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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 Cotton Vests and high neck, long length. Prices top, 45c to 60c

ck Tights, in wool ankle length. These with strong bands top, 45c to 60c with Underwear, in natural. This line as it is warm, not and unshrinkable. 85c

ernoon



as gifts, is made with Maltese lace. 85c Sock, and frill 25c Large size. 35c over shoulder. 45c Frill over the 50c ing styles and 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 consent 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
KANAS 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 banter 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 banterweight 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 finished ahead of Victor Hanway, 53 minutes, 677 seconds, setting a new American road record of 70.55 miles an hour.

Wine Grand Prix.
SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 12.—This New York boy who four years ago ran away from home to become a 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 finished ahead of Victor Hanway, 53 minutes, 677 seconds, setting a new American road record of 70.55 miles an hour.

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.

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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 mousetrap is the provincial government collected by him in Saskatchewan 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 107,717 to 107,497, while immigration from all other countries rose from 49,531 to 57,451. During July alone 33,315 immigrants arrived in Canada, as against 18,114 for July, 1909, an increase of 82 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 achieved 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 arrive November 16 for Wellington via Tahiti and Baranonga, and the Aorangi, the next steamer for England. The Aorangi, the next of the line, 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

VICTORIA, Nov. 12.—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 ask the trustees of the Alexander cup to change 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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FEDERAL DELAY IN KEEPING PROMISES

Indication of When Much Needed Improvements in Victoria Harbor Will be Undertaken

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed locally because the Dominion government has up to the present failed to implement its promise in connection with the proposed improvements to Victoria harbor. Over a month ago a delegation was sent to Ottawa by the local board of harbor and wharf matters of the Dominion ministers, with a view to the improvement of the harbor. On their return to Ottawa the members of the delegation reported that they had met with the Hon. W. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, had promised a sum in the neighborhood of \$500,000 would be expended in improving Victoria harbor within the next two years. This sum was to be used for the purchase of two Loblaws at a cost of \$200,000 each, dredgers, according to reports, to be worked night and day, exclusively acquired for the purpose of the local harbor, until the waterways were in such a state as to require no further improvements. It is known locally as a result of these two Loblaws dredges have as yet been ordered. It is understood that they would be used in England and shipped here in parts on board the Blue Liners. At present the Blue Liners are being chartered in the harbor in the upper portion of the harbor, and the Blue Liners are in the harbor in the upper portion of the harbor. It is understood that they would be used in England and shipped here in parts on board the Blue Liners. At present the Blue Liners are being chartered in the harbor in the upper portion of the harbor, and the Blue Liners are in the harbor in the upper portion of the harbor.

A Fatal Deed Times even the attorney general communications that even himself could not make head of. Such an epistle presented the Nansimo mail a day or so ago in the following terms: "Dear General, I am sorry to hear that you are ill. I will just come to the point this murder case who part. The lawyer struck the man and knocked her over the head and put her to bed but never spoke to her. I will never forget him because he was the man who was their and was the trouble on question there is a man I do not know or him chase about 2 years ago this question has made with a question this last season may prove fatal better send a I will put him on the trail. I am the first correspondence matter, it would puzzle the best Sherlock Holmes brigade to traces dates and particulars in the paper talked about."

Reached the Attorney Department of a sequel to the filing of Billy Squelcum, the lake Indian who assumed the highwayman near Victoria, returned the arrest and commitment for John Davis, on a charge of murder to have been committed in the corner's industry. The late conducted by Dr. Tutthill and daily thorough and exhaustive than five days being de-hearing of a mass of evidence facts were plainly established the dead Indian had violently to two white hunters, Hols-Snedden, demanding their striking first Hols-Snedden repeatedly with it was Snedden's intention red merely to "make a name" who had obviously been reely, but the shot was a clean one, and the native away, was found lying back a short distance from the encounter. Testimony leading to no other con- that the party of Indians ank on liquor taken to their serve by one John Davis, a living there, and upon being found to direct- that of a number of coroner ordered his appre- he was subsequently com- perjury charge. The jury est "honorably discharged" no had fired the fatal shot, at it had been solely in and that Snedden's own coparty at the time.

