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mbinations in white fleeced cotton, long ankle length. 75c

in a fine grade of cotton mixed, white color. Each, \$1.00

ck Tights, in wool ankle length. These with strong bands at top. 45c to 60c

ith Underwear, in natural. This line as it is warm, not unshrinkable. 85c



as gifts, is made with Maltese lace. 85c

cket, and frill. 25c

et. Large size. 35c

ver shoulder. 45c

frill over the. 50c

ing styles and. 75c

trimmed with. \$1.00

LIKELY TO AGREE ON DISSOLUTION
Plan of Solving Problem Which Asquith Government is Expected to Adopt at This Week's Cabinet Meeting

ELECTIONS POSSIBLE BEFORE HOLIDAYS
Unionist Press and Politicians Give Prominence to Securing of American Money for Irish Nationalist Funds

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A cabinet meeting on Monday or Tuesday will decide upon the step the government will take to bring the political crisis to a focus. The plan most likely to be agreed upon is the immediate dissolution of parliament. While the government might send a bill embodying its veto proposals to the House of Lords for consideration, the lords would certainly reject it, but probably would consume much time in its consideration and discuss the general question of reform of the Upper House along the lines suggested by Lord Rosebery last session. Immediate dissolution will save time and perhaps make possible the holding of the elections before the holidays. "Home Rule and Home Ruling," "Men with American Money," "England for Sale," "Bid Two Hundred Thousand Dollars." These headings appear today in the Sunday Observer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—George Clary, vice-president of the Commercial Cable Co., being asked in regard to the interview with Col. Clowry, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, relative to the amendment of the Commercial Cable Company's reduced cable rates on plain letter messages, said: "Our five letter cable reduction plan is entirely new and comes from the old plan mentioned by Col. Clowry, and his insinuation as to the Commercial Cable Company's attitude is incorrect. The whole history of the Commercial Cable Company is to the contrary. We are the ones who reduced cable rates from fifty cents to twenty-five cents a word, and after two years and a half of fight, the Western Union was obliged to do the same. Col. Clowry omitted to state that the chief object of the trip to London of Mr. Hall of the Western Union Telegraph Company and also vice-president of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, is not the question of rates, but to combine all the English companies with the Western Union in opposition to the Commercial Cable Company, and he might have added that Mr. Vall, the president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, made a trip to London last summer for the same purpose."

CABLE RATE REDUCTION
Official of Commercial Cable Company Comments on Col. Clowry's Statements.

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DIES OF EXPOSURE
Vancouver Physician Lost in Woods While on Hunting Trip to Jervis Inlet.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 12.—A Vancouver hunter party returning from a week's shooting at Jervis Inlet, 130 miles north of this city tonight brought back the body of one of their number, Dr. H. S. Ford.

MONTE ATTELL AND WALSH MATCHED
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—Monte Attell of San Francisco, and Jimmy Walsh of Boston, were tonight matched to fight ten rounds here on the night of November 21 for the banjo-weight championship of the world. Frankie Conley of Kenosha, is the real holder of the title, having won it from Attell. But Conley has outgrown the banjo-weight class and Attell and Walsh are in dispute as to whom the championship should go.

Ten Years for Manslaughter.
RED DEER, Alta., Nov. 12.—Chief Justice Harvey sentenced Clarke Woods for killing Hector Murray, to ten years in the penitentiary.

Killed by Hold-Up Man.
SEATTLE, Nov. 12.—Thomas Walsh, driver of a racing automobile, today saved the reputation of American drivers in the grand prize race, the blue ribbon event of automobile contests. He died in fifteen minutes. The shooting came about an hour after six shots were fired at a postman on Main street here by some person, who was not found. The Mexican, who came to Anadarko on Saturday morning, appeared to be well educated. About 300 men from Anadarko are scattered over the country searching for him, and if he is found it is feared a lynching will result.

Mexicans Buy Rifles
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 12.—Federal authorities are much aroused over the movements of two unidentified Mexicans, believed to be revolutionists, who purchased all the rifles in several gun shops here today. It is said the men secured more than 100 rifles.

REALETY SALES EXCEED MILLION
Large Transfers of Property Yesterday Conclude a Week of Heavy Dealing in the Real Estate Market

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MEXICAN KILLS CHIEF OF POLICE
Assassination Occurs in Oklahoma Town—Murderer is Sought by Citizens and in Danger of Being Lynched

RIFLES PURCHASED IN SAN ANTONIO
Further Scenes of Violence in Guadalajara—American Shoots Young Mexican While Defending His House

ANADARKO, Okla., Nov. 12.—Police Chief W. C. Temple was called to his door tonight by an unidentified Mexican and fatally shot.

Violence at Guadalajara.
GUADALAJARA, Mex., Nov. 12.—Carlos B. Castaneda, a local real estate dealer shot and killed Jesus Lopez, a young man, while defending his house.

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STABLE, STATIONED AT ALBERTA, was this morning sentenced by Judge Macdonald to six months' imprisonment on the charge of driving his own auto on the streets of Edmonton. The provincial government collected by him in taxes while acting as government agent. At this place, without pleaded guilty to this charge some weeks ago, but has been remanded for sentence several times owing to the illness of his counsel, W. Pollard Grant.

Many Immigrants Come
OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—During the last four months of the year, which ended on July 31, 164,944 immigrants arrived in Canada, as compared with 160,248 for the corresponding four months of 1909. American immigration jumped from 107,707 to 107,497, while immigration from all other countries rose from 49,541 to 57,451. During July alone 33,315 immigrants arrived in Canada as against 18,114 for July, 1909, an increase of 84 per cent.

VICTIM OF ROBBERS
Body of Prominent Labor Official of Kalamazoo, Mich., Found in a Marsh.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A general reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada, covering all the tariff schedules, as an immediate result of the conference which took place last week between special commissioners representing the two countries, is not expected by the officials here. It was not supposed when the negotiations were begun that complete reciprocity on all lines, manufactured, would be secured at the outset. The interests of the two countries were regarded as too extensive to admit of the violent development that might follow wholesale application of reciprocity principles.

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SPECULATIONS ON RECIPROCITY
Washington's Guesses as to What Has Resulted From Last Week's Negotiations at Dominion Capital

CANADA'S PROPOSAL NATURAL PRODUCTS
List of Articles Included in Dominion's Offer Believed to be Disappointingly Small for Americans

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AORANGI ARRIVES AT GOLDEN GATE
First Vessel of the Union Steamship Co.'s New Service Reaches San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The Union Steamship company's British steamer Aorangi made her initial appearance here today, coming up from Wellington in 21 1/2 days, and from Papeete in 12 days. She brought a cargo of coffee, frozen mutton, vanilla and short jobs to the city. The next steamer, the Aorangi will steam November 16 for Wellington via Tahiti and Baranonga, and will arrive here December 2.

LANGFORD PUT OUT CLARK IN SECOND
JOPLIN, Mo., Nov. 10.—Sam Langford won over Jeff Clark of Joplin in the second round of what was to have been a ten-round bout here tonight. The referee stopped the bout when Clark was all but out.

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LIVES ARE LOST IN WILD STORM
Gale Raging in English Channel Sweeps Fishermen to Death—Thirty Men of French Boats Drowned

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, France, Nov. 11.—Twenty-one persons were drowned in the wreck of two fishing vessels during a severe storm in the English channel today. One of the craft collided with a coast steamer.

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FRENCH VALLEYS RAVAGED BY FLOODS
Rapid Rise of Several Rivers Causes Great Damage—Homeless People Suffer for Want of Food

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The river Seine is again on a rampage. The rapidity of its current today forced all steamers on the stream to suspend operations. Prolonged rains in eastern France have swollen the tributaries of the Seine, and the steady rising of the big river has caused uneasiness in the lower sections. The shores of Paris in the vicinity of the river are already partially flooded.

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UNIVERSAL RULE CHALLENGE CUP
Victoria Yacht Club Proposes Offering Another Trophy for Competitions Among Boats Measuring Under Rating

THE VICTORIA YACHT CLUB held a well attended meeting at Pender hall on the evening of the 11th inst, and after an interesting debate, it was decided to offer a trophy for the Alexander cup to challenge the rule, under which the previous contests for this cup have been held, to the Universal rule, which is favored by the American clubs, but to endeavor to have Victoria provide a trophy for an international contest under the Universal rule.

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EXPECT WOMEN'S VOTES
Public Welfare League in Seattle Counts on Their Assistance in Against Mayor Gill

SEATTLE, Nov. 12.—The Public Welfare League, which is in charge of the recall movement against Mayor Hiram C. Gill, is counting on the newly enfranchised women voting in the recall election. The women will be qualified voters as soon as Governor Hay announces the result of the vote as certified to him by the secretary of state. The welfare league plan is to have the election late in December. Under the law ten days will be provided for registration of new voters and the women may then place their names on the roll.

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NINE ARE KILLED IN CAR WRECK
Fast Michigan Central Express Strikes Street Car in Kalamazoo—Two of Many Wounded—May Die

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Nov. 12.—Nine persons were killed tonight when a fast Michigan Central express train hit a street car in Kalamazoo. Two of many wounded may die.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.00, Six Months \$0.60, Three Months \$0.35, Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

A SENTIMENT

Appropriate to this hour in the history of the British realm we offer the following sentiment: With Britain remains Mistress of the Seas the Empire will be united, not divided, by the Ocean.

RECIPROCIITY.

The Board of Trade passed a resolution yesterday dealing with the question of reciprocity. It asks that no treaty shall be agreed upon unless the details are submitted to the commercial bodies of the Dominion and that under no circumstances shall any arrangement be made that will interfere with the inter-imperial preference. The small attendance was the only reason why the question was not very fully discussed in all its bearings, the meeting confining itself to the expression of a few general ideas on the subject. Sufficient was said at the meeting to show the business aspect of the whole question. Fear was expressed that any plan of reciprocity that might be adopted would necessarily interfere with the British preference, but on the other hand it was pointed out that any concessions would be likely to be confined to articles to which the British preference is not likely to be applicable in the natural course of trade. The opinion was also expressed that Canada was under no necessity of making concessions to the United States in order to secure the free admission of Canadian raw products into that country, because within a very short time its requirements would compel a reduction of the tariff on such exports from this country. The resolution as adopted is not favorable to reciprocity and, although not in so many words opposed to it, must be taken to mean that in the opinion of the board the negotiation of a general reciprocity treaty is undesirable, an opinion which we think is held by the great majority of people of the province.

A NAVAL RESERVE.

