. And as Canada's population is probably under 8,000,000, Canada could have spared bread last year for 25,000,000 people, or more than half the United Kingdom's population of between 45,000,000 and 46,000,000. Not only would Canada's wheat crop of last year have given bread to so many millions; the by-product of that great wheat crop would feed 212,000 horses for a year.

In figuring out the foregoing no account has been taken of the wheat produced in the other provinces of Canada. Were that added, it would be seen that Canada could keep considerably more people of the Old Land in bread than has been stated. Canada's wheat-growing belt is four times the size of the United States, and, whereas the days of the prominence of the United States as a wheat exporting country are done, Canada is rapidly coming to the front in exporting. Western Canada's wheat production is five times what it was ten years ago. And Canada has sold Great Britain \$264,925,420 worth of grain in ten years."

Canada is certainly making progress in wheat production, and if immigration continues at its present rate, Professor Mavor's famous pessimistic report to the British Board of Trade will look like a last year's editorial in a party newspaper.

## CANADA TO ENGLAND

The New World sunlight slowly wanes,  
The Northland summer closes,  
And all the maple leaves turn red—  
The autumnal red of roses.

The youthful touch in time must pass,  
The green range back to golden;  
And back we fare from new-found homes  
To homelands that are olden.

For though we wandered far, and seemed  
To break the ancient tether,  
Time yet shall bring the Motherland  
And far-flung Child together.

And hill by hill the maple leaves,  
As summer wanes and closes,  
Shall turn and burn and get become  
The red of England's roses.  
—Arthur Stringer.

## TOUGH LUCK

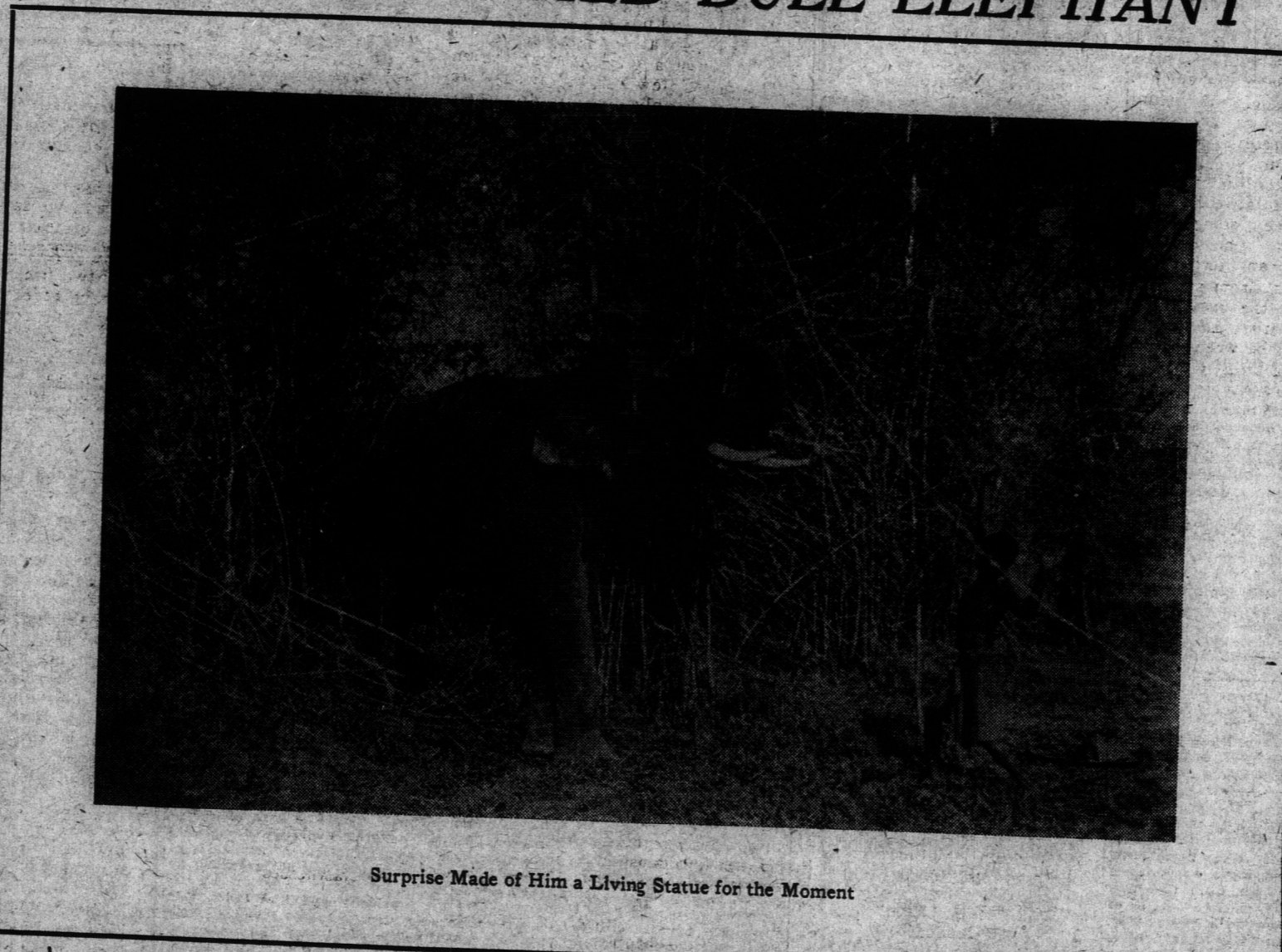
"I suppose," said the kind lady, as she handed the husky hobo a generous wedge of apple pie, "that your lot is full of hardships?"  
"Dat's de proper word for it, ma'am," replied the h. b. "In de winter, w'en de farmers ain't doin' nothin' but eatin' apples, an' drinkin' hard cider, it's too cold fer me t' be trampin' around, an' in de summer people's allers o'ferin' me work." —Chicago News.

## NOT ABSOLUTELY CLEAR

Mrs. Phelps is deaf in her left ear and sleeps on her right side, and her husband, who has been drinking, was in sound slumber; consequently neither heard the party at work in the house.—St. Joseph Herald.

