

Given Up To Die

No. 100 George St. Sorel, Quebec. "I suffered with womb disease for seven years, with dreadful pains over the front of the body, over the back and down the legs. I had indigestion and chronic constipation, and the constipation was so bad that I went sometimes for ten to fifteen days without any action of the bowels. I was ill in bed for one whole year. At one time I was so low that everyone thought I was going to die, and the last Rites of the Church were administered to me, and I was treated by six different doctors without any benefit.



MADAME JOSEPH LIRETTE

When I got a sample of "Fruit-a-lives," but I had no faith in them at all, and I would not have taken them only my husband begged so hard for me to try them. As soon as I began to take "Fruit-a-lives" I grew better, the coating was relieved, the sleeplessness was cured, my stomach acted, and the bowels were moved, but above all the fearful womb pains were made easier. I have taken eighteen boxes in all and I am now perfectly well again." (Signed) Madame Joseph Lirette, 50c box—6 for \$2.50—or trial box 25c. at dealers or from Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table listing various market goods such as Flour, Eggs, Butter, and other commodities with their respective prices.

BELIEVED GRADING WILL COST MILLION

On the 5th inst. tenders will be opened for the contract awarded for the grading of the Albert extension of the P. & N. railway from the southern shore of Cameron Lake to the west coast terminus. This is the most difficult and the most expensive part of the route, and it runs for the most part new road. It runs for the most part new road. It runs for the most part new road.

USED PICKET TO PRESS FATAL TRIGGER

It is believed that the fatal blow was fired between 10 and 11 o'clock. In addition to the firearm there was found beside the prone body a broken picket of the kind of the fence in the vicinity. This leads to the assumption that she accomplished her purpose by placing the butt of the gun on the ground, with the muzzle directed towards her enemy, and that she pressed the trigger.

SCIENTISTS COMING HERE

meeting of the British Association in Winnipeg. When the announcement was first made it was received everywhere with satisfaction. Professor Thomson's research work in experimental physics has for years been world-famous. Professor Thomson came to Canada in 1884, at the invitation of the University of Toronto, where he held the chair of physics until 1894, when he was succeeded by Clerk Maxwell and later by Sir William Crookes.

Rebuild at Once

Toronto, Sept. 7.—Preparations for the reconstruction of the burned wing of the Parliament building will be begun at once. Premier Whitney yesterday after a cabinet meeting in which he had stood to have taken steps to organize a fire brigade within the building for future emergencies. It is also probable that with the erection of a new wing a fireproof wing will be placed on the whole pile.

Scientists at Regina

Regina, Sept. 2.—Nearly 200 members of the British Society for the Advancement of Science arrived by special train at 11 o'clock today, and were met at the station by Mayor Williams, P. McCrea, president of the board of trade, and other prominent citizens. Risks and motor cars took the visitors out in the country to see the crops.

Grain Movement

Winnipeg, Sept. 2.—Local telegraph companies report that the grain rush began yesterday, and that it is only last year, having now been in full swing a week, whereas in 1908 the first cars did not start till September.

familiar with the name of Prof. Stenoström, for he has written one of the most popular text books upon the subject. Professor Stenoström has been for the past ten years professor of physics at University College, London. During this period he has been carrying on physiological research and has given to the world results of considerable value. He has also written a considerable extended scientific theory with regard to the human body.

Major Patrick George Craigie

Major Patrick George Craigie is not a stranger to Western Canada. In 1884 he carried out his own initiative, and in an unofficial capacity, an extensive investigation on the continent into the future of the meat supply of Great Britain. On this trip he visited, among the other parts, the ranching districts of the Canadian Northwest, where he is still remembered as a Scotchman, for he was born at Perth in 1843, but for the past thirty years he has been identified with the agricultural and statistical in England.

John Linton Myers

Professor John Linton Myers, who has been appointed president of the anthropological section, is another of the young scientists of Great Britain who are coming to Victoria. A few weeks ago he celebrated his fortieth birthday, having been born at Freeton, Lancashire, in 1859. Since 1907 Professor Myers has been Glasgow professor of Greek and lecturer in ancient geography at the University of Liverpool. He has had a lengthy connection with the anthropological section. In 1893, at the Nottingham meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, he was elected secretary of the section and has held the position practically ever since. His services to the section are many, being recognized by his elevation to the presidency.

Sir William White, K.C.B.

