OPEN EVERY NIGHT

To enable the many people who are unable to do their shopping during the day, we will keep open until 9.30 p. m. during the week, Saturday 11 p. m., from now until Xmas. This will give everybody an opportunity to examine our stock of Xmas Toys including Dolls, Mechanical Toys, etc., and give us more time to explain our Premium Plan.

Asepto Premium Store

Cor. Mill and Union Streets

HON. R. L. BORDEN GUEST OF HONOR AT REMARKABLE BANQUET IN SISTER CITY

Continued from page one.

John W. Regan presided and proposed the health of Premier Borden.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when Mr. Borden began to speak.

Mr. Borden's Reply.

Mr. Borden's response to the toast in his honor was in part as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I need not tell you that I am deeply moved by this splendid reception accorded to me in this city where I have spent the best years of my life, and perhaps my happiest days, and which I have had the honor of representing for many years in the parliament of Canada. I am proud of this reception because it is accorded to me by those with whom I have fought shoulder to shoulder and side by side in some of the fiercest political battles ever waged in Canada.

"A great soldier said some years ago, that those only know the true meaning of comradeship who had marched and fought and bivouacked together. The same holds true of political comradeship. In the contests which we have waged we have not always proved victorious, but in 1908, and again in 1911, the result has more than made amends for the defeat which we sustained, not only in this county, but in this province in 1904.

"My own election in this constituency on the 21st of September, 1911, was marred by the defeat of my friend and colleague, A. B. Crosby. I desire to repeat tonight the tribute which I have paid to him more than once by stating what is only the truth, that no constituency was more faithfully and loyally served by its representative in the late parliament than was this constituency of Halifax by A. B. Crosby. However, if for the moment defeated, he rejoices, as we all rejoice, in the wider victory which our party won throughout the Dominion.

The Election Issue.

"The issue which confronted the people of Canada in the recent contest was of surpassing interest and importance, not only to this Dominion, but to the whole Empire. Its importance was realized by the people of Canada, and is is not amiss on this occasion to express our appreciation of those Liberals who placed the interests of Canada above the ties of party allegiance, and who fought with us in this campaign for the welfare of Canada and of the Empire.

"The Liberal-Conservative party would not be worthy of its record, or of its traditions, and it would not be worthy of the name which it bears if it were not able to welcome the aid of such men; it would not be worthy of its record, of its traditions and of its name, if it were not willing to recognize, as we have sought to recognize, the aid which these men brought and the influence which they exerted in that contest.

"In some quarters which I need not name, the claim has been made that the result of the recent elections was due to some hostile or unfriendly spirit on the part of the Canadian people to the great neighboring republic. It is desirable that any such idea, if it exists should be dissipated and dispelled. A brief retrospect will enable us to arrive at a just conclusion with regard to this.

"In 1879 Canada placed upon her statute books a standing offer of reciprocity which remained open to the United States for 18 years, or until 1897, when it was repealed by the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The United States always declined to entertain this standing offer and we never questioned their perfect and absolute right to take that course. In the meantime Canada had entered upon a policy which aimed at the development of the natural resources of this country, the growth of its industries, and the preservation of its home market. Canada's fiscal autonomy involving the complete control of her tariff had been finally acknowledged in 1879 and it will never be relinquished. The reciprocity compact proposed by the late government would have interfered with Canada's complete control of its own fiscal system and, in many respects, it was properly regarded as a reversal of the policy which this country had pursued for many years.

Proposed Agreement Unwise.

"The Canadian people were startled and alarmed by the idea or suggestion that two members of the government without any mandate from the people, should enter into a treaty which would materially alter that policy. Moreover the interlocking of our tariff with that of any country is undesirable from the standpoint of our fiscal autonomy. It should not be forgotten that similar arrangements made between British colonies and South Africa proved unsatisfactory and irritating and in the end they had to be abandoned.

"During the recent elections the opinion prevailed in Canada that in the interest of friendly relations it would be far better that each country should be absolutely free to frame and modify its own tariff in what it considered to be the best interests of its people. We are also convinced that a tariff which must be accepted or rejected as a whole and which cannot be amended in any respect to meet even the most obvious injustice, is an undemocratic and undesirable form of legislation, and we believe that experience has proved this beyond question.

