



ou will be surprised at
of high-class garments

garment. . . . \$45.00

Cloth
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skirts
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at Popular Prices

45c
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Monday
Pins 75c
d fancy stones, bril-
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and up. 1.75
ed at, each 15c
remarkable line at 15c

patent colt skin, new
Hand Bags just re-
ers and plain mount-
mountings.

Girls' Boots,
\$1.50

Boots enables us to
their real value—
portunity to supply
ing of the wet sac-
at this low price—
tip, strong soles,
soles, Blucher cut,
\$1.50

FRANCE LOSING
MUCH BY STRIKE

Commerce Seriously Hampered
by Tying Up of Railroads—
Paris Food Supply May be
Cut Off

WORKERS UNABLE
TO REACH HOMES

More Roads Threatened With
Blockade—Strikers on
Western Railway Indulge in
Destruction of Property

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The strike of the
railroad men which has spread
throughout France was de-
nounced today by Premier Briand, as
an insurrection badly built upon
criminal foundations.

The Premier declared that the strike
was called while negotiations were
going on for an adjustment of griev-
ances, and he promised that the in-
vestigators of the strike would be pro-
secuted.

The river Seine, which in January,
threatened to destroy Paris, now looms
up in the role of a saviour. The govern-
ment has made arrangements to
rush food supplies to Paris from the
sea, and to open all boats to the
crisis and ease the food market which
is already hard hit. The employees
of the Eastern and the Paris Lyons
and Mediterranean railways have not
to any appreciable extent, responded
to the strike call, and the government's
weapon of mobilization has induced
some of the employees of the Northern
railroad to return to their posts.

Nevertheless the Northern and
Western railways are prostrated. The
call to the strike has been issued by
the large railway unions, and the
ings today the strikers refused their
determination to return to work. The
call, which was issued by the
the call. Much destruction has been
wrought on the Western system, on
which the strikers and their sympa-
thizers have been busy. Trains, blocked
trains, blocked tracks, destroyed sta-
tions, ripped up rails and cut telegraph
and telegraph wires.

The government has ordered the ar-
rest of a score of strike leaders. The
instructions have been issued to the
troops to use severe measures where-
ever occasion requires.

Thousands of persons living in the
suburbs and employed in Paris passed
this evening around the depots. They
were silent and sullen, with mili-
tary camp in front. Then, with true
Parisian slyness, they laughingly set
out to walk home, perhaps a distance
of five or ten miles, or attempted the
tramways, cabs, automobiles and other
conveyances.

The losses to commerce already are
immense. Scores of trains have
been stalled along the roads, many of
these carrying food supplies which
have become unfit for use. The pas-
sengers for the steamship Oceanic,
which took the train for Cherbourg at
Paris, are blocked at Mantes-sur-
Seine, about thirty-six miles from
Paris. Many Americans have been
compelled to remain in this city or to
pay fabulous sums to reach the coast
so that they might embark for Eng-
land. Several hundred sacks in the
American mail are now being transported
from Havre to Paris up the Seine.

The French steamship line, which
employ a tug to tow the passengers
for the steamer La Touraine, sailing
on Saturday.

St. James, leader of the Socialists
in the Chamber of Deputies, today
answered Premier Briand's charge
that the railroads of the government
were responsible for the present crisis.
He declared that the presence of mil-
itarism was dangerous, as it was
certain to weaken military discipline
and increase anti-militarism.

The Paris Lyons and Mediterranean
and Orleans railroad men late tonight
voted to strike, as did also the em-
ployees of the Paris subway who have
been agitating a number of demands
for some time.

The engineers on these lines do not
reside in Paris. They will therefore
take their trains out, but abandon them
when they reach their own towns
after spreading the strike order en
route.

Warrants were issued tonight for
the arrest of 15 strike leaders.

FOUND NOT GUILTY

Verdict of Jury At Nanaimo Favors
Donald Macdonald, Charged With
Murder.

NANAIMO, Oct. 11.—The hearing of
the charge against Donald Macdonald,
rancher of Salmon river, for the mur-
der of Frank Savage on the 14th of
September last, which was begun in the
assize court yesterday before Mr. Jus-
tice Clement, was concluded yesterday
noon and went to the jury at 2:30
p. m. They returned at 5:15 p. m. with
on being asked for their verdict, the
man replied "Not guilty." The
prize was as once discharged.

