

A PRETTY POLITICAL SCANDAL UNearthED

How Election of Hon. Mr. Hyman to London Seat Was Manipulated

ARREST AT TORONTO OF J. C. O'GORMAN

A Disappointed Officer Seeks Makes Clean Breast of the Machine's Methods

TORONTO, Sept. 28.—The arrest of John C. O'Gorman this afternoon is the first step in the exposure of the conspiracy that purchased London for Hon. C. S. Hyman in the by-election in 1905. Mr. "Billy" Gray, who fought London on the National schools issue has been on the trail of Hon. C. S. Hyman ever since. Jerry Collins, a hotel-keeper in London West, revealed part of the Hyman plan of campaign, and the Ontario government put Inspector Rogers on the case and the arrest of O'Gorman this afternoon is regarded as the first move in one of the most dramatic and complete exposures of political corruption in the history of Canada's party warfare. O'Gorman was a well-known and trusted Liberal in London. Recently he has been living in Stratford. The Crown agreed to adjourn till Monday after hearing one witness. Collins and O'Gorman are now under arrest, pending the production of \$1,000 bail.

Collins' Confession

London, Ont., Sept. 28.—Jeremiah Collins, returning officer in political sub-division 82, in the City of London, during the by-election of June, 1905, when Mr. Hyman defeated William Gray, Conservative, has made complete confession of corrupt practices on the part of John O'Gorman, and other Liberal workers unknown, and of wholesale bribery. Collins was examined today, and said that he had been given \$500 to buy votes in his sub-division. When a voter was bought, William Malloy, who worked in London West, for Mr. Hyman, would put the money in an envelope in the presence of a voter would hand the envelope to Collins to hold. A list was kept and when a man was to have the regular \$10, his name was simply marked and if he was to get a different sum, the name was marked. Two hundred and forty-nine votes were polled in the 3rd division, including 104 bought by Mr. Hyman. The vote was, Hyman 144, Gray 105. In the 7th division of Ward VIII, Ed. Sifton and Tomlinson appeared to carry on the same work as Malloy and Collins did in the 3rd division. Lewis told Collins that No. 7 division cost \$1,100 or \$1,200. Sifton went and got the money from O'Gorman, and following the polling Malloy handed Collins a sum of money which he said was the amount required.

To Pay the Voters Bought

and Collins began paying all who came for whom he was held, both in the 7th and 8th divisions. Dan Wiley, a clerk in the customs, was present and took receipts. When Collins found that he was short \$120, he told Malloy, and Wiley said he would secure the money from George Reid. He returned in half-an-hour with \$120. Collins says that at the last election there would be two inside scrutineers for Mr. Hyman. One of them would do the ordinary scrutineering, and have a list as marked by the canvassers. The other would have a clean, unmarked list of voters and would mark with "X" each voter's name whose ballot was put in the box with the right hand, and with an "O" the names of those who put their votes in the left hand. Thus they would have a record of each vote.

Collins' statement is accompanied by a list of paid voters in the division of which he was returning officer. As a fact, at the polls, Collins did not fold the ballots as suggested by O'Gorman.

O'Gorman declined to elect when assigned before Magistrate Denison. Mr. Robinette objected to the proceedings being held in Toronto, but Mr. Duverrier held that the case being a criminal one in order to establish O'Gorman's connection with the charges having application to their jurisdiction. The investigation has been adjourned until the 10th inst.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

The commercial production of vegetable soap in powder and cakes, especially as a family-industry, is the novel recommendation of a French chemist, after an investigation for the Algerian government. The Capninus yields, an imported tree, being herring at the age of six, and at its best may yield each year 200 pounds or more of a small fishy fruit. The novel abundant product has not been utilized, although similar to the soap substitutes of China, Japan, India and the Antilles. The powdered fruit in water gives a soapy solution, which acted slowly on account of containing a gummy substance, but on heating before use, the gummy matter was water quickly yielded a frothy liquid, which proved excellent for washing and was free from risk of injury to colored fabrics. The powder is easily made into cakes with water. Much more sap was found than in the Oriental fruits, with indications of another constituent having the same soap-like properties as soap.