"Thus, the recent decision of the Canadian people was in no respect induced by any spirit of unfriendliness to the United States. It was rather brought about by their determination to maintain complete control of their own fiscal system, and to mould their own destiny along the lines of a policy which has been pursued in this country for the past 30 years. Canada is an autonomous nation within the British Empire and is closely and inseparably united to that Empire by ties of kinship, of sentiment and of fealty, by historic association and tradition, by the character of its institutions and by the free will of its people, by the like ties of kinship, by constant social and commercial intercourse, by proximity and mutual respect and good will this country is closely associated with the United States. Canada's voice and influence should always be for harmony and not for discord between our Empire and the great republic, and I believe that she will always be a bond of abiding friendship between them. I trust that the anniversary of 100 years' of peace will be commemorated in the two countries with a deep and solemn sense of national responsibility and that each will accomplish its destiny under the splendid inspiration of enduring an increasing friendship and good will.

Nova Scotia's Good Work.

"Turning again to the result of the recent elections, I am glad to see among those assembled here tonight the men who carried nine of the eighteen seats in this province and the men who put up a splendid though unsuccessful fight in the other nine counties. In 1904 Nova Scotia did not elect a single liberal-conservative to the federal parliament. To-day we hold nine of the eighteen seats, and if a general election were held tomorrow, I leave it to your imagination as to what the result would be. Considering the point at which we started only seven years ago in this province the liberal-conservative party has every reason to be proud of the results of the magnificent efforts which it has put forth during the past seven years. We hold sixteen seats in the maritime provinces today and considering the results in two counties in New Brunswick, there is good reason to claim that upon a fair reckoning there should have been eighteen at least.

"But our gains have not by any means been confined to the maritime provinces alone. Altogether we gained about forty seats. Ontario today holds the record with its majority of sixty while in British Columbia not a single liberal has been left to tell the tale. It is true that in the Province of Alberta, and the Province of Saskatchewan, we sustained the loss of two seats, but that was the result of conditions which I believe will not prevail in the future and I look for a splendid representation of liberal-conservatives in the next parliament from those provinces.

Responsibilities of Power.

"But Mr. Chairman, I did not come here to exult over our success. The recent victory has brought with it responsibilities to which no man in Canada is more keenly alive than myself. The liberal-conservative party must be true to its record and its traditions, it must give to the people of Canada intelligent, progressive and clean government.

"There are many problems which confront those who are responsible for the administration of public affairs in Canada today. Great problems have been solved in the past and no greater problem was ever faced by any people than the binding together of the scattered communities, of eastern Canada into one Dominion and the extension of our boundaries over the vast area which today constitutes Canada. Looking back over the history of the past one is almost amazed at the audacity of the undertaking and the success which has hitherto attended it.

"There is every reason to believe that Canada is entering upon a period of development and growth even greater and more important than that which we have witnessed in the past The marvelous growth of our western country will undoubtedly continue and there is no reason to suppose that similar if not equal development will not come to eastern Canada as well, and especially to this little province by the sea, which in its extent and variety of its resources, is not surpassed by any equal area in Canada. Intelligent administration of public affairs must involve a wise conservation of our natural resources as well as their development in the interest of the whole people.

The Transportation Problem.

"In a country like Canada with an enormous area and scattered population the problem of transportation is of prime and vital importance, and you may rest assured that the liberal-conservative party, which conserved and carried into effect the project of binding together provinces of Canada first by the Intercolonial railway and afterwards by the Canadian Pacific railway, will be always alive to the vital importance of the problem.

"There are many industries in this province to which transportation is of prime importance and perhaps to none is it more essential than to our great fishing industry. It always seemed to me that Nova Scotia with a coast line which adjoins and even projects into the best fishing grounds of the world ought to supply fresh fish of the best quality and in the best condition to Ontario, Quebec and even to the western provinces. This can only be done by the organization of a system of cold storage and transportation facilities such as are to be found in other parts of the world with no greater opportunities than our own.

Will Have Tariff Commission.