Nov. 12.—The British has applied to the govern- as at the trial in Becom- the Royal Marines, Capt- and Brandon of the Royal navy.

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SHOOTING COMRADE THEN SUICIDES

Gunner Ratcliffe Shoots Corporal Bowlan at Fort Macaulay—Surrounded, He Takes Own Life

When about to place Gunner Ratcliffe of No. 5 Company, R. C. G. A. under arrest for breach of discipline shortly before noon yesterday Corporal Bowlan, in charge of the squad of four men at Macaulay Point was shot and killed by Ratcliffe. The murder afterward killed himself, when his ammunition was almost exhausted, after standing at bay against an armed party of thirty-five men under Capt. Lindsay, which first about this morning. Several narrow escapes were had by the party from the barracks which surrounded him, bullets whistling dangerously near to Major Clements and Farley and Sergeant Elton. The murder left a confession written on a small piece of newspaper at the gate of the fort, where it was found after his death. This read: "I, Chas. Ratcliffe, shot and killed Corporal Bowlan for a good reason. Down and out myself—C. Ratcliffe."

The condition of the barracks room at the entrance to which Corporal Bowlan was shot—his body lay in cement paving when the troops entered there. It indicates that a struggle occurred there in the plaster would indicate that a struggle for a rifle had taken place. There is every indication that the corporal who was shot was an escort to have the former placed under arrest.

Indications of Struggle. The condition of the barracks room and the stories of the only men who were near the tragedy would indicate that Corporal Bowlan had been attacked by Gunner Ratcliffe, who resented the reprisals of the corporal. There had been a struggle and then Corporal Bowlan had determined to call an escort to do this and returned to the barracks, which was entered. The door entered, at the left cheek bone and the body away the back of the skull, killing him instantly.

MR. M'CURDY'S FLIGHT Preparations Made for Experiment of Flying From Steamers to Governor's Island. NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—With fair weather promised for tomorrow, preparations went forward today for J. M'Curdy's proposed flight to Governor's Island from the deck of the Hamburg-American liner Pennsylvania. Fifty miles out at sea. The flight is to begin at three o'clock.

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HAVE OBJECTION TO AGREEMENT

Jersey City Drivers Upset Arrangements for Settling Strike—Mayor Gaynor Makes Sharp Comment

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The striking express drivers and helpers of Jersey City yesterday morning between the New York strikers and the five trans-continental companies. The agreement was conditional upon the Jersey city strikers' ratification. "When the Jersey city men's decision became known today, the brotherhood officials called on Mayor Gaynor. Although he said nothing, Mayor Gaynor expressed himself emphatically. "I regret the agreement if they want to voluntarily without any request of mine and made the agreement. If the men reflect that express wagons can be run without their help, even if we have every one of them with policemen."

Conservatives Plan Building. Proposal of Vancouver Men to Establish Headquarters in Handsome Structure to be Erected at Cost of \$450,000. VANCOUVER, Nov. 11.—The establishment of a permanent headquarters for the Conservatives in Vancouver is a project which is being actively pushed by the Vancouver Conservative Club.

Bandits Shed Blood. Raids on Several Saloons in Chicago Suburb End in Fatal Shootings. CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—White Chicago police were seeking two bandits who were charged with the murder of a man following a saloon robbery in Cicero in which five persons were shot and injured.

Colonel Hides. Keeps Himself Concealed in Depths of Sagamore Hill, to Wonder of City's Neighbors. OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 11.—Oyster Bay still wonders what has become of Colonel Roosevelt, who is still in Sagamore Hill.

Vote in Missouri. Unofficial Returns Give Large Majority Against Prohibition—Official Count Incomplete. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 11.—The official count of prohibition has not been announced, but returns show a majority of 185,000 against prohibition.

LA TOUCHE ENCOUNTERS VERY HEAVY WEATHER

Steam Freighter Had Deck Awash and Movable Mast Washed About During Passage From Alaska

SEATTLE, Nov. 11.—Har decks awash, heavy objects aboard being torn loose from their moorings and swept into the sea that thundered down upon the steam schooner La Touche, which arrived in port last night from Valdez and Seward after having been compelled to put in at Cape Ommanney to escape the fury of the gale. The La Touche thrust her way into the harbor and beat her way by degrees against a head wind and mountainous seas, all the way across to Cape Ommanney, where she was forced to seek refuge.