The radium mines at Joachimthal, in Austria, recently supplied the Vienna Academy of Science with ten tons of uranium ore, and this has yielded a quarter of a million dollars' worth of radium, which is to be used for research. The mines are being converted into a radium cure works. A local laboratory for producing radium salts has been established, and the springs are serving as medicinal baths.

Of the ice-kept flowers of Verzier, a French florist, China peonies have been most plentifully produced. They are after five months in the refrigerator. In his latest experiments, he has cut peonies with stems 20 inches long, and in three weeks, and receiving water each month.

The world's greatest source of nitrogen plant food—the nitrate of soda, or salt-peter, beds of Chile—is expected to become exhausted in a few years. To provide a new supply is therefore a problem of immediate concern, and for a number of years chemists have been striving to solve it by using the electric spark for oxidizing of "fixing" the

nitrogen of the air. Experiments at Niagara Falls, in Italy and in Germany have proven commercially unsuccessful. Last year a factory was started at Notodden, in Norway, for making calcium nitrate from air and limestone by means of the electric arc process, and this has given results so promising that new works, using 30,000 horse power, will soon be opened. The cost of the plant will probably be equal to the soda sulphate as a fertilizer, is now produced at a factory cost of \$20 per ton. A rival process is that of Drs. Caro and Frank, who begin with calcium carbide, a cheap product of the electric furnace, and avoiding the use of the common material red-hot they cause it to take up atmospheric nitrogen. The new combination of calcium, carbon and nitrogen, called calcium cyanamide, is a good and probably economical fertilizer. A possible further addition to our plant nitrogen comes from saving the waste in sewage, which now pollutes our streams instead of feeding our crops, becoming finally lost in the ocean.

The interesting result is reached by breaking down, by electrolysis, that water and all other liquids pass through an intermediate stage before solidifying. In this they split up into what may be called foam-cells, giving a viscous structure resembling jelly, and in cooled metals, as in cities solidified, some of the cells remain even in the solid state. This may explain the allotropic modifications noted in different specimens of the same metal.

Not least of the products evolved by M. Moissan with the electric furnace is calcium hydride, a simple compound of hydrogen and calcium. The commercial manufacture has been worked out in two stages. The first is the electrolysis of fused calcium chloride and the metal so obtained being then converted into hydride by heating in horizontal retorts through which was a current of hydrogen. The product is in the form of a white powder, which has been called hydrolite. The lumps contain about 80 per cent. of pure calcium hydride, and they have the peculiar property of giving off the hydrogen when placed in water, yielding about one cubic meter of gas per kilogram (2.2 lbs.) of the material is practically unaffected by other ordinary acids. The hydrolite furnishes a convenient method of transporting fish, and are expected to be generally adopted for military ballooning. They have proven very efficient both for initial inflation and for adding more gas while the balloon is still in the air.

In the search for economical light, the mercury-vapor lamp seems thus far to have produced more light at less cost than any other. The lack of red rays, which is a disagreeable ghastly appearance. Two German electricians, Prof. E. Gebrue and E. Beyer, claim a remedy in the addition of zinc to the mercury electrodes. They mix about 10 per cent. of bluish zinc with the mercury, and the light is using a current of not more than 100 volts, they find the light of the tubes not different from that of small arc lamps, while it is superior in taking very little current and being perfectly steady. The experiment is still in progress.

Castor oil powder, according to a new Holland patent, is prepared by precipitating the castor oil with a solution of sodium carbonate solution and 40 grams of milk sugar, and incorporating 50 grams of castor, the mass is dried and powdered.

BABINE INDIANS ARE FINED AT HAZELTON

Are Convicted of the Charge of Unlawfully Obstructing Streams

A special despatch from Hazelton, received yesterday, says: "On Wednesday the nine Indians, headed by Chief George, who were implicated in trouble with the fishery patrol at Babine Lake, came to Hazelton on the advice of Father Coccola, and voluntarily surrendered to the local authorities."

"Yesterday six were found guilty on two separate charges. The first was for unlawfully obstructing streams, for which they were fined \$20, and \$11 added for costs, or one month in jail each. The second was for obstructing officers in the discharge of their duty, for which they were fined \$100 or six months in jail each. The total fines amounted to \$130. Two other Indians charged with stealing fishing tackle were sentenced to one month in jail without the option of a fine.

