

IN MUCH PERIL ON DIRIGIBLE

Story of Rescue of Walter Wellman and His Companions by Steamer Trent is Told in Detail

MESSAGES EXCHANGED BETWEEN VESSELS

Aeronauts Say They Are Ready to Try Again When Recognized Defects in "America" Have Been Overcome

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Walter Wellman and his five companions were landed here this afternoon by the steamer Trent, which picked them up at sea after they had abandoned their dirigible balloon America, and failed in the first attempt ever made to cross the Atlantic through the air.

DYNAMITE FOR PORTLAND MAN

Six Sticks of Explosive Found on Premises of Charles K. Henry—Supposed Plot to Blow Up House

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 19.—What is the purpose, in addition to the blowing of dynamite, of the "wireless ground," was to keep the balloon steady, compensating for the expansion and contraction of gas due to changes in temperature, which would have made the America's experience prove that this floating talk, joining at the delicately poised airship, made it impossible to steer or make headway in the desired direction and severely weakened the structure.

MR. O'CONNOR, M. P. A VISITOR HERE

World Famous "Tay Pay" Journalist, Author, Parliamentarian and Patriot, the Guest of Premier McBride

TO ADDRESS THE CANADIAN CLUB

Distinguished Irish Member of Parliament Pays Short Visit to Victoria—Tells of British Affairs

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.—journalist, author, parliamentarian and patriot—is today paying a short visit to Victoria, where he is the welcome and honored guest of his friend, the Premier of this westernmost Canadian colony.

CHOLERA INCREASING

ROME, Oct. 19.—The official reports on the cholera situation indicate an increase in the spread of the disease. During the last twenty-four hours thirty-seven new cases developed. Seventeen deaths occurred during the same period.

TWO RECORDS FALL

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 19.—Two track records fell at Pimlico today. Suggestion always well favored, today won the day's feature, the Remond Purse, at a mile and three-sixteenths in 2:00 1-8, clipping off four-fifths of a second from the record made last fall. The other record was broken by Argus Belmont's Prillian in the second race. The Hastings' sliding won the mile and a sixteenth in 1:14.

B. C. SURPLUS

The British Columbia government has a surplus of \$2,750,000 for the year, which ended on March 31st, last. The province is in a position to pay off the whole of the public debt, if it were willing to do so.

FOR CONFERENCE OF PREMIERS

Suggestion is Made by Head of Australian Government that Meeting be Held in London Next June

UNIFICATION MOVE IN COMMONWEALTH

New Gold Discovery in West Australia—New South Wales Election Found to Have Left Parties Equal

AVIATOR'S FALL

Moliant Abruptly Descends From Height of 125 Feet But Escapes Injury

MUCH PROMISE IN NEW FIELD

Mining Engineer Speaks Highly of Steamboat Mountain, South of Hope—Great Stampede is Predicted

PECULIAR ACCIDENT TO THE NEVADAN

Port Propeller Flew Off Shaft and Punctured Hole in Steamer's Hull—Steamer Towed to Port

CARIBBO ROAD FATALITY

Automobile Turns Over, Killing and Passenger and Badly Injuring Others

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT

William Murray, of Nanaimo, While Hunting, Resolves Injuries That Shortly Cause Death

LONDON BURGLARY

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ASSASSIN COMMITS SUICIDE

GENEVA, Oct. 19.—Luigi Lucchini, who assassinated the Empress of Austria in 1888, committed suicide this evening in prison. Two days ago he went violently insane, and after smashing everything in his cell, was put in a straight jacket. When his violence passed he was again given food. This afternoon the guards heard him singing for several hours, but at eight he became suddenly silent. Later the guards, alarmed, entered the cell, and found him hanging to the window bars by his waist belt, which he had twisted round his neck.

PRONOUNCEMENT IS SIGNIFICANT

Chief Scottish Whip Refers in Speech to Closer Cooperation Between Liberals and Irish Party

WAS HER GUEST

San Francisco Woman Arrested in Connection With Los Angeles Explosion—May Know Something

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Five More Warrants Issued for Suspects Under Name of "John Doe"—Further Developments Expected

LAKE CITIES MAY UNITE

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PORTUGUESE ROYAL FAMILY

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Oct. 19.—The royal yacht Victoria and Albert arrived here this evening, bringing King Manuel and the Queen Mother Amalia from Gibraltar. The Duke of Orleans, Marquis de Soveral, the Portuguese minister, and Senor Villa y Urrutia, the Spanish ambassador, welcomed the royal exiles. They departed on a special train for Wood Norton, Evesham, Worcestershire, which will be their home.

RECENT LOVER THREATENED

LONG BEACH, Cal., Oct. 19.—Miss Julia Gibson, who is said to have threatened her former fiancé, a Goldfield mining man, Al D. Myers, with a revolver when he refused to marry her, was released today after having given \$500 bonds to keep the peace. The charge against her having been "changed" from assault with a deadly weapon to that of disturbing the peace. The court room was crowded with women, who presented her with flowers when the hearing was concluding, and asserted that she had been in the right.

WILL RUSH OLD WORK

In order to close up a number of local improvement works which have for various reasons been delayed, the city council will instruct the city engineer to rush work as fast as possible.

AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN IN CHINA

AMOI, Oct. 19.—The delegation of American business men representing the chambers of commerce on the Peking coast, arrived here today from Peking. They were entertained by the civic officials and the Chinese chambers of commerce of Amoy.

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our Pleating
Our custom
installed a pleating
machine with our dress
will please any mater-
charges for this service
will pay you to use it.

ROAD BUILDING IN QUATSINO DISTRICT

Government's Progressive Programme Proving Considerable Factor in the Development of North of Island.

Of the resources of the Quatsino district and its natural advantages which point to it eventually becoming one of the most favored portions of Vancouver Island, returning travelers from the north end of the island are never tired of telling. A considerable amount of verity is added to these prognostications by the influx of settlers to the Holberg and San Josef districts during the past few months, and by rumors which lead to the belief that some point on Quatsino Sound will eventually be chosen by one of the great transcontinental railway companies for the establishment of a terminal ocean port. It is estimated that within the past some forty families have taken up land in the San Josef Valley, the amount of acreage which will be brought under cultivation by their aid being 4,000 acres. The territory is especially adapted for agricultural uses and the establishment of chicken ranches, as well as for the raising of small fruits, and it is further anticipated that a fruitful apple crop will be one of the products of the future. The area is comprised of river bottom land half covered with stumps, and the work of clearing will be fairly heavy. Such, however, is the productivity of the soil that immediately after the removal of grass commences to grow, so that the cost of land clearing is impliedly repaid by after results. Realizing the nature of this portion of the island's territory the provincial government has mapped out a programme of road building which will have the effect of linking up the various settlements and providing means of transportation, which will prove a considerable factor in the development of the district. Included in this programme of road building is the cutting of a trail from Holberg to San Josef Bay, and thence across Otter Cove and so to Cape Scott. The most northerly point of the island. The road will be approximately 20 miles in length. From Cape Scott another road is projected running from the island's topmost point along the northern coast line as far as Hardy Bay, which is to be further connected with a wagon road to be built from Hardy Bay to Quatsino Sound. East of Quatsino Sound, a trail is projected from the island's topmost point to the south side of Seaton and Anken, and via Lillooet lake and Vancouver Harbor to the city.

INDIAN KILLED PLAYING HOLD-UP

Tragedy in Nicola Country Results from Attack on Hunter - Fatal Shot Fired in Self-Defence.

MERRITT, B. C., Oct. 18.—An Indian shot and killed Jim Swadlow, a settler, while playing hold-up in Nicola country Saturday night. The tragedy occurred about three miles from town in the vicinity of the reservation. Swadlow, a 50-year-old man, was returning from a hunting trip when he was held up by Swadlow, who was armed with a revolver. Swadlow fired his shot gun, the charge entering the Indian's body below his right breast. He gashed off on the horse for a distance of 100 yards, when Swadlow is now at the police, but will likely be released.

GRANT TO GROWERS

Local Capital Interested in Establishment of Large Jam and Fruit Preserving Factory in This City.

An up-to-date establishment for the output of jams, preserves, fruits and preserves will soon be established in Victoria. A meeting was held last evening by a number of local gentlemen at which it was decided to secure a site and erect the factory. The capital of the concern will be \$50,000. Mr. James Drummond, manager of the Victoria Fruit Exchange, is the moving spirit in the enterprise. Every year tons upon tons of fruit are allowed to go to waste because of the inability of the growers to secure a market for their produce. There is no establishment here at present for the utilizing of this fruit, and while there is an adequate supply of the fruit, it is being sent to waste, such products as the new factory will turn out have had to be imported in large quantities. The establishment of such a factory will undoubtedly prove a boon to the fruit growers of the district. When in running order the factory, it is stated, employ at the start from 25 to 30 hands. In a few days the organization of the company will have been effected and an early start on the erection of the factory will be made.

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ROSS NOMINATIONS

Ross to Be Opposed by Socialist Editor
Now nominations will be made in connection with the by-election Saturday next. The names of the candidates are: Mr. R. Ross, the sitting member for the district. It is predicted that Mr. Ross will be opposed by Mr. J. W. Bennett, editor of the "Socialist" and that the only opposition to Mr. Ross will be Mr. J. W. Bennett. Mr. Bennett has been having many meetings, at which he has had the assistance of Mr. H. H. Hawley and Mr. Parker Williams. Mr. R. P. Pettipiece, of the "Socialist" party, in his opinion, Mr. Bennett and discreetly non-commitment.

ROADS AND TRAILS

Mr. H. F. Bell, C.E., has given a great deal of attention to the matter of roads and trails, and he is fortunate in being able to give this morning an interesting statement on the subject. He stated that the Government is now engaged in a programme of road building which will have the effect of linking up the various settlements and providing means of transportation, which will prove a considerable factor in the development of the district. Included in this programme of road building is the cutting of a trail from Holberg to San Josef Bay, and thence across Otter Cove and so to Cape Scott. The most northerly point of the island. The road will be approximately 20 miles in length. From Cape Scott another road is projected running from the island's topmost point along the northern coast line as far as Hardy Bay, which is to be further connected with a wagon road to be built from Hardy Bay to Quatsino Sound. East of Quatsino Sound, a trail is projected from the island's topmost point to the south side of Seaton and Anken, and via Lillooet lake and Vancouver Harbor to the city.

COMPANIES ACT

One Clause in Regard to Extra-Province Companies Treated in Court
VANCOUVER, Oct. 18.—The court in the new British Columbia Companies Act providing that extra-province companies not licensed here need not be served with process when action is brought against them in the courts of the province based on a judgment obtained in another jurisdiction was invoked in chambers this morning before Mr. Justice Murphy in the case of Wilcox vs. the Vancouver City Council. The plaintiff is Edward Wilcox of Boston, Mass., who obtained judgment for \$40,000 against the defendant company, a Washington corporation, in the courts of the latter state. The company owns various mineral claims in this province and now action is brought on the state of Washington judgment to realize on these properties. J. E. Wilson, representing the plaintiff, made application to have judgment hold here. The application was granted.

BOUGHT BY C. P. R.

Property at Corner of Main Street and Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Canada
WINNIPEG, Oct. 18.—The Canadian Pacific railway confirms tonight the purchase of property at the corner of Main Street and Portage Avenue for a cash cache. The property, which will be used for a cash cache, is situated on the east side of Main Street, and is bounded by Main Street, Portage Avenue and the railway tracks. The purchase price is \$5,000 per front foot, a record for real estate sales in Winnipeg.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The Lauren, Rockland, N.S., Victoria, B.C., Headmaster, A. D. Musket, Esq., assisted by J. L. Moullet, Esq., B.A., Oxford, have been invited to establish a boys' recreation, gymnasium, cadet corps. Xmas term commences September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

TRAGEDY IN NICOLA COUNTRY

MERRITT, B. C., Oct. 18.—An Indian shot and killed Jim Swadlow, a settler, while playing hold-up in Nicola country Saturday night. The tragedy occurred about three miles from town in the vicinity of the reservation. Swadlow, a 50-year-old man, was returning from a hunting trip when he was held up by Swadlow, who was armed with a revolver. Swadlow fired his shot gun, the charge entering the Indian's body below his right breast. He gashed off on the horse for a distance of 100 yards, when Swadlow is now at the police, but will likely be released.

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GRANT TO GROWERS

The city will contribute \$300 towards the fund being raised by the Victoria Fruit Growers' Association to finance the purchase of a group of three islands, the biggest known as Fair Island, situated in front of Hope Bay wharf, Pender Island. I. Geo. S. Garrett, of Pender Island, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase a group of three islands, the biggest known as Fair Island, situated in front of Hope Bay wharf, Pender Island. I. Geo. S. Garrett, of Pender Island, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase a group of three islands, the biggest known as Fair Island, situated in front of Hope Bay wharf, Pender Island.

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Our Mantle Department Decides what Suit or Coat You shall wear For the Winter

Dressing Gowns
Velour Flannelette Dressing Gowns, of excellent quality, with deep collars, fasten round waist with corded wool girle. In pink, reseda, navy, helio, sky, cardinal and grey. \$2.75, \$2.25 and..... \$1.75

House Dresses
Ladies' One-piece House Dresses, of printed percale. Waist tucked. The skirt is worn and fastened invisibly in front. In navy, with white stripes and dots. \$3.25, \$2.90 and..... \$2.75

Dressing Sacques
Flannelette Dressing Sacques, in floral and fancy striped designs, with and without collars, in sky, navy, green, pink and cardinal, up-front..... \$1.00

NOTICE
I, Geo. S. Garrett, of Pender Island, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase a group of three islands, the biggest known as Fair Island, situated in front of Hope Bay wharf, Pender Island.

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Advertisements for coal prospecting notices, including details of land parcels, acreage, and application procedures for various districts.



The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 77 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year ..... \$1.00
Six Months ..... .75
Three Months ..... .50
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY.