We understand that the Admiralty has made an order in pursuance of which it will hereafter be necessary for all Naval Reservists to do their annual training in the United Kingdom in order to maintain their standing, which entitles them to a small yearly allowance and a bonus of £50 on attaining the age of fifty. This order is quite in keeping with the new policy under which the self-governing Dominions have undertaken to maintain their own naval establishments and we have no adverse criticism to make. We submit, however, for the consideration of the Dominion government the propriety of establishing a Canadian Naval Reserve, making all Reservists of the Royal Navy eligible to it. In and about Victoria there are a number of such men, and most of them would doubtless be glad to enroll themselves in a Canadian organization. Among the ships of the Rainbow, and we assume the same holds good of that of the Niobe, there are many Reservists. When their time expires they will be lost to the Canadian service entirely unless a Reserve is established in the Dominion. The conflict some time ago, it was before the beginning of the agitation which has resulted in the initiation of our naval policy, advocated the formation of such an organization. Every argument that could be advanced in favor of it then, is much more cogent now, and we hope the government will see its way clear to give the matter its immediate and favorable consideration.

IMPORTED PLANTS.

The Board of Trade yesterday discussed the regulations and provisions made for the inspection of fruit trees, plants, bulbs, etc. Imported into British Columbia. At present there is a double inspection, one by the Dominion government, and one by the Provincial government, and while the officers of both co-operate with each other so as to make the delay as little onerous as possible, yet frequently the time that has to elapse before a Victoria importer receives his goods is so long that they are worthless when they arrive. The Dominion law provides that articles which are to be inspected and fumigated must be imported by way of Vancouver only, and consequently the provincial inspection and fumigation station is maintained at that city. Victoria importers ask that goods consigned to them shall be inspected and fumigated here, but as Mr. Scott of the Agricultural Department pointed out, this would necessitate the establishment here of an inspection station by the federal authorities and action by the provincial government alone will not meet the ne-

cessities of the case. Mr. Scott was careful to point out that whatever his personal views might be he was not expressing an opinion as to the action that should be taken, but he did say that the fruit growing industry must be protected. The result of the discussion of the matter doubtless will be the forwarding of a memorial to the Dominion government asking a change in the regulations whereby importations will be allowed via Victoria and an inspection and fumigation station may be established here. It is that can be brought about we feel if that the provincial government will also establish a station here. Some persons may object that the double inspection is needless, but experience has shown it to be desirable. Too much care cannot be taken to guard against the introduction into the province of affected nursery or florists' stock. In view of the rapidly growing importance of fruit culture and floriculture on Vancouver Island and in view of the very serious handicap upon local orchardists and florists arising out of the existing regulations it seems only reasonable to expect that their requests will be complied with. The first thing to be done is to secure the assent of the Dominion government to importation and inspection at this port.

When Mr. George Hargreaves passed away yesterday Victoria lost one of its oldest and most respected pioneers.

United States cartoonists have another guess coming as to the relative proportions of the Republican elephant and the Democratic jackass.

The first train from Victoria to Cameron Lake went out yesterday and reached its destination in good time. It will not be long now before the word will be "All aboard for Alberni."

You will be kind enough to bear in mind that according to the Quebec Nationalist every person who favors a Canadian navy is "wading in the blood of Canadians" and "a monster who would consume our children." Of course this was said in French, which may make a difference.

The proposal that aldermen shall be elected for two years, one half the board to retire in alternate years, has a good deal to recommend it. We have already taken occasion to suggest this as a possible improvement upon the present system.

The demonstration in the City of Mexico against the United States will probably not lead to serious results. They ought to teach the people of the latter country one important lesson, namely, that lynchings and burnings at the stake, however much they may appeal to certain of their number, are not regarded with approval in civilized nations.

The people of Victoria have been told that "the Inspector of Legal Offices for the Government has notified the city council that it will be impossible to relax the rules affecting the Land Registry Office in Victoria so as to enable D. R. Harris, C. E., who is preparing an official map for the city, to have free access to the records." Inquiry reveals that only one communication on this subject has been sent from the office of the provincial officer referred to. This letter bears the date of the 4th instant, and in it Deputy Attorney General McLeod says simply: "I beg to inform you that under the circumstances it is deemed proper to relax the rules, and the Registrar General has been instructed to allow Mr. Harris entry to the office, and free access to all maps and documents, for the purpose of preparing an official map for the city of Victoria."

What is a knight bachelor? asks a correspondent apropos of a gift by Sir Henry Pellatt to the London Society of Knights Bachelor. A knight bachelor is not necessarily a bachelor in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but may be as much married as the law allows. The term is a corruption of the words "bas chevalier," which means that their order is the lowest in rank. It is, however, the only survival of the ancient order of knighthood. There are various higher orders

of knighthood, such as the Garter, the Bath, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Star of India, St. Michael, and St. George, the Indian Empire and the Royal Victorian Order. Of those the Garter is the oldest and most of the others are very modern. A knight bachelor is of the rank we all have in mind when we speak of knights of old. It is an older order than that of baronet. It is said that the first knight in England was created by Alfred the Great. Therefore while the bachelor rank of knighthood is the lowest in point of precedence, it is the foundation of the whole order of nobility.

NUMBER OF DEAD GROWING LARGER

Sixty-nine Bodies So Far Recovered From Delagua Mine - Superintendent Lewis Sacrifices Life to Duty

DELAGUA, Colo., Nov. 10.—Because he followed the old mine boss maxim to "be the first man in and the last man out," in case of accidents, the body of Superintendent William Lewis probably will be the last recovered from the Delagua mine. As soon as he heard the report that there was a fire in the mine, he rushed into the main stop, followed by the other bosses on the surface. An instant later came the explosion which wrecked the mouth of the main stop, and buried the party beneath tons of rock. All must have been caught, but Lewis undoubtedly is the first man out. In their first rush out, the mine rescue cars have proved of inestimable benefit. Had it not been for the government car and that of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, it is doubtful if more than one or two men could have been rescued or the rescue work kept up continuously as it has been.

SPEED MANIA VICTIMS

Mechanic Killed and Driver Badly Injured in Frantic Run at Savannah, Tenn.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 10.—Speed mania cost its first toll at the grand prize automobile race today. Albert Fuchs, a young mechanic, met instant death and W. H. Sharp, driver and owner of the car, his name was seriously injured when the road and crashed into a barbed wire fence.

Sharp had his car on the course for practice. He had driven several laps at high speed when the accident occurred. All had seemed to be well with the car and the cause of the disaster is a mystery.

Only Sharp is thought to be able to throw any light upon it and he called on a hospital unable to make a statement. One theory is that Sharp took a curve on the back stretch at too high speed, thus losing control. For fifty feet along the side of the road the car plowed its way, then jumping a ditch, struck a small tree, sped on, knocking down many posts and tangling posts and wires.

It was this tangle of wires that finally brought the car to a standstill, first throwing it into the air for a somersault, driver and mechanic falling as it was thrown.

Recognize Portuguese Government LISBON, Nov. 10.—The British, French, Spanish and Italian ministers met and announced that they were authorized to resume negotiations with the Portuguese government in current affairs.

Britain's Revenue WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The increase in the British imperial revenue for the first half of the present fiscal year, April 1 to Sept. 30, exceeded all expectations," according to a report from Consul-General John I. Griffiths at London. It was estimated that the increase for the whole year would not be in excess of \$18,000,000, but for the first half of the year the increase has aggregated \$12,588,286. This is accounted for by the fact that the budget controversy of 1908 had postponed the payment of taxes to this year. The "greater" increase is in excise duties and income taxes.

Advertisement for 'Don't Give Baby Drugs' by Cyrus H. Bowes, 1228 Government Street. The ad features an illustration of a baby and text describing the dangers of giving babies various drugs like opium, morphine, or other injurious substances.

Let Us Give You Some Light on the Subject

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- LIBRARY LAMPS: Wrought iron, lift out fount with 2 B & H lift burners, circular wick, automatic spring extension, length closed 30 in., extended 66 in. Complete with plain opal shade \$8.00. Complete with decorated shade \$8.50.
HALL LAMP: Black wrought iron finish, with glass fount, total length, lamp closed, 36 in., pulley extension. Complete \$5.00.
HALL LAMP: Black wrought iron finish, glass fount, ribbed globe, pulley extension, total length, lamp closed, 33 in. Complete \$4.50.
HALL LAMP: Black wrought iron finish, pulley extension, total length, lamp closed, 33 in. Complete \$3.75.
LIBRARY LAMPS: Polished Bronze, Automatic Spring Extension, length closed 27 in., extended 63 in., fitted with Climax burner, 1 1/2 in. flat wick. Complete with opal shade \$4.00. Decorated shade \$4.50. Library Lamp, with opal shade \$3.75. Library Lamp, with decorated shade \$4.25.

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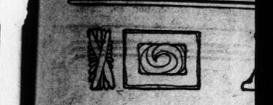
- B. & H. Mill Lamp, brass finish, large metal fount, will burn 14 hours without refilling. Complete \$4.50.
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- PIANO LAMP: Height closed 48 in., extended 65 in., black wrought iron, lift out seamless metal fount. Price each, with chimney \$20.00.
BRACKET LAMP: Double Jointed, Bar Projects 13 1/2 in. Polished brass finish, complete \$3.00. Single bar, projects 8 1/2 in. \$2.50. Curved bar, projects 10 1/2 in. \$3.00. These prices include Globe or 10 in. Opal Shade.
BRACKET LAMP: Projects 10 in. to burner, French bronze finish, bracket complete with globe or wick, 10 in. opal shade \$1.50. Complete with chimney only and 8 in. reflector \$1.25.

- BANQUET LAMP: Height 21 inches, all metal, with B & H lift burner, circular wick, lift out fount. Price each, with chimney \$7.00. Gold Gilt and Empire red finish \$7.00. Handsome globes can be furnished to suit these lamps at all prices from \$4.00 to \$1.00 each.
PIANO LAMPS: Height closed 52 in., extended 73 in., height of table 29 in. Size of plate 11 in. x 16 in. Gold plated with Corinthian brass. Head No. 2 B & H lift burner, circular wick, lift out fount. Price each, with chimney \$25.00. Piano Lamp, with Onyx stand. Price \$25.00.
REFLECTOR LAMP: Nickel plated, has circular burner taking 2 in. flat wick, producing light of thirty candle power at price of one, complete \$2.50.
TABLE LAMP: Polished bronze, complete \$3.50. Nickel plated, complete \$3.50. Table Lamp, plated, complete with shade \$1.50, without shade \$1.25. Tin Hand Lamps, with chimney, complete \$35c. Glass Hand Lamp, with chimney, complete \$25c.