Good Swimming Record

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Michael Mc-
Dermott of the Chicago athletic club
broke the world's record for a 100-
yard breast stroke swim by 2 1/2 sec-
onds here tonight. McDermott cov-
ered the distance in 1:11 3/5.

Pacific Railways Merger

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 12.—In the
United States circuit court here today
Judge P. F. Dunn, general counsel for
the Southern Pacific, concluded his
argument on behalf of the railroads in
the government's suit to dissolve the
merger of the Southern Pacific and
the Union Pacific railroads. Judge
Dunn's argument today was devoted to
the percentages of revenues and tol-
erance, and was largely technical. For-
mer Senator John C. Spooner will take
up the final arguments for the rail-
roads and will conclude tomorrow.
Frank B. Kellogg, of St. Paul, will fol-
low with the arguments in rebuttal for
the government.

AUSTRALIA RUNS
ON WHITE LINES

Naval Forces of Common-
wealth to Be Organized So
As to Be Available for De-
fense of the Whole Empire

COMBINED ACTION
AGAINST OUTSIDERS

Bill is Introduced in Senate
With Provisions to This End
—"White Australia" is Also
Emphasized

MELBOURNE, Oct. 12.—The naval
defense scheme of Australia is being
organized on far-seeing and states-
man-like lines.

In the bill just introduced in the
senate a board is created to admin-
ister the naval forces of the Common-
wealth. This bill gives the govern-
ment general power to acquire war ships
in time of need. He is also author-
ized to compel men to serve in or out-
side federal waters, if required.

Then comes the really remarkable
part of the measure, and what is at
the same time a notable departure in
naval policy. According to the pro-
visions of the bill, warships and men
may be handed over to or taken over
from the British navy, the object of
this being that the fleets of the em-
pire shall be co-ordinated with a view
to combined action in any part of the
world, whenever any great emergency
may arise.

The bill has been unanimously passed
in the federal parliament, increasing
the restrictions which make for a
white Australia.

TUNNEL COMPANY'S
PLANS ACCEPTED

Railway Applications Before
Minister—Deputation to
Wait Upon Premier Regarding
Aid to Subsidize Construction

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—The minister of
Railways heard applications today for
the approval of several route maps
submitted by the railway companies.
Messrs. J. T. McLaughlin and E. W.
MacLean of North Vancouver, asked
approval of a route map of the Burr-
ard Inlet Tunnel and bridge company.
It was opposed by Messrs. C. W. Craig
of Vancouver, and Alex Smith of the
Yukon railway, who claim to have a
location over the same route, to the
west of the present route.

Mr. MacLean replied that the V. W.
and Y. people had had a charter for
the route for some time, and that they
under it in all that time. The min-
ister of Railways approved of the tun-
nel and bridge company's route with
an understanding that the company
does not encroach upon or occupy any
of the V. W. and Y. company's right-
of-way and he stated that the company's
railway does not cross the surface of
Stanley park or run through Hastings
park.

Selkirk Centennial.

A deputation will wait upon Sir
Wilfrid Laurier at noon tomorrow to
ask a substantial federal grant to-
wards the Selkirk Centennial exhi-
bition, which it is proposed to hold in
Winnipeg in 1914. The deputation
consists of Mayor Evans, Messrs. Par-
shah, F. D. Martin, Fred Dewey, T.
R. Deacon, J. W. Dufos and D. C.
Gameron.

They will request a subsidy from
the government equal to the combined
contributions of the provincial and
municipal governments, and the total
of the companies, which is about two
and a half millions, thus giving a
total fund of five millions.

In supreme court today argument
was concluded in the appeal of the
Sisters of Charity versus City of Van-
couver. Judgment was reserved. La-
Fleur, K. C. for appellants, C. W. Craig
for Respondents.

The court then proceeded with the
argument in the case of the B. C.
Sugar Refining Company versus
Grammick in which case also judgment
was reserved. J. K. LaFleur for ap-
pellants, C. W. Craig for Respondents.

Good Swimming Record

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Michael Mc-
Dermott of the Chicago athletic club
broke the world's record for a 100-
yard breast stroke swim by 2 1/2 sec-
onds here tonight. McDermott cov-
ered the distance in 1:11 3/5.

PROTESTED INNOCENCE

Pitiable Scene When Adrian Pivral
Was Sentenced to the Guillotine.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Adrian Pivral, a
man of fifty, who stole his mother's
savings and afterwards killed her, was
guillotined at Saint Denis, France.
When he was informed at 4 a. m. that
the time had come, he gave vent to
continual shrieks of "I am innocent! I
am innocent!" and sobbed and moaned
unceasingly. His condition was so
pitiful that the doctor twice injected
coffee with a hypodermic syringe to
render him more at ease. When he
had been plied he was found to be
utterly unable to walk, the fifty or
sixty yards from the prison to the
scaffold. Helpless as a log, he was
carried to the guillotine.