A few days ago the Colonist made reference to the retirement of Sir William Van Horne from the chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway company. Today we have the pleasure of again extending the welcome of Victoria to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who has for some years been the head of that remarkable transportation enterprise. It is perhaps within the mark to say that Sir Thomas is responsible for the management of the most widely distributed undertaking in the world, and it is fairly certain that in the history of mankind there has been nothing of a business nature which in the multiplicity and extent of its ramifications could be compared with it. This may sound like an exaggeration, but when we reflect that it embraces one of the greatest of railway systems, one of the greatest of ocean-going steamship lines, one of the leading coast-wise steamship lines, the most extensive land company in existence, the most extensive irrigation project ever carried on within the memory of man, the most extensive series of hotels in the world and the innumerable adjuncts to these things, we will realize that the letters C. P. R. stand for something gigantic. Not long ago Sir William Van Horne was responding to a toast in his honor, and he said in the course of his remarks that the best thing he had done for Canada was "to induce Tom Shaughnessy to come to the country," and we do not minimize the achievements of the Canadian Pacific's first President, when we say that the manner in which that great enterprise has been managed, the wonderful foresight shown in preparing for the future, and the admirable administration of present requirements and the color of truth to Sir William's words. The people of Victoria are always glad to see Sir Thomas. They have found him to be very much a man of his word. They have found him appreciative of their requests. They have confidence in the wisdom of his plans.

AN UNTRUTH EXPOSED

The Toronto-Globe gave prominence on Tuesday last to a despatch from Victoria of the following was a part in reference to the construction of the Island Division of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway: "In an endeavor to silence the criticism of the public Mr. McBride had arranged for the Colonist, the chief government organ, to yesterday morning come out with a long announcement of plans for carrying out the railway project. The matter for the article was in type, when at a late hour the manager of the Colonist was instructed that the article was not to appear."

It is reported that Mackenzie & Mann, who had been wired to, refused to sanction the announcement which Mr. McBride was about to make. The incident has created a sensation here.

Every word of this extract, so far as it purports to be a statement of fact is absolutely and wholly false in every particular. Mr. McBride did not arrange with the Colonist for the publication of any announcement, long or short, regarding the plans for carrying out the construction of the railway mentioned, or any other railway or anything else. No such announcement nor anything that by any possible construction could be called an announcement in respect to the railway ever was received by the Colonist or any person acting on its behalf, and never was set in type.

Neither the manager of the Colonist nor any one else was ever instructed by any one that any announcement or anything else, relating to the construction of the railway or anything else was not to appear. Hence it follows that neither Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann nor any one else were wired to for their sanction of any announcement.

Neither is it true that the alleged incident created a sensation in Victoria, for the very excellent reason that there was no incident to create a sensation. We have denied categorically the allegations in the despatch, and now lest some one may say that, if the story is not exactly true as told something else substantially the same is true, we desire to add that nothing of any kind occurred to warrant any such statement as the Globe has printed. The despatch is an absolute invention. If the Globe thinks it is worth while to ask either Mr. Mackenzie or Mr. Mann, it will be told that they never heard of any such nonsense about an "an-

nouncement" until they read it in the Globe's columns. We acquit the Globe of any intention to print an absolute falsehood. It has simply been deceived by its correspondent, who made up his story out of whole cloth.

PRE-EMPTORS AND TIMBER

A correspondent writes that a certain area on Vancouver Island, which is reserved for pre-emptors, contains land that runs higher than eight thousand feet of timber to the acre, and therefore persons, who come to take it up, find they cannot do so, because they cannot honestly make the necessary affidavit as to the amount of timber growing on it being not in excess of that amount. He suggests that possibly the government may be able to do something under the circumstances. There is nothing that can be done under the law as it stands. The fact that a certain area is reserved for pre-emption does not imply that every part of it can be pre-empted. What is meant is that land within the area can only be obtained by pre-emption, but pre-emptors can only obtain it in accordance with the provisions of the law. A pre-emptor may go anywhere upon vacant crown lands, and take up a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, provided it does not carry more than an average of eight thousand feet of timber for the whole; he gains no advantage by choosing land within a reserved area, for the law applies to all vacant crown lands alike.

We hope we make ourselves quite clear. Whether or not it is desirable to remove all restrictions as to the amount of timber the land carries is a matter of policy, which the legislature would have to sanction. The advantage of the restriction may be an open question. There are many people who take no stock at all in the claim that the lands of the country should be saved for settlers and that governments should practice such a policy of conservation as keeps out speculators. They say that land owned by nobody is of no value to anyone; that it is of no value to the province; that it has millions upon millions of acres of vacant land, if it is to be kept vacant, and that the sooner all the land is sold the better for the country. It is claimed by such people that as land cannot be taken out of the country, it is an advantage to the public to sell it, so as to render it taxable, and that by a judicious imposition of taxes it can be rendered inadvisable for private individuals to hold large tracts unimproved. It is also claimed that if timber lands are sold subject to the right of the legislature to impose such a royalty on the timber as it may see fit, the country really loses nothing at all, but on the other hand gains the price for which the land is sold. But, however sound such ideas may be, and we express no opinion in that regard for there is no probability that any change in the law will be proposed, the law is on that statute book and the government is quite powerless to change it, even if it was thought to be desirable to encourage the pre-emption of heavily timbered land, and we do not think it.

INDIAN LANDS IN B. C.

Somebody has a wrong idea about the alleged question between the Indians and the Province of British Columbia. Perhaps we have, but certainly the case, as the Ottawa Free Press alleges it was laid before Sir Wilfrid Laurier recently by the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada, has no likeness to the case, which the Rev. Mr. O'Meara and his friends presented to the people of British Columbia. Here we were told that the whole issue was as to the rights of the Indians in the vacant crown lands. We have been told that these rights had never been extinguished and that it was necessary to make treaties with the Indians before the Province could make grants to settlers or any one else. But the Free Press states that the matter presented for the consideration of the Prime Minister was the right of the Indians to their reservations. This is the first time that we have ever heard that there was any

issue between the Indians and the British Columbia government on that point. It is quite true, as the Free Press says, that the Provincial government claims a reverend interest in these reserves. In the case of the Taimpean Reservation, acquired by the Indians through the Department of the Interior, the Provincial government asserted its right to the reverend interest, and the company recognized it; but the Indians were not the buyers thereof. They got their price for the land just the same. We think we are quite safe in saying that there is no open question of any kind between any band of Indians and the government in connection with any reservation. If there is such a question we would like to be informed as to the reservation to which it relates. Take the case of the Songhees Reservation. The government claims the reverend interest in this valuable area, but it stands ready and has stood ready for years to facilitate the sale by the Indians of their interest. It is the Indians who refuse to sell.

The Free Press tells us that whereas the Indians in the Northwest can sell their reservations outright, they cannot do so in this Province; but the Free Press cannot cite an instance where Indians in this Province desire to sell their reservations. This is not the question at all that Mr. O'Meara and his friends have been agitating, and if they have presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that it is, they have grossly misled him. What the gentleman named, and those working with him have been endeavoring to have recognized is the right of the Indians to prevent the settlement of vacant crown lands in the Province until some imaginary claims that is made on their behalf is recognized.

Mr. Roosevelt says that his present campaign in New York has no relation whatever to the next presidential campaign. Of course not. By no means. Perish the thought, and anything like that which may suggest itself.

Rev. M. A. Matthews, of Seattle, is to the front with a suggestion to the people of that burg that they shall raise a million dollars to be spent in advertising its attractions. The Post-Intelligencer thinks it ought to be possible to raise the money. Seattle has lots of quack, but we doubt if it is equal to such a venture.

Evidently some one cannot count straight over in Washington. Tacoma is not satisfied with its census. When the figures that were sent in they made it appear that the "City of Destiny," as they used to call it, had something like 124,000 people. The Census Commissioner being from Missouri, and the phrase is, had to be shown, and a recount was ordered. By the recount the city has been given a population of 82,972. And now the citizens are up in arms and demand that President Taft shall come to their rescue. Our neighbors would be wiser if they would cease calling on "Lajpat" and would follow his predecessor's advice. They would then have population enough.

In the following gentle terms, Sir Wilfrid Laurier in a recent speech in Montreal referred to Mr. Bourassa and his friends: "This violent section—you know it—comprises the Pharisees end of Canadian Catholicism, those who have constituted themselves the defenders of the religion, which no one attacked; those who handle the holy water sprinkler as though it were a club; those who have arrogated to themselves the monopoly of orthodoxy; those who excommunicate right and left all those whose stature is a little greater than theirs; those who only seem to have hatred and enmity for motive and instinct; those who insulted Cardinal Taschereau when he was alive, and who now that he is dead attack his memory; those who made Chapleau's life bitter; those, finally, whom the people with their picturesque language have designated under the name of Castors." The distinguished gentlemen cannot be said to be wholly lacking in vigor of language.

Are You Going Into a New Office? You Are! Well, You Will Need a New Desk

Advertisement for Weiler Bros office desks. Includes text: 'little house maid says a nice desk is an ornament too', 'OUR FOURTH FLOOR AT PRESENT IS A SIGHT WORTH SEEING WITH ALL THE LATEST SAMPLES OF DESKS, etc., etc.', and 'We know that there are a lot of offices almost ready for occupation. If you are going into one of these new offices, surely you are not going to spoil it with old or cheap furniture! No office looks well from the outside, so you ought to have it fixed up exceptionally fine inside. You will find that it will pay you. We have the largest display of office furniture in the West, all of the very finest workmanship and latest styles. We have desks of all kinds, but they are all of the best and reasonably priced. We would ask you to come and see our display on the fourth floor before making any purchases elsewhere in this line. We know that we have just what you want here, and we will be pleased to see you getting something good and artistic and something that will be satisfactory to you in every way. Below we quote a few of our prices:

- HIGH ROLL TOP DESKS: The high roll top style gives more space for the convenient storage of papers, etc., and is therefore favored by many business men. We have a big choice of style and prices, \$150.00, \$140.00, \$85.00, \$80.00, \$60.00, \$50.00, \$45.00, \$38.00, \$25.00.
LOW ROLL TOP DESKS: The low style in the roll top desk is becoming very popular with many business men. Our selection of this style of desk embraces many styles and a magnificent assortment—\$140.00, \$125.00, \$85.00, \$50.00, \$45.00, \$40.00, \$35.00.
SANITARY ROLL TOP DESKS: A sanitary desk is a desk on legs. It appeals to many business men, and is fast coming into demand. We have a splendid assortment of styles in this desk in golden finished oak, at \$115.00, \$60.00, \$45.00, \$50.00, \$40.00, \$30.00.
FLAT TOP DESKS: Many of the larger offices prefer the flat top desk. It certainly is a splendid desk and does not take up very much floor space, and yet is large enough to store away your papers in. It is a very stylish looking desk. We have some splendid ones in this style from \$16.00.
BANKER'S FLAT TOP DESK: This is an ordinary flat top desk with a raised shelf running round three sides. It is a very useful desk for any office. In Early English finish oak, \$70.00.
OFFICE STOOLS: For high desks in several styles, with wood seat and cane seats and revolving seats, priced at \$2.50, \$1.50 and \$1.25.
STANDING DESKS: We have a fine assortment of the book-keepers' standing desks. The arrangement is splendid and the workmanship and material of the best. We have this desk in three sizes, 6ft, 7ft, and 8ft. With three drawers and top shelf. In golden elm, 7ft, \$30.00, 6ft, \$28.00, in golden oak, 8ft, \$35.00, 6ft, \$30.00.
TYPEWRITERS' DESKS: A great assortment of styles in either golden finish or Early English finish oak, with the latest ideas in construction. We have them in Early English from \$12.00, also Sanitary styles, in either golden or Early English oak at \$40.00 and \$35.00, in golden oak at \$30.00.
TYPEWRITER CHAIRS: We have a nice assortment of comfortable and stylish chairs for the stenographer. Tilted chair with adjustable back and a cane seat, \$8.00. Very stylish chair, tilting, in either golden or Early English oak, at \$8.50.
TILTING OFFICE CHAIRS: We have a splendid assortment of these chairs in golden finished oak and in Early English finished oak, some of which are upholstered in leather. A fine selection to choose from. Priced from \$18.00 to \$7.50.

For the Office Floor

On our second floor our display of office floor covering is something unusual. Probably the finest assortment ever brought to Victoria. It does not need special experience to appreciate the values. In every way these floor coverings are exceptional, in quality, texture, coloring, design. We would like to have you see them. We think you will be so pleased with the patterns that you will not be satisfied until you have at least tried them in your office, and the prices are not great, but rather very reasonable.

- RIXDORFER INLAID LINOLEUMS. Superb Persian and Parquet Effects. Representing a hardwood floor. Very suitable for offices and general purposes, \$1.85 to \$1.50.
INLAID LINOLEUM. From \$1.50 to 75c. This linoleum is worthy of special notice on account of the excellence of the quality and design. Many of them are particularly suitable for large public buildings, stores and offices. Some of these inlaid linoleums so successfully represent hardwood that an expert would be deceived.
PRINTED LINOLEUMS. In Tile and Floral Patterns. The latter are very pretty and fast coming into demand as a sanitary, easily kept floor covering, 70c to 50c per square yard.
PRINTED FLOOR CLOTH. In Bright, Cheerful Patterns and Colors. Floral or tile, per square yard, 50c to 30c. Linoleum Slop Jar or Cuspidore Mat, 18 x 18, 25c. 78 x 24 at 40c. Stove and Washstand Linoleum Mat, 36 x 36, \$1.25. Oilcloth Mats, 36 x 54, at \$1.00.



Advertisement for BOWES' LINIMENT. Text: 'Been Shooting? Got tired out—ache in every limb—perhaps a sprain, bruise or lameness? Well, thoroughly rub in BOWES' LINIMENT. The finest procurable. It quickly cures these pains, lumbago, swellings, etc. 25c at this store only.' Includes image of a bottle and 'CYRUS H. BOWES Chemist 1228 GOVERNMENT STREET. NEAR YATES STREET.'

BOMBS THROWN BY ANARCH

Strike on French Rail Gives Lawless Class Opportunity to Attempt Destruction of Life and Property

STRIKE CALLED OFF ON THIS ACCOUNT

Committee of Unions Avenue Furnishing Pretext for Violence—Men to Resume Work Today.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Bomb outrages connected with the railroad strike reached a climax today in an attempt to wreck a train at Versailles. A bomb was thrown at the entrance of the tunnel to the Chantiers station, a moment when a passenger train due from Paris was entering. The bomb struck the limb of a tree and bounding off beside the tracks, exploding with terrific force. A group of soldiers lining the tracks nearby had a narrow escape from injury.