Butler (unbending to gardener)—Have you heard the gov'nor's bought a new velasquez?  
Gardener—Has he? Wot's he going to do with his old car then—sell it?—The Bystander.

## SNAPPING A WILD BULL ELEPHANT



Surprise Made of Him a Living Statue for the Moment

Specially commissioned photographic experts have taken some long risks lately for the sake of making pictures of wild animals in their natural haunts; cleverly designed apparatus, flash-light batteries and carefully-laid baits have been brought into play with remarkable success. But there is a man in Victoria just now who lay in wait for and photographed a wild elephant in his native jungle with a full plate camera and without any more protection than would be considered necessary in making a back-yard photograph of his own private residence.

Mr. G. Anderson, an engineer from Malabar, India, does not look upon the feat as being much out of the ordinary. But to the average man it has its points. Mr. Anderson was stationed in a village in India a good many years ago, where elephants had been causing much damage in the rice paddies. One big chap in particular—a "village elephant," as he was called—became very impudent and brazen, and many of the natives of the village had come across him time and again in the bamboo brake surrounding the place. In the ordinary course of events a hunt would have been organized to do away with this big fellow, but he was tolerated because of the fact that, strangely enough, he was a hermit and would have nothing but a handicap on a big bull elephant when his blood is up.

The crashing came nearer and nearer. The subject of the proposed photograph was evi-

dently in a hurry. Then the swaying bamboo parted and the huge head of the great beast appeared. He was headed straight for the camera and its operator, but, as yet, intent on his thoughts apparently, he had not noticed either. In a minute he would be on top of them. What if the native lost his nerve at the last moment! The man at the camera would never have a show to get away. Two seconds passed and the elephant was well out into the clearing. Suddenly, with piercing yell, the native sprang out before the big animal, dropping his flapping Merry Widow hat and throwing up his arms. The elephant stopped short and him a living statue for the moment. He threw up his powerful trunk, curled, ready to strike, and snorted in anger and fear.

"Click" went the camera's shutter. Then, before the elephant could collect his ponderous weight for a rush, the native dove like a black flash into the brake on one side, while Mr. Anderson, stumbling under the weight of his full-plate camera, made his exit on the other side. Hidden in the brake and holding their breaths for fear the great quadruped would follow them, the two men waited. With trunk still curled, the elephant stood transfixed, startled and mad through and through. Then, evidently deciding to overlook the impertinence, he lowered his trunk, snorted his contempt, and continued towards the nearest rice paddy.

## Field

### AN OLD-FASHIONED

The pavements still burn with the fires of the August afternoon, the glow of evening has long faded, and dinner—that almost classical again has served as a kind of the anticipatory delights of the and the dawn of another Tw. The hurry and bustle of conveyance and King's Cross has roared with has not been heard at such a long months and lapsed into monotone. The crowded streets have gradually thinned down to appearance. The last of the books, and cartridge magazine peared into the van, and the gr its load of sportsmen—some imparing for bed, others too full of ticipations for sleep—softly mov night.

Far away into the West comist, which betokens fine weat tree-deep in a silent valley, and refreshing, has invigorated a beaten earth. From the little g make a broken line of indistinct half-light on either side of the there comes a "homely cottage phloxes, mignonette, and old Clusters of pale blue hydrangea an almost electric brightness in and the flowers of the window-b cately silhouetted against the glows through the drawn blinds still; so still that the indignant dor-beetle, which has struck th wires of the high road and fizz wrath in an entanglement of gre break with an intruding voice up berous night. Here in the lap of country the summer is sleeping, slept over the whitening fields s gorges of autumn invaded her un

More than an hour ago the last ing habits of the village inn relie eties of the local policeman Byge way in a seemly manner; but insi side hostility a general landlord is, some shooting friends with the that is always associated with s sportsmen. There are dogs, too, descriptions; dogs that have judica plainly for weeks past that they Twelfth—their "Twelfth," upon ers and butts are still unknown There are old dogs asleep in dar the room, wisely reserving their later on, and nervous young spanie dling about in a fever of exciteme est round eyes glistening with en th dull rattle of cartridges which counted out and discussed makes ally beside themselves with a zeal hard to suppress, while the old st up at the familiar sound and yawn to show they were not asleep afte when the flasks are filled, and a game bags, and guns shouldered b spective owners, the party set out a on foot for the distant moor.

The dawn comes early on moun which are facing east, 2,000 feet abo and as there are many leagues of he walked over, a start must be ma break. Furthermore, it may be p that in some places where the pres grouse is not exercised to the sam with the same thoroughness, as in S Yorkshire, it is often the guns which moors first that get the best of the st as those moors are frequently a s three hours' climb from the village l ley, a start somewhere about midni sential.

On the occasion in question, which in the bright light of day wi lash of a whip across the hazy dista the sportsmen by a series of curv steep hillsides. There is an odor of dew-drenched ferns between its h while from down in the wooded g by, through which a mountain torr drits the clean fragrance of wet bra leaf-strewn mould. And now, where trees give way to stunted willow a blown thorn, high-nut hedges to gre walls, the track leads past small farm all sleeping, save for their respect which come out to interview the members of their kind, who are much thinking about game to enter into along narrow struggle to warn, by b ominously gurgle a warning of the e may befall an incautious step unt ridge sinks in the sky and the peat wi and cold and pure," announces the near.

But darkness still covers the ea sound breaks through the silence voice of the stream, now far off, borne across the sleeping mountains l en sighs. A cloudy sky has put back -d dawn, and it will be nearly an hou the mists which fill the valley eastwa been dissipated by the risen sun. No lost, therefore, in snatching a comfort rest. Each man seeks out a comforta the dogs' tails are dejectedly lowered, party, deep in the cosy wrappings of and blackberry, are soon at one with th and the mystery of the moorland night Presently something wakes the slut for they almost simultaneously look r each other. There is a pale, bluish l



# Field Sports at Home and Abroad

## AN OLD-FASHIONED "TWELFTH"

The pavements still burn with the sultry fires of the August afternoon, though the lurid glow of evening has long faded from the sky. Dinner—that almost classical meal which once again has served as a kind of benediction upon the anticipatory delights of the journey North and the dawn of another Twelfth—is over. The hurry and bustle of conveyances to Euston and King's Cross has roared with a vigor that has not been heard at such an hour for twelve long months and lapsed into its accustomed monotony. The crowded station platforms have gradually thinned down to their normal appearance. The last of the gun-cases, rod-boxes, and cartridge magazines have disappeared into the van, and the great train, with its load of sportsmen—some immediately preparing for bed, others too full of thrilling anticipations for sleep—softly moves out into the night.