Special decision of President Fall-
ler that part of the penal code which
stipulates that marriages shall be
executed with bare feet with the same
covered with a black veil was re-
voked.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Secretary of
State Charles Murphy, of Canada, said
in an interview here today that he
expected the reciprocity negotiations
between the United States and Can-
ada would be resumed before Novem-
ber 1.

NEW LINERS
FOR PACIFIC

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy An-
nounces Arrangement Will
Be Made for Larger and
Faster-Expresses

FASTER STEAMERS
FOR TWO OCEANS

Pacific Expresses Found Too
Small for Trade Which Has
Outgrown Them Since They
Were Placed in Service

NEW LINERS are to be built by the
Empire of Japan, India and Empress
of China in the trans-Pacific trade.
According to an announcement made
by the directors at the annual meet-
ing of the C. P. R. held at Montreal
last week plans are under considera-
tion and announcement is expected to
be made of an arrangement for the
construction of new liners within a
few weeks. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy,
in his address to the shareholders
of the company, announced that
"There has been a very striking ex-
pansion in the passenger traffic be-
tween the continent and Europe
through Canadian ports, since your
two steamships the Empress of Brit-
ain and the Empress of Ireland were
put into service, and the time has
now arrived when steamships of
greater size and speed should be pro-
vided for the route in the interest
of Canadian ports, the country gen-
erally and the trans-continental trade
lines. While there has not been the
same increase in traffic on the Pa-
cific coast, there has been a steady
growth, and your steamship line has
been operating at least its proper
capacity. While your Pacific Ocean
boats are excellent in condition
they are now too small for the trade
and should be replaced. Plans for
the new liners are now being prepared
and it is expected that within the next
few weeks they will be able to com-
plete the arrangements for their con-
struction."

The Empress of Japan, Empress of
India and Empress of China have
been in service twenty years running
and have been British Columbia
ports to the Orient and as Sir
Thomas Shaughnessy said they are now
too small for the rapidly developing
trade of the Pacific coast. The
bulk of the saloon travel was en-
joyed by the Empresses, but since the larger
steamers have been placed on the
route the Empresses have a large share
of the trade but heavy beam seas and
bertha, Korea and Manchuria, and the
larger turbine liners Chiyu Maru and
Tosyo Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha
Company.

The richly paying silk freight trade
has been maintained, each inbound
steamer bringing silk worth from
\$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 and a half dol-
lars. With newer and faster steam-
ers not only will more silk be carried,
a freight which pays six cents a pound
for the haul from Yokohama to New
York, but a much larger share of the
saloon passenger travel than is now
enjoyed will result.

Of the Empress of Japan, the Empress
of India and the Empress of China,
the service began in 1887 in con-
nection with the great Canguan
railroad, the Abyssinia, which was at-
tacked by the British in 1887 and
wardward burned in the Atlantic in 1891
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LOOKS FOR GOOD IN ALL CHANGES

Colonel Roosevelt Rebukes Intolerance in Religious Matters—Speaks of Mission in Interior of Africa

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 12.—President Roosevelt came up from the south to Illinois, speaking at several places on the way. In Peoria he spoke to the Knights of Columbus, to whom he made a speech at dinner tonight. He rebuked intolerance in religious matters and spoke of a mission in the interior of Africa.

MINERS YET HOLD SEVERAL BODIES

Searchers in Colorado Colliery Recover Fourteen Dead and Locate Eight—Thirty-three Missing

STARBUCKVILLE, Colo., Oct. 12.—The situation in the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's mine here tonight may be summarized as follows: Bodies recovered and at morgue 14; bodies located in mine 8; bodies missing 33.

APPROXIMATION OF ANCIENT RIVALS

Visit of President of the Argentine to Brazil, Heralds New Triple Alliance in South America

BRASILIA, Oct. 12.—The formation of a South American triple alliance is heralded by the visit of the Argentine president to Brazil.

MUCH GOLD STOLEN

Nemo Conspirators Supposed to Have Taken \$150,000 in Dust From Sulphur Boxes

SEATTLE, Oct. 12.—Approximately \$150,000 worth of gold dust has been stolen from the Pioneer Mining Company at Nome during the past two years by an organized gang of alibi-box robbers.