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SCOTTISH HISTORY

The three centuries of Scotland following the overthrow of the MacAlpine were an era of progress. Tradition is so history in these times that it where one ends and the other one might almost say that the general facts, and that they have come down to us are largely which the Scottish kings religiously enlarged at the expense of neighbors, although some of them were accompanied by acts of violence in the years to come the English were able to make out a claim of the kings of Scotland Kenneth's time that the crown adopted the name Scotland for the Danes and Norwegians made them stoutly resist though they took possession of and maintained a few settlements on the northern coast, they never less themselves of the land to their rule in Normandy and even Sicily, and who for a time rule were unable to make headway Scots. Canute was able to extend from Malcolm as vassal of the in respect to Cumberland, but Danish king accomplished in northern kingdom.

Speaking of this period, Sir says that the kings pass before and obscure pageantry, like that the theatre. Some of the names we are familiar appear for the first time. Duff, of whom little is known, was king; of Grig without good reason was expelled writers into Gregory in imitation of man Gregory; of Duncan, who have been forgotten if Shakespeare preserved an imaginary tale of the tragedy of Macbeth. The drama, as told by the great dramatic historical basis. Duncan was Macbeth's castle, but fell on the day of the battle of Bannockburn in 1314. Lady M name was Greoch. She was of Kenneth III, and though she had been inspired by the events of which she wore a crown to which she made good a claim, if Scotland that time recognized the descent in the female line, she played no death of Duncan. The story of witches, who have so important drama, is not an invention of Shakespeare, it is a part of the old legend, which three women of more than human of supreme beauty, appeared to Macbeth and foretold the future which he actually experienced of whom Shakespeare would have the founder of a royal line, and for one time the Stuarts were supposed to be descended, is purely a fiction.

Among the Scottish kings during the names of Malcolm III, and De most conspicuous, Malcolm was a can, who drove Luach, Macbeth's son from the throne. He was known moir, which means great head, was almost a physical deformity, ever may have been his defect in Malcolm was a king of more than merit. He was a man of intelligence. During the reign of Macbeth forced to take refuge in northern England in consequence was brought close with the civilization of the southern He also became very friendly with kings, and when William the Conqueror England, Malcolm welcomed to as many of the Saxon refugees as come, whereby he not only strengthened military prowess of Scotland, but also the progress of the country towards civilization. Malcolm married Margaret Edgar Atheling, who was heir of Edward the Confessor. She accompanied her husband in his exile to Scotland after the Norman and is described as a woman of great and great accomplishments. Her over Malcolm was very great. Per retained many of the wild and almost instincts of the race from which he for his sojourn in England had not faded these, but Margaret's influence have almost completely changed him. He became merciful to all who might other circumstances have incurred his anger, he gave great attention to religion, and in every respect was an king, that is for the time in which Between him and the Conqueror and her successor, Rufus, there was constant strife, and the early part of was marked by the terrific revenge upon the bishopric of Durham because of a defeat of a force of Danish allies, sought to invade England. He laid try waste, and carried away so many that for many years there was hardly a boy in all Scotland in which there was not a man to brook such an invasion and the work of the expedition was launched against Scotland was terminated this time all the country north of the

Half Hour with the Editor

SCOTTISH HISTORY

III.
The three centuries of Scottish history following the overthrow of the Picts by Kenneth MacAlpine were an era of stress, but also one of progress. Tradition is so mixed up with history in these times that it is difficult to tell where one ends and the other begins. Indeed one might almost say that we can only be sure of general facts, and that the details, which have come down to us are largely imaginative. It is certain, however, that the territory over which the Scottish kings reigned was considerably enlarged at the expense of their Saxon neighbors, although some of the acquisitions were made in the years to come, while the over-lords of the kings of Scotland, for it was in Kenneth's time that the chroniclers began to adopt the name Scotland for the country. The Danes and Norwegians made frequent incursions, but they were stoutly resisted, so that although they took possession of the Hebrides and maintained a few settlements upon the northern coast, they never were able to possess themselves of the land to any great extent. The hardy adventurers, who established their rule in Normandy and even gave kings to Sicily, and who for a time ruled in England, were unable to make headway against the Scots. Canute was able to exact submission from Malcolm as vassal of the English crown in respect to Cumberland, but that is all the Danish king accomplished in respect to the northern kingdom.

Speaking of this period, Sir Walter Scott says that the kings pass before us "in gloomy and obscure pageantry, like that of Banquo in the theatre." Some of the names, with which we are familiar appear for the first time. Thus we hear of Duff, of whom little is known except that he was king; of Grig, whose name without good reason was expanded by later writers into Gregory in imitation of the Roman Gregory; of Duncan, whose reign might have been forgotten if Shakespeare had not preserved an imaginary tale of its ending in the tragedy of Macbeth. The tragedy of Macbeth, as told by the great dramatist, has little historical basis. Duncan was not killed in Macbeth's castle, but fell on the battle-field at Bannockburn in 1099. Lady Macbeth's real name was Grouch. She was granddaughter of Kenneth IV, and though she may have been inspired by cupidity of the reigning house, which wore a crown to which she might have made good a claim, if Scottish custom had at that time recognized the descent of the crown in the female line, she played no part in the death of Duncan. The story of the three witches, who have so important a role in the drama, is not an invention of Shakespeare, but is a part of the old legend, which relates that three women of more than human stature and of supreme beauty, appeared to Macbeth in a vision and foretold the future which history tells us he actually experienced. Banquo, of whom Shakespeare would have us think was the founder of a royal line, and from whom at one time the Stuarts were supposed to have been descended, is purely a fictitious character.

Among the Scottish kings during this era the names of Malcolm III, and David are the most conspicuous. Malcolm was son of Duncan, who drove Luach, Macbeth's imbecile son, from the throne. He was known as Ceann-mohr, which means great head, from what was almost a physical deformity. But what ever may have been his defect in this respect, Malcolm was a king of more than ordinary merit. He was brave, intelligent and progressive. During the reign of Macbeth he was forced to take refuge in northern England, and in consequence was brought closely in touch with the civilization of the southern kingdom. He also became very friendly with the Saxon kings, and when William the Conqueror overran England, Malcolm welcomed to his court as many of the Saxon refugees as cared to come, whereby he not only strengthened the military prowess of Scotland, but also promoted the progress of the country towards civilization. Malcolm married Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, who was heir of Edward the Confessor. She accompanied her brother in his exile to Scotland after the Norman invasion, and is described as a woman of rare beauty and great accomplishments. Her influence over Malcolm was very great. Personally he retained many of the wild and almost savage instincts of the race from which he sprang, for his sojourn in England had not fully eradicated these, but Margaret's influence seems to have almost completely changed his nature. He became merciful to all who might under other circumstances have incurred his resentment, he gave great attention to religious matters, and in every respect was an excellent king, that is for the time in which he lived. Between him and the Conqueror and the latter's successor, Rufus, there was almost constant strife, and the early part of his reign was marred by the terrific revenge he took upon the bishopric of Durham because of the defeat of a force of Danish allies, which had sought to invade England. He laid the country waste, and carried away so many prisoners that for many years there was hardly a house or boy in all Scotland in which there was not an English slave. William the Conqueror was not a man to brook such an indignity, and the work of the expedition which he launched against Scotland was terrible. At this time all the country north of the Humber

and south of the Tees was in the hands of the Scottish king as a vassal of England, and over this region William's forces swept like a devastating pestilence, destroying everything and slaying such of the inhabitants as did not seek refuge in Scotland itself. Among these refugees were many Normans of distinction, who for one reason or another had incurred the wrath of William. These made a valuable addition to the Scottish population, and introduced the spirit of chivalry among the fiercest warriors of the North. Malcolm was killed in battle. He attempted an invasion of England in the reign of Rufus and was slain while laying siege to Alnwick. His wife was ill at the time, and died from the shock occasioned by the news of his death. She was subsequently canonized. A pretty legend has been preserved. It is said that when it was proposed to move her body from the rather humble tomb in which it had been placed to a resting place of greater honor, the coffin could not be raised. The monks consulted together, and at length it was suggested that the difficulty arose from the fact that the body of her husband had not been similarly honored. Steps were at once taken to prepare a place where the bones of Malcolm might rest beside hers in the new tomb, and as soon as they had been taken up the mysterious force, that held her coffin in place, became relaxed, and husband and wife were in death not divided.

THE CHURCH OF THE FUTURE

Rabbi Charles Fleischer, speaking in Temple Israel, Boston, said: "I maintain that only the closest affiliation of the Church with the worldly world of normal human interests will preserve religion as a precious influence." He went on to say that a reactionary tendency is evident in all religious organizations, which are drifting away from the practical affairs of life and making a claim that "spiritual bankruptcy" will be the result of the contact of religion with temporal matters. He says that this is manifest as well among Jews as among Christians, among those who claim to hold "liberal" views as well as those who boast of their orthodoxy. He concedes that the work of the Church is mainly spiritual, but believes that the spiritual should find expression in the conscious relation of men toward each other, for "the conscious relation between man and God can only be expressed in human conduct." Therefore he says, "The Church must prove its use or else pass out of existence as other than a social luxury or curiosity. There is no room in the life of the future for a church which aims to be merely a church of the future life." The substance of the Rabbi's contention may be stated to be that religion is spirituality exhibited in everyday life. The most orthodox Christian will hardly dissent from this view. The inference from this, and the Rabbi does not hesitate to draw it, is that religion must concern itself with the whole range of human activity. It ought not to be something apart from daily life, from the ordinary course of business, from the field of political endeavor, from the arena of social reform, not something to be reserved for set times and places, or to be essentially associated with certain ceremonies or to be relegated so far as its practical exposition is concerned to certain paid teachers called by various names, but the very essence of living. Its object ought not to be to make people fit for an existence in the hereafter alone, but to enable them to take the most out of the present life. This is not unlike what Paul wrote to the Corinthians, when he or whatsoever ye do, do all for the glory of God." Again we find him saying to the Romans: "We have sinned and come short of the glory of God." Indeed if one begins at the first chapter of Matthew and reads to the last verse of Revelations, it will be seen that his religion expressed in daily life which Christ and His Apostles inculcated. So much is this the case that one might almost say that the doctrine of a future life is rather taken for granted than taught expressly in the New Testament.