Far away into the West country a white mist, which betokens fine weather, is lying tree-deep in a silent valley, and a dew, cool and refreshing, has invigorated a thirsty, sun-beaten earth. From the little gardens, which make a broken line of indistinct color in the half-light on either side of the village street, there comes a "homely cottage smell" of phloxes, mignonette, and old clove pinks. Clusters of pale blue hydrangeas gleam with an almost electric brightness in the shadows, and the flowers of the window-boxes are delicately silhouetted against the light which glows through the drawn blinds. It is very still; so still that the indignant protests of a dot-beetle, which has struck the telegraph wires of the high road, and fizzled away its wrath in an entanglement of greenery below, break with an intruding voice upon the slumberous night. Here in the lap of the old, deep country the summer is sleeping, as she has slept over the whitening fields since the first glories of autumn invaded her unbroken green.

More than an hour ago the last of the evening habits of the village inn relieved the anxieties of the local policeman by going on their way in a seemly manner; but inside that wayside hostelry a genial landlord, entertaining some shooting friends with the good cheer that is always associated with old-fashioned sportsmen. There are dogs, too, of various descriptions; dogs that have indicated only too plainly for weeks past that they are "The Twelfth"—their "Twelfth," upon which beaters and butts are still unknown—is night. There are old dogs asleep in dark corners of the room, wisely reserving their energies for later on, and nervous young spaniels ever wand'ring about in a fever of excitement, their honest round eyes glistening with enthusiasm. The dull rattle of cartridges which are being counted out and discussed makes them literally beside themselves with a zeal which is so hard to suppress, while the old stagers wake up at the familiar sound and yawn aloud, just to show they were not asleep after all. And when the flasks are filled, and ammunition, game bags, and guns shouldered by their respective owners, the party set out at midnight on foot for the distant moor.

The dawn comes early on mountain slopes which are facing east, 2,000 feet above the sea, and as there are many leagues of heather to be walked over, a start must be made at day-break. Furthermore, it may be maintained that in some places where the preservation of grouse is not exercised to the same extent, nor with the same thoroughness, as in Scotland or Yorkshire, it is often the best of the sport. And as those moors are frequently a stiff two or three hours' climb from the village in the valley, a start somewhere about midnight is essential.

On the occasion in question, the road, which in the bright light of day winds like a lash of a whip across the hazy distance, takes the sportsmen by a series of curves up the steep hillside. There is an odor of moss and dew-drenched ferns between its high banks while from down in the wooded gorge near by, through which a mountain torrent roars, drifts the clean fragrance of wet bracken and leaf-strewn mould. And now, where the larger trees give way to stunted willow and wind-blown thorn, high nut hedges to grey, lichened walls, the track leads past small farmhouses—all sleeping, save for their respective dogs, which come out to interview the sporting members of their kind, who are much too busy thinking about game to enter into parley—along narrow sheep paths, by bogs which ominously gurgle a warning of the evil which may befall an incautious step until the last ridge sinks in the sky and the peat wind, "hard and cold and pure," announces the moorland near.

But darkness still covers the earth. No sound breaks through the silence save the voice of the stream, now far off, which is borne across the sleeping mountains like broken sighs. A cloudy sky has put back the clock of dawn, and it will be nearly an hour before the mists which fill the valley eastward have been dissipated by the risen sun. No time is lost, therefore, in snatching a brief hour of rest. Each man seeks out a comfortable nest, the dogs' tails are dejectedly lowered, and the party, deep in the cosy wrappings of heather and blaeberry, are soon at one with the silence and the mystery of the moorland night.

Presently something wakes the slumbers, for they almost simultaneously look round for each other. There is a pale, bluish light ly-

ing over mountain and upland valley, a light which casts into bold relief every crag and boulder, every tottering wall and crumbling scarp, with a wonderful and unreal effect. But this is only for a few moments, for with a burst of dazzling splendor the great gun-god has risen, flushing the moors with purple, fusing every dewdrop with jeweled fires, and setting the furze ablaze with his glory. Surely there is nothing quite so enchanting, nothing that brings involuntarily to our minds some instinctive desire of worship, as the dawn on an August moor. I never witness it, nor think of it, without experiencing a sneaking sympathy with the Parsee in his faith. In the un-written splendor of those plains of sunset purple, in the wild, free song of the first awakened where the berried rowan clings to the blue-grey rocks, and in the profligate loveliness of the dwarf furze there is, to some of us, a sublimer grandeur than any other scene can afford, and yet, withal, a gracious beauty which few but the sportsman, who sees these things in their diaphanous hours of dawn, can understand.

After a brief breakfast—a mere prelude to the operations of the day—taken by a tiny rivulet which mutters through the peat where sundews and butterworts are also enjoying the process of seducing the "fretful midge" to taste the glistening smiles of their gastric juices, the guns and dogs line out for a first beat across the nearest patch of heather, where lately the grouse were calling. But the birds are wild—they always are—and the coives rise out of shot, and glides away at enormous speed over the shoulder of the hill. After an hour's walking through deep, hummocky heather, beds of rushes, and soft oozy places, flecked with the silver tassels of cotton grass, another coeve is promised; but the setter, who suddenly checks her pace and stands, with quivering lips, rigid as a statue, nosing the air in the direction in which the birds are lying. The spaniels fall behind at a sign from their respective masters, the guns converge, with noiseless tread towards the fifth, blue-grey form, which has the tensest anxiety written in every line of her, when, suddenly, with a whirr and rattle of wings, the birds rise and break coeve, some going to the right, others to the left. The outside men get the best of it, being able to put in a second shot, with the result that from six barrels four birds are retrieved by the busy little spaniels from the glowing heather. As coives are few and often very far between, every eye is fixed on the remaining birds, which have, in nearly as many minutes, covered the best part of three miles across the moor. But only the trained sight can follow their splendid flight as they sail across the chequered country, and note that tiny, instantaneous flutter in the far-off shimmering haze which marks them down.