DID THINGS WHICH WERE STYLED IMPOSSIBLE

The Late M. J. Heney When He First Came to Victoria

M. J. Heney, the well known railway builder who was killed in the Victoria explosion, was a man who did things which were styled impossible.

HIS RETIREMENT FROM MINISTRY

Mr. Carter-Cotton Explains His Resignation—Will Continue in House and Strongly Support Government

VANCOUVER, Oct. 11.—In reply to a question from a representative of the News-Advertiser, in reference to his reported resignation of the position of president of the House of Commons, Mr. Carter-Cotton said that he had not resigned.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 12.—President Roosevelt came up from the south to Illinois, speaking at several places on the way.

MINING OPERATORS IN DISTRICT TELL OF OPPORTUNITIES THERE—Capital Wanted for Development Purposes

VANCOUVER, Oct. 12.—Messrs. O. B. Wilkie, B. C. L. S. Newton, W. E. M. M. A. M. Craig, J. C. Murray and others, who are mining operators in the Yukon Territory, are telling of the opportunities there for capital.

CHURCH'S NEW MOVE

Protestant Episcopal Convention Proposes for Suffragan Bishops—Faith Healing Inquiry

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 12.—In the most important session that it has held thus far, the house of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church convention this afternoon not only re-adopted its resolution on suffragan bishops, but also passed a resolution on faith healing.

UNION BANK HAS PURCHASED SITE

Cash Payment of \$145,000 Made for Property at Corner of Government Street and Tronca Avenue

By a cash payment of \$145,000 just made the Union Bank of Canada has acquired one of the most desirable building sites in the city.

SAMPLE SHIPMEN FROM RED CLIFF

Parcel of Ore Arrives at Tye Smelter from the Mine on Lydden Creek—Work to be Carried on During Winter

The Red Cliff company has shipped to the Tye smelter a bulk parcel of ore weighing a ton and a half, the first from which should be out at the beginning of next week.

TOOK OWN LIFE VERDICT OF JURY

Evidence at Inquest on Unknown Found Dead on Shot-boft's Hill Gives No Clue of Identity

That the unknown whose body was discovered on Shot-boft's Hill on Sunday night was the verdict of the jury.

FIRE ON LAUNCH

Ignition of Gasoline Canister Serious Injury to Three Vancouver Men at Howe Sound

WARROAD, Minn., Oct. 10.—Warroad has been saved from destruction after three days and nights of fire.

AUTO FOR THIEVES

Chicago Woman Show Themselves Capable of Devising Modern Methods

EGYPT AND TURKEY

Influx of Khedive's Subjects to Constantinople May Arouse International Complications

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.—Up till this summer very little encouragement was given by the Turks to the Egyptian Nationalists.

HUNTER INJURED

Michael Burns of Nanaimo Gets Severely Wound Through Accidental Discharge of His Rifle

PLAN RECEPTION TO THE RAINBOW

Entertainment Being Arranged to be Given to Rank and File of Cruiser at Drill Hall—Dinner to Officers at Empress

DETS FAMILY TO BE ARRANGED

CHIPPWA FALLS, Wis., Oct. 11.—John Dets, his wife and two sons will be arranged this week on the Dets' funeral.

BODY TELLS OF MOUNTAIN TRAGEDY

Victoria Hunters Make Gruesome Find Near 17-Mile Post—Body Believed to be That of Robert Carlisle

REAR RAILROAD

WARROAD, Minn., Oct. 10.—Warroad has been saved from destruction after three days and nights of fire.

CRUSHED IN ELEVATOR

John Duffus, Night Clerk in Commercial Hotel, Vancouver, Meets With Shocking Death

CASES POSTPONED

United States Supreme Court Must Await Filing of Vacancies on Bench

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Because of failure to have a full bench in the Supreme Court of the United States, several cases set for trial this week have been postponed.

TRIP TO BURN MAYOR'S HOUSE

PUEBLO, Cal., Oct. 11.—An attempt was made to burn the house of Mayor A. L. Fugard.

BURGLARS RAID CHURCH

WINNIPEG, Oct. 10.—Burglars entered Holy Trinity church last evening and stole a large amount of money.

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THINGS WHICH WERE STYLED IMPOSSIBLE

The Late M. J. Heney When He First Came to West Was Resident of Victoria

M. J. Heney, the well known railroad builder who went to his reward at the age of 46 years, settled first in Victoria when he came west from Ottawa in 1888...