"The policy of the Liberal-Conservative party as presented to the people in the recent contest is before you. I will not dwell upon it tonight. Among some of its principal items are such encouragement of the great basic industry of agriculture as will enable those who till the soil to receive the highest return for their produce to turn out their products in the highest form, and at the same time preserve the fertility of the land. Hand in hand with this is the aid and encouragement which we propose for the purpose of establishing and maintaining permanent highways of a character suitable to our conditions. Some such effort is needed in the interest of that effective scheme of transportation which ought to be the aim of any progressive government.

"The regulation of our tariff upon reasonable business principles is an important article of our policy that is to be carried out by the establishment of a permanent tariff commission which will ascertain all necessary facts in connection with the conditions and cost of production, and which will advise as to the conclusion which ought to be drawn from the facts so ascertained.

"We propose also to extend the reform of the civil service which we initiated while in opposition and which the late administration carried out in part upon our initiative. So far as trade relations are concerned we believe that the true idea of reciprocity can be found within the vast Dominions of this Empire with its wonderful variety of natural and other products which can be exchanged to the advantage of all.

"It is with the greatest possible pleasure that I hail tonight the presence among you of many of my colleagues in the cabinet. They have come here at much inconvenience as we are now in office and the demands of public business in view of the approaching session are rather urgent and insistent. You will find, and the country will find, that not only those of them who are here present, but those who are absent will give to the public service which they have been called upon to undertake, the best of their energies and their abilities.

"The life of a cabinet minister who is anxious to perform his duties is an exceedingly busy life and any man who undertakes this high public service must be prepared to sacrifice ease and comfort at the behest of duty. I know that the men who have been called to the cabinet of Canada are prepared to make that sacrifice. We do not claim to be infallible, but we do claim that as servants of the people of Canada we shall give to our public duties the best that is in us and no man can do more.

"This little province by the sea has given to the public life of Canada three prime ministers and all of them have been of the same political faith. The names of Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John Thompson are honored today by every citizen in Canada irrespective of party. One of them passed away in the full maturity of his strength and vigor leaving a great name behind him. The other, Sir Charles Tupper, the grand old man of Canada, has attained his 90th year, and beyond the seas in the old Mother land, he takes as keen an interest in the welfare of this great Dominion as he did in the days when he led with marvelous vigor and ability the Conservative forces in this province and Dominion.

"The courage, the faith, the achievements of these great leaders will not fail to be an inspiration to us and I shall be more than satisfied if I may be enabled to perform my allotted task with such advantage to my country as that which characterized their aims and their efforts.

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the honor which you have done me tonight and for the encouragement which this magnificent demonstration and your splendid reception will ever lend to me in the great work that lies before us."

A Great Ovation.

When Mr. Borden concluded his address he was given an ovation such as seldom falls to the lot of a public man. The whole assemblage rose en masse and cheered for the Premier until the big building rang with the shouting. Again and again was he acclaimed and it was some minutes before the next speaker could make himself heard. Hon. Mr. Foster followed Mr. Borden.

Mr. Foster renewed the pledges made before the election. The country needed, and would get, an absolutely clean civil service on the hill at Ottawa and on all the hills of the Dominion. The revenue would be looked upon as a sacred trust, the cabinet being the trustees. He urged his hearers to stand by the cabinet in insisting upon absolute honesty in the administration of public business. Referring to reciprocity he said that it was given a blow in 1891 and it received its death blow in 1911. There is now a permanent policy established for the country he said.

Hon. Mr. Monk.

Mr. Monk in a warm tribute to Mr. Borden said that Quebec was grateful to a degree which was deep and long abiding for the generous treatment Mr. Borden had given it, and he would not lack a full measure of support from it. Much that had been asserted of the fight in Quebec had been untrue. Quebec had never failed in its loyalty and whatever was decided upon by the majority would be accepted by it.

Mr. Monk concluded with a reference to the particular needs of Halifax, opportunities of learning which had been afforded him during the day.

Hon. Mr. Hazen.

Mr. Hazen said that as a loyal representative of New Brunswick, he sincerely hoped that Halifax would get what it deserved. Halifax and St. John had common interests. The Maritime Provinces should strive hand in hand for commercial greatness. It was only by act of parliament that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick became two provinces instead of one. In 1784 when the separation took place it was rendered advisable by isolation. Now that the isolation had disappeared it would not be amiss to repeal the act and make the two one province. Dealing with his own department, he foreshadowed a reorganization of the fishery protection service.