There is not much use in expecting the Church to influence the lives of the majority of men for good if all it professes to do is to prepare them for a life of happiness beyond the grave. Christendom is racked with great problems. It is historically true that the influence of Christianity has been for the elevation of the masses. Christianity teaches true democracy, and the problems which democracy presents are the direct fruits of its teachings. To be more explicit: The housing of the poor, the installation of sanitary safeguards, the maintenance of hospitals, the hours of labor, the wage question, all the relations of employers and employed towards each other as we are beginning to understand them today, and to use a broader expression, the relation of capital and labor towards each other, are all the direct outcome of the teachings of Christianity. Yet, if the truth must be told, these things which God hath joined together man has put so far asunder that we are told on the one hand that the Church is a capitalistic institution, and on the other hand that movements for the betterment of the masses are wrong because they tend to disturb the existing order of things. Jesus was of the family of a carpenter. They had no Carpenters' Union in those days, but there had been, do you not believe that He would have been in full sympathy with the spirit of mutual sympathy and support upon which it would have been based? This may seem sacrilegious to some people, and if it

does it only furnishes evidence that to such people Christianity is not a thing for everyday life and the workshop, but only for Sunday and the Church. If the Church cannot work in harmony with every rightfully intended effort for the betterment of mankind, it is not true to its mission, and all such efforts at social reform as cannot be harmonized with the principles of Christianity are based upon error. Christianity is essentially a religion for the masses. We are told that "the common people heard Him gladly." Can it be said with any emotion whatever what is set before them as His message? It is to be feared that the answer to the question must be in the negative. And yet the message is the same today as it was nineteen centuries ago, and surely it will not be claimed that so long a period of Christian influence has unfitted men to accept it. There has been a great change in social conditions since even the Middle Ages, and yet greater change since the days of Imperial Rome. Knowledge has become more general and more profound. Many things that were then accepted as facts are now known to have been rank fallacies. New ideas of individual rights are held. New relations between the different classes of society have been established. To the tyrant of three or four centuries ago the thunder of excommunication had a terrifying sound, and would stay his hand in the middle of bloody vengeance. To the suffering slaves of a brutal civilization the promise of joys to come in a future life was sufficient to enable them to bear their most grievous burdens. Their condition was hopeless here; they could hope only for the hereafter. But what effect would a threat of excommunication have today? We have seen in France and Spain the Roman Catholic Church defied, and its leaders have been far too wise in their day and generation to attempt to exercise the powers which once were at its command. The Gospel of a future life in which men shall wear crowns and play upon harps would fail to dispel the discontent of society in more than one quarter of the world today. Christianity, if it is of divine origin, must be adapted to the wants of men everywhere and at all times. This will be readily conceded even by those who adhere most staunchly to the old order of religious teaching, and they will defend such adherence by saying that Christianity is the religion of the life to come, and that this is available to all men in whatever walk in life they may be placed. But the sober truth is that the very great majority of people are chiefly concerned with the affairs of this life, not as we are often told from the pulpit, with the amassing of wealth and the enjoyment of pleasures, but with the promotion of the welfare of themselves, their families and their associates. Unless the Church concerns itself also with these things it will fall short of meeting the needs of the time, and its influence upon the progress of humanity will grow less as the years pass. Religion is essentially spiritual, but the "fruit of the spirit is righteousness," and righteousness is something more than a mere profession. If it does not find expression in outward acts, it is no better than was the barren fig tree, and we all know what happened to that.

THE EARTH

III.

The river systems of the Western Hemisphere are a very interesting subject of examination. They are governed necessarily by the mountain ranges, which not only serve to determine their course, but by their influence upon precipitation control the magnitude of their flow. Before speaking generally of American rivers, mention may be made of the very important geographical fact that many of the world's greatest drainage areas find their bring down very great quantities of fresh water they give rise to the formation of vast ice-fields, and thus materially influence the character of the Northern seas. Captain Mikkelsen is authority for the statement that the impenetrable character of the ice lying a short distance north of the northern coast of Canada is due to the outflow of the Canadian rivers. Pouring a tremendous flood of water into the Arctic Ocean we find in Europe the Northern Dvina, the Pechora and numerous smaller streams, in Asia the Obi, the Lena, the Yenisee, the Indigirka, the Kolyma, the Omola and some smaller streams, and in America the Mackenzie, the Coppermine and the Great Fish, besides minor rivers. The aggregate length of these rivers with their tributaries is many thousands of miles. Indeed, it is not improbable that the Arctic receives the outflow of as great a river mileage as the Atlantic and much more than the Pacific Ocean; although the volume of water carried to the sea by the northern rivers is probably considerably less than that carried by those flowing into the Atlantic.

In North America there are three drainage areas. One of these is that lying west of the Rocky Mountains; another lies east of the Appalachian Range, and the third is the great Central Plain, which extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic shore of the continent. The Plain is divided transversely by a more or less elevated plateau, corresponding in a general way to the dividing line between the United States and Canada. South of this the rivers flow into the Gulf of Mexico; north of it they flow either into the Arctic or the At-

lantic, or its great offset, Hudson Bay. The conformation of the great western mountain range of North America is favorable to the formation of rivers. In South America the mountains are too near the coast to permit of this, but in the northern half of the Hemisphere, from and including the Yukon on the north to the Colorado on the south, we find waterways of great magnitude and importance, aggregating in length several thousands of miles and carrying to the sea a great volume of water. The Yukon from its source near the White Pass to Behring Sea is 2,044 miles in length, but if its source be taken to be Teslin Lake or the headwaters of the Pelly, its length ought to be stated as somewhat longer. Including its tributaries, it is navigable by steamers for fully, if not quite, 3,000 miles, having a place in this respect among the five greatest rivers in the world. The Stikine, the Nass and the Skeena may be said to be rivers of the third magnitude; the Fraser and the Columbia have a place in the second class. The latter is considerably the larger of the two, having a length from source to the sea that is estimated at 1,400 miles, against 800 miles, which is generally accepted as the length of the Fraser. In the length of its tributaries and the extent of its drainage basin, the Fraser is perhaps equal to the Columbia, although this is uncertain. South of the Columbia are several rivers which would belong perhaps in the fourth class, and no considerable stream is encountered until the Sacramento is reached, and this having a length of about 600 miles and being navigable for 240, may be placed in the third class, if not in the second. In respect to length, the Colorado, which flows into the Gulf of California, may be assigned a place in the first class, for it is fully, and perhaps more than 2,000 miles from its source to its mouth. In point of navigability it does not rank, relatively, very high, the total length of its water stretches that can be utilized being under 1,000 miles, of which between 600 and 700 are in the lower part of its course. Its characteristic feature is its canons, which aggregate in length fully 1,000 miles, and from a scenic point of view are unequalled in all the world.

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master Pieces

(N. de Bertrand Lagan)

ADAM GOTTLÖB OEHLenschLAGER.

The Adam of Skalds, the king of northern singers. This was the title conferred on this greatest of Danish poets when at the height of his fame he was crowned by his admirers in the cathedral of Lund, on the occasion of the annual celebration of the University. That he well deserved the title his voluminous works go to prove. He has used the themes of the great sagas and eddas of his native land in wonderful stories, dramas and poems. He was born in Copenhagen in 1779, and his parents for several generations had been musicians. He gave early evidence of the possession of the artistic temperament, and showed an especial fondness for the drama. By no means studious as a youth, he led a happy, care-free existence until he had reached the years of early manhood, writing poems, plays and stories purely for amusement, and to give pleasant vent to his imagination.

It was his interest in life drama that decided him while he was still in his teens to take up acting as a profession. He never took more than a minor part, however, and soon grew tired of the calling, leaving the stage to enter the University and to begin the study of law.

Then events began to happen in quick succession that brought about the development of Oehlenschläger's genius. In the first place his interests were kindled, his emotions warmed, stirred by the French Revolution then taking place, the many phases of which he studied with passionate absorption. Then one day, an English fleet under Nelson, entered the harbor of Copenhagen, and engaged the Danish fleet, with one result at least, that it moved the budding poet to express his patriotism in vehement song, poetry whose warmth of feeling made one almost forget its faults of technicality.

It was not, however, until the young poet met Henrik Steffens that an impetus was given which set Oehlenschläger upon the road to fame and fortune and kept him there. Steffens was a young Norwegian, earnest, clever, and of a strong personality. He was a deep student of philosophy, art, and literature and gave a series of lectures during his stay in Denmark. Oehlenschläger went to hear him, and was immediately influenced to take up a certain line of serious work.

"The Golden Horns," his first production, is "the work with which the romantic period of Danish literature begins." "The Golden Horns" were two ancient relics which had been discovered some time prior to the writing of the poem, and their history "becomes a symbol for the newly awakened poet; the Golden Horns with their strange carvings and mysterious runic inscriptions are gifts of their divine origin; and the ties, half-forgotten, that bind them to the distant past."

His next work, a book of poems, produced in 1803, was a revelation of the power of Danish poetry. It established the reputation of the

young writer at once. "No other Danish book has so wonderful a fragrance of culture, writing, breathes forth such a wealth of glowing memories, of fiery ardour, of the joy of life, and of impossible hopes for the future."

But by far the greatest production of these early years was the fairy drama of "Aladdin." For this work Oehlenschläger drew his inspiration from the old Eastern story. But his poem is a marvel of gorgeous imagery, rich in descriptive beauty, and full of musical cadences. It gives splendid evidence of the young writer's wonderful powers of imagination.

In 1805 Oehlenschläger went abroad to Germany where he met his old friend Steffens, to Paris, to Coppet where he met Madame de Staël, to Rome where he made friends with Thorwalden.

When he returned home he produced six plays which are the best of all his works. "Hakon Jarl" is a tragedy in five acts. It tells the story of how Christianity was first brought to Norway, of how Olaf Trygvason sailed from Dublin and, landing on the shores of Norway, engaged in combat the great heathen chieftain, Earl Hakon, and overthrew him. His second tragedy, "Palnatoke," has a similar theme, though the scene is changed to Denmark, and the characters are different. "Axel of Valborg" is a love story, pure and simple, albeit tragic enough. Two cousins fall deeply in love with one another, but the canon law forbidding marriage between those so near of kin, the two are separated in life, to be finally united in death. This play is a masterpiece of dramatic literature. The sentiment is lofty, the treatment of the theme almost so simple, so beautiful, and so pathetic, that "Axel of Valborg" stands in the highest place in Danish literature. "Balder hin Gode" is founded on the old Greek tale, and "Thors Reise til Joth unheim" is an epic in five songs.