Personal Achievement. The Copper River & Northwestern will have a complete line from Ova to the Bonanza mines...

He Fooled the Engineers. Engineers of national repute studied the route chosen by Mr. Heney and it was impossible to construct a railway...

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HIS RETIREMENT FROM MINISTRY

Mr. Carter-Cotton Explains His Resignation—Will Continue in House and Strongly Support Government

VANCOUVER, Oct. 11.—In reply to a question from a representative of the News-Advertiser, in reference to his resignation of office as minister of the interior...

As it was also possible that in the next year or two he might be interested in some enterprise of considerable importance to the province...

Mr. Carter-Cotton, directly and indirectly through financial arrangements, has very considerable interests in the district, especially in North Vancouver...

CRUSHED IN ELEVATOR

John Duffus, Night Clerk in Commercial Hotel, Vancouver, Meets With Shocking Death

VANCOUVER, Oct. 11.—John Duffus, a hotel night clerk at the Commercial hotel, Cambie street, died at 8:30 o'clock this morning...

Having to call a judge, Duffus had gone up in the elevator to the third floor and it is surmised that when he stepped out of the elevator...

Mr. Duffus had only been in Vancouver some four months, and had come here direct from his home in Aberdeen, Scotland...

He was survived by his mother, Thomas Henry, of Ottawa, Canada; his brothers, of the same name, of Ottawa, Green Bay, Wis., and E. A. in Seattle...

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CAUGHT ON TRESTLE

Aged Indian and His Wife Run Down and Killed by Northern Pacific Freight Train

BELLINGHAM, Oct. 10.—While attempting to cross a trestle one and a half miles east of Deming yesterday, Mr. and Mrs. John Hoodstadum, Indians, both over 80 years of age...

COURTS DIFFER IN HEAVY SUIT

Judgment Obtained by Swift in British Columbia and by David in United States Circuit Court

SEATTLE, Oct. 11.—A decision by the United States circuit court of appeals, just received here today, adds another chapter to the Swift-David litigation...

Recently in British Columbia Edward F. Swift, the Chicago pork packer, and his co-plaintiffs, several British Columbia millmen...

In the suit on this side of the international boundary, arising out of the same transaction, the United States circuit court of appeals has decided in favor of Mr. David...

Mr. David, who is a partner in the Western Lumber Co., a Canadian corporation, is the plaintiff in the suit on this side of the international boundary...

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COL. ROOSEVELT'S LATEST EXPLOITS

Goes Up in Aeroplane as Passenger at the Aviation Grounds Near St. Louis—Pleased With Experience

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—Theodore Roosevelt made an aeroplane flight today, and said it was the most exciting experience he had ever had...

Arch Hoxey, a Wright aviator, with whom Colonel Roosevelt made his flight, said that his passenger made a good fellow-voage for such a trip...

Colonel Roosevelt, who had forgotten to hold himself in, waved his hands once more and then obeyed orders. The colonel's flight was a complete success and a surprise to everybody...

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MERGER CASE ARGUED

Counsel for Government and Pacific Railroads Meets by U. S. Circuit Court

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 11.—Before the United States Circuit Court today the argument in the government's case in which a dissolution of the merger of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific was sought was continued...

C. A. Severance concluded the government's argument today. Mr. Severance's main contention was that the merger of the two roads had increased rates, while the service had deteriorated...

Mr. Danforth sought principally to show that the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific were competing lines prior to the merger and were not in any direct or substantial sense competing...

ELEVEN BODIES TAKEN FROM MINE

Forty-four Thought to be Still Entombed in Colorado Colliery Where Great Explosion Occurred

STARKVILLE, Colo., Oct. 11.—Eleven bodies of victims of Saturday night's explosion in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.'s mine are lying tonight in the Starkville morgue...

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Campbell's Net Waist Special To-day. Here are Two Exceptional Values in Ladies' Net Waists. Ladies' ECRU NET WAISTS, Tucked and Embroidered, Button in Back, Three-quarter Sleeves, Silk Lined, Reg. price \$3.75. Special, Wednesday \$2.75.

Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Pumps, Ellwood Farm and Lawn Fence, U. S. Cream Separators. The Hickman Tye Hardware Co. Ltd. 544-546 YATES STREET. Phone 59.