But there is more—very much more—in an old-fashioned "Twelfth" than grouse, more than can ever be written. From the wonderful dawn to noon-day, when a light pony cart comes rumbling and tossing over the rocky moorland track with juncos—and what a fragrance of flowers and beauty that has no other equal in these islands—and again on till evening the day affords an ever-changing variety of incident. There are no big bags to record, no keepers to expect heavy tips. But there is the fine, thin air, sparkling and keen as champagne, and perhaps more wholesome, the flush of snipe in the rushes, unexpected mallards springing from the weedy pools, and mountain hares (which he who shoots must carry!) amid the yellowing bracken which embroders the banks of the burn. And not the least, there is the delightful sense of physical ease which cushions of springy heather provide when pipes are smoked and the fortunes of the day discussed. Even greater than all these things, perhaps, is the sense of freedom—boundless as the moor itself—which is the distinctive charm of such a day! And many a man who is persuaded by custom and circumstance to confine himself to the butts, and their unavoidable conventionalities, may wish to think of the days when he carried his own gun, when he halted at the peat hill to mix his whisky with its crystal and icy water, and learned to love the finer ethics of the chase with the good companionship of kindred spirits—dogs and men.

Such recollections are very dear to many of us, and I have tried to show that the old-fashioned "Twelfth" not only still exists in the remote counties, but that it still preserves its erstwhile flavor of romance. Modern methods of shooting have much to recommend them. But there are not a few men who, having forsaken the old for the new, cannot hear in the gathering mists the far-off evening coives calling, "Back, come back?"—A. T. Johnson in Ballys.

## IN THE INNER HEBRIDES

The day was a fine, frosty one in early February when I assisted the minister of the parish to harness an ancient steed into a still more ancient gig for a drive to the far side of the island in search of sport. In due course we reached our destination across sandy beaches linked up by very bad stretches of road, and, having hobbled our steed behind the shelter of a mighty boulder, we proceeded first to try the beach. We had not gone far down the grassy slope when a hare racing away down the hill, was bowled over and deposited

under the rugs in the gig. On the rocky shore at the base of the cliffs we saw several parties of turnstone and a few purple sandpipers and oyster-catchers, but on turning a corner viewed a small party of ducks riding in a sheltered cove about half a mile away. They looked like mergansers, but as they were not on the feed, the minister thought they might be mallard, and we decided to stalk them from two different points. However, before we had covered half the distance they commenced diving for food, and by their actions betrayed their identity, for no one can mistake the dive of a merganser for that of any other duck. Having left them to their fishing operations and retraced our steps, we proceeded on our way, badly missing a snipe en route, which rose out of a mass of kelp, but bagging a single mallard which got up at the discharge. A lot of curlews arose also from the rocks, and, circling round, pitched apparently on the top of the cliff. The climb was not an easy one, the cliff surface was very soft near the top, when, having gained it in breathless condition, we found no trace of the birds. Whilst regained our breath and talking over our disappointment a large wispy of fully a hundred snipe rose not forty yards away, at which we fired all four barrels without touching a feather, when at the discharge another large wispy rose almost at our feet, to go off, of course, without being shot at. To make matters worse, the curlews got up from behind some boulders and flew down to the beach again, where we did not follow them. The ground at the top of the cliff was very soft, and soon single snipe began to rise wild, only one of which was bagged; but a small flock of golden plover charged a fourth being shot as it fell over the cliff into the sea. We now decided to descend the cliff to a large cave in the hopes of getting some rock pigeons, and possibly an otter. Several pigeons flew out at our approach out of range, and on firing a gun off near the entrance fully a dozen flew out, but at such tremendous speed that only one was dropped.

The method of approaching an otter is for one gun to remain outside the cave ready to fire when the bolts, and for the other to enter the cave and to follow the windings in pitch darkness until the otter is heard rushing towards him inside the cave to gain the open. This method is not every day a pleasant one for the man in the cave, and certainly a very dangerous one, for fear of the discharge in so confined a space bringing down the roof; but the gun outside usually kills the animal as he bolts. This cave, however, was drawn blank as far as otters were concerned, and so we determined to try another one not far away, which was eventually reached after a somewhat exciting climb in the nature of a short cut round a projecting edge of cliff. Two green couravants were disturbed from a ledge just inside the cave at our approach, and on firing a gun off another came out of its recesses with a great noise, followed by three pigeons, one of which was shot, and at which we made no attempt to fire, as they dodged behind a large overhanging piece of cliff before we could get to them. This cave evidently held an otter, for on the soft sand at its entrance, left wet by the last tide, were the animal's paddings entering the cave, with no returning marks, so, having posted my friend near the entrance, I entered. It very soon took a turn to the right, and then was in pitch darkness. This was necessitated feeling one's way along the walls and very soon bending as well, when suddenly I heard a rushing sound, and immediately pulled both triggers, feeling something brush against my leg as I did so. There was a tremendous crash, as if the whole cave had blown up, and I saw thousands of stars and felt other unpleasant sensations. Whatever else had happened, the otter had certainly taken no harm, and so I retraced my steps to see how the parson had fared. He did not look particularly happy, and no wonder, for not only had he failed to hit the otter as he bolted from the cave, but at his second discharge had tumbled backwards off the slippery rock upon which he had been standing and found himself in a sitting posture in a pool of water. After this experience we decided to leave otters and coves alone, for that day at any rate, and so climbed back to the top of the cliff by the direct route and had lunch. Leaving the cliffs, we descended to lower ground, and had not long been there before we heard the welcome cries of white-fronted geese, and saw a skein flying along the ridge of a hill, to pitch on the grassy slope near a conical hill, called by the islanders Ben More. There was no cover on our side, except a wall quite 250 yards from them, and they were also too far from the ridge to approach them from the other side, so we determined to have a drive, the minister losing the tress and having to act as driver. Making a long detour, I gained the hedge and took up my position in a sheepfold near the top, and there awaited the report of my friend's gun, which was to proclaim the fact that he had put them up. I had not long to wait before I heard the welcome sound, followed by the laughing cackle so characteristic of this kind of goose. They were very scattered, and the first lot passed below me, and, although within shot, I let them go in the hope that some would come right over the sheepfold. I thus was not disappointed, for the next minute I had eight or nine right overhead and low down, and scored an easy right and left. Hastily reloading, I was just in time for another