So great was the force of the explosion that all Versailles was in a panic. Police guards were immediately stationed along the line. The police attributed the bomb-throwing to anarchists and revolutionists. They do not know the rank and file of the strike responsible. Dynamite was found today along the tracks near Mirame, an attempt was made to blow up a bridge spanning the river Loire. The bomb was found under the railway bridge near Firming, which was intended to explode under a passenger train. Another bomb was found in a first class coach of a train near Reaullong. Bomb-throwing caused dynamite to explode under a passenger train from Marseilles for Nice was delayed and the working parts of several were found to have been tampered with. Half a dozen bombs have been exploded in Paris, and although the age has been slight, people are nervous and the police are doing their utmost to prevent further outrages.

Six hundred women, wives of strikers, attempted to parade tonight. They carried placards summoning the government to oppose the "International Opulence of Financiers" and help alleviate the misery of the small earner. The police dispersed the women by force.

The Rome and Paris express has escaped being wrecked last night. Compressed air hoses had been cut, possibly by train wreckers, and five times the train ran wild.

Today a mob stormed the depot. Several, but was driven away by police and troops.

The strikers in Paris today threaten the journalists with physical violence. They continued to manhandle a number of strikers in Paris, while railroad men claimed was 15,000 body of masons engaged in a manifest in front of the boulevard. The mob today was dispersed by cavalrymen.

Strike Called Off. The strike committee of the rail unions at a meeting tonight formally called off the strike of the railway employees, which has extended over several of the most important systems of France. Work will be resumed tomorrow. The collapse of the strike was due to the stringent measures taken by Premier Briand who called to the colors the majority of strikers compelling them to do service reservists. The premier also persuaded many of the strike leaders and used the military forces without restraint for the protection of life property. After having broken the back of the strike, M. Briand successfully arranged a practical settlement of the strike by the chief demands of the men met.

A serious situation arose through the throwing of bombs and attempt to wreck a train, responsibility for which the strikers denied. According to police, these outrages were planned by anarchists and fighting revolutionaries who hoped to take advantage of the strike agitation to terrorize the people. The entire press in France, with the exception of certain revolutionary organs, was opposed to the strike, and supported Premier Briand in the settlement of the strike. It is understood, however, that the frequent acts of violence by the revolutionists today the men to give up the strike rather than risk association with the anarchist campaign by supplying even a pretext for it. A probable element was furnished by the ultimatum of the railroads that all employees who did not resume work on Tuesday would be discharged and their places filled immediately.

Punishment for Hazing. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 17.—S. Bowler of the naval academy today announced the punishment imposed upon midshipmen W. Andrew Howard Bode, Jester Garnet and V. H. O'Brien for indulging in hazing. All of the youths, who are members of the senior class, are given 100 demerits, and Anderson and Garnet, who were officers of the brigade, are given 25 extra marks and reduced in rank for neglect of duty.

At Kamloops the assist grand jury has again emphasized the necessity for the provision by the general public of a suitable institution for the treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis.



### BOMBS THROWN BY ANARCHISTS

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So great was the force of the explosion that all Versailles was shaken. Police guards were immediately stationed along the line. The police attribute the bomb-throwing to anarchists and revolutionists. They do not think the rank and file of the strikers responsible.

Dynamite was found today strewn along the tracks near Mifame, and an attempt was made to blow up a bridge spanning the river Loire nearby. A bomb was found under the railroad bridge near Mifame, which was intended to explode under a passenger train. Another bomb was found in a first-class coach of a train near Reully. The bomb contained enough dynamite to blow the train to atoms. The express from Marseilles for Nice was derailed and the working parts of several trains were found to have been tampered with.

Half a dozen bombs have been exploded in Paris, and although the damage has been slight, people are apprehensive and the police are doubling their precautions. Six hundred women, wives of strikers, attempted to parade tonight. They carried placards summoning the women of France to oppose "The Scandalous Opulence of Financiers" and help to alleviate the misery of the small wage-earner. The police dispersed the women, arresting several.

The Rome and Paris express narrowly escaped being wrecked last night. The compressed air hoses had been tampered with by train wreckers, and for a time the train ran wild. Today a mob stormed the depot at Brest, but was driven away by the police and troops.

The strikers in Paris today threatened the journalists with physical violence if they continued to misrepresent the number of strikers in Paris, which the railroad men claimed was 15,000. A body of masons engaged in a manifestation in front of the boulevard hospital today was dispersed by cavalrymen.

Strike Called Off. The strike committee of the railroad unions at a meeting tonight formally called off the men of the railroad employees, which has extended over several of the most important systems in France. Work will be resumed on all lines tomorrow. The collapse of the strike was due to the stringent measures taken by Premier Briand who called to the colors the majority of strikers, thus compelling them to serve as reservists. The premier also placed under arrest many of the strike leaders, and used the military force without restraint for the protection of life and property. After having broken the back of the strike, M. Briand successfully arranged a practical settlement, which by the chief demands of the men were met.

### LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—With the approval of the king, the premier has requested Lord Kitchener to join the council of imperial defense.

### Bequests to Collegas

MONTREAL, Oct. 17.—The late Dr. Reed of Inverness, Que., left three million dollars, including large bequests to McGill and Laval.

### Broker Sheldon's Creditors

MONTREAL, Oct. 17.—Five thousand claims have been made against the missing broker Sheldon. A meeting of creditors will be held on October 21. The sums range from twenty-five and fifty dollars up to thousands.

### JULIA WARD HOWE

Noted Author and Philanthropist Dies of Pneumonia at Age of 81.

MIDDLETOWN, R. I., Oct. 17.—Julia Ward Howe is dead. Bowled under the weight of her ninety-one years, the noted philanthropist and authoress succumbed peacefully today to an attack of pneumonia at her summer home here.

The funeral will be held at the Church of Disciples, Unitarian, in Boston, on Thursday.

Those who knew her said that Mrs. Howe's unflinching optimism was the great source and support of her manifold activities. Born in a cultured home in New York city and educated with care, she early showed a remarkable avidity for study and superior literary taste. She was but twenty-two years old when she came to Boston and met Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, the great philanthropist, and two years later they were married. From that time until Dr. Howe's demise in 1876, this remarkable couple showed a never tiring copartnership of activity in all things making for the uplift of mankind.

After her husband's death Mrs. Howe continued her work by pen and voice for many a worthy cause until the very end.

### MORE INQUIRY AS TO CHINESE

Delay in Dealing With Recent Cases Thought to Indicate Investigation by Royal Commission.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 17.—By reason of the fact that no orders have yet been received from the Dominion department of trade and commerce relative to the disposition of the Chinese who recently attempted to gain free entry into Canada as mechanics, it is believed here that the officials at Ottawa are planning to make the inquiry just concluded but the postponement of a complete investigation to be held by a royal commission.

In no other way, it is said, can the delay of the departmental officials be explained, as the evidence in the case reached the capital last Wednesday, and an answer was expected by telegram the following day. Prominent citizens say that the evidence was such that a royal commission to make a most thorough inquiry appears to be the only method by which the alleged customs frauds can be cleared up.

Officials handling the customs cases here are also still waiting for instructions regarding the eighteen Chinese recently detained.

### PURITY CONGRESS

Unseemly Picture Shows and Suggestive Songs Considered at San Francisco Gathering.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—Moving picture shows and suggestive songs in public cafes were criticized at the session of the National Purity congress. B. S. Steadwell, president of the American Purity federation, presided. He informed the delegates that he had instructed W. O. Wient and John H. Hammond, of the National Association of Detectives, to visit the moving picture shows and cafes of this city and make a report on their moral status before the congress adjourned.

The chief address of the day was made by Dr. Emma Drake, of Denver, who warned parents not to allow their children to attend moving picture shows unaccompanied.

### Disappointment for Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Oct. 17.—It is generally understood here that Winnipeg received a cold turn down from the Laurier government in the matter of a grant for the world's fair. The delegation returned today, but have not much hope in their hearts of getting the two millions and a half asked. Sir Wilfrid Laurier keeps putting Winnipeg's demands off at every interview, and it looks as if the fair would be indefinitely postponed.

### JAPANESE CRUISER

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Japanese armored cruiser Kawachi, which left for the Philippines today from the government docks at Tokyo.

### FIERCE STORM RAVAGES CUBA

Hurricanes and Floods Do Worse Damage Than Storm of Last Week—Great Loss of Life is Feared.

### HAVANA INVADED BY RAGING SEA

Apparatus Used by Divers Working on Wreck of Maine Carried Away—High Wind Strikes Florida Coast.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—The island of Cuba has probably sustained the greatest material disaster in all her history in the practically continuous hurricanes which began with the light rains on Thursday morning, developing into torrential floods, continuing until this evening. The western half of the island suffered more severely than the eastern.

The former storm, of which there was some warning, had hardly abated on Sunday night when suddenly the wind, which up to then had been southerly, changed to southwest. Cyclonic blast swept over Matanzas, Pinar del Rio and Havana provinces, completing the destruction wrought by the first storm. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage which doubtless will aggregate millions of dollars.

Many peasants in the three western provinces have been rendered homeless and it now seems probable that the republic may be compelled to request international aid. While all communication with the interior has been cut off, there is reason to hope that Cienfuegos, Camaguiay and Santa Clara provinces have escaped the greatest fury of the storm.

Maine Outfit Dispersed. For hours during the night and all through this morning Cuba was in the grip of a storm which blew with great violence from the southwest and attained its greatest force shortly before noon. Then the wind shifted to the west and the sea began to rise, the waves sweeping in upon the city.

Within an hour the waters made a breach through the Malecon seawall. The waves engulfed the Malecon drive-way and flooded the handsome residence district for a distance of a mile. The water, still rising, invaded all the seaward part of the city until three o'clock in the afternoon, when one section was several feet under water. The residents of the lower floors were forced to seek refuge on higher levels, while detachments of soldiers and others, with boats dragged from the harbor, hastened to the submerged district and rescued hundreds from buildings that threatened to collapse.

The rumor that the city had been struck by a tidal wave led to a general panic, which was allayed shortly after three o'clock when the wind abated and the water ceased to rise. Probably many persons lost their lives. A barge containing all the outfit of the divers working on the wreck of the battleship Maine, was carried away and stranded on the rocks off Morro Castle. All of the divers' buoys, stakes and other marks around the Maine were swept away, which probably will delay seriously the work of raising the wreck.

Storm Reaches Florida. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 17.—At 7:30 p. m. tonight the Western Union Telegraph company reported wire communication with Key West entirely cut off owing to the storm.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Oct. 17.—A despatch this afternoon from Key West reports rough weather in the Gulf, and that Pedro Island is inundated.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 17.—With communication with all points south of here cut off and wireless stations out of commission, Tampa and all territory between Tampa and the Florida keys is being stormwrecked tonight. It is impossible in this hour to estimate the damage, no reports having been received from near-by towns.

In Tampa up to 1 o'clock the damage is confined to telephone and electric wires and minor damages to shipping. Grave fears are felt for forty-six members of the city artillery, camped at Edmont Key. The company landed there this afternoon and soon after the tents were pitched the wind blew them down.

Considerable fear is also felt for residents of Passa Grill a resort on the bay. There are at least fifty persons there, and it is believed they all felt the force of the disturbance.

### The Fernie Election.

Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite and Mr. Parker Williams M. P. P. as well as Mr. R. P. Pettipiece of Vancouver, have gone to Fernie to assist Mr. Bennett in his candidature against Hon. W. R. Ross, Lands Minister in the by-election set for Saturday next.

### HUDSON'S BAY STORES

Deputy Governor Skinner Speaks of Mission of His Party, Now in Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 17.—"We are here to look over the ground and inquire thoroughly into all phases of the company's business here. Just how long we may remain I cannot say at this moment. In due time the public will be fully informed. But in the meantime we are absorbing all information we can which I may say will probably guide the board in its final decision. We intend to greatly improve the Pacific coast stores as well as here."

### TYPHOID AMONG REFUGEES

WINNIPEG, Oct. 17.—Typhoid fever is ravaging the Rainy River refugee camps, according to advice tonight. Many deaths have occurred in the last few days, and there are hundreds of cases.

### Strike Threatened in Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Oct. 17.—Both the street railway employees and the company are preparing for a stiff strike. Several prominent union men have been

# Young's New Fancy Work Department

Having recently installed a FANCY WORK DEPARTMENT, we are now prepared to supply the wants of every customer with anything in Fancy Work Materials. Our stock of Knitting and Fancy Wools include all the best makes in

SCOTCH FINGERINGS, ANDALUSIAN, EIDER WOOLS, SILKEEN FLOSS, BERLINS, 4 and 8 ply, BEE HIVE SOFT KNITTING AND SHETLAND FLOSS

Also a large stock of Slipper Soles for Ladies, Gents' and Children—all sizes.

## HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1223, 1225, 1227 Government Street  
Victoria, B. C.

## ARE YOU INTERESTED?

In getting absolute value for your money. If so, try

### Copas & Young

for your Grocery Supplies. In any event, a glance at our ads. WILL KEEP YOU POSTED.

- Calgary Rising Sun Bread Flour, per sack . . . \$1.75
- Ogilvie's Rolled Oats, 8 lbs. for . . . . . 35¢
- Independent Creamery Butter, 3 lbs. for . . . . . \$1.00
- Cleaned Currants, 3 lbs. for . . . . . 25¢
- English Mixed Peel, per lb. . . . . 15¢
- New Sultana Raisins, per lb. . . . . 10¢
- Seeded Raisins, Victoria X Brand, large 16-oz. packet 10c, or 6 packets for . . . . . 55¢
- Shelled Almonds or Walnuts, per lb. . . . . 40¢
- Finest Granulated Sugar, 20 lb. sack . . . . . \$1.15
- Anti-Combine Laundry Soap, 7 full weight bats 25¢

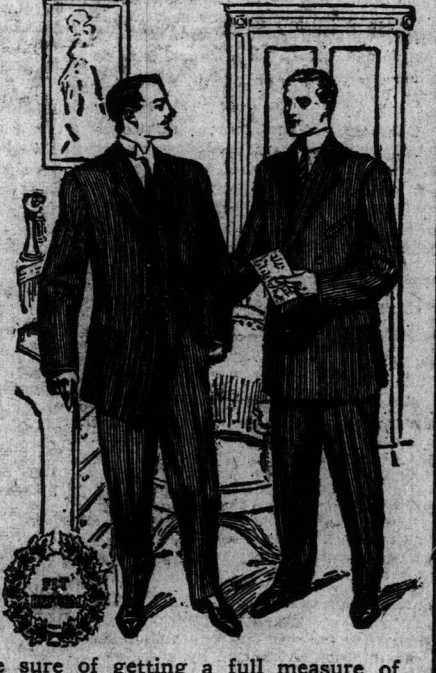
## Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS  
Corner Fort and Broad Streets  
Phones 94 and 95

## COME--SEE!

We ask the pleasure of showing you our handsome new models in Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats. While we are already noted for having the Best Clothes, we've rather outstepped ourselves this season in providing for our trade, and we want you to "see."