When it is stated that Sir William White, K.C.B., was director of naval construction and assistant controller of the Royal Navy, it is not surprising that he should have been born in Devonport on February 2, 1845, and was the youngest son of the family. At the age of fourteen he became an apprentice to the famous dockyard of his native town. His latent ability was not long in asserting itself for in 1864 he took the highest place in the scholastic competition at the Royal School of Naval Architecture, which had just then been established by the British Admiralty at South Kensington, and in 1867 he gained his diploma as fellow of the school with first class honors. At once joining the staff of the Admiralty young White acted as confidential assistant to the chief constructor, Sir Edward Reed, until the latter's retirement in 1870. In 1872 White was appointed secretary to the council of the Royal Naval Dockyard, and in 1875 assistant constructor, and in 1881 chief constructor. In April 1883 he left the service of the Admiralty to accept the post of chief constructor of the Royal Dockyard at Devonport, where he remained until 1887, when he was appointed chief constructor of the Royal Dockyard at Portsmouth. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1892, and in 1894 he was appointed chief constructor of the Royal Dockyard at Devonport, where he remained until 1897, when he was appointed chief constructor of the Royal Dockyard at Portsmouth.

DISCOVERER DETAILS TRIP

wood, as do the Eskimos and we secured game with these arrows. Again and again we were driven to the point of starving to death when we found a young seal sleeping on the ice. At one time we were driven to the point of starvation when we found a young seal sleeping on the ice. At one time we were driven to the point of starvation when we found a young seal sleeping on the ice.

Sydney John Chapman, M.A.

Professor Sydney John Chapman, M.A., president of the Section of Economic and Social Statistics, was born in Wells, Norfolk, in 1871. He was educated in Manchester Grammar School, in the University of Cambridge, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. At Cambridge, as incidents of a brilliant academic career, he gained the Corden and Adam Smith prizes and later on was Jevons' research student at Owens College, Manchester, from 1893 to 1894, when he lectured on Economics at Cardiff College and it was there that he met her who is now Mrs. Chapman. Later he studied at the University of Manchester, and later still at Trinity College, Cambridge. He became a member of the faculty of statistics and physics. Science possesses few personalities more striking and attractive.

Dr. A. E. H. Tutton, F. R. S.

Dr. A. E. H. Tutton, F. R. S., since 1885 was inspector of technical schools under the board of technical education of the British government. He was born at Stockport near Manchester, in 1844. His distinguished academic career began at Owens College, now the University of Manchester, where he studied under the famous chemist, Prof. Sir Henry Roscoe. Gaining an exhibition at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, he proceeded thither in 1863, and after studying there for three years he became assistant in chemistry at the college and late demonstrator and lecturer in the same subject.

William Abbot Herdman, F. R. S.

Professor William Abbot Herdman, F. R. S., who, since 1903, has been general secretary of the British Association, was born at Stockport near Manchester, in 1844. His distinguished academic career began at Owens College, now the University of Manchester, where he studied under the famous chemist, Prof. Sir Henry Roscoe. Gaining an exhibition at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, he proceeded thither in 1863, and after studying there for three years he became assistant in chemistry at the college and late demonstrator and lecturer in the same subject.

Ernest Henry Starling, F. R. S.

Professor Ernest Henry Starling, F. R. S., is one of the younger British physiologists and although he is only twenty years of age he is a recognized leader in his department. Physiological students the world over are

lege, Manchester, now the University of Manchester. At the age of 18 he entered the British museum as assistant curator of the geological collection, assuming full charge of the department in 1901.

Professor Armstrong

Professor Armstrong has had a long and distinguished connection with the British Association. He is one of the old guard, having been at the Aberdeen meeting of 1885. Prof. Armstrong presided over the chemistry section and going further back at the Aberdeen meeting of 1885 Prof. Armstrong presided over the chemistry section and going further back at the Aberdeen meeting of 1885 Prof. Armstrong presided over the chemistry section.

Delegation of Tailors

The meeting of the section committee then withdrew and was succeeded by a numerous delegation of tailors, bootmakers and barbers. The delegation placed themselves in their hands, and several tradesmen were at work on him at the same time. At the time of the meeting of the section committee then withdrew and was succeeded by a numerous delegation of tailors, bootmakers and barbers.

Examiners Records

Commodore Hogvard, commander of the royal yacht, and one of the most distinguished of our countrymen, had an opportunity today of examining Dr. Cook's journals. The Commodore's examination was most thorough and he was most impressed by the accuracy and reliability of the diary.

Spur to Further Effort

New York, Sept. 4.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, the polar explorer, expressed the opinion that instead of discouraging further efforts, Dr. Cook's achievements would be a spur to explorers and scientists. Mr. Baldwin was preparing for another attempt to reach the North Pole.

Spur to Further Effort

New York, Sept. 4.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, the polar explorer, expressed the opinion that instead of discouraging further efforts, Dr. Cook's achievements would be a spur to explorers and scientists. Mr. Baldwin was preparing for another attempt to reach the North Pole.