Liberals Take Alarm. Quebec Leaders Consider Measures for Heading off Bourassa Movement. MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—Hon. L. P. Brodeur yesterday afternoon held a meeting with the Liberal members and members of the Montreal district to discuss the possibility of heading off the Bourassa movement in Drummond and Arthabaska and the big Bourassa demonstration of the previous night.

Vancover's Buildings. New Structures This Month Likely to Bring Record up to \$1,000,000. VANCOUVER, Nov. 11.—Building Inspector Barrett stated this morning that there was every indication that the building program for the month would pass the million dollar mark.

Wine Baffles Aviators. BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 11.—A wind such as aviators abhor, spoiled the contemplated sport at the aviation grounds today. Half an hour after the line set for the opening, a light rain was falling. At 2:45 Archie Hoxsey, in his Wright of plane, made a try at altitude and duration.

Four Miners Killed. HILLSBORO, N. J., Nov. 11.—Four miners were killed, eleven injured, several of them fatally, and 400 other lives imperiled in an explosion that wrecked the tunnel of the Shoal Creek Coal Company's mine at Pana, near here today. The bodies of the dead were recovered. The explosion occurred in the midst of a group of workmen and those killed were terribly mangled. The cause of the accident is not known. It is reported that eleven miners still were missing and it is believed that they have perished.

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Campbell's Every Suit and Coat Here Is Perfect In Its Way. TAKE the least expensive garment in the house, examine it carefully, and you will find it has been skillfully designed, the material is excellent, it is well lined, not a detail has been slighted. It is just as perfect in its way as the charmingly elaborate garments destined for more ceremonious occasions. EVERY SUIT AND COAT here is a model of aristocratic exclusiveness, and when it comes to price, why, as all Victoria ladies know, "Campbell's" figures represent unequalled value-giving. OUR MANTLE DEPARTMENT just now is the talk among the well-informed.

SEEKS TO SCARE MR. ROCKEFELLER. Hungarian, Supposed to be Insane, Endeavors to Send Him Letter Demanding Fifty Thousand Dollars. BANDITS SHED BLOOD. Raids on Several Saloons in Chicago Suburb End in Fatal Shootings.

Gerhard Heintzman Pianos. Again Demonstrate Their Superiority Over ALL OTHERS. The beautiful expression obtained in Gerhard Heintzman Pianos always appeals to the lover of good music, not alone to the public at large, but to the artist of repute. At the concert held by the Musical Society last night a Gerhard Heintzman Grand Piano was used. This was the choice of

Mme. Liza Lehmann. Who is now on her second American tour. While this is but one instance, yet it goes to prove that they are the favorite of the master. Gerhard Heintzman Pianos are built by a master, and produce that beautiful tone which cannot be obtained in any other. We would be pleased to have you come in and look over the many beautiful styles now to be seen.

FLETCHER BROS. Music Dealers 1231 Government Street Phone 885. Mrs. Schrenck's Case. WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 11.—Arrangement of Mrs. Schrenck on a charge of attempting to administer poison to her husband in his food, will be delayed, pending the outcome of the inquest of her husband.

State Populations Increase. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The population of the state of Florida, as announced by the census bureau as 2,129,919, an increase of 42 per cent. The population of Alabama was given as 1,335,093, an increase of 16 per cent. Each state gets one new congressman.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.00
Six Months .75
Three Months .50
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.

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.

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.

cession 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.

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 "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.

SPEED MANIA VICTIMS

Mechanic Killed and Driver Badly Injured in Practice Run at Savannah, Ga.

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, was seriously injured when the road and crashed into a barbed wire fence.

Recognize Portuguese Government

LISBON, Nov. 10.—The British, French, Spanish and Italian ministers at the foreign office yesterday afternoon 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 had 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.