The idea of selecting clothes where there's nothing but the best to select from—where every garment is fairly priced and you're sure of getting a full measure of clothes quality for every dollar you pay is a good idea to say the least, and a feature of this store that is fully appreciated by all its patrons.



ALLEN & CO.  
**FIT-REFORM**  
1201 Government Street  
Victoria, B.C.

## Honey, Boy! Honey, Boy!

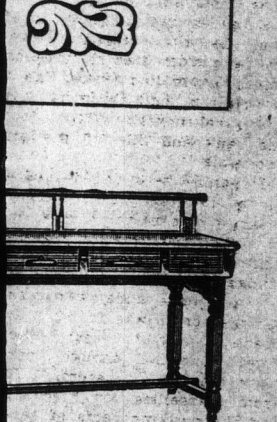
Medical men the wide world over agree that there is nothing more beneficial to the lungs than good, pure honey. Mothers should see that the kiddies eat plenty of honey during the fall season, and eat it, too, themselves to keep the doctor away.

New Comb Honey, per comb . . . . . 25¢  
Honey, fresh, pure, per bottle 35c, 25c and . . . . . 20c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.  
Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street  
Tels. 50, 51, 52  
Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590

## Office?

OUR FOURTH FLOOR AT PRESENT IS A FIGHT WORTH SEEING WITH ALL THE LATEST SAMPLES OF DESKS, etc., etc.



Are you getting some of our prices? Book-keepers' stands and the workman's desk in three colors and top shelf in golden oak, \$12.00, also from \$12.00, also from \$12.00.

Portable and stylish air with adjustable stylish chair.

Assortment ever for coverings are will be so pleased the prices are not

- Colors . . . . . 30¢
- 18 . . . . . 25¢
- 36 . . . . . 40¢
- 48 . . . . . \$1.25
- 60 . . . . . \$1.00



FIVE BALLOONS DOWN TO EARTH

Other Five in International Race Still Aloft—Crew of German Air Craft Lights in Lake Nipissing

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 19.—Five of the ten balloons which started in the international contest here on Monday are tonight believed to be racing over the southwestern part of Ontario, although no definite news has been received from them at this hour.

The balloon which descended near Poga, Ontario, in a wild forest, at 4 a.m. The French aeroplane that travelled 725 miles northeast of St. Louis, and remained in the air thirty-four hours and thirty-six minutes.

The balloon which landed yesterday at Two Rivers, Wisconsin, Hillman, Michigan, and Racine, Wis. LeBlanc, of the Isle de France has not been spoken since he left Zion City, Illinois, yesterday morning.

The trip of Lieut. Vogt and Mr. Asman in the Hamburg was replete with dangers from the time they left Milwaukee on Tuesday to the time they landed in Michigan.

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NO NEW PLANS FOR VANCOUVER ISLAND

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Says Arrangement for Replacing Pacific Empresses Will Be Made Shortly

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, is a visitor in the city where he will remain until this evening. His presence here is the result of the company's annual inspection trip to the coast.

Of the development of British Columbia, the noted railroad man speaks in enthusiastic terms. "I could almost wish sometimes," he said when interviewed, "that your progress here were not so rapid, for then it would be an easier task for us to keep pace with your development. We are doing our best, and I am well satisfied with the present state of affairs."

Asked if he could make any definite announcement when the Pacific Empress steamers would be replaced by new vessels, Sir Thomas said that the matter had not been advanced yet.

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FORGER AT WORK IN VANCOUVER

Bogus Cheques Made Out on Forms of Brackman-Ker Milling Company—Crime Rampant in Terminal City

VANCOUVER, Oct. 19.—That one of the cleverest forgers in the business has joined the crowd of thugs of other classes which seems to have gathered in Vancouver of late was proved yesterday when three bogus cheques were made out on the Brackman-Ker Milling Company forms.

The forger, who is believed to be a local man, has been making a number of bogus cheques made out on the Brackman-Ker Milling Company forms.

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WILL RETURN TO BOSTON

Rev. Norman Plass of the Redeemable Investments Co. Under Investigation by Federal Officials Here

Rev. Norman Plass, the former president of the Redeemable Investments Company, for whom United States federal officials are said to be searching following the raiding of the company's offices at Boston, Mass., on Thursday last, arrived in Victoria yesterday and registered at the Empress hotel.

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IRISH LEADERS IN CONTROVERSY

Mr. Redmond is Quoted as Supporter of Plan for "Home Rule All Around" and Denies Report

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Lloyd George-Ireland scheme of "Home Rule all round"—in other words, subordinate parliaments for the British Isles, was reported by the press to have gained another adherent—Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist party.

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SHORTAGE OF LABOR MENACE TO INDUSTRY

Secretary of Fruit Growers' Association Makes Interesting Report to President of Body—Comparative Costs

The appended interesting report on labor conditions has just been forwarded by Secretary Winslow to Mr. R. M. Palmer, president of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association.

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HE FEARED BLOOD-POISON

But Zam-Buk saved his life

Once again a case is reported which the popular balm Zam-Buk saved a worker from the terrible effects of blood-poisoning.

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NOTHING HEARD FROM WELLMAN

Five Westbound Atlantic Liners Report Failure to Receive Messages—Power Likely Shut Off in Balloon

SIACONSETT, Mass., Sept. 17.—Five westbound Atlantic liners, all in touch with each other, and all anxious for news of Walter Wellman, reported to the wireless station here today that they had seen nothing and heard nothing either directly or indirectly of the American.

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TOOK NAVAL STORES

Night Watchman at Dockyard, Esquimaux, Charged with Theft of Paint

Convicted of stealing from the naval stores at Esquimaux a quantity of paint, a night watchman at the dockyard, Esquimaux, was charged with the theft of paint.

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BIRTHS MARRIAGES DEATHS

BEYON—On Tuesday, October 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. Bryson, a son, H. S. Sweet, aged 12 months.

HIS MISTAKE

Down and Out Made Too Valuable Explanation—Loses His "Meal"

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The many friends of Mrs. Berkeley will regret to hear of the illness of her son, Mr. Cecil Berkeley, who is very seriously ill at St. Joseph's hospital, suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Wheat, per 100 lbs. 1.15; Flour, per 100 lbs. 1.25; Butter, per 100 lbs. 1.35; Eggs, per 100 lbs. 1.45; Hides, per 100 lbs. 1.55; Tallow, per 100 lbs. 1.65; Lard, per 100 lbs. 1.75; Soap, per 100 lbs. 1.85; Candles, per 100 lbs. 1.95; Oil, per 100 lbs. 2.05; Sugar, per 100 lbs. 2.15; Tea, per 100 lbs. 2.25; Coffee, per 100 lbs. 2.35; Rice, per 100 lbs. 2.45; Beans, per 100 lbs. 2.55; Lentils, per 100 lbs. 2.65; Peas, per 100 lbs. 2.75; Corn, per 100 lbs. 2.85; Potatoes, per 100 lbs. 2.95; Apples, per 100 lbs. 3.05; Oranges, per 100 lbs. 3.15; Lemons, per 100 lbs. 3.25; Pineapples, per 100 lbs. 3.35; Melons, per 100 lbs. 3.45; Cucumbers, per 100 lbs. 3.55; Tomatoes, per 100 lbs. 3.65; Onions, per 100 lbs. 3.75; Carrots, per 100 lbs. 3.85; Parsnips, per 100 lbs. 3.95; Turnips, per 100 lbs. 4.05; Potatoes, per 100 lbs. 4.15; Beans, per 100 lbs. 4.25; Lentils, per 100 lbs. 4.35; Peas, per 100 lbs. 4.45; Corn, per 100 lbs. 4.55; Potatoes, per 100 lbs. 4.65; Beans, per 100 lbs. 4.75; Lentils, per 100 lbs. 4.85; 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Lentils, per 100 lbs. 38.



TAGE OF LABOR  
DANGER TO INDUSTRY

ary of Fruit Growers' Association  
Report to President of  
Comparative Costs.

Interesting report on conditions has just been forwarded to Secretary Winslow by Mr. H. M. ... president of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association.

Comparative Costs

Used fruit crop, such as can be expected next year, will be much more acute than this year's.

Contractors!

Let us bid on your BUILDING SUPPLIES and MATERIALS

Raymond & Son  
613 Pandora Street  
Phone 272 Res. 376

NOTICE

John Day, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to Superintendent of Police, at Victoria, B. C. for a renewal of my license for selling intoxicating liquors at the premises situated at Esquimalt, in the District of Esquimalt, to commence on 1st day of January, 1911.

HE FEARED BLOOD-POISON

But Zam-Buk saved his thumb. Once again a case is reported in which the popular balm Zam-Buk has saved a worker from the terrible effects of blood-poisoning.

TOLL OF LIVES

Prostration of Telegraph Wires and Destruction of Wireless Towers Prevents Many of the Placés from Reporting.



\$20.00 FOR A FIRST-CLASS Graphophone Here is your opportunity to own a Columbia Graphophone on terms of \$1.00 per week

Fletcher Bros. Sole Agents Phone 885, 1231 Govt. Street.

FLORIDA COAST  
IN STORM'S GRIP

Key West and Other Cities Feel Full Force of Hurricane that Has Been Sweeping West Indies.

TOLL OF LIVES

MAY BE HEAVY

Prostration of Telegraph Wires and Destruction of Wireless Towers Prevents Many of the Placés from Reporting.

KEY WEST, Oct. 18.—The tropical hurricane that has been sweeping over the West Indies and southern waters yesterday, took Key West in its grip.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Oct. 18.—At low tide water is breaking over the seawall tonight and the tide will flood many streets. Power plants are out of commission and the city is in darkness.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 18.—Telegraphic communication with the country south of Savannah is practically destroyed.

DESTRUCTION AT SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 18.—Telegraphic communication with the country south of Savannah is practically destroyed.

AT HART, OCEANIA COUNTY, FOUR BALLOONS WERE SEEN

NET LARD CURZAN

TO COMMAND AT CAPS

NO STRIKE IN WINNIPEG

STEAMER SAVES  
AIRSHIP'S CREW

Attempt to Fly Across Atlantic is Defeated by Elements—Mr. Wellman and Companions on Steamer Trent.

SAILED FAR SOUTH

OF PROPER COURSE

Failure Caused by Breakage of Motor—Big Balloon Allowed to Sail Away With Costly Equipment.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Man's first attempt to cross the ocean by dirigible has failed, but Walter Wellman and his companions, who sailed on the steamer Trent, were saved.

BALLOON RACE  
NOT YET ENDED

Great Gas Bags Reported Sailing Over Lakes into Canada—Some Descend for Want of Ballast.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—Headed straight for Ontario across the great lakes, along the best balloon route in America, Capt. Von Abernethy, the famous German pilot, with his balloon, Germania, is believed to be leading in the international race for the James Gordon Bennett cup.

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STEAMERS ARRIVE  
WITH BAD LISTS

Northland's Cargo Shifts and Vessel Narrowly Escapes Foundering—Netherlee at Port Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND, Oct. 18.

Carrying a starboard list so heavy that it brought her almost on beam ends, the steamship Northland of the Northland Steamship Co. arrived here this morning from Seattle bound for Sitka and other Alaska ports.

TO CONSIDER CHARGE  
AGAINST PORTLAND

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—Judge Thomas F. Graham, president of the Pacific Coast baseball league, has ordered a special meeting of the board of directors to be held next Friday night, for the purpose of considering the charges made by W. W. McCredie of the Portland baseball club.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE

Juvenile Court Act in Force in Victoria—Appointments Made.

JOHN JAMESON'S  
THREE STAR  
WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY, made from the finest Home-grown Grain and Corn and celebrated for its superior quality for MORE THAN 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN. Distillers to H.M. the King.

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

Gasoline Engines Windmills, Pumps Ellwood Farm and Lawn Fence U. S. Cream Separators

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co. Ltd. Victoria, B. C. Agents. 544-546 YATES STREET. P. O. Drawer, 613. Phone 59.

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"I HONESTLY BELIEVE  
'FRUIT-A-TIVES'  
THE GREATEST CURE FOR  
RHEUMATISM IN THE WORLD"

For many years I suffered from severe Rheumatism, and the attacks were very distressing and prevented me from doing my ordinary work. I tried many remedies and physicians' treatments, but nothing seemed to do me much good, and I was becoming very anxious for I would become a permanent cripple from the disease.

Such a statement could not be bought from a man like Mr. Mills. He thinks too much of his good name, to sell it or sign it to an untruth. Mr. Mills tried "Fruit-a-tives" after all other treatment failed—on "Fruit-a-tives" cured him of Rheumatism. In the goodness of his heart, he wrote the above letter in order that sufferers in all parts of Canada would know that there is one remedy that actually does cure Rheumatism. This testimonial was entirely unsolicited on our part. We did not know that Mr. Mills was taking "Fruit-a-tives" until we received the above letter.

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# The Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life

By "FRONTIERSMAN"

The ordinary day's work of a lone man traveling and camping may be worthy of description. That work varies in detail, but in essentials efficiency and comfort are just as necessary in the Home countries as on the Greenland coast, the Llanos of Colombia, or the Australian bush. We each of us have our own little manners and customs, ours being not a bit better than those of our neighbors; but travelers like to compare notes, and if we never talked "shop," we should miss a deal of useful information. Afloat or ashore—in Arctic, tropics or the in-between-climates; in savage, civilized or barbarous countries—no matter what our trade or recreation, we have much in common, liking to be well-fed, happy and comfortable, with a single motto: the best is good enough.