The other members also spoke.

Chinese Rebels Burn Hankow

Continued from page 1.

already been begun. It is thought that the effect of the atrocities committed by the government soldiers will have a serious bearing on the situation. The blood of the Chinese is up as is indicated by their desperate defence of Hankow which has caused the greatest surprise among Europeans who did not expect the Chinese on either side to fight seriously. The foreigners at Hankow will probably be able to protect their concessions as they have ten or twelve gunboats at their disposal though some loss of life among the foreigners may be expected.

Rbels Slaughtr Wounded.

Hankow, Nov. 2.—In the fighting at Han Yan Sunday night the Imperialists were victorious and entered the native city. Looting was permitted and there were many incendiary fires. Late at night the Imperialists withdrew to their camp and the rebels, reinforced re-occupied the city. It is reported that they numbered 6,000. On Monday morning an artillery engagement began but it was not decisive. The rebels at Hankow have beheaded Col. Chang Sin Yang, who commanded in the battle on Friday, when the rebels met with a reverse. Other officers in the revolutionary cause, also suspected of treachery, have met a like fate. Foreigner reports that he saw the rebels kill twenty imperial prisoners and a thousand of the wounded.

Shasi, in Hu Peh province and Yochow, in Hu Nana are flying the revolutionary flag.

1,000 Men Killed.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—Advices from Canton today state that Vice Roy Chang Ming Chi, of that province had wired a memorial to the Prince Regent asking for the pardon of Wang Ching Wei, who had attempted to assassinate the prince a year ago last April.

Pardon to the prisoner, he said, would go far to placate the people and to show the liberal attitude of the government toward the republicans. Full pardon was also asked for the revolutionary General Li Yuen Heng. According to another message, General Li has refused to consider peace offer unless the Manchu dynasty yields the throne to the republicans. Revolutionists are said to occupy all the railway stations near Hankow and to have inflicted a loss of more than a thousand men on the imperials in battle yesterday.

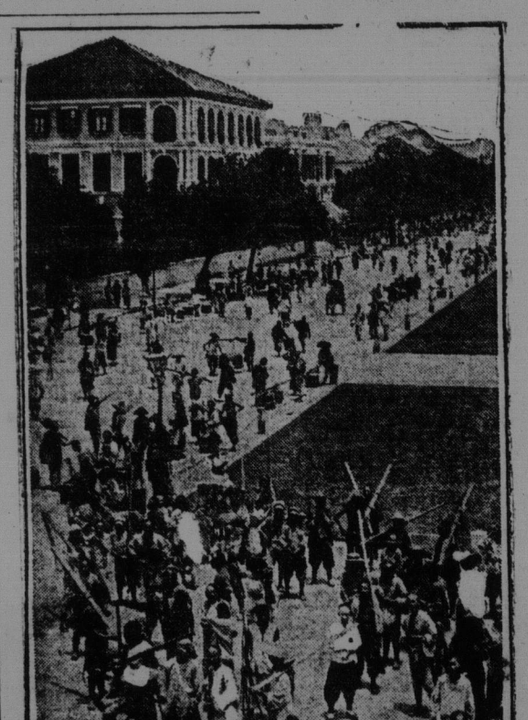
Dead Piled in Streets.

Pekin, Nov. 3.—Letters dater Oct. 29th and 30th from the Associated Press correspondent with the imperialist army at Hankow say that in the struggle for the possession of the city there was hand to hand fighting in the streets, the quarters being too close for shooting. The rebels, mostly raw recruits, not understanding the use of rifles were driven back with much slaughter, their dead piling up on the way. The casualties among the imperialists for two days, Oct. 28 and 29 were 30 killed and 150 wounded. The rebels had about 700 killed or wounded.

The fighting, continues the correspondent, until the last three days had not been serious.

The rebels had the advantage in number of guns, but their shells did not explode.

The imperialists had the advantage in troops, but they were poorly provisioned. The latter force, aggregating 25,000 men, advanced in three columns, the third mixed brigade in advance, the fourth division supporting and the eleventh mixed brigade as a reserve.