Let Us Give You Some Light on the Subject

WE HAVE SOME NICE LAMPS HERE FOR YOU



WE HAVE A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF LAMPS

We have a beautiful assortment of Lamps on our first floor. This is the time of year to buy lamps. It is the time due to arrive any day. We want to sell these lamps that we have in stock to make room for this new shipment, which is a large one. Give us a call and let us show you our stock. People in the country who want some good light should come and see us now and have their choice of a nice lamp out of our large assortment. Come to-day.

- HALL LAMP: Black wrought iron finish. A collar glass fount 5/8 in. flat wick, ruby ribbed globe, length 6 3/8 in., diameter 7 in. pulley, extended total length, lamp closed, 33 in. Complete \$3.25
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, ruby 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

LAMPS ARE NOT A "SIDE LINE" WITH US. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF LAMPS AND LAMP SUNDRIES

- B. & H. Mill Lamp, brass finish, large metal fount, will burn 14 hours without refilling. Complete \$4.50
MAMMOTH LAMP: B. & H. Burner, circular wick, metal smoke bell, embossed metal reflector 20 in. diameter, total length of lamp 29 in. Complete, polished brass finish \$4.75
Complete nickel finish \$5.00
B. & H. Radiant Mammoth Lamp, No. 5 Radiant burner, circular wick, embossed metal reflector 20 in. diameter, total length of lamp 29 in. Complete, brass finish \$5.00
Nickel finish \$5.50

SOMETHING NEW FOR YOU-TODAY

- 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
Ladies! Use the Rest Room
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

Careful Attention Given to Mail Orders
WEILER BROS
Ladies! Use the Rest Room Second Floor

Advertisement for 'Don't Give Baby Drugs' by Cyrus H. Bowes. Includes an illustration of a baby and text describing the dangers of giving babies drugs like opium or morphine.

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 their 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 chronicle adopt the name Scotland for the Danes and Norwegians made them stoutly resist though they took possession of 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. 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 here of Duff, of whom little is known, and of Grig, who was a writer without good reason was expected to 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 1099. Lady M name was Greoch. She was the wife of Kenneth III, and though she had been inspired by the events of 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 of whom Shakespeare would have the founder of a royal line, and from 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 king of more than merit. 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

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 able to make out a claim to be the overlords 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 Bebbogowan in 1039. 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 pest, 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 the relations of men towards each other, for "the conscious relation 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 Mikkleson 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, "Palmatoke," 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 Thors, 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 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
right should come and

PS
H. lift burners, circ
on, length closed 30
\$8.00
\$8.50

PS
large prisms, anti-
30 in., extended 66
\$6.00
\$6.50

PS
LAMP
power of equal to
steadier flame. The
study. Made an
\$5.50

PS
on the market
\$5.50

MAKE A

lift burner, circ
th chimney
\$7.00
\$7.00

PS
ght of table 20 in.
in. x 16 in. Gold
Corinthian brass.
& H. lift burner,
fit out fount
chimney \$25.00
with Onyx stand
\$25.00

Rest Room

OR LAMP

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

PS
\$3.50
\$3.50
\$1.25
\$3.50
\$2.50

to in. to burner,
plated or brass
\$3.00

Ladies!
Use the
Rest Room
Second Floor

THIS!

Christmas Fruits from

Young Grocers

at the Lowest Cost

- FLOUR—\$1.75
\$1.15
25c
55c
10c
15c
40c
60c
10c
25c
20c
25c

Young Grocers

Phones 94 and 95

WORKS

Victoria, B. C.
hold furnishings, etc.
and made equal to new.

WORKS

Victoria, B. C.

WORKS

Victoria, B. C.

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FAMOUS VESSEL IS FAST ASHORE

Portland, Formerly Haytian Republic, Stranded at Mouth of Katalah River, Alaska—Likely to be Destroyed

CORVOVA, Alaska, Nov. 12.—With an unobstructed view of ocean breaking in upon it, the famous steamer Portland, Captain Franz Moore, of the Alaska Coast company, was stranded at the mouth of the Katalah river, Alaska, on the morning of Nov. 12.