In 1810 Oehlenschläger married, and that fact accomplished, his greatest work seemed done. "It must be said that the remaining forty years of his existence, although they added many volumes to the series of his writings, brought but little increase in his fame. He died at the age of seventy, very peacefully and in the full possession of his faculties.

The following lines are from the drama of Hakon Jarl. The Christian King Olaf has been in danger of assassination from one of Hakon's men, but the plot is discovered in time, and Olaf having sought Hakon out in the hut in which he has been hiding, masks himself and tells the heathen chieftain that Thorer, who tried to kill him, is dead himself. Hakon is fiercely angry and rushes upon Olaf to stab him, but is stopped in his mad rush by the younger and stronger man:

Olaf—
So, be quiet now, I say.
And sheathe thy sword again. My followers surround the house, my vessels are a match for all of thine, and I myself have come to win the country in an honest fight. Thyself hast urged me with thy plots to do it. Thou standest like a despicable thral in his own pitfall caught at last; but I will make no use of these advantages which fate has granted me. I am convinced that I may boldly meet thee face to face. Thy purpose, as thou seest, has wholly failed. And in his own blood does thy Thorer swim. Thou seest 'twere easy for me to have seized thee.

To strike thee down were even easier still; but I the Christian doctrine do confess, and do such poor advantages despise. So choose between two courses: Still be Earl of Hlade as thou wast, and do me homage, or else take flight; for when we meet again 'Twill be the time for red and bleeding brows.

Hakon, proudly and quietly—
My choice is made. I choose the latter, Olaf. Thou callest me a villain and a thral; that forces us a smile upon my lips. Olaf, one hears indeed that thou art young; it is my mockery and arrogance that that one can judge thy age. Now look at me, Full in the eye; consider well my brow; Hast thou among the thralls e'er met such looks? Dost think that cunning or that cowardice could e'er have carved these wrinkles on my brow?

I did entice thee hither. Hal 'tis true I knew that thou didst wait but for a sign To flutter after the enticing bait; That in thy soul thou didst more highly prize Thy kinship with an extinct race of kings Than great Earl Hakon's world-renowned deeds;

That thou didst watch the opportunity To fall upon the old man in his rest. Does it astonish thee that I should wish Quickly to rid myself of such a foe? That I deceived a dreamer who despised The mighty gods—does that astonish thee? Does it astonish thee that I approved My warriors' purpose, since a hostile fate Attempted to dethrone, not only me, But all Valhalla's gods?

Jane—I've something on my mind, 'Arry, that I hardly knows how to tell yer.

'Arry—Aht wiv it.

Jane—I'm afraid yer won't marry me if I tells yer.

'Arry—Aht wiv it.

Jane—I'm a somnambulist, 'Arry.

'Arry (after prolonged pause)—Never mind, Jane, it'll be all right. If there ain't no chapel for it, we'll be married at a registry.—Punch.

Home Project



OF LAMPS

It is the time of new lamps shipment, which is a sight should come and

PS
H. lift burners, circ
on, length closed 30

PS
large prisms, anti-
30 in., extended 66

PS
30 in., extended 66

Rest Room

OR LAMP

wick, producing
candle power at
complete ... \$2.50

..... \$3.50

..... \$3.50

..... \$1.25

..... 35c

..... 25c

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..... \$3.00

..... \$3.00

Ladies!

Use the

Rest Room

Second Floor

DISCUSS DATE FOR ELECTION

Political Circles in Britain Accept as Fact That Contest Will Be Brought on at no Distant Date

PRIME MINISTER WAITS ON KING GEORGE

Party Organizations Make Ready for Campaign and Orators Are Busy—Unionists Feature Home Rule

LONDON, Nov. 11.—An early election being assured, the question of settling the country is whether it will take place in December or January.

BELIEVE IDENTITY IS ESTABLISHED

Unknown Found Dead on Indian Reserve May Be James O'Dell, Late Laborer at Alberni

The police believe that they have established the identity of the unknown whose partly decomposed body was found lying in the bushes on the Indian reserve, late Thursday night.

RENEW RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL

Most of Prominent Powers Take Up Diplomatic Inter-course With New Government

LISBON, Nov. 11.—Diplomatic representatives of the United States, Germany, Russia, Sweden and Norway today notified the foreign office that they were authorized to resume negotiations with the Portuguese government on current affairs.

FIRE WARDEN'S REPORT

Amount of Damage Done Timber During the Month of September by Forest Fires

Fire Chief Warden C. Gladwin, in his report for the month of September, which has just reached the lands department, gives the total fire for the month under review (other than under permit) as 189, 189,000 feet of standing timber being destroyed and 18,000 cords of stumps, together with 18,000 cords of stumps of a value of \$1,000.

COULD NOT EXPLAIN

Strange Ambush of Inhabited Individual Leads to Guess by Police Officer

Almost at the head of the stairs in the Commercial hotel, which he had entered on Thursday night about midnight, but for some reason he could not explain, a man for some years a resident of the city, when accosted by one of the inmates of the place, and asked his reason for entering, started down the stairs three steps at a time, ran across Douglas street in a northerly direction and, jumping over the fence around the St. John's church, hid himself in a nearby woodpile.

CONVENTION ON GOOD ROADS

Mr. E. McGaffey Returns From Tacoma Where He Attended Enthusiastic Rally—Praises Work of Government

The convention held in Tacoma on Thursday evening, called by the commercial organization of that city to discuss the question of good roads in general, and that of the proposed Pacific highway in particular, was largely attended, according to Mr. Ernest McGaffey who was present, Mr. McGaffey who represented the local board of the board of development league returned to the city yesterday afternoon.

OPENING RACING SEASON

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The racing season under the new conditions at the New City Jockey club will open at Emeryville tomorrow with an attractive card.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Watson left on the test last night for their home in Alberni.

MEXICANS BURN AMERICAN FLAG

Feature of Demonstration in Guadalajara—Crowd Shouts "Death to Gringos"—Much Property Damaged

GUADALAJARA, Nov. 11.—In the course of anti-American demonstrations in this city last night, an American flag was burned amid cries of "Death to the Gringos."

FURTHER VIOLENCE FEARED IN CITY

Ambassador Wilson and State Department Satisfied That Authorities Are Doing Their Best for Order

Conservative estimates today placed the damage to property of Americans at \$300,000. The rioters were reported to have looted the city, and in spite of efforts being made by the authorities to prevent disorder, and which prevented further rioting today, a spirit of unrest prevails and renewed violence is feared.

VIEW STREET PROPERTY SOUGHT

Investors Anxious to Purchase Before Extension Scheme is Carried Out—Sales on Fort Street

The interest of investors in local realty is at present largely centered in the business area, particular attention being paid to the property on and about View street.

AGAIN THE RESERVOIR

Reservoir for Harbor, Wharves and Engineering Works—Full of Water

The city will not accept any one of the three tenders which have been submitted for the construction of the Hill reservoir. Instead, the city engineer has been instructed to empty the reservoir and make a critical examination of the site.

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NEW PRINCESS LINER ORDERED

Sister to Princess Adelaide Will Be Built to Improve Victoria-Vancouver Service Early Next Season

The Pacific Highway association, Mr. W. L. Thompson of Tacoma, and Mr. George S. L. of Victoria, are assisted by J. L. McNeil, Esq., of Oxford, three and a half acres extra-territorial grounds, gymnasium, cricket-grounds, tennis courts, commenced September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

THREE SAILINGS EACH WAY DAILY

Will Result in Great Development of Passenger Traffic—Princess Royal Will Replace Charming Shortly

A sister steamer to the Princess Adelaide now in route here to be completed in readiness to arrive here early at summer, has been ordered by the Canadian Pacific Railway company to run between Victoria and Vancouver, and to be replaced by the Princess Victoria, which will be a long felt want.

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COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The Ladies' Bazaar, Rockland, Victoria, B. C., is being held at the Victoria Hotel, on Tuesday, November 16th, 1910.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply to the next sitting of the Board of License Commissioners for a transfer of the liquor license now in my name in respect of the Sidney Block 15, in the Northwest of Sidney, to Peter Nicholas Tether and Talmage W. Taylor.

NOTICE

I, John Day, hereby give notice that I intend to apply to the next sitting of the Board of License Commissioners for a renewal of my license for the sale of beer and wine in the premises known as the Esquimalt Hotel, Esquimalt, to commence, 1st day of January, 1911.

NOTICE

Victoria Land District, District of North Saanich. Take notice that I, Robert Turnbull and James Robinson, of Sidney, occupied by a farmer and sawyer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a point situated about 200 feet west of the most northerly point of Young Island, and thence south 110 yards, thence west 80 yards, thence north 100 yards, thence east to point of commencement.

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 Pender Island, situated in front of Hope Bay wharf, Pender Island.

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan. Take notice that Frank John Morrill, of North Saanich, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a point situated on the south end of Black Island, thence along the shore westerly, thence easterly, thence southerly, thence westerly, to point of commencement.

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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described foreshore lands and lands covered with water: Commencing at a point situated on the south end of Black Island, thence along the shore westerly, thence easterly, thence southerly, thence westerly, to point of commencement.

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RU

DAHLIAS AND DAHLIA

(Specially Prepared for the) With the recent developments and Art Dahlias, and the new and improved Show, Pompa and Fancy varieties, there has been an increase of interest taken in these, the most beautiful of all flowers.

All Dahlias are very easily grown, and require little extra wondrous manner. The newer varieties are a remarkable revelation in the flower world, and any one who possesses a garden should grow plants of different kinds.

General Culture About two weeks before the taken out of the cellar, it is a water them in order to induce it just as soon as the eyes show tubers, allowing only one eye to tuber. If there is more than one tuber, remove all but one. If the plants are indoors that they be planted in the open air as soon as possible to induce a stronger growth.

The soil best adapted for Dahlias is naturally light, but which soil to the soil in the spring; this must be done in the autumn plowed at the time.

Never plant Dahlias closer than apart each way; four to five feet is better. Place the roots, horizon three inches below the surface of the soil, and the growth before doing any work. When the stems reach their appearance, insert the stakes for tying should be four feet high for the Show, five feet for the Show, and for the Cactus and Decorative to next these; stakes with a cross-bar every four inches.

Just as soon as the plants are high, loosely tie them to the stake of the lower leaves. The best material for this purpose is a material which is quite strong, green in color, and comes which can be attached to a coat line (where very handy). If this cannot be obtained, use raffia, or if this is not available, use any material which will do.