A view of Hankow, showing the Municipal Council Building in the foreground. Army Coolies carry planks for intrenchments.

The fighting was done by the third brigade, the two others not being requisitioned. No prisoners were taken. Rebels captured alive were shot or decapitated.

Barbarous Outrages.

It is learned that the most barbarous outrages were perpetrated on innocent persons in the villages. An officer of Yin-Tchang's staff explained that the outrages were committed by only forty men of the Hu-Peh division.

The general staff consists mostly of German and Japanese trained men, but the campaign does not reflect much credit upon them, as they are seemingly ignorant of thecoun try.

The soldiers are in good spirits, but apparently are indifferent to the proceedings at the front. They do as they please. Coming from the northern provinces they have no sympathy with the rebels.

Trains come and go at all hours. The military and railway authorities are constantly embroiled. The railway employees complain that the soldiers and officers beat them and many of them have taken to flight. As a consequence some of the trains are run by soldiers, who do the work badly.

Rebels Hemmed In in Pass.

Prior to the opening of operations on Oct. 27, Gen. Yin Tchang told the respective commanders that the advance must be made and rewards were offered to the soldiers for every gun captured. The advance was slow because the imperialists had to wade through pools for much of the distance.

The rebels, who at first numbered not more than 1,000, shot from the house tops, until compelled to retire, the shells from the warships setting the houses on fire.

Gen. Weng Chou Yuen commanding the third brigade and Gen. Wong Yih Chat, commanding the fourth division stood bravely holding revolvers and shooting the soldiers who refused to fight. The casualties in the first day's engagement were officially reported as 40 killed and 150 pounded.

They were probably much larger than that. The rebel losses were 400 killed or wounded. Only eight guns were captured from the rebels, two of which had previously been rendered useless.

Despatches received in Pekin tonight say that the rebels occupied Chin Hsin Sen on Monday last, but on the following day the imperialists drove them to Liang Tze Kwang, an impregnable pass in the mountainous country.

The rebels have torn up half a mile of railroad and blocked the tunnel and now hold the pass with a small body of men.

CHINOQUY'S WIDOW DIED IN WORCESTER

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Euppmie Chinoquy, widow of Rev. Chas. Chinoquay, of Montreal, who attracted considerable attention many years ago by withdrawing from the Roman Catholic church of which he was a priest and devoting the remainder of his life to an attack on that faith, died here today at the home of her son in law, Rev. Samuel C. Delagneau. Mrs. Chinoquy was 77 years old. She was a native of the Province of Quebec and after the death of her husband in Montreal a few days ago, she came to Worcester to live with her daughter.

TREATY INSURING PEACE IN MOROCCO.

Berlin, Nov. 2.—The German foreign minister, Herr Von Kidderlin Waecheter, and the French Ambassador to Germany, M. Cambon, today initialled the Congo portion of the Moroccan treaty. This means that the treaty is now complete, and it is semi-officially announced that the entire document will be signed Nov. 4.

Children's Matinee Today.

The management of the Kinemacolor have decided to give a special matinee for the school children this afternoon ot 4 o'clock. Special tickets are being distributed which will enable the children to see the pictures of the ccronation of King George V. and the investiture of the Prince of Wales for the small sum of ten cents.

Donaldson Line.

Donaldson liner Almora sailed from Glasgow for St. John direct yesterday with general cargo. This is the last summer sailing of the line.

TAXICAB LOCKOUT IN LONDON.

London, Nov. 2.—The London Taxicab companies tonight decided to close their garages and lockout the men until satisfactory arrangements are reached.

FOR HOUSEHOLD ACCIDENTS

Zam-Buk is so Very Useful.

Read how beneficial it proved in this Case.

Mrs. H. Sawyer of Keene, Ont., writes: "My husband is engaged on a farm, and one day while chopping wood, the top of the axe broke and fell upon his foot, cutting a nasty gash. The wound was so bad that we first thought we would have to get a doctor, but we finally decided to dress the cut with Zam-Buk.