The Portland had an adventurous career, more especially under her original name, the Haytian Republic. She was built at Bath, Me., in 1848, and was employed in the Hayti trade. On one of her voyages her owner and master, Captain Compton, and a small brass cannon and some ammunition, were taken to the island of Hayti.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

The King on the relation of Alexander Craig v. Angus McIntosh Esq.—Chief Justice Hunter issued an order of mandamus in which he sought to oust from his office a municipal councillor of the municipality of North Saanich.

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STATE STUDENTS ARE VICTORIOUS

University California Rugby Fifteen Overcome Stanford in Southern Match—Wins Right to Challenge Victoria

CALIFORNIA FIELD, Berkeley, Cal., Nov. 12.—The University of California rugby team today defeated the Stanford University team today.

It was a desperate battle, being a team of players against a fighting squad. The game was fought on a field of mud and rain.

The British Fairport, another sailing vessel belonging to the same firm, has been sold by Russell & Co. at Glasgow in 1888.

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CITIZENS FAVOR A SCENIC ROUTE

Propose a Mere Ambitious Scheme to Make Beauties of Mount Douglas Available—Will Give Financial Help

Before Lattopoma, C. O., Nov. 12.—This was an action brought for the monthly instalments of rent. Defendant accepted a lease of property from plaintiffs and paid the monthly instalments.

Some time ago a city engineer reported to the council that the monthly instalments of rent were not being paid.

The council decided to take action against the defendant. The defendant was ordered to pay the instalments.

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APPEAL IS MADE TO DICTIONARY

Meaning of Word "Citizen" Comes in Question in Case of Hindu Whose Deportation Has Been Ordered

VANCOUVER, Nov. 12.—The dictionary was called upon in a case today in which the meaning of the word "citizen" was in question.

The case concerned the deportation of a Hindu. The court had to decide if the word "citizen" applied to him.

The court decided that the word "citizen" did not apply to the Hindu. His deportation was ordered.

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PLANT REDUCTION IN CABLE RATES

Commercial Cable Company Ready to Cut Down Tolls on Business Messages Under Certain Conditions

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—An announcement that the Commercial Cable Co. has formulated a plan whereby the rate for commercial cables under certain conditions will be reduced.

The plan would reduce the rate for business messages. The company is ready to cut down tolls.

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HERE AND THERE

The large majority which passed the amendment giving the women of the state of Washington the right to vote came as a surprise to most people.

The amendment was passed by a large majority. The women of Washington will have the right to vote.

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RIVERS IN FRANCE OVERFLOW BANKS

Many Villages Inundated and Hundreds of People Homeless—Immense Damage is Done to Property

PARIS, Nov. 12.—A serious flood situation has developed in eastern France. The river Meuse and its tributaries are overflowing their banks.

The flood situation is serious. Many villages are inundated and hundreds of people are homeless.

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BRITISH STEAMER STRATHNAIR CHARTERED

Will Take Lumber from Puget Sound to Australia—Owners Abandon Wreck of Demara

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The British steamer Strathnaire was chartered yesterday by J. J. Moore & Co. to load lumber on Puget Sound for Australia.

The steamer Strathnaire will take lumber from Puget Sound to Australia. The owners have abandoned the wreck of the Demara.

The steamer Strathnaire will take lumber from Puget Sound to Australia. The owners have abandoned the wreck of the Demara.

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THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various goods such as flour, sugar, and other commodities. Includes sub-sections for 'Foodstuffs' and 'Meats'.

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 as soon as the plants have reached a height of two feet and a half, and tie in a similar manner. When it appears necessary, 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.