Remove the first two feet and tie in several places for wherever necessary. The side branches are to be cut off at the main stem. This will allow the main stem to grow to the top of the plant, and the side branches to grow to the top of the plant, and the side branches to grow to the top of the plant.

The plants will also resist strong winds just as soon as the lower branches are cut off and do not allow more stalk to a plant. There should be no branches up to a foot above the top of the plant, and the top of the plant should be cut off at the top of the plant.

When the first buds show, pick and do not let any form for fully two weeks. The buds are very imperfect, and just as soon as the first buds appear to feed the plant in the best food is chicken manure in dry form, which around the plant at first and then liged into the ground. If no rains appear, reasonable time after its application, soil thoroughly.

The first flowers appearing on the actually the best, particularly if it is a flower; but this rule is not always true. In some varieties, improve season, while others grow smaller and better well studied. When possible, better to avoid using water at all, the growth be checked because of water. In case of a dry season, or soil is naturally dry, begin watering soon as the plants show the effects of dryness; but never start watering unless a growth of fibrous roots is produced.

Watering the Dahlias is a subject which must be well studied. When possible, better to avoid using water at all, the growth be checked because of water. In case of a dry season, or soil is naturally dry, begin watering soon as the plants show the effects of dryness; but never start watering unless a growth of fibrous roots is produced.

After three or more flowers have on the plant, the number of buds increases very rapidly. As a rule, three at the end of each flowering branch. Perfect blossoms are desired, pick off buds.

Dahlias vary enormously in their growth. Some remain dwarf, others are tall and lanky, while some assume a bushy form, making an enormous leaf growth. They must receive special attention in pruning. Pruning is not difficult, it is only one point to keep in mind. Wiltage is in the way it is well removed. Always cut off the branches close to the main stem, do not leave stubs or decay.

Light often attacks plants when in full bloom. This is easily recognized by the change of color in the foliage, which turns light green, yellow spots appear, foliage withers and dies. Spray with a mixture of ammoniated copper solution.

Dahlia blooms should never be cut

Advertisement in the Colonist

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

DAHLIAS AND DAHLIA GROWING

(Specially Prepared for the Colonist.)

With the recent development of the 'Cactus and Art Dahlias, and the introduction of new and improved Show, Pompon, Decorative and Fancy varieties, there has been a marked increase of interest taken in the cultivation of these, the most beautiful of all flowers.

All Dahlias are very easily grown, but will always repay any little extra attention in a wonderful manner. The newer types are such a remarkable revelation in the form and color of the flowers that any one who is the happy possessor of a garden should grow at least a dozen plants of different kinds.

General Culture.
About two weeks before the tubers are taken out of the cellar, it is a good plan to water them in order to induce them to sprout. Just as soon as the eyes show, separate the tubers, allowing only one eye (bud) to each tuber. If there is more than one eye on a tuber, remove all but one. If the plants grow so rapidly indoors that they become spindling, plant them outdoors as soon as possible in order to induce a stronger growth.

The soil best adapted for Dahlias is one which is naturally light, but which has a sub-soil that retains moisture. Never add manure to the soil in the spring; this must be done in the fall and the manure plowed or spaded in at the time.

Never plant Dahlias closer than three feet apart each way; four to five feet apart is even better. Place the roots horizontally about three inches below the surface of the soil, and await the growth before doing anything more. When the stems make their appearance above ground, insert the stakes for tying. These should be four feet high for the Single and Pompon, five feet for the Show, and six feet for the Cactus and Decorative types. Connect these stakes with a cross-bar, one for every four plants.

Just as soon as the plants are ten inches high, loosely tie them to the stakes, and cut off the lower leaves. The best material to use in tying is raffia tape. This is really not raffia, but a material which is quite broad, very strong, green in color, and comes in spools which can be attached to a coat lapel, and is therefore very handy. If this cannot be easily obtained, use raffia, or what is better, string or cloth.

Remove the first two or three leaves as the plants reach a height of two feet and a half, and tie in a general direction whenever it appears necessary. The stakes should be better tied to the bar which connects the stakes, instead of to the main stake. This will allow more light to reach the centre of the plant and will relieve the main stalk from additional weight. The plants will also resist strong winds better.

Just as soon as the lower branches appear, cut them off and do not allow more than one stalk to a plant. There should be no foliage or branches up to a foot above the ground. When the first buds show, pick them off and do not let any form for fully two weeks, as the plants will not be strong enough to support the flowers. The flowers from these early buds are always very imperfect, anyway.

Just as soon as the first buds appear begin to feed the plants. The best food is sliced, or chicken manure in dry form, which is placed around the plant at first, then lightly forked into the ground. If no rains appear in a reasonable time after its application, water the soil thoroughly.

The first flowers appearing on the plant are usually the best, particularly if it is the crown flower; but this rule is not always true, for the flowers of some varieties improve with the season, while others grow smaller and smaller. Watering the Dahlia is a subject which must be well understood. When possible, it is better to avoid using water at all, but one thing must be observed, that at no time should the growth be checked because of lack of water. In case of a dry season, or where the soil is naturally dry, begin watering just as soon as the plants show the effects of the dryness; but never start watering unless you can keep it up all summer, because by watering a growth of fibrous roots is produced near the surface of the soil to reach the moisture, and they always remain near the surface where they can secure but little moisture if watering ceases; even if there is an average amount of rainfall after the first dry spell, therefore, it is most essential to keep on watering regularly and thoroughly all summer.

After three or more flowers have appeared on the plant, the number of buds usually increases very rapidly. As a rule, three appear at the end of each flowering branch. If large, perfect blossoms are desired, pick off the side buds. Dahlias vary enormously in their habit of growth. Some remain dwarf, others grow tall and lanky. While some assume a bush form, making an enormous leaf growth. Those latter must receive special attention in the way of pruning. Pruning is not difficult and there is only one point to keep in mind. Where the foliage is in the way it is well to remove some of it. Always cut off the branches close up to the main stem, do not leave stubs that will decay.

Blight often attacks plants when they are in full bloom. This is easily recognizable by the change of color in the foliage. If either turns light green, yellow spots appear on the foliage withers and dies. Spray with Bordeaux mixture or ammoniated copper carbonate solution.

Dahlia blooms should never be cut during the sunny hours of the day. Cut the flowers either before sunrise in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening. Whenever they are cut, place them at once into a bowl of water, immersing the whole stem, and remove them to a cool place—the cellar or some location similar. Here they should remain for at least six hours before they are brought into the living rooms. By changing the water every morning, the flowers can be made to last easily from four to six days.

A great many people in Victoria leave the tubers in the ground all winter, but as we sometimes have a very heavy frost, it is not a practice that we can recommend, especially if you have some really choice varieties. The best plan is to let the foliage die completely, then cut the stalks down to within six inches of the soil. Lift the roots early in the morning and place them upside down with all the soil attached that can easily be lifted, and let them dry in the sun for two or three hours. Then remove them to a frost-proof storage room, where they should be placed either in a box or on a shelf until the following spring.

Purposes.
If the blooms are intended for competitive purposes, the ground must be well dug and pulverized during the previous winter, at the same time adding a liberal quantity of good horse manure (if light soil, cow manure is best). About the end of May, the ground should again be stirred, and laid off in beds five feet wide, with an alley one foot in breadth between them. Into these beds a double row of stakes may be placed, about two and a half feet apart, each way, on the average the tall ones may be a little more, and the dwarf ones a little less. Some growers prefer a greater distance between the plants, but we have proved the space given to be most suitable. The stakes must be firmly fixed before planting. The best time to get the plants is the end of April, and beginning of May. When received from the nursery, they should be immediately potted into four or five inch pots, and placed in a moderate hotbed of in a warm greenhouse, care being taken to allow the plants to become dry, as the slightest check will tend to throw them into bloom prematurely. During the latter part of May, they should be gradually hardened off, and planted out when all danger of frost is past. Frequent waterings, occasionally with liquid manure, tying and thinning the shoots, will engage the attention of the cultivator till the beginning of August, when the buds will be appearing. A good mulching of well-decomposed manure will be of great service now. If very large blooms are wanted, only four or five branches should be left on each plant, and all buds exceeding two or three at the end of each stem should be removed. A few lateral shoots may be allowed to grow, which will carry flowers later on. When the flowers begin to expand, they will be all the better of a little protection from the weather, a piece of board or tin nailed to the top of a stout stake answering the purpose very well. Some prefer boxes with glass tops.

Some Dahlias Worth Growing
If the amateur gardener does not intend to send away for any of the very latest creations, the following list will be of valuable assistance in making a good selection, as it contains some of the most magnificent Dahlias grown:
Ema, flat, tinted with violet; Eva, pure white; H. Chapman, yellow, overlaid with deep orange; H. J. Jones, delicate primrose centre shading to rosy pink—a magnificent exhibition variety; Britannia, salmon pink; Jessie Mitchell, brownish orange; Gloriosa, scarlet; General French, deep bronze; J. Weir, rich purple centre, deepening to purplish crimson at back of petals; Lord Roberts, white with creamy centre; Magnificent, salmon buff; Mayor Tuppeney, centre yellow, edged with pink, outer petals orange tawny with crimson edge; Mrs. J. J. Crowe, clear canary yellow; Mrs. Jowett, apricot, slightly shaded with copper red; Radiance, orange-scarlet, passing to yellow; Red Rover, bright crimson-red with white; Richard Dean, red, heavily tipped; Sandpiper, bright orange-scarlet; Uncle Tom, dark crimson maroon, almost black in centre; F. H. Chapman, yellow, overlaid with deep orange; Arachne, white, edged with crimson; Exquisite, pinkish apricot; Herbert Mortimer, cherry red; Beatrice, pale rose; Khaki, orange fawn and yellow; Mme. Van Den Dael, all

very pink; Progenitor, crimson lake; Prince of Yellows, pure yellow; Maid of Kent, crimson and white; Krimhilda, pink and white; Zephyr, pink; Fern Leaf Beauty, red and white; Zephyr, rose; Poes Vigor, Colarette; Czar, dark red; Grand Duke Alexis, white—one of the most magnificent Dahlias ever grown; Edward VII, cherry red; Earl of Rembroke; Eastern Queen, magenta; Fighting Mac, scarlet; 20th Century, rosy crimson, tipped with white, with a white band; Columbia, vermilion and white; General Butler, velvet crimson, almost black at base, and white tips; Clara G. Stredwick, salmon and yellow; Innovation, crimson and white.