First, as to the tent itself. This is an encumbrance not generally carried in serious travel, but comfortable on a pleasure trip and essential to standing camps. There is considerable art in pitching a tent in order to take advantage of sun or shade, minimize the effects of the wind if necessary, admit or exclude the air, prevent flooding, etc. If the soil be loose, as in the desert or on sand dunes, scrape away the surface soil before driving in the pegs. If the hold be still not sufficiently tenacious, use two pegs for each rope, burying one in the ground, and then stamping down the removed soil. A better method is to employ the contrivance known as the "deteram" (a rope attached to a bundle of sticks) which are buried one or two feet in the earth. Another way is to bury a bush in the ground, using its stem as a tent-peg. After rain be careful to ease the ropes a little, or the shrinking may pull out the pegs. It is worth while to have iron tent-pegs—the ordinary wooden ones are apt to be left behind by the camp servant, or even used as fuel, and the extra weight is trifling.

When I get up in the morning the towel is the first thing needed, of crash because that is easiest to clean. The soap lives in a tobacco pouch, or, in the tropics, has a metal box. It is fatty soap, because if one's feet get chafed that is more soothing when rubbed on the soles; and it is better also for keeping one's leather gear soft. Castile has, perhaps, the greatest number of medical uses, and only in the tropics must one's soap be strongly antiseptic. Some of the strongly alkaline soaps are bad for one's eyes, and make one's skin feel harsh. As to the bath, it may vary from half a cup to a plunge, but desert sand is better than nothing. After a hard trip I like to wash with milk until my skin fits me again.

The next requirement is a fire. The campfire is composed of three logs, whose ends cross each other at the centre of the fire; as they are consumed they are pushed nearer together. The simplest fireplace consists of three stones forming a triangle, inside which the fire is made, and the pot or kettle rests on the stones; or the kettle may be hung on an ordinary tripod, constructed of three sticks, gipsy fashion. Slices of meat can be grilled by placing two flat stones on the fire, with a skewer between to keep the stones apart. When red-hot insert the slices.

An excellent fireplace for cooking purposes is the chulha, much used by the natives of India. A shallow hole is dug in the ground, and a wall formed of the excavated soil round the hole, with an opening in the windward side. The top of the wall is indented, to make projections on which the cooking vessel rests. The wind blowing through the opening makes the flames issue through the depression at the top and lick around the pot.

Less the matches get damp swimming rivers I carry a reserve in a little well-corked bottle. For kindling I like a bit of packing case, cut with a pocket knife into shavings. All my fuel lies lengthways against a damp back-log, while for cooking I use a movable front-log, so that the pots and pans will have an edge on each of them. The back log points up-wind for the sake of draught, and I work at one side so that the smoke drives past me.

As to diet, in cool and wet climates, like the English, I believe in "Quaker" oats, bacon and coffee for an average breakfast. The bacon, bought sliced if possible, should be trimmed in the frying-pan, then covered with an inch of cold water, and parboiled until translucent, so that one can pour away its extra salt and rankness before it is peppered and fried. The coffee should be thrown into boiling water, and boiled for a minute. After that shove in a red-hot stick to throw the grounds to the bottom.

Let us consider the other meals, such as occur in civilized countries. The simplest way to cook a chop or steak, unless the coals are suitable for grilling, is to get a frying pan very hot, moisten it with grease, press the meat on the pan, seething both sides to keep in the juices; pepper, cover up, turn the meat once, and watch at the end with knife and fork for the moment of perfection. Fowls and fish when dressed can be split and flattened out in the pan, cooking like a steak, if the pan is kept covered with a plate. Everything used for fish must afterwards be thoroughly scrubbed and boiled.

For breadstuffs I like self-raising flour and a pan for mixing. Stir in salt, and for pastry rub in one-quarter part of butter, kneading thoroughly. Add water, stirring to thick dough, covered with dry flour. For pastry, press the dough as thin as possible, for bread to three-quarters of an inch, in a warm greased frying pan. Fry until the pan is hot, then set up the pan on edge very steep, with plenty of hot coals in front, and a handful behind. If, however, there is no time for bread or pastry, stir the dough to thinness of treacle. Boil butter or lard in a frying pan and in that fry a

spoonful of the dough, turning each little slap-jack as it becomes golden underneath. Slap-jacks, whether with meat, sugar, or jam, should be eaten in haste, and not piled up to cool as an indigestible.

Stews, whether of meat, vegetables or dried fruit, or all together, should be simmered overnight or reserved for Sunday camp. (The camp covered stewpot will receive all contributions of meat and vegetables, and provide its daily meal without being ever emptied.) The secret of curry in cool climates is the use of sweet fruits such as apples, bananas, or of sugar to soften the harshness of the powder.

Omelettes.—Get a small cupful of any food of strong flavor, chopped down or stewed down into a thick sauce. Boil enough butter or grease to run freely in the frying pan. Both being hot and ready, cut the tops off two eggs per man, pouring the whites and yolks into separate bowls. Whip both, then whip them together.

Northern Africa. Without going so far as to prescribe a black skin for the tropics one may point out that in many lands the grotesque apparel of British travelers has a certain bearing upon the manner of our reception. Even the black hide of the tropical savage may give us a useful hint, for the color contains red and yellow, which intercept the heat rays of the sun and keep the body cool. Khaki contains that yellow, whereas white duck does not.

In hot climates experience shows that looseness of fit and facilities for ventilation, rather than exceptionally light clothing, make for coolness and comfort generally. In a hot climate it is well known that the skin acts very freely, and therefore an absorbent material is essential for all underclothing. It follows, then, that wool and not cotton is the most suitable material, and, speaking generally, the traveler will be safe with the well-known Jaeger all-wool underclothing. Even for night

Still, there are one or two precautions. If water is boiled five minutes, made into weak tea, and poured away from the leaves, it is freed from all dangerous germs. Then it is the one beverage which best quenches thirst. Equally important, in almost every country except our own, is the use of netting to keep off mosquitoes. One becomes inured after long years to the torture they inflict in the Arctic, but never immune from the diseases which they convey in the tropics.

In hard travelling one needs a spur when exhausted, and for this I would recommend chocolate in cool, yerba mate in hot climates, alcohol only in the last resort.

Supposing the traveller is obliged to dispense with a tent, some useful hints for bivouacking disdian to take a lesson even from the domestic sheep in the London parks. Even these proverbially stupid animals know well that grass is colder on a clear still night than sand, gravel, or stone, for it will be noticed that the sheep invariably choose the roads and paths for their sleeping-places. Careful observation shows that the temperature of a meadow is some seven or eight degrees lower than that of the air, only four or five feet above the ground, whereas on gravel or sand there is a difference of only two or three degrees.

Then it will be noticed, too, that horses when put out to grass in cold weather always prefer to spend the night on slightly rising ground, as instinct tells them that frost is always more severe in a slight hollow, or in a level expanse of country.

An ideal sleeping-place is under the lee of a large rock, which in Eastern countries is a lasting heat reservoir. A rock absorbs the sun's heat all day, and parts with it slowly at night.

Obviously the traveller has to find his way occasionally by trusting to his own resources. A compass when studied and lighted may point to one's gun; or the magnetic pole if no other distractions offer; or in finding my way I usually want to reach water, pasturage, or some inhabited place. Except in working by chart I use no compass. Never in cities, rarely in civilized countries, only sometimes in wild lands do I ask the way. The total abstinence from these two vices will begin the day's journey, in city, country or wilderness, by a very careful study of the map and the landmarks visible. During the day he will steer by landmarks forwards and backwards; study the direction of all running waters, watersheds and boundaries such as coasts, and learn the conformation of the land, its rocks, soil, and plants. All bearings must be checked reference to the true north. To ascertain this the hour hand of a watch at the sun, and half the angle to twelve o'clock is south (for southern hemisphere it is north). At night when it is cloudy any lone tree or rock will show moss on the side which has most shadow, which is north (south for southern hemisphere). Where churches have room to grow, their chancels point east. Now the habit of knowing where to find North at all hours, in doors or out, becomes a sixth sense—a traveler's sense. I found, for instance, that it enabled me to traverse over three miles of St. Petersburg byways, over level ground never visited before, in a fog, at night, where the churches were of doubtful orientation, and I could neither read nor speak a word of the Russian language. The course proved afterwards by map to have been the shortest possible.

Set up the tent or lean-tent canvas if you want one, ditched against rain and open towards the fire. A large blanket sewn up into a sleeping bag, and turned inside out after

using, is better than two loose blankets. The bedding over and under the body should be of equal warmth. In damp climates the waterproof ground sheet should be wide enough to fold over as well as under the bedding. These matters being all arranged, one can with a clear conscience eat one's supper and enjoy the evening smoke at leisure. It is nice to have a lantern for reading, which means nothing more than a cup to prevent the air blowing from the under side of a candle flame.

## Substitute for Lantern.

An ordinary bottle with the bottom broken away, with a candle reversed and fitted into the neck, makes a capital substitute for a lantern, familiar to Alpine Club men. The bottom is easily removed by filling the bottle with water to the depth of about an inch, and placing it in red-hot ashes, when the glass will crack all around to the level of the water.

It is a comfort to change into dry clean underwear for the night, and to take to bed a pair secure the morning fire. So the day's work ends.—Empire Review.

## THE BORNEO ADAM AND EVE

Many and various are the Dyak accounts of the Creation, says the Rev. William Howell in the Sarawate Gazette, and none of them agree.

They are unable to describe or to say who is the Deity (Petara), but they say in one of their accounts of the first appearance of mankind that Petara gave birth to a boy who was without his members and cast him into a pit, when he became Pulang Gana, the god of the earth.

The second child born to the Petara was a girl, and she had no nose, so was set adrift on a river, becoming Rajah Jewata, the god of fishes.

The third child was without any human form, and it was placed on a bough of a tree, where it became an orchid.

The fourth child was a girl, who was named Siti Permani, and she was cut to pieces, the bits becoming padi, pumpkins, and other plants.

The fifth child was a boy, and he was called Blang Pinggang, as he had a white stripe round his waist, and he became Ini Anda, and lives in the heavens.

The sixth child became animals and birds, while the seventh was a girl, and Ini Rajah Pipit called her Dayang Petri.

All the brothers and sisters lived on charcoal, but she alone refused to eat it, crying night and day, and she was finally taken to the house of Ini Rajah Pipit, where she obtained rice to eat and seeds for planting padi, a single seed being about the size of a large mango fruit. She married a man called Sakumbang, Maron Bunsu Chenaga Umbang. She and her husband farmed the land, and found the work not at all laborious.

The padi was only planted once, and it lived for many years, bearing fruit continually; the baskets for the padi could walk to the farm, and on their arrival there the padi jumped into them of its own accord and the filled baskets walked home again, and when it was being dried it jumped up and down and husked itself. One day Dayang Petri took a winnowing-basket and began to reap the padi herself, and this rash action of hers at once caused the padi to stop reaping itself, and, what was more, caused it to give only one crop before it died, as it does today.

The Dyaks have three other accounts of the Creation, one being that mankind was produced from a certain tree called Kumpang, the sap of which is like blood; another, that friable earth was the origin of life, and yet another, that the birds Iri and Ara were the creators.

## THE WORLD'S GREATEST FARM

Not even on the vast plains of the Canadian Northwest, nor in Vancouver Island's list of natural wonders is there anything to surpass in wonder the splendid estate of Don Luis Terrazas, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico.

This fortunate magnate is said to own the greatest farm in the world. It includes eight million acres of fertile land, and extends one hundred and fifty miles east and west and two hundred miles north and south. On its mountains and through its valleys roam over a million cattle, seven hundred thousand sheep, and one hundred thousand horses, these being tended by an army of two thousand horsemen, herdsman, shepherds and hunters. Each year at least one hundred and fifty thousand head of cattle and one hundred thousand sheep are slaughtered, dressed, and packed, this ranch being the only one in the world which maintains its own slaughtering and packing plant. And this means a very considerable additional profit to its august and fortunate owner.

On this gigantic estate are five reservoirs, which cost five hundred thousand dollars, and three hundred wells, which cost over another five hundred thousand dollars. Don Luis Terrazas is a scientific farmer, and raises every kind of grain in his great fields. His homestead is declared to be the finest farmhouse in existence in any country. It is capable of accommodating five hundred guests at a time, and was erected at an expense of two million dollars. It is a veritable country palace, and the gardens are more carefully laid out and the stables are more costly than those of any emperor. On the homestead alone are employed over one hundred male servants.

## An Indian Princess in Native and European Costume



The Pretty Princess Pretiva, Daughter of Colonel His Highness Maharajah Sir Nripendra Narayan Bhub Bahadur, G.C.I.E., C.B.

Pour into the boiling grease, and fry with extreme gentleness until the underside is golden. Pour on the sauce, turn the omelette half over, and serve quick.

Washing up is best done by proxy, but if performed in the first person use boiling water, soapy, and dry the things while they are hot. Grudge clean dish cloths.

We have got to do as breakfast, with the day's work still to do.

Whatever the work may be, or the day's recreation, it is worth noting that the working dress of the country is usually cheaper and better adapted to its climate and conditions than that supplied by British outfitters. In Great Britain, for example, the national working dress of moleskin or corduroy is admirably suited to our peculiar climate, whereas it is not so good as the Eskimo kit for the Arctic, or as the Arab robes for the dry heat of

wear, woollen garments are to be preferred, and, though the Jaeger pyjamas are more expensive than many of the so-called woollen pyjamas, the quality of the material is reliable, and these will be found in the long run the most economical.

If the kit of the country is worth considering, so also are its methods of transport by land or water. To carry canoes to Canada, or saddles to Western America is one of our endearing national traits. So far also as personal safety is concerned it may require at first a little courage to leave the weapons behind; but in many wild countries the Britisher can go with a bright smile and his fists into districts where wemics excite distrust and their use would be tactless.

The dangers of travel are mainly those of disease and accidents, and one's life depends largely upon courage to endure and survive.

## New Ideas Concerning Snake-Bite

The recent advocacy of croctalin, or "rattlesnake poison," as a consumption cure, again calls attention to an interesting field of research. To the public at large—and for that matter, to the majority of scientists themselves—snake-bite is the same old mysterious bugbear. We have agencies of tremendous powers in these serpent venoms, says a writer in the American Journal of Clinical Medicine, but to profit from them we must get rid of the superstitious dread resulting from our years of ignorance.

Knowledge enables us to utilize the terrific powers of prussic acid, and all our dread of diphtheria does not deter us from injecting its agency of life, because its useful properties are to our hand, because we know them and can direct their energies with scientific certainty. The only reason why we do not thus utilize many other toxic agents is that we do not possess a like knowledge that would render them safe and effective.