GENERAL STOESSSEL RESIGNS.

Former Commander at Port Arthur Steps Down and Out.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 27.—The Associated Press was informed today that Lieut.-General Stoessel, who commanded the Russian forces at Port Arthur, today submitted his resignation from the army. It is understood that he will be accepted. The resignation is said to have been due to the initiative of the Emperor, who expressed his aversion to any further discussion of the subject in open court.

THE ST. EUGENE MINE.

Rossland, B. C., Sept. 27.—It was learned today from an authoritative source that the 1,000-foot level of the St. Eugene at Morje, East Kootenay, is looking exceedingly well, as new shoots of ore have been uncovered there and they are known to be as wide as the drift. Besides this a very important shoot has been found on the 1,900 foot level which is very wide.

On making inquiries as to what the important improvements of the St. Eugene are it was learned that they are in the drift extending east from the shaft. There are shoots are a depth from the surface of 1,400 feet.

The reported also learned that more important than these shoots is a cross vein on the 1,900 foot level which has been discovered several hundred feet further east than the development work on the 2,000 foot level. The cross vein runs from the main vein to the south vein, a distance of 250 feet wide. At one point where a cross-cut has been run it is about 30 feet wide.

It is one of the largest ore shoots yet found in the St. Eugene and the average value of the ore that it carries is about as high as any yet found in the mine. A great deal of the ore will run 50 per cent. lead as broken down in the face.

COMMISSIONER McKENNA SAFE.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Letters have been received from members of Commissioner McKenna's party, and any doubts as to their safety have been set at rest. They met with no mishap at Buffalo Lake and are now on their way to Green Bay, where they will be met by teams from the mounted police post here, and are expected back in the city on October 8.

AFTERMATH OF THE TERRIFIC STORM

Mobile Alabama Suffered a Property Loss Estimated at \$3,000,000

FIVE THOUSAND HOUSES DAMAGED

City is Littered With Debris—Supplies Are Very Badly Needed

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 28.—(Via Meridian, Miss.)—Loss of life, variously estimated at from five to fifty persons, many others injured, 5,000 houses damaged, the business quarter devastated and the property loss of fully \$3,000,000 is the effect of the tropical hurricane of the last forty-eight hours in this city.

The storm struck Mobile Wednesday midnight and raged for many hours, the wind reaching a velocity of ninety miles an hour. Water from Mobile bay was blown into the city by the gale and for a time the sea stood seven feet deep in the wholesale quarter from Royal street to the Alabama river. The loss of life is believed mainly to be among negroes. Shipping suffered severely. Among the steamers sunk were the J. P. Schull, the Mary Staples, the Mary S. Bleasman, Overton, Hattie B. Moore, City of Camden, the United States revenue cutter Albert and many other smaller craft. It is feared that the crews of these boats were lost but nothing of a confirmatory nature can be given at this time. Mobile has been placed under control of the militia. Nobody is permitted on the streets except newspaper men and persons wearing badges.

Much Apprehension Felt

for the suburban towns, as it is feared that they have been obliterated. The loss of life on Dauphin island probably is heavy. Many fishermen live on Dauphin island and other outlying marshy tracts, from which no tidings have been received.

The suffering in Mobile is severe. The annihilation of transportation facilities has shut off all supplies and unless help reaches Mobile from the outside world soon, great distress will result. Every church here was damaged. The damage to Christ Church cathedral is estimated at \$40,000 and to St. Francis Baptist \$10,000.

The city was put under martial law at dusk Thursday and no person is allowed to enter the wholesale quarter. All wharves from Frascati street, the extreme end of the city, as far up the river as three mile creek, are wrecks. Telegraph communication is paralyzed with poor prospects for wires for many days. All business has been suspended. The Mobile and Ohio railway will get a train out of the city leaving at 4 a. m. Friday. Numerous sawmills in the swampy localities have been wrecked.

Washed Away or Torn to Splinters

The lumber and timbers are to be seen scattered over the city and floating down the slowly falling river.

Much fear is entertained for Fort Morgan, where the government quarantine station is situated and many soldiers live. In the city many persons and much livestock were rescued after heroic efforts. Food supplies are nearly exhausted.