Note—Most of the above varieties are carried by Victoria seedsmen and sold at reasonable prices, but should you be unable to procure what you want, drop a postal to The Colonist Rural and Suburban Department, and we will probably be able to inform you where you can obtain them.

For forcing the White Lily, the bulbs should be lifted and potted in the fall in 6-in. or 7-in. pots, according to the size of the bulb; the

flowers of a purple shade and are showy. These are best grown in sheltered, sunny situations, or in rockeries, but in some localities it is best to protect the flowers by a frame, as the dampness stains the flowers. There are several varieties of this species. The best forms are Krelagei, which blooms just before, and histriodes, which blooms just after, the type.

An even earlier-flowering iris, but not so showy, is Bakeriana, which is blue, with purple and orange markings. Mr. J. N. Girard, of Elizabeth, N. J., who has grown more irises than any one else in this country, finds that those of this group prefer a peaty, sandy soil, and will not tolerate the existence of any organic manure, and that for the best success, they must be planted where they can be kept dry during the summer. He has also found it necessary, frequently, to change the position of the bulbs until a suitable environment has been found. If the plants commence to increase the second year they may be left where they are, but if not, they should be removed to another locality in the garden.

The June group flowers in late March and April. They are also bulbous and prefer a well-drained soil, which is rather stiff, and it is essential to their success that the situation be one which will permit the bulbs being kept dry and baked by the sun during the summer, or resting period.

After these bulbs have flowered, the season of bloom may be continued in late April and May by some of the dwarf rhizomatous kinds. These grow from six to nine inches high, and are more easily cultivated than those which I have already described.

The best known is pumila, which has, as a rule, a lilac-colored flower, but is very variable, so that the flowers may be had in all shades of purple and blue. There is also a yellow and a white variety. This is an extremely useful species to grow as an edging for beds, along walks or similar situations.

There are two native irises—cristata and verna—which are also grown for bloom at this same time. Cristata is the gem of the dwarf irises. It increases rapidly and bears an abundance of light blue flowers, and is very good for naturalizing. Verna will succeed in partial shade.

An iris confounded with the pumila, and blooming about the same time, is chantaris. This has yellow flowers, but it has a variety, the Italiana, with flowers of a dark violet hue. In May, the taller kinds known as the German iris begin to bloom. Probably the true Germania is not in cultivation at the present time; at least, it is seldom met with in gardens. The Germania of the gardens are hybrids of I. Florentina, I. pallida, I. variegata, I. neglecta, and I. plicata, and some of the other closely allied species.

The first of all these in bloom is the species Florentina, the roots of which is the orris-root of commerce. It has pearly white flowers, which are produced in abundance, and the flowers grow from one and one-half to two feet high. There are several named varieties of this species, but the best one is the Prince of Wales, which has the most delicious perfume of any of the German irises.

In the nurserymen's catalogues, there will be found an almost endless list of named varieties of the German irises, which vary through all the different shades of blue and violet, down to white. The season of the German iris extends from late in May, or early June, until late June.

All of the German irises are of easy culture and can be grown in almost any situation. To have the best success with these German irises, they should be transplanted every three or four years, because the rhizomes become so thickly matted together that they do not have a chance to properly develop, and weeds get in between them. The best time to divide them is in the summer, after they are through blooming; as it is then the growth is made which will flower the following season.

Another species which blooms at about this same time, and which is one of the best of irises for garden cultivation, is I. Sibirica. This differs from the German iris in that the leaves are much taller, and are long and narrow, growing in thick clumps, from which many spikes bearing clusters of flowers are produced. The type has dark blue flowers, Orientalis, a variety, has slightly larger flowers, and frequently produces a second crop of

flowers late in the summer. Other varieties are alba (white), variegata, which has variegated leaves, and acuta, which has very narrow leaves.

Two bulbous irises which everyone should grow, are the English Iris (I. Xiphoides) and the Spanish Iris (I. Xiphium). The bulbs of these are planted in the fall in a light, well-drained place, and they should be well mulched for winter. The earlier of these is the Spanish Iris, which may be had in variegated shades, violet and purple. The English Iris—and there are many forms of it—is white, lavender, blue and purple. Mount Blanc is the best.

The most gorgeous of all the irises is, without a doubt, the Japanese, and too much cannot be said to encourage one to grow a few of these in his garden. It is a popular belief that the Japanese Iris requires a very damp situation in which to grow, but this is not so. I have seen it successfully grown in clay which was comparatively dry. They may be had in all shades of blue, violet, purple and lavender, also white. Many of the flowers are self-colored and others beautifully marked or mottled. They are the last of all the irises to bloom, commencing early in July and possibly in some localities further south, in June.—Arthur Couch, in Suburban Life.

FORCING RHUBARB IN THE DARK

The method of forcing rhubarb in the dark is so simple and inexpensive that growing for home use or for the market is entirely practicable. Last winter I prepared a small bed in my house cellar to show how easily and cheaply it could be forced. The bed contained but two roots and was placed at the end of the cellar, close to a potato bin. Not wishing to heat the entire cellar, the bed was shut off from the main part by simply tacking an old heavy carpet to the floor and sleepers above, letting it fall to the cellar bottom. The wall formed one side of the inclosure and the carpet was nailed to the floor above so as to form the other side, and ends. The roots were dug in December and left on the ground until solidly frozen. They were then stored in an old hoisted and simply covered with boards until Jan. 18. They were then set close together on the cellar bottom and loose earth was worked under and between the bunches to fill the spaces. The carpet was nailed up and the work, except the care of the lamp and lantern, which were used to give the required heat, was over.

Daylight must not be permitted to enter for any length of time, even through cracks or small holes. Artificial light to a reasonable degree will do no harm. However, the lamp and lantern were in such close contact with the growing stalks that the leaves began turning green, which is objectionable. This was remedied by smoking the lantern globe and lamp chimney and giving a more subdued light. The leaves soon took on a beautiful, golden color, which is characteristic of the dark-grown product. On Feb. 24, the rhubarb was ready for use and one dozen were picked. As the bed was intended for home use the heat was on and off at will, thus prolonging the growth. The bed produced more than could be used at home and a portion was sold.

Any house cellar, root cellar or shed which can be made absolutely tight and frost proof will answer the purpose. The above points must be strictly observed. The cellar bottom should be of earth and loose, to the depth of 2 or 3 inches deep. Vigorous roots not less than two or three years old must be used, and may be set in place any time during the winter. They must be thoroughly frozen before being set in. The roots may be dug out before freezing, after which they may be trimmed off and are ready for use, or they may be stored until wanted. Thawing will not injure them. They should be dug with all the soil possible adhering, as the moisture will be required, for forcing. Artificial heating will be required and may be provided in any way most convenient. Gasoline, oil or other stove or event lamps may be utilized. No great amount of heat is necessary, and it may be left on or off at will. The time of maturing will depend largely upon the amount of heat used. Watering is not a necessity, although helpful towards the latter part of its growth. The rhubarb is far superior, both in quality and color, to that grown in the greenhouse, or even out of doors. Very little leaf is produced, and that of a beautiful golden color.

When the work is varied on for market purposes, and the house cellar or root cellar is not available, cellars are built for the purpose. I have seen a cellar in active operation. The heat had been on four or five weeks and several cuttings had been made. This cellar produced two crops which sold for \$160 at wholesale. Each crop will give from three to seven pickings, according to variety and vigor of roots, which, when exhausted, are carried out for manure, or stored for dividing and transplanting in the spring. In preparing for market, three stalks are tied in a bunch and 12 of these bunches are tied in a bundle at the butts and tops. This is called a dozen and sells for 30c to 75c at wholesale, according to the season. When the forcing season is over, which will be indicated by the weak or spindling growth of the stalks, turn off the heat, or remove the roots, to a temperature which will merely hold them dormant. As soon as weather and ground admit, divide the roots to two or three eyes, and transplant to rich ground, 4 feet apart each way. With thorough cultivation they will be ready for forcing again the second year.



NEW SINGLE DAHLIAS.
Flambeau, red and white; Winona, deep crimson; Flora, orange.

No. 2. PROSPECTING NOTICE.

Other District.
IS HERBERT GIVEN that after date I intend to apply for a license to prospect for petroleum on the following de- scribed lands and lands cov- ering a post planted on the 1st of May, 1910, in the Dis- trict of Oyster, in the Province of British Columbia, marked R. K. L's corner post, thence north eighty eight chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, to the point of commencement to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.
R. G. GIBBONS, Agent.
1910.

No. 3. PROSPECTING NOTICE.

Other District.
IS HERBERT GIVEN that after date I intend to apply for a license to prospect for petroleum on the following de- scribed lands and lands cov- ering a post planted on the 1st of May, 1910, in the Dis- trict of Oyster, in the Province of British Columbia, marked R. K. L's corner post, thence north eighty eight chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, to the point of commencement to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.
R. G. GIBBONS, Agent.
1910.

No. 4. PROSPECTING NOTICE.

Other District.
IS HERBERT GIVEN that after date I intend to apply for a license to prospect for petroleum on the following de- scribed lands and lands cov- ering a post planted near the mouth of Mull Creek, in the District of Oyster, in the Province of British Columbia, marked R. K. L's corner post, thence north eighty eight chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, to the point of commencement to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.
R. G. GIBBONS, Agent.
1910.

No. 5. PROSPECTING NOTICE.

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R. G. GIBBONS, Agent.
1910.

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R. G. GIBBONS, Agent.
1910.

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R. G. GIBBONS, Agent.
1910.

No. 8. PROSPECTING NOTICE.

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R. G. GIBBONS, Agent.
1910.

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R. G. GIBBONS, Agent.
1910.

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

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

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

Auction Sale on Monday, 10 A. M.

The Driard Furniture and Effects will be sold at auction next Monday, in the old section of the hotel. This applies to that portion with which the insurance adjusters are not concerned, and includes: English Billiard Tables, French Billiard Tables, Pool Tables and requisites for same, Mission and other Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables, Arm Chairs in oak and walnut, Rustic Chair, Seat and Hall Stand, Hotel and Veranda Arm Chairs, Card and Writing Tables, Centre and Side Tables, Pictures, Lounges and Upholstered Chairs, BLACK WALNUT and OAK BEDROOM SETS, Hair and other Mattresses, 50 Folding Cots and Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Carpets and Mats, Wardrobes, Toilet Sets, 200 Benwood and other Chairs, KITCHEN RANGES, Copper and other cooking utensils, Crockery, etc., etc., etc. HOUSEBUILDERS, NOTE: 60 Doors and Frames, Fire Grates and Mantels, Enamel Baths and Water Closets. This is a great opportunity for hotels, rooming houses and other furnishing. NOTE: Auction Sale commences in the billiard room at 10 a. m., sharp, and again at 2 p. m., sharp, on Monday the 14th. Goods must be removed at close of sale.