small lot of five, also directly overhead, but somewhat higher, and again scored with my right and left a second bird very hard with my friend, who watched it alight on the far side of a stone wall, behind which he eventually stalked and killed it. Having picked up my three geese, I started to rejoin my companion, and had hardly gone fifty yards before up got a jack snipe, to be missed beautifully with both barrels, but, marking him down about a couple of hundred yards away, managed to rectify this mistake by adding him to the bag. Hardly had I done so before another jumped up, to be also missed with the only shot which I was able to send after him. Although I marked him down, he must have used his legs to some purpose, for I failed to put him up a second time. I found the minister looking very happy, for besides the geese which he had despatched he had also added a curlew and a brace of golden plover to the bag, which had now become quite a respectable one. On the way back to our horse and trap we added to it another hare and a teal, besides putting up several full snipe and jacks, which, however, with the exception of one which was bagged, rose somewhat too wild to warrant our wasting powder over them. We drove back so as to pass a large shallow loch noted for its wildfowl, and on topping a slight ridge which brought it into our view a magnificent sight presented itself to our gaze. The water and shores of the loch were literally black with duck, chiefly mallard, wigeon, and teal, and in lesser numbers tufted duck, pochard, gadwall, shoveller, and female goldeneye; but the most magnificent sight of all was a large herd of Bewick's swans, of which I counted 183, and among them three larger whoopers could be easily distinguished. It was a grand sight to see so many of these beautiful wild swans together, with every now and then the appearance of a new-comer, which sailed gracefully over the glassy surface of the loch, and, circling, joined the assembled flock, breaking with a splash the mirror-like surface of the water. They made no attempt to rise as we drove along the shore of the loch, but merely swam on farther into the centre.

On approaching the bridge crossing the mouth of the only river in the island we saw that it held a goodly lot of ducks, so, leaving our conveyances by the roadside, we proceeded to stalk them behind the shelter of two friendly crabs, which with such success that we added a couple of teal, a mallard, to our now satisfactory bag. Nor was this all, for on entering the glee we saw a flock of golden plover close to the manse. When about a hundred yards from them I dropped off behind the trap and told the minister to drive slowly on, while the plover were so busy watching the cart and horse that they failed to notice my approach in the gathering dusk, so that when they did rise it was an easy task to take four out of their closely packed ranks, and we gathered a fifth next morning. This latter piece of good luck brought our bag up to twenty-six head, made up of no less than ten varieties—viz., ten golden plover, four teal, a single teal, pigeon, curlew, and jack snipe. This total added to four green and two golden plover shot whilst crossing the glee in the morning on the way to the stable made quite a good show when hung up in the larder.—H. W. Robinson.

## DOAK AND FINLAY GO HUNTING

Some straggler through the Cumberlands had reported the sight of a bear far up in their fastnesses. The report was hardly regarded as worth listening to, and only oak and Finlay—Uriah Doak and Amziha Finlay—would go hunting for his bearship. They were capital hunters—so they doubtless thought—and no bear, be he big or little, old or young, could prow through these mountains, as though he had through the bluff on all creation. No, Doak and Finlay would see to it that his cake should be dough. Doak and Finlay breakfasted early, after which they wended their way up into the Cumberlands. Doak was armed with his trusty flintlock, which had long been an heirloom in the family, while Finlay bore an old fuscus, which he had obtained from an ex-moonshiner, who no longer needed a gun. On their way they soared up a "whole family" of wild turkeys, but as they were loaded for bear they could not waste their ammunition on the like of turkeys. So those gallant fowls just spread wing and emigrated to the next hill, while Doak and Finlay went forth, doubtless wondering whether a bear would contend for his rights should these rights be trampled upon by a moonshiner who had operated a blackade distillery there many years before. They rounded a tall rock that stood in their way, old man Branham's black sheep appeared, having a very bear-like aspect. When he saw Doak and Finlay, true to his instinct, he backed and made at them, as if he would beat them into the next township. They knew he was the bear, but it appears that they never thought of using their guns in "self-defence," but they made for the top of the rock by way of the trunk of a small tree which had fallen against it. It must have been an arduous climb, but men will sometimes do wonders in the way of making their escapes from dangers. The "bear" stamped around the rock chewing his



"The First of the Season"

## Sportsman's Calendar

NOVEMBER

- Trout-fishing ends November 15.
- Cock Pheasant may be shot in Cowichan Electoral District only.
- Grouse (except willow grouse in Cowichan), Quail, Ducks, Deer, Geese and Snipe-shooting open.

quid for awhile. Then he went away. After which Doak and Finlay betwought themselves of their guns—but the butt-piece of Doak's gun was gone, and Finlay—had no gun! They were afraid to go down from their place of refuge—the bear might be waiting for them. In the afternoon, a photographer came along with his camera, and told them to be still a minute, which they did—till he snapped them. They told him that a bear had chased them, and they had climbed upon the rock to escape him. But as no bear was to be seen, he persuaded them down. Since then the rock has been known as Doak's Rock, Finlay not sharing the name—an injustice to him!—Field and Stream.