Restaurants feed many, but have no supplies on hand. Wholesale houses lost many thousands of dollars from the food and willfully paid as high as \$150 an hour for common labor, carrying off men to the safe camps. Even at this figure few men would accept work.

Between six o'clock Thursday and Friday noon trees were felled and roofs were crushed by hundreds. Through the streets, carried by the terrific wind, were hurled thousands of pieces of slate, strips of the roofing, cornice, shingles, and in fact all kinds of debris. Blinds were torn from their fastenings and windows smashed as though made of tissue paper.

The railroads have started wreckers to clean up and to repair tracks but the task is difficult.

The office of the Western Union Telegraph company was six feet under water. Its batteries were flooded and it will be some time before business can be resumed. The Postal Telegraph while on high ground also suffered severely.

The Cawthorne hotel, just completed and Stovall hotel were damaged \$95,000 each, the Windsor hotel \$5,000, the Southern, \$3,000; the Southern Supply company estimates its loss at \$100,000; the Merchant's Bank, the First National Bank and the Lenox Bank were inundated.

Damage at Pensacola

Pensacola, Fla., (via Flomaton, Ala.) Sept. 28.—The worst hurricane to visit this city in its history raged here furiously all last night and this morning and today with a gale still blowing. The city presents a wreckage appearance and the damage is estimated at five million dollars. The loss of life will be very heavy among the mariners, but so far only one body has been recovered, a fisherman named George Morgan. Other bodies are reported along the shore but have not been recovered.

Wreckage on All Sides

Mobile, Sept. 28.—The rainfall for

two days was 5.47 inches. The average velocity of wind as officially announced by the weather bureau was 55 miles an hour. The official record in 1893 was 73 miles an hour. Even with this marked difference in velocity, this year's storm did far greater damage to Mobile, because the wind of Thursday was of longer duration and more like a tornado, twisting everything in its path.

The loss of life on the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas railway shops were inundated, the machinery and rolling stock sustaining heavy damage. All along the line of the Mobile & Ohio three trees were lying flat with branches torn off and trunks twisted. Fruit trees all over southern Alabama are ruined. So also are cotton and cane. One planter said he would take \$75 for his cotton crop and feel that he had got a fair deal.

The roof of the Mobile Medical College was blown off. The college had a valuable museum, which was damaged.

St. Paul's African M. E. Church was razed. The Girls' Asylum and Creole School on Conti street are greatly damaged.

The florists of Mobile lost heavily, nothouses, plants and flowers being strewn along the streets for blocks. Cravie & Sons, on Charles street, and the industrial school gardens on Lafayette street sustained heavy damage. The Mobile courthouse presents a wrecked appearance. The clock in the tower was blown out by the wind. The union station, at the end of Government street, which caught fire several days ago, is damaged considerably. Many trunks were seen floating down the bay.

The water came up so rapidly that the railroad employees were unable to remove the baggage checked for transportation. Many trunks were seen floating down the bay.

Devastation at Pensacola

Pensacola, Sept. 28.—Last night the wind increased to 65 miles. From that time until 5 o'clock this morning it remained at about 60 miles an hour. The tide from the bay backed into the city, or blocks, destroying homes and making rivers out of streets.

When the gale was at its highest early this morning, with women and children running frantically about the streets in order to avoid the rain, the city was sounded. The fire started in the Pitt mill, near the business district, and the horses of the fire department refused to go out into the water. With tin roofs flying about them, the firemen took the hose wagons by hand and rushed down the streets to the scene, and after hours of work controlled the fire.

This afternoon the water rose. The business districts present an almost indescribable scene. Of the 50 or 60 big steamers and vessels lying in the harbor before the storm, only five or six are there now. They have been driven ashore, and all along the shore is a mass of wreckage of all descriptions. Thirty fishing vessels in port have been destroyed or damaged, and three big fish houses with their wharves and slips. One of the 3000 or 3000 tons have been driven through houses a block from the waterfront. Every house along the waterfront for a distance of ten miles has been wrecked. Every church here was damaged. The loss of life is not greater. Every business house from the wharf on Falox street to the union depot has been unroofed, many plate-glass windows broken, stocks hanging and water and poles all mixed up together. There are no electric lights, cars, telegraph or telephone services. The main road tracks are washed up for miles.