Royal Reception

A bright sun lit up the blue waters of Copenhagen harbor. Ships and yachts with gay flags and the shore and piers were crowded with people. Two American flags flanked the landing stage where the Crown Prince Christian and a number of other notable personages awaited for one hour the appearance of the Hans Egede. Hundreds of small boats containing sightseers swarmed over the waters of the harbor. When the Hans Egede came in sight, the people on every side were covered with gay flags and the shore and piers were crowded with people.

Col. Sir Duncan Johnston, K.C.M.G.

Col. Sir Duncan Johnston, K.C.M.G., the Geographical section of the British Association has, for its president, entered the Royal Engineers. He has been a member of the Royal Engineers since 1862, and has held various positions of honor and responsibility. He was born in 1844, and has served in the Indian Army for many years.

Dr. A. D. S. Woodward

Dr. A. D. S. Woodward is a distinguished paleontologist. This name is given to geologists who concern themselves with the study of the remains of animals and plants which have been preserved in rock fossils. To this branch of geological investigation much attention has been given in recent times, with the result that the sum of scientific knowledge has been greatly increased. Dr. Woodward has been particularly successful in his researches into the origin of climates in the past and the still baffling question of the age of the earth. Dr. Woodward has been connected for a quarter of a century with the British museum, the most famous museum in the world. Born at Macleod, 1844, he was educated at the grammar school of his native town and proceeded thence to Owens Col-

the side of the steamer and the rough looking explorer was almost smothered in the friendly group of uniforms and officials in black coats and milk hats.

Continuing the conversation

Continuing the conversation, Dr. Cook said he had in his possession the best modern instruments for taking observations, including three chronometers, and a good watch—and that he took daily observations from 85 degrees north to the pole. While at the pole he took double observations to make quite sure. He declared that 22 miles a day was not much for Eskimos who preserved the health of himself and his companions by living as the Eskimos do. He said that the Eskimos with him were young men who were fully under his influence and who followed his instructions absolutely. The Eskimos favored him, the ice was harder and smoother than in summer when it is rough and covered with crevasses.

After more cheering

After more cheering Commodore Hogvard took Dr. Cook in a carriage and drove with him through the streets of Copenhagen to the Phoenix Hotel, where he will be the guest of the geographical society. The hallways of the hotel were thronged with Eskimo flags and masses of flowers. Johan Hansen, the minister of commerce, and the governor of the geographical society gave a reception to Dr. Cook at the hotel. The minister made a speech of welcome in which he said: "Before retiring to your much needed rest, Dr. Cook, I hope you will allow me an opportunity of bidding you welcome to Denmark."

Delegation of Tailors

The meeting of the section committee then withdrew and was succeeded by a numerous delegation of tailors, bootmakers and barbers. The delegation placed themselves in their hands, and several tradesmen were at work on him at the same time. At the time of the meeting of the section committee then withdrew and was succeeded by a numerous delegation of tailors, bootmakers and barbers.

Examiners Records

Commodore Hogvard, commander of the royal yacht, and one of the most distinguished of our countrymen, had an opportunity today of examining Dr. Cook's journals. The Commodore's examination was most thorough and he was most impressed by the accuracy and reliability of the diary.

Spur to Further Effort

New York, Sept. 4.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, the polar explorer, expressed the opinion that instead of discouraging further efforts, Dr. Cook's achievements would be a spur to explorers and scientists. Mr. Baldwin was preparing for another attempt to reach the North Pole.

Royal Reception

A bright sun lit up the blue waters of Copenhagen harbor. Ships and yachts with gay flags and the shore and piers were crowded with people. Two American flags flanked the landing stage where the Crown Prince Christian and a number of other notable personages awaited for one hour the appearance of the Hans Egede. Hundreds of small boats containing sightseers swarmed over the waters of the harbor. When the Hans Egede came in sight, the people on every side were covered with gay flags and the shore and piers were crowded with people.

Col. Sir Duncan Johnston, K.C.M.G.

Col. Sir Duncan Johnston, K.C.M.G., the Geographical section of the British Association has, for its president, entered the Royal Engineers. He has been a member of the Royal Engineers since 1862, and has held various positions of honor and responsibility. He was born in 1844, and has served in the Indian Army for many years.

Dr. A. D. S. Woodward

Dr. A. D. S. Woodward is a distinguished paleontologist. This name is given to geologists who concern themselves with the study of the remains of animals and plants which have been preserved in rock fossils. To this branch of geological investigation much attention has been given in recent times, with the result that the sum of scientific knowledge has been greatly increased. Dr. Woodward has been particularly successful in his researches into the origin of climates in the past and the still baffling question of the age of the earth. Dr. Woodward has been connected for a quarter of a century with the British museum, the most famous museum in the world. Born at Macleod, 1844, he was educated at the grammar school of his native town and proceeded thence to Owens Col-

Campbell THE FASHION CENTER 1010 GOVERNMENT STREET

THE LATEST AND NEATEST FOR THE LADY OF GOOD TASTE IS

The Genuine Jersey Dress

the most startling development from the Moyen Age Style, being a modern interpretation of the curraos bodice of the Middle Ages. This garment is a most attractive presentation of the modern idea in a lady's tailoring. The Jersey top extends in close-fitting style to the low hip-line from which falls the skirt, giving a decidedly new and graceful appearance to the wearer.