## THE TOP DROPPER

The ordinary use of the dropper is well known to wet-fly fishermen. But under certain conditions of water the top dropper, or fly nearest the rod, can be of great assistance quite apart from actually hooking fish. In high, colored water, when the stickles are turned into rough waves, the swifter parts of a river can hardly be fished up stream with any chance of fish seeing the fly. In fact, even fishing across and down stream, a very large number of trout fail to catch sight of our flies. At the same time, the fish are not feeding on very large flies. It is no use putting on whole cast of very big flies; the trout will only rise short at them. This is the time for a big top dropper dressed on a hook two or three sizes larger than your tail fly, and preferably a good showy cochy-bonduh, with more black than red in the hackle. Work this fly with a good dot-and-carry-one motion over all the rough water. As soon as a fish rises to it—it will probably be a short rise—mark the exact spot. The big dropper has now done its work and marked down a fish like a pointer, and a fish, too, that has had its attention aroused and will now be on the look out for surface food. The next thing to do is to hang your tail fly over this fish long enough for him to see it. If this cannot be done in any other way you must get right above him up stream, and hold the tail fly, or second dropper, dancing on the waves over his nose. Many a good fish, of whose presence you would have otherwise been unaware, may thus be secured in a day's fishing.

This may not seem very scientific fishing, casting, as you will be in some cases, right down stream; but those who have a short Easter holiday must make the most of their time, and attack it in any way you like, even with a dry fly if that is your fancy. Anyhow, it is a more wholesome way of fishing than using worms and minnows. Occasionally fish will not only rise to to but take the big dropper. So much for the big dropper as a fish finder. And now for another use.

On some days the light is very puzzling, and it is very hard to see where one's cast is. The difficulty of detecting a rise in wet-fly fishing is great enough when one knows exactly where to look for that slight tightening of the cast or faint glimpse of a fish which means a rise when a trout has taken under water. But when one does not know to a yard or two where the flies are it is chuck and chance it with a vengeance. Here a big showy top dropper comes in useful again; it acts as a pilot, and shows you where the rest of the cast is. For this purpose a good blackish cochy-bonduh is best, as nothing shows up better than black.—W. E. B. in Field.

One day a Scotch and English boy, who were fishing, were separated by their respective mothers with difficulty, the Scotch boy, though the smaller, being far the more pugnacious. "What garr'd we fight a big laddie like that for?" said the mother as she wiped the blood from his nose. "And I'll fight him again," said the boy, "if he says Scotsmen wear kilts because their feet are too big to get into trousers!"—Argonaut.

## ON PIKE

fruit-growers that they can plentiful; their preference for such country grows more in as new settlers come in, increasing in the Kootenay those time has been observed with good results. On Vancouver only other part of the Province animal exists, it has been stop all killing in the south, and for the next few years, w-brush along many of the inland the white-tailed deer, but nowhere is really in account of its being such panthers and wolves, which of the heavy Government

## THE BREAD BASKET

the Canadian Farm computation as to the Canada's wheat crop. The

and Saskatchewan produced 19,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 1,000,000 bushels of barley. Therefore that wheat crop of 23,800,000 bushels of wheat makes 180 loaves of bread and one-half pounds each, would make 4,284,000,000 loaves of bread. It is estimated that each acre, about 130 of such land, then, that amount almost 33,000,000 people in Canada's population 8,000,000, Canada could produce 25,000,000 people of the United Kingdom's population 45,000,000, Canada's wheat crop of bread to so many millions of that great wheat crop for a year.

the foregoing no account of wheat produced in the west. Were that added, Canada could keep comfortable of the Old Land in stated. Canada's wheat crop is the size of the United States as a wheat export. Canada is rapidly coming to be five times what it is. And Canada has sold 5,420 worth of grain in

## IN ENGLAND

sunlight slowly wanes, summer closes, leaves turn red—of roses.

in time must pass, back to golden; from new-found homes that are olden.

dered far, and seemed silent tether, the Motherland child together.

the maple leaves, and closes, and e'er become and's roses.

—Arthur Stringer.

## LUCK

the kind lady, as she a generous wedge of full of hardships?" for it, ma'am," re- winter, w'en de farmers eatin' apples, an' drink- old fer me 'U be tramp- mer people's allers of News.

## BELE CLEAR

her left ear and sleeps her husband, who had round slumber; conse- the party at work in ferald.

to gardener)—Have bought a new velas-

Wot's he going to do it?—The Bystander.

We take pleasure in announcing that The Ladies' Home Journal Patterns and Style Books may be had at this store.

# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

These patterns present the most advanced styles, are designed by people who have made their art a life study, and who keep in constant touch with the leading fashion centres....

## A Bargain Sheet for Friday



### \$15, \$18 and \$22.50 Overcoats, Friday, \$8.50

Another great bargain in the Clothing Department for Friday. Fifty, only, in this offering. Included in this lot are numbers of manufacturers' samples in heavy Scotch tweed effects in mixtures of greys, browns and greens—some with military collar and some with two-way collar—also quite an assortment of cravenette waterproof coats in fawn and grey. 50 coats to be sold, Friday, at, each, \$8.50.



### \$12.50 and \$15 Men's Suits, Friday, \$9.75

A choice lot of men's suits in fine imported tweeds and worsteds, in green, grey and brown mixtures, three buttoned and single sack, with long lapel effect, well-tailored and trimmed. On sale, Friday, at \$9.75

### We Will Have Many Good Offerings

for our customers during the next few months, as a result of heavy special buying which we are able to do at this season of the year, as manufacturers are willing to sell the remainder of their season's stock at a sacrifice

### \$1.25 Gloves, Friday, at \$1.00

It is very seldom we offer Kid Gloves at reduced prices, particularly at this time of the year, but here again Friday shoppers are fortunate.

Perrin's Glace Kid Gloves, in all the latest fall and winter shades, in navy, tans, browns, slates, modes, beavers, greens, primrose, white and black. These gloves are guaranteed and give most satisfactory wear. Regular \$1.25. Friday.....**\$1.00**

### A Great Offering of Women's Shoes, Friday, at \$2.85

Any woman needing a pair of strong Winter Shoes would do well to take advantage of this offer, as the values are unusually good and the styles right up-to-date.