Acting Mayor Maura ordered every station closed, and fifty extra policemen have been sworn in. The homeless families are housed in all portions of the city, but many will walk the streets without food or a place to sleep until noon comes. Five brigades from a British steamer were clinging to a roof that was washed ashore today, and three others from the same vessel have been drowned.

After the storm the navy yard undergoing repairs were the gunboats Vixen, Machias, Isla de Luzon and Gloucester, besides several smaller craft and the quartermaster's steamer Pop. It is sure they have been beached.

STORM AT HONGKONG.

Hongkong, Sept. 28.—A strong gale raged throughout last night. The shipping and the inhabitants had been warned of its approach by a forecast of the observatory.

LONDON'S NEW LORD MAYOR.

London, Sept. 28.—Sir William Treloar, an alderman of the city of London since 1876, today elected lord mayor in succession to Walter Van Han Morgan. Sir William Treloar was born in London on January 13, 1832, and has been a member of the corporation of London for a number of years.

QUEBEC'S BIG PROJECT.

Quebec, Sept. 29.—The tricentennial of the foundation of Quebec will be made the occasion of much festivity in 1908. The executive committee in charge had a meeting last night and appointed a special committee, consisting of Judge Langelier, and Senators Landry and Choquette, Mr. Power, M. P., and Mr. Lachance, M. P., to prepare a petition to be submitted at Ottawa, asking that the festivities be placed under the auspices of the Dominion and that July 3, 1908, be proclaimed a national holiday. A feature of the celebration will be a historical, archeological, and fine art exhibition, in which other countries will be asked to take part.

DAVID SPENCER, Ltd.

WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE.

October the Busiest Month of the Year

The Month When Most People Get Ready For the Fall Season

At the end of October last year, when sales were totaled for the month, we thought at that time that a big effort would have to be made next October to show an increase. Now we have come to the big month again and are ready with more goods, better assortments and lower prices when possible this will surely bring the desired results.

Samples of Silk Skirts, Underskirts, Fascinators, Tams, Wool Hats, Children's Jackets, Infants' Boots, Infants, Infants' Overalls, Leggings, Wool Knit Jackets, Silk Collars, Ladies' Underwear, Men's Underwear, Infants' Vests, Sweaters, and Fancy Linen Pieces. Also Turkish Towels, Men's Heather Hose, Women's Cashmere Hose, Pillow Slips, will be sold on Monday at prices averaging a third less than usual.

<p>ON SALE MONDAY AT 10 A. M.</p> <p>Our display of Best Axminster Carpets shown at Exhibition. Monday \$1.25 a yard.</p> <p>Our display of Brussels Carpets shown at Exhibition. Monday \$1 a yard.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLING THE NEW FALL STYLES IN SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN.</p> <p>All the Leading Leathers in styles and lasts, to suit men of all tastes and ideas.</p> <p>OUR LEADERS AT \$3.50</p> <p>This is the quality of Shoe that makers sell to small stores all over the country to sell at \$6.00. The friends of these shoes are more every season.</p>
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COSTUMES AND SUITS

We do not think that two weeks spent abroad could give you a more comprehensive idea of the reigning styles than this elaborate showing.

Many Autumn Suits for Women Already Shown

Probably two hundred and fifty new-come tailored gowns are now in the dust-proof rooms. Uncommon in make, novel in design and many are individual, having but one or two duplicates. From \$15 on to \$70, there is a wonderful variety of materials, colors, shapes and trimmings. There is brown—the color so much talked of for Fall—gray, blue, sombre plaids well matched, black and others. A new trimming is of perpendicular lines of braid applied on collars and cuffs and attached to velvet. Braids of every width, ornaments of full braids, braid embroidered designs are seen everywhere—seemingly there's a perfect furore for braids. Vests are everywhere. Just a suggestion of one given by braid, or another colored cloth or striped flannel. Mixed grays combined with black or gray velvet are charming. Hip-length coats, with very plain fronts, predominate. In some, the new Paris idea of greater slenderness is given. As each new idea comes along, we shall be glad to show it to you.