We have a beautiful display of these one-piece garments made up in a new progressive type of silk known as—

"Fascina"

in various colors. Fascina is a silk fabric representing beauty and perfection in its true meaning. It has the requisite elasticity necessary to follow the figure movements, in other words it possesses a charm suggestive of the perfect figure. These garments will be on view in our window this afternoon and evening.

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO. 1010 Gov't St. For Full Fashioned Finest Features

Red Jacket FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS. Repairs are easily made, as anyone can take out the valves and replace them in a few minutes with the aid of a monkey wrench.

ment, patriotic sentiment, among you Canadians and it is genuine and thorough. It was one of Lord Bessborough's closing remarks at a public meeting in London, when he lauded the Empire Day and raised a splendid sentiment throughout the country.

FATALITIES IN FLYER WRECK

tion; Baggage-man George W. Wheatcraft, of Chicago Junction, and E. P. Kavanagh, boiler inspector. The train was wrecked near Pittsburg, Pa. It was whirling along at fifty miles an hour when the engine suddenly jumped the track, and in a second the whole train was turned turtle into a deep ditch. The train officials claim the wreck was caused by bends who were working on the track at the time the train was wrecked. The men approached the supposed scene before they recognized the sleeping physician before it was too late.

Unless Wage Scale Advance is Accepted a Strike Will Be Declared Affecting Five Thousand Men

Special to The Evening Post. Pittsburgh, Pa. A strike of window glass cutters and fitters of the country has been announced by President Sheehan of the National Union, effective today unless the scale advance of five per cent is accepted by the American Window Glass Company. Six plants in different parts of the country employing five thousand men when in full operation will be affected by the order but it is understood that only about 1,400 men are at work at present.

BERESFORD PAYS CANADA TRIBUTE

Toronto, Sept. 4.—Lord Charles Beresford yesterday afternoon addressed the Women's Canadian club in the Conservatory of Music hall. Canadians at large came in for a compliment when Lord Charles said the tone in this country, the look on the faces, was superior to that of any other country he had been in. At the exhibition for instance, there was no vulgar display in the large crowds, but much of what in the navy would be called "good comradeship." Canadian speakers urged that should England's supremacy at sea be not both certain and adequate, we stand to lose the Empire. Since the fleet be defeated, the loss would be irreparable, eternal.

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO. 1010 Gov't St. For Full Fashioned Finest Features

Red Jacket FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS. Repairs are easily made, as anyone can take out the valves and replace them in a few minutes with the aid of a monkey wrench.

ment, patriotic sentiment, among you Canadians and it is genuine and thorough. It was one of Lord Bessborough's closing remarks at a public meeting in London, when he lauded the Empire Day and raised a splendid sentiment throughout the country.

FATALITIES IN FLYER WRECK

tion; Baggage-man George W. Wheatcraft, of Chicago Junction, and E. P. Kavanagh, boiler inspector. The train was wrecked near Pittsburg, Pa. It was whirling along at fifty miles an hour when the engine suddenly jumped the track, and in a second the whole train was turned turtle into a deep ditch. The train officials claim the wreck was caused by bends who were working on the track at the time the train was wrecked. The men approached the supposed scene before they recognized the sleeping physician before it was too late.

Unless Wage Scale Advance is Accepted a Strike Will Be Declared Affecting Five Thousand Men

Special to The Evening Post. Pittsburgh, Pa. A strike of window glass cutters and fitters of the country has been announced by President Sheehan of the National Union, effective today unless the scale advance of five per cent is accepted by the American Window Glass Company. Six plants in different parts of the country employing five thousand men when in full operation will be affected by the order but it is understood that only about 1,400 men are at work at present.

BERESFORD PAYS CANADA TRIBUTE

Toronto, Sept. 4.—Lord Charles Beresford yesterday afternoon addressed the Women's Canadian club in the Conservatory of Music hall. Canadians at large came in for a compliment when Lord Charles said the tone in this country, the look on the faces, was superior to that of any other country he had been in. At the exhibition for instance, there was no vulgar display in the large crowds, but much of what in the navy would be called "good comradeship." Canadian speakers urged that should England's supremacy at sea be not both certain and adequate, we stand to lose the Empire. Since the fleet be defeated, the loss would be irreparable, eternal.