LAND ACT. Barkerville Land District, District of Cariboo. Take notice that E. D. Sheringham agent for Helen F. Sheringham, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

LAND ACT. Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan. Take notice that Frank Greaves Norris, of North Saanich, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

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Various small notices and advertisements including 'FEAR FOR LIVES OF RESCUE PARTY', 'MEN WHO TRIED TO SAVE HOME-STEADERS NEAR RAINY RIVER', and 'CRASHED IN ELEVATOR'.

The Colonist

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27, Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.00 Six Months .60 Three Months .35 Sent prepaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

We are in a position to say that the somewhat prolonged negotiations between Premier McBride and the representatives of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway company in regard to the location of the Vancouver Island Division of that road have reached such a stage that tenders will shortly be invited for the construction of the road-bed and work will thereafter be pushed forward with all possible speed.

We feel justified in saying that when the plans which Mr. McBride has in hand are carried into effect, the result upon the future of the city of Victoria and the surrounding district will be more beneficial and far-reaching than was anticipated at the time the railway was under discussion anterior to the election.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL

Mr. Francis L. Carter-Cotton has resigned from the presidency of the Executive Council, and Mr. Albert E. McPhillips, M. P. F. for the Islands has been appointed in his place.

INSECTS AND MAN.

Entomology until recently was looked upon more as a fad than as a useful science. This was because it was only in its preliminary stage. Science must go slow, if it is to be useful. It must lay its groundwork out with care. It must be sure of what it is going

to say before it speaks. True it is sometimes mistaken, but its mistakes are usually in matters of theory. Applied science rarely goes wrong. To-night, through the instrumentality of the Natural History Society, the people of Victoria will be enabled to hear in the Broad Street hall an address upon the relations of insects to animal life. The address, which will be illustrated by lantern slides, will be delivered by Dr. Hewitt, of the Dominion Agricultural Department.

A movement is on foot in London and other large cities to suppress moving picture shows on the ground that they tend to corrupt the morals of children. Surely it ought not to be necessary to go to this extreme. It ought to be possible so to regulate the nature of such shows that there would be nothing offensive in them.

THE MINNESOTA FIRES.

The terrible forest fires of which the despatches speak have so far been confined largely to Minnesota. The fact that the telegrams come by way of Winnipeg might convey the impression that the whole of the destruction has taken place in Canada, but as yet the greater part of the conflagration has not been on our side of the line.

A great deal that is untrue is being published nowadays in regard to the situation for commercial union between the United States and Canada that was quite active a little more than twenty years ago. It is being alleged that this was an annexation movement under another name. This is not true. It was a bona fide effort on the part of some Canadians to discover if possible a means whereby the commercial interests of the Dominion could be most satisfactorily promoted.

TELEPHONE USERS. We cordially invite you to call at this store and see for our FREE GIFT OF TELEPHONE DIRECTORY CARD. A most handy thing to hang up by your telephone, whether in the home or at the office. Remember, we give it FREE and gladly. CYRUS H. BOWES. Tel. 495 and 450. Chemist 1248 Government Street.

Here Is a Store Full of True Economy

IT'S NO FAULT OF OURS IF FLOWERS DO NOT HAVE THE PRETTIEST JARDINIÈRES TO DISPLAY THEM. Little house-maid says, old folks deserve a nice home. LADIES, COME AND VISIT OUR REST ROOM IF YOU HAVE NOT ALREADY HEARD ABOUT IT, COME AND LEARN SOMETHING.

Sons and Daughters:-- Have you ever stopped to think how much your parents did for you? Do you not owe them a debt of gratitude? They have done lots for you. Remember them with something they can enjoy. They spend lots of time at home. Present them with something for their home. Why not when you can get

Solid Comfort Chairs at These Prices

Morris Chairs. Morris Chair, Early English oak cushions in velour. Price \$11.00. Morris Chair, golden oak and Early English oak cushions in velour, spring seat. Price \$15.00. Morris Chair, golden oak, with spring seat and cushions, in verona and crushed plush. Price \$20.00. Morris Chair, Early English oak, Verona cushions. Price \$18.00. Arm-chair, Early English oak, two cushions, in Spanish leather. Price \$50.00.

Here Is Something With a Special Price. We have a Davenport Sofa Bed in beautiful red leather on our third floor. We have priced this very cheaply and would ask you to come and inspect same. Only \$90.00.

Sale of Linoleum and Oilcloth--10 a.m.

Five hundred yards of Linoleum and Oilcloth Remnants are on sale here this morning at very special prices. A number of good patterns and all well seasoned goods--the kind in which the color goes through to the back. It is not often you hear of us having a sale, but as we have no room for the enormous shipments that are arriving daily, we are clearing out these remnants. Below are only a few of our sizes and prices.