MEN'S SUITS

The New Fall Clothing with which our tables and dustproof rooms are filled at present is so far removed from the ordinary product as to be in a class by itself. It comes largely from one man in Canada who holds the undisputed leadership in the making of Men's Suits. We control his output for Victoria. Just enough life in pattern and dash in cut to make the Suits attractive to you.

<p>VALUES IN SUITS</p> <p>Any store, no matter where, should feel fortunate in being able to give value such as we show today.</p>	<p>ing the assortment shown at \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50.</p> <p>We have many colors and different materials that we show at these various prices.</p>
<p>SUITS OF STRIPED TWEED AT \$7.50</p> <p>In the new stripe and over check effects. Coats single or double-breasted, and trousers made full, according to the very latest style this season.</p>	<p>FULL STOCK IN DARK COLORS OF TWEED TROUSERS</p> <p>We have been short of these trousers for some time, but now the stocks are complete. Prices, 25c. to \$1.25.</p>
<p>HUNDREDS OF SUITS AT \$10</p> <p>The range that we usually show at this price is now complete again. Nearly every style of material is shown in this range at \$10.00.</p>	<p>RAINPROOF OVERCOATS FOR MEN</p> <p>It doesn't seem quite just to sell these superbly shaped garments "Raincoats"—the name used so indiscriminately in connection with flimsy, ill-fitting coats, that it doesn't at all describe the smart, dressy overcoats which we are selling in such quantities this fall. We shall be glad to show you these new raincoats, whether you have one to buy, or have just bought one elsewhere, we should like to have you know the difference between the usual clothing and Spencer's clothing—that means that the next time you have clothing to buy, you will give us the opportunity to show you what we have to offer. Smartly Tailored Raincoats, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$18.75.</p>
<p>THE SPENCER TRUE BLUE SUIT AT \$12.50</p> <p>This is the value that we have been giving for the last three years, notwithstanding the fact that the material is in this material. We have just the same \$12.50 suit this season as we had four years ago; the only difference is the newness of cut.</p>	<p>NEW CLOTH CAPS SHOWN</p> <p>A full assortment of 25c. to \$1.50. Styles, that won't be seen in any other store. These Caps are selected in the Old Country personally, and one advantage of this is that we have an exclusive style of patterns.</p>
<p>NOVELTY SUITS AT \$15 TO \$25</p> <p>Fine Woretds in fancy checks or neat stripe effects—Vicuna cloths and chevrons.</p>	<p>MEN'S FURNISHINGS</p> <p>Have you seen the new Coat Shirts now being sold at \$1.25? Rather a new thing here, but very popular in all Eastern Cities, especially in New York. It is a very Dressed Shirt, and one that any man will continue to wear after every wear one.</p>
<p>BOYS' SUITS</p> <p>A good idea of the values to be had in Boys' Suits can be seen by passing Broad Street Windows and noticing</p>	<p>MEN'S UNDERWEAR</p> <p>You can judge this department by the values we give in Underwear. We sell Underwear at not very much more than the wholesalers charge for the same.</p> <p>At 50c.—All sizes in Merino; sold usually at 65c. and 75c.</p> <p>At 65c.—Men's Stripe Wool; sold in new colors here.</p> <p>At \$1.00—Pure Natural Merino; sold in most stores for \$1.25.</p> <p>At 75c.—A mixture of Merino and Cotton; a very soft, good wearing garment; will give very good satisfaction.</p> <p>At \$1.25—English Wool Underwear; seamless and full fashioned.</p> <p>Many's Army Socks, at 25c.; a sock that we don't think can be beaten for wear, no matter what price you pay for the sock.</p> <p>Men's Heather Mixed Socks, 25c. and 35c.</p> <p>Men's Black Cashmere Socks, 25c. and 35c.</p> <p>Three lines that we buy a very large quantity of direct from the mills in England, and values are exceptionally good.</p> <p>A full stock of Cuff Links, Collar Buttons, Armlets and Garters at right prices.</p>