They come in all leathers, box calf, gun metal, vici kid, patent and tan Russia, in values as high as \$4.00. The following items will give some idea of the variety:

Patent Leather Blucher, dull top, Cuban heel—Box Calf Blucher, stout sole, broad fitting—Gun Metal Blucher, Cuban heel, stylish last—Vici Kid Blucher, patent tip, high or low heel—Tan Calf Blucher, winter weight, medium toe—Patent Leather Blucher, heavy sole, low heel. Friday.....**\$2.85**

### The Staple Department Offers Three Great Bargains on Friday

To secure these it is advisable to shop early, as the quantity is limited to 15 only White Marcella Quilts, full double bed size. Regular \$3.60. Friday, each.....**\$2.25**

200 Yards Wrapperette and Blousing Flannelette in Paisley, stripes, dots and conventional patterns. Friday, per yard.....**15¢**

150 Yards Roller Toweling, with red border. Friday, per yard.....**8½¢**

### Men's and Boys' Sweaters and Coat Sweaters, for Friday

Men's Coat Sweaters, in shades of blue and grey, wool mixtures. All sizes. Special.....**\$1.25**

Men's Coat Sweaters, in all colors and sizes, made of fine quality pure wool. Prices range from.....**\$2.00**

Boys' Sweaters, of heavy wool mixture, in grey, brown, blue and cardinal. Fancy collars. All sizes. Special.....**75¢**

Boys' Coat Sweaters, in wool mixtures, grey and navy. Trimmed fronts. All sizes. Special.....**75¢**

See View Street Windows

### Children's Rain Capes

We have just received a large shipment of Children's Rain Capes in a neatly striped mercurized rubber, in Red Riding Hood styles. The capes are well lined throughout, hoods lined with bright colored plaids. Finished with large self colored buttons. Ages from 4 to 10 years. Prices \$2.00 to **\$2.50**

### Sale of Damaged Cutlery, Friday

On Friday we will clear all Cutlery that was saved from the fire. Standard makes, such as W. K. Rodgers, Turner, 1847 Rodgers are among the various makes represented in this stock. Oddment Bundles of Forks, 12 in a bundle.....**25¢**  
Electric and Nickel-plated Forks, 6 in a bundle, for.....**50¢**  
These are very slightly damaged.

**FORKS ONLY SLIGHTLY MARKED**  
6 Forks, in splendid quality silver.....**75¢**  
6 Forks for.....**\$1.00**  
6 Forks for.....**\$1.50**

This lot of Forks is very slightly damaged and would regularly sell at prices up to \$7.50 a dozen.

**KNIVES IN STEEL AND SILVER.**  
6 Table Knives for.....**50¢**  
6 Table Knives, with bone and electro handles, for.....**\$1.00**  
6 Table Knives of best 1847 Rodgers make, slightly marked.....**\$1.50**

**DESSERT AND TABLE SPOONS.**  
Dessert and Table Spoons, put up in bundles of six, for.....**50¢**  
Six Good Quality Dessert or Table Spoons, with plain or topped ends, for.....**\$1.00**  
Six Dessert Spoons, in the best grades. Values to \$6.50 per dozen. For.....**\$1.50**

**TEA SPOONS**  
30 Dozen of Our Highest Grade Tea Spoons, in values up to \$5.00 per dozen. Six for.....**\$1.00**  
18 Dozen Plain Tea Spoons, slightly damaged. Six for.....**50¢**  
A Few Bundles of Nickel Tea Spoons. Twelve to each bundle, **25¢**

**CARVING KNIVES**  
Carving and Large Knives, Butter Knives, Berry Spoons, Pie Knives, Jelly Spoons, Meat Forks, etc., only slightly marked. Each.....**25¢**

### Boys' and Girls' Books

One of the best presents for Boys or Girls is an interesting, instructive book. This can be found in the 1910 edition of the—

Boys' Own Annual.....**\$1.75**  
Girls' Own Annual.....**\$1.75**  
Herbert Strong Annual.....**\$1.10**  
Algar Books for Boys.....**25¢**  
Activity Books for Boys.....**25¢**  
People's Library.....**50¢**  
People's Library, leather edition.....**50¢**  
Collins' as Leather Classics.....**50¢**

**CHRISTMAS STATIONERY**  
We are showing a large selection of Christmas Papeteries, ranging in price from 35¢ a box to.....**\$4.50**

### Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles

This department is now in full swing and we wish to remind our customers that our prices are still at the same low figures as formerly.

For an opening line we are putting on a special in Red Rubber Hot Water Bottles and Fountain Syringes, each guaranteed to be of the best quality. Any found defective we will at once exchange.

Hot Water Bottles, 2 quart, regular \$1.75, for.....**\$1.50**  
Hot Water Bottles, 3 quart size, regular \$2.00, for.....**\$1.75**  
Fountain Syringes, 2 quart, regular \$2.75, for.....**\$1.50**  
Fountain Syringes, 3 quart, regular \$2.00, for.....**\$1.75**

Eno's Fruit Salt.....**75¢**  
Abbey's Salt—large.....**50¢**  
Chase's Ointment.....**50¢**  
William's Liniment.....**20¢**  
Sodium Phosphate.....**25¢**  
Parlin's Sage.....**45¢**  
Dodd's Kidney Pills.....**40¢**  
Hamilton's Pills.....**20¢**  
Zambuk.....**40¢**

Herpicide, 45¢ and.....**85¢**  
We also have a full line of Perfumes, Soaps, etc.

### Women's Underwear at 50c

**UNDERWEAR BARGAINS THAT WILL MAKE BUSY SELLING FRIDAY**

Price comparisons reveal how greatly favored Friday's shoppers will be in this splendid offering in Women's Underwear.