Numerous efforts have been made to discover a sure cure for snake-bite, but these have failed.

Sir Lauder Brunton believes that by immunizing a horse with several venoms a serum can be prepared that will counteract the poisoning from all the varieties of serpents employed. The serums can only be applied at stations, however, and it is uncertain how long they retain their activity. Potassium permanganate and the chlorides of platinum and of gold completely destroy the venom when added to it, but further experimentation was stopped by the passage of the British Antivivisection Act.

Richards found that he could prevent the development of poisoning when the permanganate was injected as long as four minutes after the bite, but not after symptoms had developed. Rogers also obtained good results by making incisions into the punctures and rubbing permanganate crystals in with water or saliva.

In Australia it was found that the cause of death after snake bite was paralysis of the great abdominal vessels, allowing the blood to collect there until syncope from cerebral anemia resulted. Strychnine directly antagonized this condition, and it was necessary to administer enough to counteract whatever dose of venom had been injected; so that far more than the ordinarily fatal dose of strychnine was given and life saved only by disregarding the usual dosage.

Many years ago Dr. Thackeray observed that at a large cattle ranch numerous animals were bitten by rattlers, and if the animals were confined to the corral the following night they died. If, however, they were permitted to roam for the bite, they were little if any worse. This could only be explained on the theory that the cattle obtained some plant that antidoted the venom, but what plant this is could not be decided. Echinacea grew abundantly in that region, and there are many physicians who have firm faith in its efficacy as an antidote.

It should be understood, before judging the real value of any treatment, that the mortality after snake-bite is not quite so large as is usually supposed. Some years ago it was announced—we believe by the Smithsonian people—that rattlesnake-bites were fatal in but ten

per cent of the cases, copperhead-bites in only fifteen per cent, and not a solitary well-authenticated case could be found of death after any variety of land or water moccasin-bite. It is easy to see how any remedy could obtain an unmerited reputation with those who suppose any snake-bite to be inevitably fatal without treatment.

In small doses alcohol combats fear, and fear alone probably kills more victims than the venom. But the direct action of alcohol increases the vasomotor relaxation that constitutes the essential feature of viperine poisoning, and hence adds to the true peril. It never has saved any person who would have died from the venom alone without the whiskey.

Serpent venoms are by no means of definite primary structure like the alkaloids, but are highly complex, and differ with each species, though there is a marked similarity between the venoms of snakes of the same family. They contain albuminous bodies, which are exceedingly prone to decomposition and until recently have defied all attempts at isolation.

## WHAT HE WISHED

Wife (reproachfully)—You forget how you once breathed your love in my ear and promised that my every wish should be gratified.

Hub—No, I don't, but I wish now I'd followed the hygienic rule of keeping my shut while breathing.—Boston Transcript.

First telephone exchange opened at New Haven, Connecticut, January 28, 1876.

## Field

### PASSING COMM

(Richard L. Poo) Pheasants, Farmers, Potato I have been asked to ag by nature of an "agitator's" it is in the interests of good sp at any time to do my best. Who pleads his own case has a "vocate"; possibly that is the present case the parties direct me to do their agitating fo turning on the agitating influ to state humbly that I know facts in the present case from vation, and that the evidence hearsay. It would seem, how for the serious consideration directly interested, and the confirmation or contradiction terested parties over their own gladly given space here.

Several Saanich landowne me in a more or less compla stated that the pheasants on f thick as to be a nuisance, and f sequence feel it a grievance t allowed to shoot them. The complained and asked for the ed that it is a fact that the far have suffered so much damag crops from the depredations of quatus" that they are resortin poison in self-defence.

As stated above, I have no edge of the matter, not having in Saanich since the closing there last year. Farming on take it, not such a lucrative average farmer, who depends for a living and does not merel to fill in time between remf to preserve game at the crop.

On the other hand, I beg my Saanich friends of the fac years ago we were told that th was such a rare bird in Saanich life was strictly protected for be exterminated. The reason his scarcity by most was the m made into the Saanich presc sportsmen who regarded no Others, with perhaps equal tr to the continuous bombardin farmers, and even whatee for shooting the long-tailed byways start quite so late as the by the Government. Then great owls, the worst poacher ventured to doubt that the would ever be exterminated the deal more clearing has been from experience in a thickly trict of his native land. Clame needed pheasant has a way of the most unsportsmanlike in killing in the breeding season a of every nest of eggs found. He no doubt that the ranks of the ants were very sadly depleted, stood that it was for that reas tion was passed closing the shoo trict, and a municipal-by-law w ing it necessary to obtain a per kind of game in the municipali

After the sad tales of scarce years ago, it was reasonable to would take more than one s pheasants to recuperate, and, w still further assisting the reside good stock of birds the Govern year turned out a considerable golian birds to aid in strengthe For these reasons the season y for pheasants for one more ye If, however, the facts are that are so thick that the farmers a poison in self-protection, it se to suppose that a deputation of Saanich landowners who could to the Government that it was i terests to declare a short op pheasants in their district wou mediate attention.

### Helping (?) the Game V

The duties of a game warden easiest to the conscientious man to do his duty without fear or fa ate individual naturally finds i play the amateur policeman, bu time, when the said private ind on himself to "help the game should do it thoroughly or leav men who were lately assigned seeing to the due observance of in this part of the province hav selves to be capable and energ done as much as possible in t the game, but they are at time their efforts by being sent aft by individuals (even meaning a have jumped to the conclusion t of the game laws are taking plac ing just that little trouble bef ward on a fool's errand to ma gation which would prove the be groundless. There is, how type of amateur detective he ring up or interviewing game w him that he knows a man who fact that such and such a man



# Field Sports at Home and Abroad



## Sportsman's Calendar

OCTOBER

October 1—Opening of pheasant-shooting in Cowichan and Islands Electoral District (except North Saanich); opening of quail-shooting. Season now open for all small game.  
For the Angler—Salmon-trotting, trout-fishing.

### SRSMAN

Two loose blankets. The under the body should be of a damp climates the water should be wide enough to be under the bedding. These arranged, one can with a at one's supper and enjoy at leisure. It is nice to reading, which means nothing to prevent the air blowing side of a candle flame.

With the bottom brok-candle reversed and fitting as a capital substitute for a Alpine Club men. The moved by filling the bottle depth of about an inch, and ashes, when the glass will the level of the water.

to change into dry clean un- and to take to bed a pair a stick for dry kindling to fire. So the day's work few.

### ADAM AND EVE

are the Dyak accounts of the Rev. William Howell in e, and none of them agree to describe or to say who ), but they say in one of first appearance of man- to a boy who was s, and cast him into a pit, ang Gana, the god of the

born to the Petara was a nose, so was set adrift on ajah Jewata, the god of was without any human ed on a bough of a tree, chid.

as a girl, who was named e was cut to pieces, the mpkins, and other plants, a boy, and he was called had a white stripe round ne Ini Anda, and lives in

came animals and birds, s a girl, and Ini Rajah and sisters lived on char- refused to eat it, crying was finally taken to the pit, where she obtained or planting padi, a single size of a large mango man called Sakumbang Umbang. She and her nd, and found the work

blanted once, and it lived g fruit continually; the ould walk to the farm, re the padi jumped into d and the filled baskets nd when it was being d and husked it.

Petri took a winnow- reap the padi herself, hers at once caused the elf, and, what was more, one crop before it died,

ee other accounts of the e mankind was produced led Kumpang, the sap; another, that friable e life, and yet another, ra were the creators.

### GREATEST FARM

ast plains of the Can- Vanouver Island's e there anything to plendid estate of Don State of Chihuahua,

ate is said to own the rld. It includes eight and, and extends one east and west and two south. On its moun- eys roam over a mil- thousand sheep, and horses, these being 0 thousand horsemen, 000 hunters. Each year fifty thousand head d thousand sheep are d packed, this ranch e world which main- g and packing plant, nsiderable additional rtunate owner.

are five reservoirs, 0 thousand dollars, and ch cost over another ars. Don Luis Ter- er, and raises every e fields. His home- finest farmhouse in . It is capable of ac- d guests at a time, ense of two million ountry palace, and dly laid out and the n those of any em- are employed ryants.

### PASSING COMMENTS

(Richard L. Pocock)

**Pheasants, Farmers, Potatoes, and Poison**  
I have been asked to agitate. I am not by nature of an "agitative" disposition, but if it is in the interests of good sport, I am willing at any time to do my best. They say a man who pleads his own case has "a fool for his advocate"; possibly that is the reason why in the present case the parties directly interested ask me to do their agitating for them. Before turning on the agitating influence, I would beg to state humbly that I know nothing of the facts in the present case from personal observation, and that the evidence in the case is all hearsay. It would seem, however, to be a case for the serious consideration of those more directly interested, and therefore letters of confirmation or contradiction written by interested parties over their own names will be gladly given space here.

Several Saanich landowners have come to me in a more or less complaining mood, and stated that the pheasants on their land are so thick as to be a nuisance, and that they in consequence feel it a grievance that they are not allowed to shoot them. The last party who complained and asked for the "agitation" stated that it is a fact that the farmers in Saanich have suffered so much damage to their potato crops from the depredations of "phasians torquatus" that they are resorting to the use of poison in self-defence.

If this is a fact, and the informant is a gentleman of integrity not at all likely to make rash and haphazard statements, a state of things has certainly arisen which calls for a speedy solution, and his suggestion is that a short open season should at once be declared for both cock and hen pheasants in Saanich.

As stated above, I have no personal knowledge of the matter, not having spent much time in Saanich since the closing of the shooting there last year. Farming on the island is, I take it, not such a lucrative calling that the average farmer, who depends on agriculture for a living and does not merely make it a hobby to fill in time between remittances, can afford to preserve game at the expense of his crop.

On the other hand, I beg leave to remind my Saanich friends of the fact that only two years ago we were told that the cock pheasant was such a rare bird in Saanich that unless his life was strictly protected for a while he would be exterminated. The reason given then for his scarcity by most was the merciless roads made into the Saanich preserves by townie sportsmen who regarded no man's rights. Others, with perhaps equal truth, put it down to the continuous bombardment by the resident farmers and by the long-tailed birds that were shooting the pheasant as the date advertised by the Government. Then there were the great owls, the worst poachers of the lot. I ventured to doubt that the cock pheasant would ever be exterminated there until a great deal more clearing has been done, knowing from experience in a thickly populated district of his native land, China, that the ring-necked pheasant has a way of surviving even the most unscrupulous and the robbery of the breeding season and the robbery of every nest of eggs found. However, there is no doubt that the ranks of the Saanich pheasants were very sadly depleted, and we understood that it was for that reason that legislation was passed closing the shooting in the district, and a municipal by-law was passed making it necessary to obtain a permit to shoot any kind of game in the municipality.

After the sad tales of scarcity of only two years ago, it was reasonable to suppose that it would take more than one season for the pheasants to recuperate, and, with the view of still further assisting the residents to regain a good stock of birds the Government has this year turned out a considerable number of Mongolian birds to aid in strengthening the stock. For these reasons the season was kept closed for pheasants for one more year in Saanich. If, however, the facts are that the pheasants are so thick that the farmers are resorting to poison in self-protection, it seems reasonable to suppose that a deputation of representative Saanich landowners who could make it clear to the Government that it was in their best interests to declare a short open season for pheasants in their district would receive immediate attention.

### Helping (?) the Game Wardens

The duties of a game warden are not of the easiest to the conscientious man who is trying to do his duty without fear or favor. The private individual naturally finds it distasteful to play the amateur policeman, but, at the same time, when the said private individual takes it on himself to "help the game warden," he should do it thoroughly or leave it alone. The men who were lately assigned to the task of seeing to the due observance of the game laws in this part of the province have shown themselves to be capable and energetic, and have done as much as possible in the interests of the game, but they are at times hampered in their efforts by being sent after marcs' nests by individuals (well-meaning doubtless) who have jumped to the conclusion that infractions of the game laws are taking place, without taking just that little trouble before sending the warden on a fool's errand to make the investigations which would "prove" their assertions to be groundless. There is, however, another type of amateur "detective" helper who will ring up or interview the game warden, and tell him that he knows a man who told him for a fact that such and such a man or men were

shooting pheasants where they had no right to shoot them, or were making a practice of selling game or breaking the law in some other way. "Alright," says the game warden, "tell me who your informant is, and I will go and see him, and get his evidence." Now a bit of it; the next thing he is told is that the informant told his story in strict confidence and does not want to be mixed up in it. What good can this sort of thing possibly do? Incidentally it may do a lot of mischief; for reasons of private spite, doubt may be thrown on a man's honesty and sportsmanship without his knowing it and having a chance to disprove it. "I am sorry," says our amateur detective, "but now I have told you, you can investigate for yourself; I should like to see that bunch get caught anyway." In all probability the bunch are quite innocent, but that is a mere trifle.

If a sportsman has definite evidence of infractions of the law and feels it his duty to help bring the offenders to justice, by all means let him help the authorities by giving them all the evidence in his possession, but if he is not willing to do this, the best thing for him to do is to keep his mouth closed and not cast suspicion of wrongdoing which he is unable or unwilling to help prove on men who may be just as good as or better sportsmen than himself. It is bad for his own reputation and is no help to anyone.

### Powdered Glass for Dogs

If there is a more dastardly way of showing spite against sportsmen than by killing their dogs with powdered glass, I hope I may never hear of it. Some time ago now complaints reached the Attorney-General's department that a number of valuable dogs had been destroyed by this method in the neighborhood of Cowichan, Koksilah, Duncan, and points still further north on the E. & N. line. Some crank who has a grievance against sportsmen, resorted to the cunning of a spiteful mind to vent his spleen against the hunter through the death and torture of his dumb friend. Every effort has been made to try and detect the offender, but this is an offence against common humanity which the cunning wretch who has been guilty of it can commit without much fear of detection.

It is easy to wrap up a few balls of meat containing powdered glass and drop them here and there unobserved, but it is a disgusting piece of cruelty and deserves a severe punishment if detected.

### A DAY'S ELEPHANT HUNTING

It was towards the winter of the year 1910 that I found myself traveling in Western Uganda. I had fitted out a fairly big safari upon a caravan of porters carrying the loads upon their heads, and the pace was somewhat slow in consequence. I generally marched on ahead of my party, and, after selecting the site for the camp, sat down on a convenient ant-heap to digest the contents of my latest newspaper, which was never less than two months behind the times.