"Well, the Zam-Buk treatment proved a great success. It not only eased the pain, but it prevented any inflammation; and right from first applying Zam-Buk, the cut began to heal. It is now completely healed and my husband says he will never be without a box of Zam-Buk in the house, for we are sure it saved us a great deal of expense."

Over and over again Zam-Buk has been proved to be the worker's best remedy. As soon as applied to a cut, a burn, a scald, or any skin injury, it relieves the pain and it sets up healing. It also prevents blood-poisoning or inflammation. It is a sure cure, too, for eczema, piles, ulcers, old wounds, bad leg, ringworm, scalp sores, eruptions, cold sores, chapped hands, etc. Its absolute purity, also, makes it the ideal balm for babies.

Zam-Buk Soap should be used along with the balm for washing all sore places. This soap will be found excellent for baby's bath, even where the balm is not being used.

All druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box, and Zam-Buk Soap at 25c. tablet, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price Refuse harmful substitutes.

WAITED TO WELCOME HUBBY WITH A GUN

Winnipeg, Nov. 2.—The Winnipeg police last night arrested Mrs. McDonald, of Montreal, while she was waiting for her husband in the C. P. R. station with a loaded revolver. Early in the day she had appealed to the police to arrest him on a charge, but they would not do so until she had formally sworn out a warrant.

Mrs. McDonald did not appear at the station, but managed to locate her husband in St. James, a suburb of the city. She learned that he was about to go west and purchased a revolver and went to the station. She told some people of her intention to shoot her husband on sight, and they called the police up. When arrested Mrs. McDonald had a loaded revolver concealed in her muff. Since her arrest the police have been investigating and they think that McDonald has three wives in the west, one of which is either in Calgary or Edmonton.

LATE SHIPPING.

Quebec, Nov. 2.—Steamer arrivals: Montfort, (Br.), Davidson, London; Nordsjernen, (Dan.) Hansen, Norfolk, Va.

London, Nov. 2.—Ard. Stmr Tauton, Halifax, N. S.

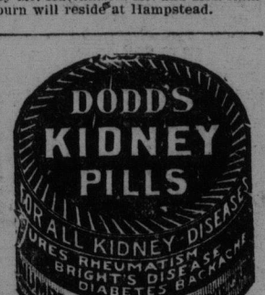
New York, Nov. 2.—Ard. schrs Ronald, Annapolis, N. S.; Ainslees, Bridgewater, N. S.; Daisy Tarlin, Newcastle, N. B.; Helena, River Hebert, N. S.

New York, Nov. 2.—Sld. schr G. M. Cochrane, Yarmouth, N. S.

Vineyard Haven, Nov. 2.—Sld schrs Exilda, Wolfville, N. S.; Unity, Halifax, N. S.

Wedded Last Evening.

The marriage of James P. Rathburn, of Hampstead, Queens county, to Miss Dollie Arseneau, of St. John, took place last evening at the residence of Rev. David Hutchinson, 41 Douglas Ave., the ceremony being performed by Mr. Hutchinson. Mr. and Mrs. Rathburn will reside at Hampstead.



DIED.

WILLIAMS—In this city on Nov. 2nd, Elizabeth (Bessie) beloved wife of Walton Williams, aged 39 years. Funeral Saturday, from 114 Winter street. Service at 3.30 p. m. Interment in Fernhill.

BARRETT—In this city on the 2nd inst., James F., son of Mary J. and the late James Barrett, aged 35, leaving a mother, wife and four children and one brother to mourn their loss.

Funeral will take place on Saturday morning 8.30, from his late residence, 75 Somerset street, to Holy Trinity church for requiem mass. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. (Boston and Providence, R. I. papers please copy.)

SMITH—In this city, on Nov. 2, James Smith, in the 74th year of his age, leaving a wife, two daughters and one son.

Funeral Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, from his late residence, 27 Winter street. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

ATKINSON—On November 1st, at Hopewell Hill, Albert county, Sarah A., widow of the late James S. Atkinson.

Funeral in the Methodist church, Friday at 2 p. m.

MISTY VISION

Comes with advancing years, but can be cleared by properly fitted glases. Spectacles are our specialty. When we fit them, they give satisfaction. Call at D. BOYANER'S, 38 Dock Street, Optics Exclusively.

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