Women's Underwear, in a heavy grade of wool and cotton, in white and natural. Vests have long sleeves, high neck and are well finished. Drawers to match in ankle length. Friday.....**50¢**

### Umbrellas Specially Priced, for Friday

Now is the time to prepare for the rainy days, when we are offering Umbrellas at these prices:

Children's School Umbrella, with heavy steel frames and fancy handles. Regular \$1.25. 200 only at, special.....**75¢**

Women's Umbrellas, with the new Directorate handles, in plain ebony, ebony inlaid with sterling silver, and plain ebony, sterling silver mounted. Steel frame, cover of durable mercerized taffeta. Special, each.....**\$2.00**

Men's Umbrellas. This is something entirely new. Has half-inch rod, wood finish. Extra strong silk mixture covers. Special, each.....**\$2.50**

### \$1.00 Women's Waists, Friday, \$1.00

Women's Waists, of white, figured, mercerized vesting, made with centre box pleat and clusters of full length tucks and narrow shoulder pleat, either side, full length sleeves, finished with stiff, white, link cuffs. Detachable white linen collar. Special.....**\$1.00**

Women's Waists, of white, striped dimity, strictly tailor-made. This model fastens invisibly under centre box pleat, has two ½-inch full-length pleats either side. Long sleeves, finished with tailor stitched, laundered linen cuffs. Back trimmed with inverted box pleat. Detachable linen turn-down collar supplied with each waist. Special.....**\$1.00**

### Neckwear, Friday, at 25c

Dutch Collars, in a shur finest lawn, heavily embroidered in a variety of designs. Regular, 35¢ and 50¢. Special.....**25¢**

Dutch Collars, in reproductions of baby Irish crochet, in all the most popular patterns. Special.....**25¢**

Jabots—this comprises a huge selection of linen lawn, dainty Swiss embroidered, shur muslins and lace Jabots, in long and medium lengths, finished with fine lace insertions and edgings. It would be difficult to find a greater variety of neck wear novelties at Friday's prices. Special.....**25¢**

### Holiday Ideas from the Fancy Work Dept.

The Fancy Work Department is now brimming with unique and dainty ideas for the holidays.

Tinted Burlap Cushion Slips to be embroidered, already laced.....**75¢**  
Library Table Scarfs in tinted burlap to match cushion slips.....**65¢**  
Tinted Cushion Tops on art crash, the newest conventional designs.....**40¢**  
Stamped Pin Cushion Tops with ribbon and gloss for working. 25¢ and **35¢**  
Cushion Covers, with three-inch frill, made of natural colored linen crash, and embroidered in colors. 65¢ and.....**75¢**

Children's Embroidered Sets.....**75¢**  
Stamped Guest Towels, on good quality huckaback. Price.....**40¢**  
Large size.....**25¢**

**CUSHION FRILLS AND CORDS**  
Scrim Cushion Frills, colored borders, each.....**65¢**  
Ribbon Cushion Frills, \$1.50 and.....**\$1.25**  
Silk Cushion Cords and Tassels.....**\$1.00**  
Mercerized Cushion Cords and Tassels.....**20¢**

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### WARM CONTEST IS IN PROSPECT

Election Campaign in United Kingdom Will be Short and Exceedingly Bitter—All Over Before Christmas

### PREMIER ASQUITH DECLARES POLICY

Unionists Reported to Have Improved Their Position of Late—Peers May Take Part in This Election

LONDON, Nov. 12.—With the delivery of Premier Asquith's speech declaring the policy of the government, following as it did Mr. Balfour's outlining of the Unionist policy earlier in the week, the two parties in the political contest have laid their cards on the table.

The fight will be short and sharp, and from the attitude of the speakers who have already taken the platform, as bitter as it will be short.

When the failure of the veto conference was announced, all signs favored the government candidates, fresh from their successes in the bye-elections. Good trade returns increase the popularity of free trade, while the Unionists, disorganized, had apparently lost heart, the leading newspapers even predicting their defeat should an election ensue.

The approach of the dissolution of parliament, however, restored their confidence, and although a section of the party which a few weeks ago advocated a federal home rule is finding it awkward to face the coming general election, the House of Lords, naturally, to the forefront of the question on which the election will be fought.

A plank of importance in the Unionist platform is opposition to home rule and "the use of American dollars to destroy the British constitution." The latter cry has lost some force through the publication of a statement that only £1,000 was collected by the Irish leaders, one third of which came from Canada.

The Liberals are full of confidence in their policy of the abolition of the veto power of the House of Lords, the trade and the success of the government's social legislation. They have an awkward problem to face in seeking a solution of conditions arising from Osborne's judgment, which prohibits Trades unions from using their funds to support the Labor party. The Labor members of the House of Commons are demanding that legislation be enacted to overcome this judgment, and Mr. Asquith has promised to announce the government's policy next week. The judgment has had the effect of reducing the number of Labor candidates, thus avoiding the three-cornered contests in which the Liberals lost a dozen seats last January.

It is expected that the election will be concluded by December 15. The boroughs, including London, will poll between December 3 and 8; the district boroughs between December 7 and 17, and the counties between December 8 and 17. The peers in the box seat will have an advantage not accorded since the days of the "Long Parliament." The resolution declaring it to be an infringement of the liberties of the Commons for a peer or a prelate to concern himself in the election work of the members was not renewed at that parliament.

The suffragettes are well provided with funds for the election, but the House has lost curiosity in their actions.

In the course of his speech to the National Liberal club, Mr. Asquith said that his efforts at the veto conference being unavailing they had to seek aside methods of compromise and declare war. The Liberal party was stronger in the Commons than eleven months ago, and the Tories could not face another election, optimistically Mr. Asquith declared that the Liberal party with the incubus of the Lords on their backs. The government was faced by an alternative policy to their own in Lord Rosebery's resolution, but some details of that were lacking. The principle on which the government took its stand was that in a democratic country the representatives of the people ought to have a controlling voice in its policy and shaping of its law. They did not intend to set up a single chamber; they proposed to change the relations of the two chambers as would confine the second chamber to those functions admittedly appropriate to it, and would ensure a fair and even working of the two chambers, whichever party was in power.

**Baptist Minister's Death.**  
BRISTOL, Nov. 12.—Rev. N. K. Simpson, Baptist minister at Kilmington, is dead as a result of injuries received in a fall from a horse. Rev. Simpson leaves a widow and a daughter 18 years of age. His widow and the wife of Lieut.-Governor Bulger, of Alberta, are sisters.