BLOUSE DEPARTMENT

<p>More Silk Waists at \$2.75. We sold a lot of these waists at \$2.75 a couple of days ago, and were out of sizes; now we have a full assortment again today, nicely trimmed with Val. lace.</p>	<p>six rows across the front, and collar of Val. lace, short sleeves; a very attractive waist for the money—\$2.75.</p> <p>Other new Waists at \$3.50 to \$5.00;</p>
<p>FUR DEPARTMENT</p> <p>We are very busy in our Manufacturing Room, making Furs for here and out of town. We have a very large stock of a decided advantage in manufacturing our Furs ourselves—savings at least 25 per cent.</p> <p>Mink Skirts at \$20.00, that we had to charge you last year \$27.50.</p> <p>Mink Skirts at \$35.00, that would cost \$45.00 in the retail way.</p> <p>Orders taken for Seal Coats, and Furs renovated at fair prices.</p>	<p>COSTUME DEPARTMENT</p> <p>This is the busiest part of the Big Store these days; everybody seems to be interested in the new Coats and Suits, and our buyers have certainly excelled themselves in the selection this season—every garment just right, plenty of the novelties that so many people want; also plenty of the conservative things that we know many people want.</p>
<p>MILLINERY</p> <p>Inexpensive yet very attractive Hats, \$3.50 to \$5.00.</p> <p>Stylishly Trimmed Hats, \$5.00 to \$10.00.</p> <p>These are great days in the Millinery Department. Opening up of new</p>	<p>NEW CUSHION TOPS.</p> <p>Many New Fancy Embroidered Cushion Covers at \$1.25.</p> <p>Linen Colored Embroidered Cushion Covers at \$2.00.</p>



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VOL. XLVIII. NO.

AUSTRALIA FIRST; THE EMPIRE NEXT

Strong Note of the Development of Six-Year-Old Commonwealth

CANADIAN APPLES ARE BADLY PACKED

London, Oct. 4.—"Aust first," not "the Empire first," says the Chronicle's special correspondent at Melbourne, "is the note of development of the six-year-old Commonwealth." He quotes the Bourne Age and says it correctly veils Australian sentiment when it declares that Australia must accept the responsibility that properly belongs to it, fit itself for the greatest of all national duties, self-defence. The correspondent adds that thousands will be spent sending Australian officers for training to Canada and other parts of the empire.

The naval correspondent of the N. commenting on Australia's naval programme says Australia is far from recognizing what Canada long since recognized, that the defence of the colonies rests not on local efforts, but on efficiency of the imperial navy.

Canadian Apples Badly Packed. Mr. Henderson, M. P. for Halifax, speaking to the Canadian Press association, said his visit to England was purely for pleasure. Asked regarding migration and other questions, he said, "I am afraid to talk over here." "I have," said the Canadian Press association representative, "been interviewed by a London journalist." "Yes, so gentleman did call on me and if he wishes all I did him to think they want my scrip over in Canada." Henderson thinks there are great opportunities for Canadian exporters, especially those engaged in the apple business. It is contended that Canadian apples are badly packed, and that the choicest Canadian apples, properly packed, would bring big prices in London. He had seen a box containing half dozen apples at a Toronto fruiterer's marked two shillings a sixpence, and he is satisfied that the Canadian apples would fetch the same price. The Canadian Press association understands that Mr. Henderson returns home with more favorable opinions regarding emigration matters that it had held.

Reciprocal Treaty. At Melbourne Premier Deakin announced the conclusion of a reciprocal treaty with the five South African governments.

The Strathcona Feast. The fragments of the great Strathcona feast at Aberdeen were distributed among 700 poor people.

Aberdeen University. Lord Strathcona, interviewed regarding the Aberdeen trustees' relations, said he was extremely delighted with the success attending the various functions. Much of this was due to the glorious weather, but he was highly pleased with the way Aberdeen responded to the call made on her.

Ship Him to Canada. A Bow street lad, aged 16, charged with embezzling his employer's money, was remanded in order that arrangements might be made by his friends to send him to Canada.

Compulsion to Canada. The London county council is intending the Canadian nomenclature remaining streets.

Triumph for the C. P. R. The Glasgow Herald says the decision of the Shanghai post office authorities is a great triumph for the Canadian Pacific, but points out its superiority of the former premier's way by which at an average speed of 33 miles an hour Shanghai would be within 16 days of London.

Tariff Reform Campaign. Referring to the autumn tariff reform campaign, the People declares it is good to see Donald McFadden, an ex-member of the Canadian government, to be one of the chief speakers in Scotland.