On this occasion I sent my orderly to the nearest shamba (viz. collection of native huts) to summon the local chief, with a view of giving him orders to bring food for my porters. On his arrival I learnt that half his crops had been destroyed during the previous night by a herd of elephants, and had "terrified" out of their wits the wretched natives, who had tried by shouting and noise to rid themselves of their unwelcome visitors.

One was overjoyed at this piece of news, and accordingly hurried off to inspect the scene of their depredations.

The advance of the chief could be well understood. For the whole place had been turned upside down by the herd, and a mass of young bark lotted trees, sugarcanes, and sweet potatoes lay littered around the shamba.

After inspecting the tracks, I discovered one of the herd was of a fair size, and decided to follow them up. I accordingly made my dispositions. I sent off three hunters to follow up the herd. Although the elephants had six hours' start of me, I hoped that my men might catch them up, as at midday the herd would rest to take their ease in the shade of the trees from the excessive heat of the sun.

That night I took my orderly and watched from an ant-heap near to the shamba, in the slender hope that the elephants might revisit the place. But it was in vain, and so I turned in, ready to be up at dawn to start immediately on receipt of news.

As a matter of fact, it was about two hours before daylight when my boy came into my tent to announce the return of one of my native hunters. I cross-questioned him, and found that the elephants had been located about four hours away.

I hastily scrambled into my clothes and swallowed a plate of buttered eggs and some tea. I then started out, followed by my orderly and a native carrying some sandwiches.

No one who has not experienced it can fully estimate the joy of a morning of the track of my quarry; the whole day before me, added to the excitement of not knowing what might eventually be the result. The air was balmy and soft, the sunrise superb, the sky a mass of gold, and the valleys full of mysterious shadows. It was intoxicating.

Hour after hour we wandered on, and eventually a black form rose out of the gubba (stick-bush). Excitedly he pointed away towards some small hills. No more was said, and leading the way he hurried on.

Another hour and the sun reached its zenith

vertically overhead. We had been plowing our way through a piece of flat country inundated with the recent rains. My heavy marching boots were full of water, and my motive power was reduced to a very low ebb. Suddenly, with tropical swiftness, clouds seemed to roll up from every quarter, and what had been a clear sky was now changed to a shimmering black with threatening thunder. I signalled to my orderly to pull up, and I slid down with my back against a tree to enjoy my frugal lunch. I had just started in on the sandwiches when the storm broke. Heavy drops fell with resounding taps upon the leaves above my head. These were the advance guard of a perfect deluge. In the space of a moment I was drenched to the skin, sitting in a rapidly-forming pool of water. Under the force of this combination of supreme discomfort, my patience was speedily ebbing out of the bottoms of my boots. However, the hour before dawn is ever the darkest. The rain suddenly ceased, and almost simultaneously a runner came in to bring tidings of the herd.

Another hour's march, and, advancing up a valley, I at last made them out, standing idly together at the top of a rise. I carefully loaded both my rifles; then lit a cigarette to ascertain the direction of the wind, and decided to work my way round to the right.

It was now about three in the afternoon, and I was pretty well done, but excitement is a great stimulant. I think we must have taken the best part of three quarters of an hour before we finally made the top of the rise. Then a happy inspiration induced me to ascertain the direction of the wind once more. There was, as a matter of fact, scarcely a stir, but I found that now we were out of the valley it had veered round considerably. This was annoying, as it meant making a huge detour across a valley to retrace our steps back from whence we had just come. To those unacquainted with elephant hunting it is difficult to appreciate the precautions which are necessary. As it was, we passed the herd on our right much closer than I cared about. I could make them out through my glasses lazily fanning their great big ears, or standing swinging a leg, a quaint habit they have when standing at ease. Now and then they would pluck some dainty morsel from a neighboring bush of wait-a-bit thorn, or toss a tuft of grass over their backs to scare the flies.

One must own to a distinctly creepy feeling. It is these preliminary manoeuvres which are the most trying to the nerves.

Unfortunately the grass was very long, about 6ft. high, which necessitated creeping up very close to get in a good shot.

When we were about 50 yards off, I crawled up behind an ant-heap and made my selection from the herd.

One was a very big male, which I estimated at 80lb. tuskers, and the rest below 50lb. I whispered to my orderly which elephant I intended to bring down, and I then crept round in the long grass to a spot where I imagined I could get a good heart shot.

It may be said here that the heart shot is preferable to the head shot as regards the size of the target aimed at, but although eventually causing certain death, it gives the elephant sufficient breathing space to work serious havoc. The head shots, on the other hand, bring him down at once, but the aim must be absolutely correct. I lay between the eye and ear-hole, if firing from the flank, and at the base of the trunk if he is charging towards you.

When I arrived at the point I had selected, I discovered that, owing to the height of the grass, I could not, even then, distinguish my quarry. This necessitated getting to very close quarters, and in fear and trembling I crawled nearer still, followed immediately by my first orderly. One could not help pitying this man. I had the rifle and the excitement was all mine; whilst he had the rifle and had to rely entirely on the correctness of his master's aim. My other orderly, with my second rifle, remained a few yards away. I now seemed to be right up against the herd. Four of them stood exactly in front of me, swaying to and fro, and emitting quaint rumbling sounds. One of them seemed to be looking at me straight through his absurdly small eyes.

My orderly begged me in a hoarse whisper to fire quickly, but I knew that we had arrived at the critical moment, when any hurried mistake might prove fatal to us. At last the big bull slowly turned a broadside view to me. Silently my orderly placed himself in front of me. I raised my heavy .577 and steadied it against him. I aligned the sights and tried in vain to hold my breath. My heart was beating fast and one could not help wondering what the herd would do after I had released the trigger. Which direction would they make for? What a heap of ideas seem to drift across your mind in brief moments of this sort. At last I gently squeezed my forefinger and thumb. Bang! The big brute seemed to stagger. What was happening? He hardly moved. Had I missed? Off went my second barrel somewhat wildly. Thank goodness he was dropping head foremost.

A hurried warning from my orderly aroused me to instant action. Two of the herd were gone and small spinneys with spaniels or terriers for rabbits or outlying pheasants, these things are only second to the "big days" and by some who love dog work, and who like their sport to be free from restraint, are infinitely preferable. And in no consideration of British shooting can we omit the "schoolboy days," days on which we hic forth with the keeper and a box of ferrets in search of rabbits, or the afternoons when we hide among the corn for that most sporting of birds, the wood pigeon. Another new and large variety of sport awaits

orderly shouted a word of warning, pointing in the direction where the elephant which I had shot had fallen. There, to my horror, an enormous bull emerged from behind some small trees. Another instant and he had got my wind. Down went his trunk and out went his huge ears. He bore straight down upon me, making a great noise. I recognized it was useless to try and get away in that long grass, and so I mechanically brought my rifle to the shoulder. But in the hurry of the moment I scarcely took aim; I remember firing straight at the centre of his enormous head, and the recoil of the rifle nearly knocked me over. I had a sort of dull idea I might turn him, and if not, well, c'est une autre affaire. Almost simultaneously I heard another shot ring out. My noble orderly had delayed about 25 yards behind me with my second rifle, and by doing so was enabled to obtain a heart shot. Seeing the imminent danger of his errand, he fired without a moment's hesitation. The two shots were effectual, and the infuriated beast fell like a log quite close to where I was standing. It was all over. It was with a grateful feeling of relief that I subsided into a sitting position with my back against a tree. My orderly, in the excess of his joy, seated himself on the dead carcass of the elephant, discussing volubly the details of the fight, and applauding his vast superiority over all elephants under any circumstances.

The tusks of our infuriated friend weighed 60lb., as far as I could judge, but the matter did not interest me vitally, seeing that they had to be handed over to the Government, as the elephant was one in excess of the number allowed by my license. I knew, however, that the one I had first shot, and which properly belonged to me, had much heavier ivory. True enough, on examination it proved to be 80-pounder, but, sad to relate, also a one-tusker—probably the result of a domestic squabble with a male rival. But such is the fortune of sport.—Dion, in Baily's.

### THE FASCINATION OF THE GUN

(A Pen-picture of Sport in England from the Field)

Although the present generation finds itself in a thickly populated country, sport with the gun in the British Isles is of an infinite and ever changing variety, each branch replete with surroundings peculiar to itself. We have, first, the purple stairways of heather ascending to the most-wreathed mountains, the panther-laden ponies, the staunch pointers, posed immovable and waiting our advance or ranging with seemingly reckless abandon, but in reality with most consummate care, in search of the crouching covey. All about us is the murmur of insects, the indescribable perfume of the heather, and way in the distance a golden eagle hovers about the crest of a grey later day we shall search for ptarmigan, the winter denizen of our present haunts; or again, amid very similar surroundings we peer over the edge of the peat topped butt, watching the far-off line of beaters creep across the moor. A flag rises suddenly on the flank. Black specks waver for an instant in the air and then bear down upon us; the great pack is coming, and, yet seconds that separate it from us are full of an anticipation that sets the heart of even the experienced shooter thumping. And then there are the bye days of hunting the marshes and bogs for mallard and teal, snipe and plover, and the evening waits among the oat stalks for the marauding blackcock and his bachelor companions. Such shooting as this usually implies a journey from home; it is for these things and their like that London's termini are crowded in early August with eager dogs and bustling laden valets and porters. If the grouse is the king of the north, the blackcock and the ptarmigan may be called his courtiers, the snipe and the wild duck his attendants. But they are all within the boundaries of Great Britain.

There are few delights to equal the neat right and left at the brown covey as it tops the 12ft. hedge, rising from the mangels before the line of beaters; there are few sights more pleasing to the eye of sportsmen than high pheasants what time a few feathers float in the still, frosty winter air; but perhaps the cream of this kind of shooting is found in a combination of pheasant and partridge driving, when stubble and coppice, root field and bracken are driven over some high belt, and one's attention is divided between the screaming covey and pheasants wending their high way to some big wood from which they have wandered afar, while ever and again a hare steals through the undergrowth to run for his life between the line of guns. Driving is nowadays generally acknowledged to be the first method of killing game with the gun, but none would deny the charm that is still admitted to belong to "walking up." The manoeuvring of wild partridges into covert that will hold them, the hunting of grouse and small spinneys with spaniels or terriers for rabbits or outlying pheasants, these things are only second to the "big days" and by some who love dog work, and who like their sport to be free from restraint, are infinitely preferable. And in no consideration of British shooting can we omit the "schoolboy days," days on which we hic forth with the keeper and a box of ferrets in search of rabbits, or the afternoons when we hide among the corn for that most sporting of birds, the wood pigeon. Another new and large variety of sport awaits

the shore shooter, a picturesque and solitary gunner, impervious to wind and rain, asking rather for sleet and snow, while he lurks in muddy dykes, now attracting the wily curlew within shot with cleverly limited call, now waiting in the half light for wigeon and mallard whistling on strong pinions to their feeding grounds. And just as we find variety of scenery in woodland and mere, in purple moor and green bog, in cultivated fields and wild marsh land, so also is there every variety of shot offered to British gunners. The slow and sluggish landrail may lie close to the whirling partridge; woodcock and snipe will afford very different marks from the high and straight-flying pheasant, a rabbit amidst bracken is as different from a hare in the open as a teal flying down wind is from the mallard as he rises by the brook.

So far we have considered chiefly the gun and its mark; but shooting neither begins nor ends with its centre pieces. Those to whom the sport is a real and serious hobby realize that Nature has taken them by the hand, and that they must follow her into her realms and learn to mark her ways, her laws, her intricacies, and secrets. No sportsman imagines that his task is but to sit on a shooting stick with loaded gun; the habits of his quarry must be studied and considered, its enemies defeated in the close season, and even Nature herself aided and abetted in her desire to increase her treasures. Every day there is something new to be learned about the birds and beasts of our islands, and every other day we find an exception to a rule which but yesterday we thought invariable. And, although a strenuous rivalry is not countenanced in the shooting field, there is enough seriousness about the sport to make a man strive to do his best; prizes are unknown, jealousy detested, competition unneeded, professionalism unheard of, and yet shooting men are probably only equalled in their keenness by hunting men, a kindred sport of like merciful limitations. Friendships, too, are made and cemented in the shooting field, and the light-hearted luncheon hour is not the least pleasant memory of long days spent on moor or by covert-side. We have hinted that all true shooting men are naturalists; as such they become thinkers, and often writers. One of the characteristics of present-day literature is the large number of out-of-door books which are being produced. Shooting and fishing men have stories to tell, and they tell them well. Such writings appeal to a far larger class than those who actually wield a rod or carry a gun. They appeal to all who love to read of their own green fields, the mysteries of Scottish moor, of Irish bog, of English woodland. Hundreds of books have been written of sport and nature in Great Britain; there is material for the writing of hundreds more, and a host of readers awaiting them. And the shooting man reads with avidity about the doings of his fellow-gunners amidst surroundings which he knows and can picture in his mind's eye. This is perhaps the last, but by no means the least, of the joys of shooting. Just as an actor on a holiday goes to the theatre, so the shooting man, doffing his boots and gaiters, takes up a paper that tells of the sport in which he finds so much delight. Fresh from the covert-side, he is anxious to read just how Squire Jones' partridges are attacked with the gapes. He may not often get such news; but he loves it when he does. And what of the busy man—the man who has his morning to desk and office? His year and then returns to desk and office? His shooting days are in practice done with, but in the evening by the fireside he rejoices that other shooting men are writers, and in the blue haze of his pipe he figures the scene he reads of in his book or paper. He does not yearn to hear the bellow of the wounded elephant echoing from far off lands; nor does a penpicture convey much to him. He wants the scent of the heather, the beck of the grouse, the bluster of the cock pheasant, the whir of the covey, the whistling wings of the fighting duck, or the "seep" of the dancing snipe. He wants to read of what he has seen and heard and what he hopes to see and hear again. Anticipation and reflection are not the least of all his joys.



**Kwality Kandy**  
Our 60c chocolates represent perfection in the art of candy making.

# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

When You Buy Candy Here  
You know it was made by an expert  
in our scrupulously clean factory.