Table with 2 columns: Oilcloths and Linoleums. Lists various sizes and prices for both materials.

Just arrived, Semi-Porcelain, transfer, Roslyn, pink floral border, 113 pieces, \$17.00. We sell any piece of this stock pattern separately.

WEILER BROS

FIRE HORRORS IN MINNESOTA

List of Dead is Greatly increased by Late Reports. Number is Now Placed Four Hundred.

BODIES RECOVERED NUMBER

Survivors Relate Stories of Terrifying Experiences. Women and Children Trampled in Wild Rush.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 10.--Reports of the devastation from Warrado, Beaudette and the burning district south of those places is the greatest history of American forest fires. Four hundred lives lost, 159 bodies covered, and property loss a hundred millions.

Two hundred typhoid patients had been hastily removed from the new Beaudette hospital to shacks in Old Beaudette, and many are dying. Vandals have broken loose, and armed companies of United States soldiers guard streets and buildings left standing.

Widow Bush From Daugess. DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 13.--A man being hemmed in by fire on nearly all sides, and finally making his escape to the railroad station with an unconscious woman suffering from typhoid fever, his arms, Frank Watson, of Beaudette, Minn., lives to tell the story. He arrived here today, bringing the typhoid patient with him.

"Everything was confusion," he said. "Families separated in the rush. Women shrieked and the families had a mad rush for a place of safety like a stampede."

"Women with babies in their arms sank to the ground and were trampled under foot. Some held out their babies and asked that they be taken to a place of safety, knowing they were useless to the task, and resigning themselves to the fate threatened. Men driven half crazy by thinking their families had been lost would run wildly about asking for their relatives. Now and then someone would duck back to the burning discards trying to save their own. Men trying to get back to the flames, fought back those who attempted to restrain them. Those who got away ran into the billows of fire and are numbered among the dead."

"If the wind drops, Rainy River will be saved, but otherwise the town is in great danger," he said. "Trunks and suitcases full of valuables are piled along the railway track in a vain effort to save them. Vandals are lurking around and stealing the property of the dead and defenseless."

Other refugees tell how wild animals raced wildly about the edge of the fire and then turned and plunged into the River. They saw many horses, and men, released by their owners at the approach of the flames, fled to safety. Accompanying the horses were hundreds of deer, caribou, moose, and, in truth, the cattle lay down with the bears, wild cats and timber wolves. They were all fleeing from a common enemy.

Oscar Johnson, his wife and three children, stood five hours in the river Beaudette, ducking their heads when the heat became too intense. They saw the water in the river was heated to an uncomfortable temperature, and the steam rose from the surface. They escaped, it was as through a furnace of drying coal, with here and there a blaze reaching out for what it might destroy.

Mrs. E. G. Ranson, aged sixty, a pioneer, who stood in a freight car with her granddaughter in her arms, says she counted nine bodies along the railway track.

Tales of Horror. Stories of wild animals fleeing for safety side by side with the human beings, of mothers burned to death with babies on their breasts, and of men cremated while endeavoring to shield their children, were among the tales of horror brought in today. The Duluth Express, when it arrived here today, brought many refugees from the scene of the conflagration. The engineer of the train thus describes the situation: "If the fire keeps on the way it is going there will be mighty little left of the population of that part of the country. For miles around Beaudette and Spooner there were large tracts of bush, but it is now swept clear. There have been forests in that part of the country for such a long time that the ground is practically peat, and when the trees fell they set fire to the roots and the earth around the roots."

Full of y

LADIES,
COME
AND
VISIT
OUR
REST ROOM
IF YOU
HAVE NOT
ALREADY
HEARD
ABOUT IT,
COME AND
LEARN
SOMETHING

What did you do?
We have lots for you.
and lots of time

Prices

Woolrich Chairs

- Chair, Early English oak, leather \$35.00
- Chair, Spanish leather, green cushion. \$25.00
- Rocking, Early English cushion in Spanish \$25.00
- English oak, dark red cushions \$35.00
- Chair, Early English, with lifelike design in back, upholstered in rich dark red leather, finished with large brass tacks. Very nice \$30.00

10 a.m.