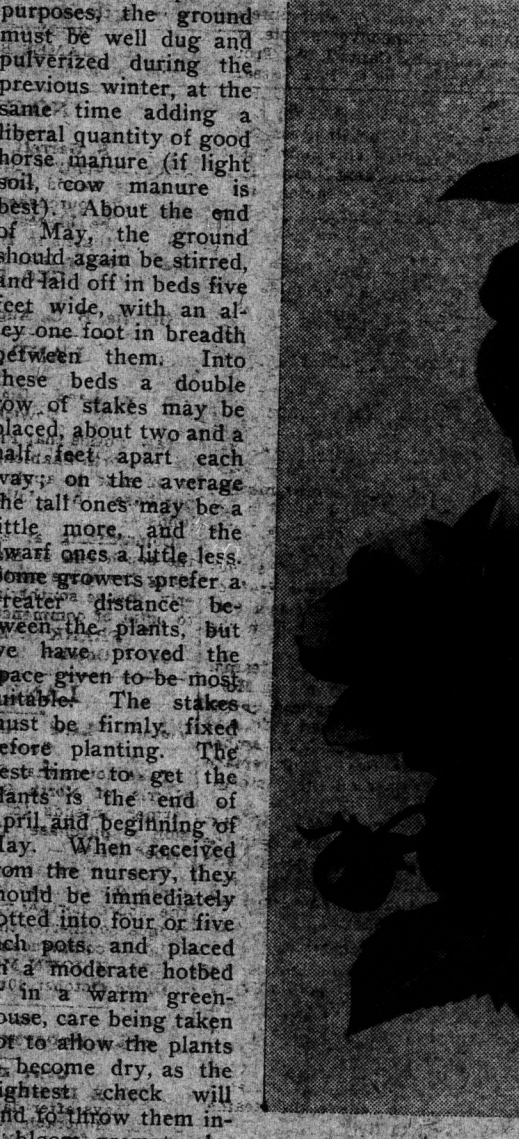
Dahlia blooms should never be cut during the sunny hours of the day. Cut the flowers either before sunrise in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening. Whenever they are cut, place them at once into a bowl of water, immersing the whole stem, and remove them to a cool place—the cellar or some 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. 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.

NEW SINGLE DAHLIAS

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



NEW SINGLE DAHLIAS

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

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 fawn 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 histroides, 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 chancetris. 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.

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 adjoining at a post planted on the north of 58, in the District of 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.

No. 3. PROSPECTING NOTICE.

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R. G. GIBBONS, Agent.

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 Verandah 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

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. **\$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**



Beautiful Costumes and Coats for Afternoon and Evening Wear

There is an air of distinction about every garment in our Mantle Department, irrespective of price. 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.

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 tuckings, 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.

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.

Boys' and Girls' Hosiery for School Wear

Boys' School Hose, in heavy worsted, seamless feet, good elastic tops. Sizes 5 1/2 to 10 1/2. Prices, 25c to **45c**

Boys' School Hose, in heavy worsted, double leg, heel and toe, seamless throughout and extra long. Sizes 5 to 10 1/2. Prices, 35c to **75c**

Girls' Cashmere Hose, 2-1 rib, medium weight, double heel and toe. These are exceptionally good wearing quality. Sizes 6 1/2 to 10. Price **35c**

Women's Hose, in black cashmere, full fashioned, seamless feet, medium weight. All sizes **25c**

Women's Hose, in black cashmere, full fashioned, medium weight, reinforced heel and toe. All sizes, 3 pairs for \$1.00, or, per pair **35c**

Women's Heavy Weight Plain Cashmere Hose, full fashioned, high spliced heel and double toe. Colors: tan, blue, helio, reseda, green, black and white. **50c**

Women's Silk Spun Hose, high spliced heel and double toe, elastic tops. All shades for evening wear. Fine quality. Price **\$1.25**

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**

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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 Tolstol 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 Tolstol was received here last night by the various newspapers and agencies. The Novoe Vremya's Moscow correspondent first telegraphed that Tolstol was dead, but at an early hour this morning he sent a further despatch saying a message had been received that Tolstol 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 Tolstol was not confirmed.

The reports from Astapova have been conflicting throughout. The official diagnosis as given by the attending physician Tuesday night was that Tolstol was suffering from an inflammation of the lower lobe of the left lung, but that an immediate danger imminently threatened because of 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 Tolstol, based on special dispatches to a news agency from St. Petersburg and Moscow, and published long memoris.

After the issuance of the papers, there was a considerable element of doubt as to the actual death of Count Tolstol, following the receipt of a Russian news agency dispatch from St. Petersburg, saying the death of Tolstol was unconfirmed. The Times publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg timed last night, as follows: "News of Count Tolstol'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 Tolstol 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. Foider, 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 Foider, who, it is said, interrupted the placid proceedings of the inquisition by a personal tiff with Earl Rogers. According to statements attributed to Foider 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.