A Special Sale of Men's Suits for Monday

This is a splendid opportunity to be satisfactorily fitted with a well-made suit for everyday wear.
Men's Stylish Tweed Suits, in brown and grey mixtures. Made in three-button single-breasted sack. Regular price \$10.00. Monday **\$6.75**
Boys' School Suits at a Saving
Boys' Two-piece Double-breasted Suits, in a large selection of shades and patterns. These suits are built of good quality tweeds, and are well-tailored and trimmed. Regular \$4.50. Monday **\$3.00**

Women's Combinations

Women's Combinations, heavy ribbed, fleece lined, long sleeves, ankle length. Natural and white. Price **\$1.25**
Women's Combinations, in heavy cotton, fleeced, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length. Natural and white. Price **\$1.00**
Women's Combinations, in finely ribbed, white wool, long sleeves, ankle length, buttons down front. Prices, \$2.00 and **\$1.75**
Women's Combinations, in natural wool, cut to fit. Extra large size. Price **\$2.50**

Our Stock of Gloves is now Complete for Fall and Winter Wear

Perrin's Marchioness, lace-lid, self points, 2 clasp, in navy, brown, tan, slate, green, mode, heaver white and black. The best dollar glove in Canada. Every pair guaranteed. **\$1.00**
Tretoussie Dorothy, lace, self and fancy points, 2 clasp, in navy, heaver, tan, brown, slate, mode, green, white and black. Every pair guaranteed. **\$1.50**
Special Purchase of Long Silk Gloves, in, in sky, pink, mauve, champagne, grey, Nile and white. Special. **75c**
Women's Pure Silk Gloves, extra heavy quality, 2 clasp, black only. **\$1.50**
Women's Taffeta Silk Gloves, 2 clasp, black only, heavy weight. **75c**

The Newest Lace Curtains

These Curtains are absolutely new, fresh goods, just received.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, comprising all the latest novelties and newest effects, neat and dainty designs which are suitable for parlor, dining room or bedroom. Made of double thread, heavy lace, with overlock edges. Prices range from \$4.50 to **\$1.00**

Silk and Moire Underskirts

Women's Moire Underskirts, made with wide, three-piece tucked flounce, in black and colors.
Heather Bloom Skirts, in old rose, green, blue and black.
Taffeta Silk Underskirts, with an 8-inch knife-pleated flounce, well finished with dust ruffle. Price **\$3.75**
Taffeta Silk Underskirts, in black and colors to match the new dress shades, full pleated and tucked flounce. Price **\$5.00**

2,000 Yards of Handsome Suiting Fabrics, Values up to \$1.50, Monday, at 85c per Yard

Fancy Worsteds, Fancy Panamas, Diagonals, Phantom Stripes and Tweeds
The Dress Goods Department will be the scene of considerable excitement Monday, arising out of this extraordinary value offering. These goods are handsome, fine quality, serviceable, and well worth paying good money to have them made up into suits and dresses, for which they are adapted.
The Materials include Fancy Worsteds, in plain colors and two-tone effects, Diagonal weaves in plain colors, fancy woven Panamas, Satin-striped Suitings, Hopsacking and Mixed Tweeds. The range of colors includes navy, brown, wisteria, old rose, taupe, slate, Copenhagen, tan, moss, myrtle, reseda, cardinal, wine and black. Widths, 44 to 54 inches.
Monday, **85c**
Main Floor



Beautiful Costumes and Coats for Afternoon and Evening Wear

There is an air of distinction about every garment in our Mantle Department. Styles need not be elaborate—some are severely plain—but one will feel a note of elegance characterizing every costume and wrap in this collection. The gowns, many with modified hobble skirts, some handsomely braided and embroidered. There are messalines, shimmering satins, clinging chiffons, nets and velvets. The coats, of satin, chiffon, velvets, satin broadcloths—we are showing a diversity of styles at moderate prices.

15 Cases of New Staple Goods "Just Received."

MONDAY WE ARE OFFERING GREATER VALUES THAN BEFORE IN THIS SECTION
Here are 15 Specials for Monday's selling:
200 Yards Bleached Damask Table Linen, Monday, per yard **35c**
1,000 Yards Crash Roller Towelling, with red border, Monday, per yard **10c**
300 Yards Bleached Sheeting, Monday, per yard **35c**
50 Dozen Bleached Napkins, assorted sizes and designs, Monday, per dozen **\$1.00**
100 Dozen White Turkish Towels, large size, Monday, ea. 25c
25 Dozen Bleached Damask Bureau Covers, Monday, 2 for **25c**
50 Dozen Full Double Bed Sets, Ready-made Sheets, Monday, each **85c**
25 Dozen Honeycomb Bedspreads, full double bed size, Monday, each **\$1.50**
100 Dozen Ready to Use Pillow Slips, all sizes, Monday, per dozen **\$2.40**
See Our Stock of Hand-Drawn and Embroidered Linens.

Children's Velveteen Dresses

Velveteen is all the vogue this winter for Children's wear, consequently we are showing the latest models in this very fashionable material.
Children's Dresses, in silk velveteen, made with square yoke back and front, full bodice, large sailor collar, piped with a contrasting color. The skirt is gathered and finished with a 2-inch hem. 3 to 6 years. Price **\$2.00**
Children's Dresses, in fine quality velveteen. A shirred yoke of cream silkoline. The bodice has a broad velveteen panel effect, piped with cream and trimmed with self-covered buttons. Full skirt, finished with 3 inch hem. Various colors. Price **\$2.00**
Children's Dresses, in navy velveteen only. Empire's style, low necked yoke of velveteen, trimmed with dainty braided designs and rows of silk covered buttons. Has detachable yoke and sleeves of white cashmere. Full pleated skirt. Ages 5 and 6 years. Price **\$3.50**

Men's Heavy Ribbed and Fleece-Lined Underwear

Men's Shirts and Drawers, in natural wool, medium weight, single-breasted. All sizes. Garment. **\$1.25**
Men's Shirts and Drawers, in heavy ribbed natural wool, double-breasted shirts. All sizes. Price per garment **\$1.25**

Black Silk Waists

Waist made of good quality taffeta silk, in strictly tailored style, with tucked box pleats down front and half inch shoulder tucks either side, Bishop sleeves, finished with tucked cuffs, detachable collar of self, back trimmed with inverted box pleat. Price **\$3.00**
Waist. This model is made of chiffon taffeta, V shaped front, finished with pin tucking, points turned back in lapel effect, trimmed with silk covered buttons. Shoulder pleats give the desired fullness across the bust. Three-quarter sleeves, with turn back cuffs.

New Prices in Men's New Dress, Negligee and Working Shirts

Men's Soft White Shirts, with pleated bosoms, starched cuffs attached. Special. **\$1.00**
Men's Soft Shirts, with light and dark stripes, plain soft bosoms, starched cuffs attached. Special **\$1.00**



VOL. L. NO. 406.

COUNT TOLSTOI REPORTED DEAD

Announcement Made in St. Petersburg, and London Papers This Morning and Subsequently Contradicted

LATEST MESSAGE CRISIS HAS PASSED

Veteran Troubled by Inflammation of Lung—Attack Caused by Standing on Platform in Bitter Cold

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 17.—A despatch from the Novoe Vremya dated Moscow, November 17, says: "A message has been received from Astapova that Tolstoi is living, that the crisis has been passed and that the temperature of the patient late last night was 98.7."
The report of the death of Count Leo Tolstoi was received here last night by the various newspapers and agencies. The Novoe Vremya's Moscow correspondent first telegraphed that Tolstoi was dead, but at an early hour this morning he sent a further despatch saying a message had been received that Tolstoi was living and that the crisis of the disease had been passed. At 4.15 this morning the Vestnik news agency reported that the death of Tolstoi was not confirmed.
The reports from Astapova have been conflicting throughout. The official diagnosis as given by the attending physician Tuesday night was that Tolstoi was suffering from an inflammation of the lower lobe of the left lung, but that an immediate danger imminently threatened because he had an attack of bleeding from the lungs. Some time later it was reported that his temperature had fallen to 98.6. Then came the report of his death, and finally a message from Astapova that he had successfully passed the crisis.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—All the London morning papers announce the death of Count Tolstoi, based on special dispatches to a news agency from St. Petersburg and Moscow, and published long memorials.
After the issuance of the papers, there was a considerable element of doubt as to the actual death of Count Tolstoi, following the receipt of a Russian news agency dispatch from St. Petersburg, saying the death of Tolstoi was unconfirmed. The Times publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg timed last night, as follows: "News of Count Tolstoi's death reached here. Conflicting rumors prevailed the whole of yesterday. It seems that the Count was in a crowded train from the monastery in which Tolstoi was compelled by lack of room to stand on the platform, exposed to bitter cold and rain, was the direct cause of the inflammation of the lungs, which unhappily proved fatal."

GRILLED BY GRAND JURY

Actions of Labor Leaders in Los Angeles Displease Investigators into Times Explosion
LOS ANGELES, Nov. 18.—Personalities, instead of evidence, occupied a portion of the time today of the special grand jury which is investigating the Times explosion.
Two witnesses were concerned in this phase of the case; Stanley Wilson, a Los Angeles labor leader and editor, and C. M. Forder, organizer of the harbor's union, also of Los Angeles. Wilson, it was understood, was asked what warrant he had for publishing articles in his paper, the official organ of organized labor—in this section, attacking the good faith of the grand jury and for besting District Attorney John D. Fredricks for having appointed Earl Rogers, the attorney for the Merchant and Manufacturers' association as a special district attorney to assist the grand jury in conducting the investigation when he had been employed previously as a detective in the same case.
The labor union editor was questioned for more than an hour and was followed by Forder, who, it is said, interrupted the placid proceedings of the inquestors by a personal tiff with Earl Rogers.
According to statements attributed to Forder and published just after the Times explosion, it was Rogers who subjected Mrs. Lavin to the third degree and made it so severe that she collapsed.

Canadian Pacific Dividend
MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—The directors of the Canadian Pacific railroad today declared a dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock for the quarter ending September 30, being at the rate of seven per cent per year from revenue and one per cent from interest on the proceeds of land sales. The dividend is payable on December 31 to shareholders of record on November 30.