## A Bargain Sheet for Friday

### OUR DRESS DEPARTMENT

Will Offer for Friday Selling Great Bargains in Costume and Suit Lengths---No Two Alike---Varying From Six Yards to Eight Yards. These Are All This Season's Goods. See Government Street Windows



- 7 Yards 46 inch All-Wool Fancy Diagonal, in green, brown, navy, grey, Westeria, rose, moss and black. Length ..... **\$5.25**
- 6 Yards 54 inch All-Wool French Invisible Stripe Serge and Ottoman Panama, in brown, navy, black, green, rose, westeria, electric, myrtle. Per length ..... **\$6.00**
- 8 Yards 42 inch All-Wool Panama, in garnet myrtle moss, grey, taupe, navy, cardinal and black. Per length ..... **\$2.80**
- 8 Yards 44 inch Navy Blue Serge, guaranteed fast color. Per length. **\$4.00**
- 8 Yards 44 inch Fancy Tweed, heather mixture. All exclusive designs. Per length ..... **\$10.00**

- 7 Yards 44 inch Herringbone Diagonal Cheviot, in navy, myrtle, brown, garnet, taupe, cardinal, reseda, Persian blue and black. Per length. **\$3.50**
- 7 Yards 44 inch Heavy Diagonal Cheviot, in garnet, navy, myrtle, brown, prune cardinal, grey. Per length ..... **\$3.50**
- 7 Yards 44 inch Invisible Venetian, in tan, prune, navy, peacock blue, electric, brown, garnet and black. Per length ..... **\$5.25**
- 7 Yards 44 inch Black Dress Goods, consisting of Serges, Venetians, Panamas, Poplin and Voiles. Per length ..... **\$5.85**
- 8 Yards 44 inch Satin Cloth, in navy, brown, electric, cardinal, myrtle, rose, taupe and westeria. Per length ..... **\$6.00**

Pressed Velvet Souvenir Cushion Copyright Fiction. Regular \$1.25  
Tops ..... **25¢** and \$1.50 ..... **50¢**

#### MORE LOW PRICES FROM HOUSE-FURNISHING SECTION

**Lates Novelties in Window Curtains**  
Art Window Curtains, in high grade, selected wool fabrics. These come in rich colorings of crimson and greens, finished at the sides and foot with fringe. The borders and centre are artistically decorated with woven designs. This curtain is made to suit every room and harmonize with all decorations. See our Broad Street windows for a display of the latest novelties in these goods. Price \$12.50, \$6.50, \$5.75 and ..... **\$4.75**

**Reversible Tapestry Table Covers**  
Tapestry Table Covers, in new art colorings and designs, finished with heavy fringe. These covers come in soft shades of crimsons and greens. They are made of good quality fabrics and adapted for hard wear.  
Size 2 yards x 2 yards ..... **\$3.50**  
Size 2 yards x 2 1/2 yards ..... **\$4.00**  
Size 2 yards x 3 yards ..... **\$4.50**

**At Our Patent Medicine Department**  
Bath Sponges—We have a fine assortment of bath sponges in nice handy shapes, which we are selling at remarkably low prices, from \$1.25 to ..... **50¢**  
These sponges usually sell for double this.  
Bath Brushes—Special value, 85c, 75c, 45c ..... **35¢**  
Bath Sprays, can be fitted on bathroom tap to provide shower spray. Each ..... **\$1.25**  
Rubber Bath Mitts, the best for skin friction. Each ..... **35¢**  
And all other Bathroom Accessories at Right Prices

**Axminster Rugs at \$18.75**  
English Axminster Carpet Squares, handsomely designed, in wreath, scroll and conventional patterns, chinted in green and wood shades. Medium light color effects, in fawn and the deep rich shades of green that are so much in demand. This rug is of a strong wearing quality, with thick velvety pile surface. Size 3 x 3 1/2 yards ..... **\$18.75**

**Brass Bedsteads at \$13.75**  
All-Brass Bedsteads, in royal satin and bright polished finish. Handsomely designed with heavy zinc posts and extending foot rail. This is an unusual opportunity to purchase a stylish bed at a low price. Three-quarter and full size. Special price ..... **\$13.75**  
See Government Street Windows

**Brass Bedstead at \$23.75**  
All-Brass Bedstead, in royal satin finish, handsomely designed. Has heavy continuous post and seven brass pillars at head and foot. These beds are perfectly sanitary and easily made. Special price ..... **\$23.75**



**Men's Overcoats at Half Price**  
Men's well-tailored Cravenette and Fancy Tweed Overcoats, with fine twill Italian and mohair sleeve linings. Neatly trimmed. Thoroughly waterproof. Fawns, greys, browns and green mixtures. Values range from \$15.00 to \$18.00. For quick selling, Friday ..... **\$9.75**

**\$3.75 Boys' Norfolk Suits for \$2.50**  
Boys' Two-piece Norfolk Suits, in tweeds of greys, browns and green mixtures. Also Boys' Two-piece Double-breasted Suits, in dark tweed mixtures, with plain knicker or knickerbocker pants. Values from \$3.50 to \$3.75. Friday ..... **\$2.50**



**Veiling Department Specials**  
The All-weather Motor Scarf, guaranteed waterproof. Something new. This veil has just come to hand, and will prove a very useful addition to a ladies' outdoor apparel, making a perfect protection from the damp weather. 2 1/2 yards long, and comes in colors of grey, tan, browns, sky, greens, lavender, navy, cream and black. Friday ..... **85c**

**Reflexions**  
We have just opened up a large assortment of Hand and Stand Mirrors, suitable for the Toilet Table. These we are placing on sale at very low figures. See our Broad Street windows. They speak for themselves.  
This assortment comprises long handle ivory mirrors, fancy nickel plated mirrors, magnifying shaving mirrors in bevelled plate glass, and a fine lot of ebonized hand and stand mirrors at prices to suit everyone. From \$2.75 down to ..... **15c**

**Blinds and Draperies Made to Order**  
We make and supply every description of Window Blinds, Poles, Brass Rods, Curtains, Valances, Window and Piano Draperies, Loose Covers, etc., and our stocks are now replete with every class of goods appertaining to House Furnishing.

**\$5.00 Men's Patent Leather Boots, Friday and Saturday, at \$3.95**  
If you are wanting a high class Dress Shoe here is your opportunity to secure a pair at a moderate price. Large purchases for ready money alone enables us to sell these shoes at such a price.  
The stock is of guaranteed patent colt, with dull calf tops, oak tanned soles and Goodyear welts. Come in 4 different shapes. All new and up-to-date in style. Not a pair of these shoes is worth at regular price less than \$5.00. Friday and Saturday **\$3.95**. See These in our Broad Street Windows



**Hat Pins at 25c**  
The Newest Hat Pins, brilliants of many styles, brilliant and fancy stone, Dresden painted and many other popular styles. Each **25¢**

**Hat Pins at 15c**  
A Select Range of Fancy Brilliant and Colored Stone Hat Pins. Price ..... **15¢**

**Hat Pins at 5c**  
A Large Assortment of Colored Stone Hat Pins at ..... **5¢**

#### We Have Selected Six Special Lines for Friday from the Staple Dept.

- 6 only Eiderdown Comforters, one side floral and plain satin cover, the other mercerized figured sateen. Regular \$15.00. Friday's price ..... **\$9.75**
- 3 dozen Honeycomb Bed Spreads, with fringe, full double bed size. Regular \$2.25. Friday ..... **\$1.75**
- 15 pairs only All-Wool Saxony Blankets. Size 72 x 84. Extra heavy. Regular \$3.50. Friday ..... **\$3.50**
- 16 pieces Figured Cotton Crepe for dressing jackets and kimonos. Fast color. Regular 25c. Friday, per yard ..... **15¢**
- 1000 yards Wrappacette, in assorted patterns, dark and light ground. Regular 45c. Friday ..... **15¢**
- 5 dozen Pillow Shams and Squares, in Swiss muslin. Regular 75c. Friday ..... **50¢**

**REMNANTS**  
Of Flannels, Flannelettes, Cottons, Linens, Prints, etc., at Great Reductions on Friday

**Selection in Women's and Misses' Sweater Coats, \$1.90**  
Knitted Sweater Coats, of good quality worsted yarn, made with high collar and band. Price ..... **\$1.90**

**Women's Sweater Coats, made of knitted worsted, in fancy stitch. The V-neck and front has a wide, plain border. Single-breasted style, with belt and patch pockets. .... \$1.90**

**Brussels Net Waists, made over slip of good quality Japanese silk. Front has a heavy insertion forming a panel, and is daintily tucked on either side. Full length sleeves finished with deep tucked cuffs edged with lace. Fastens invisibly at the back. Ecrú and white. Regular \$3.90. Special **\$2.50****

#### Men's English Underwear at 75c

**MEN'S SHIRTS IN HEAVY PURE WOOL OF THE BEST ENGLISH MAKES**  
Shirts and Drawers, in dark and light rose shades, medium sizes only. Regular value \$2.50 per garment. Special ..... **75¢**

**Men's Heavy Sanitary Wool Fleece Shirts and Drawers, in blue stripes. All sizes. Special ..... 75¢**

**Men's Heavy Wool Mixture Shirts and Drawers, in stripes, plain, natural and ribbed. All sizes. Special ..... 75¢**

**Men's Heavy Ribbed Cotton Shirts and Drawers, in natural and tan shades. This is a splendid line between seasons. Special ..... 75¢**

#### Hair Goods Department

Our new stock of Hair Goods is now to hand. We can supply you with the latest novelties at special prices.

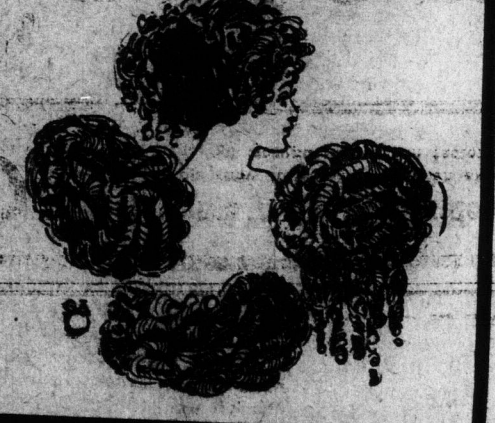
**Extra Large Real Human Hair Net. Special price ..... 25¢**

**Medium size, as above, at ..... 20¢**

**Smaller size, as above, at ..... 10¢**

**Celluloid Hair Pins, stout size, four on a card. Per card ..... 5¢**

**Celluloid Hair Pins, extra size, four on a card. All shapes. Per card 10¢**



#### VOL. L. NO. 399. RAILWAY ROUTE ANNOUNCEMENT

Following Conference With Mr. Mackenzie, Premier McBride Outlines Course of Island Section

#### TO RUSH CONSTRUCTION WITH ALL DISPATCH

Vancouver Island Division of Canadian Northern Pacific Calls for One Hundred and Fifty-three Miles Road

In the course of a protracted conference between Premier McBride and Mr. William Mackenzie, of the Canadian Northern Pacific railway, extending virtually over the better part of the past two days, details of the route selected for the first important section of a railway which, while forming an important integral part of the new Canadian transcontinental system, will at the same time be a first link in a railway from end to end of the island, were agreed upon, so that the Premier was able, at the termination of the interview yesterday evening, to announce the accepted route for the Victoria and Barkley Sound division of the Canadian Northern Pacific—subject only to such minor deviations and corrections as may be found advisable for the circumvention of minor engineering obstacles and the possible shortening of mileage as the actual laying out of the line proceeds. As adopted, this Vancouver Island section of the line from the Canadian Northern Pacific—subject only to such minor deviations and corrections as may be found advisable for the circumvention of minor engineering obstacles and the possible shortening of mileage as the actual laying out of the line proceeds. As adopted, this Vancouver Island section of the line from the Canadian Northern Pacific—subject only to such minor deviations and corrections as may be found advisable for the circumvention of minor engineering obstacles and the possible shortening of mileage as the actual laying out of the line proceeds. As adopted, this Vancouver Island section of the line from the Canadian Northern Pacific—subject only to such minor deviations and corrections as may be found advisable for the circumvention of minor engineering obstacles and the possible shortening of mileage as the actual laying out of the line proceeds.

**The Route**  
Victoria is the southern terminal, as promised the people of this city, the line taking a course from here apparently around Portage Inlet (the head of the Gorge) by way of Esquimalt harbor and crossing the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway at the southern end of the lake of Langford Lake. Thence the line runs due south to the head of Pedder Bay, making a curve westerly at that point, and proceeding via Matheson lake to Sooke Inlet, the northerly shore of which is followed to Sooke river, which is crossed near the mouth. Sooke river is ascended on the western bank to its origin in Sooke lake, the railway skirting the lake on the western side its entire length, then swinging slightly to the east and first touching Shawnigan lake at its extreme southeast corner. Shawnigan lake is also skirted on the western shore, and this lake being left behind, the line runs approximately due north and crosses the Koksilah river about eight or nine miles from its mouth. Swinging to the northwest, the line reaches the Cowichan river four or five miles above Duncan, and crosses the Cowichan for six miles, then crosses and skirts the north bank until it reaches the lake near the mouth of Mead creek. Cowichan lake is followed on its northern shore the entire length, the line at the western end of the lake swinging southerly and then abruptly northerly to the Nitinat river, which is then followed down on the western bank to within three miles of Nitinat lake. From this point the line curves northerly to the head of Coleman creek, the valley of which is followed to its outlet in Barkley Sound, whence the line follows the sinuosities of the Alberca Canal to Alberca.

#### To Rush Construction

Surveyors are now in the field along the greater part of this route, completing the necessary data which must be available before construction proceeds. Instructions have been given by President Mackenzie to Mr. T. G. Holt, financial and executive agent of the company in British Columbia, to call for tenders just so soon as the remaining engineering data is available; and to award contracts and see the work under way with the least possible delay. The instructions of the Canadian Northern Pacific president to his representatives in this province are that the entire road from Victoria to the West Coast is to be rushed to completion with all possible despatch.

In the selection of the route indicated, above, the fact has been ever kept in mind that this line is to be a transcontinental standard in alignment, gradients, and rise and fall—the Victoria and Barkley Sound division being a part, and an important part, of the transcontinental scheme. Due consideration has also been given necessarily to the traffic producing capabilities of the line and its colonization possibilities and probable usefulness in the plan of industrial development for the Island in which Mr. Mackenzie and his associates aim to play an important part henceforward. And—far from least important to all interested in the upbuilding of Vancouver Island—the line is designed to be far more than a mere Victoria to Barkley Sound short line, far more even than a

(Continued on Page 2.)