- Every special price. A lot to the back. It is not arriving daily, we are
- 75c
- \$3.00
- \$1.75
- \$2.25
- \$1.75
- 25c
- 40c
- 40c
- 50c

We sell any

FIRE HORRORS IN MINNESOTA

List of Dead is Greatly Increased by Late Reports—Number is Now Placed at Four Hundred

BODIES RECOVERED NUMBER 159

Survivors Relate Stories of Terrifying Experiences—Women and Children Are Trampled in Wild Rush

WINNIPEG, Oct. 13.—Reports of staff correspondents at Rainy River indicate that the devastation from Warroad to Beaudette and in the burning districts south of those places is the greatest in the history of American forest fires.

Four hundred lives lost, 159 bodies recovered, and property loss a hundred millions.

Fire rangers, owing to the hot condition of the surface and gases arising from the great depth of peat and moss, find it impossible to continue the search far into the interior, but here and there entire families are found, fathers and mothers protecting children with their arms, and all scorched and charred.

Groups of seven, and as many as twelve, were found together. Several families arriving (all of the horrors of their terrible experiences in wells, root-houses, and in shallow depths of creeks, blinded and burned, many are almost dead.

Two hundred typhoid patients had to be hastily removed from the new Beaudette hospital to shacks in Old Beaudette, and many are dying. Vandals have broken locks, and armed companies of United States soldiers are guarding streets and buildings left standing in Beaudette.

The Rat Portage lumber mill at Rainy River, with yards, is a total loss. The Shevelin-Matthews mill at Spooner is saved, but forty million feet of lumber is burning. Three days have gone by, and people are dying, anxious, for hundreds of well known settlers who have not yet been reported. Five thousand people are homeless. The Winnipeg fire brigade is still at Warroad, fighting off the fires around that town.

WIA Back From Danger
DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 13.—After being besieged in her home by fire on all sides, and finally making his escape to the railroad station with an unconscious woman suffering from typhoid fever in his arms, Frank Wallace of Beaudette, Minn., lives to tell the story. He arrived here today, bringing the typhoid patient with him.

"Everything was confusion," he said. "Families became separated in the rush. Women shrieked and children cried. It was everybody for himself, and the mad rush for a place of safety was like a stampede."

Women with babies in their arms sank to the ground and were trampled under foot. Some held out their babies and asked that they be taken to a place of safety, knowing that they were unequal to the task, and resigning themselves to the fate threatened. Men driven half crazy by thinking their families had been lost would run wildly about asking for their relatives. Now and then someone would give back to the burning district trying to get their own. Men trying to get back to the flames, fought back those who attempted to restrain them. Those who got away ran into the billows of fire and are numbered among the dead.

"If the wind drops, Rainy River will be saved, but otherwise the town is in great danger," he said.

"Trunks and valises full of valuables are piled along the railway track in a vain effort to secure them. Vandals are lurking around and stealing the property of the dead and defenceless."

Other refugees tell how wild animals raced wildly about the edge of the fire, and then turned and plunged into the Rainy River and swam across to safety. They followed the light of cattle, which released by their owners at the approach of the flames, fled to safety. Accompanying the horses were hundreds of deer, caribou, moose, and in truth, the cattle lay down with the bears, wild cats and timber wolves. They were all fleeing from a common enemy.

Oscar Johnson, his wife and three children, stood five hours in the river. Beside them, ducking their heads when the heat became too intense. They say the water in the river was heated to an uncomfortable temperature, and the steam rose from the surface. When they escaped, it was as through a furnace of dying coals, with here and there a blaze reaching out for what it might destroy.

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MINISTERS TAKE OATHS OF OFFICE

Mr. McPhillips, Member for Islands, Succeeds Mr. Carter Cotton as President of the Council

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Election in Fernie on October 22—the Career of the New Presiding Officer of the Council

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Refugees Crowd in
WARROAD, Oct. 13.—The situation here is not serious. The people of Warroad will be able to take care of the refugees for at least a week. Both the Canadian-Northern and Great Northern have given free transportation out of the fire zone to all who have applied. One train left for Crookston this morning.

News came tonight to the effect that Cedar Spur and Williams, as well as as far as could be learned there was no loss of life in that vicinity. The whole country south of the border to the large masses, fourteen miles below, has been swept clear, but the spread of the flames southward has been slow, and the settlers were able to escape.

Mayor Macdonald this afternoon was notified that \$10,000 had been raised by the business men of Crookston to aid the refugees. A telegram also was received that Chisholm, the little Minnesota town that was burned to the ground two years ago, is sending \$500 relief money.

Warroad tonight is overcrowded with fugitives from the fire-stricken district and hotels, boarding houses and private dwellings are packed to capacity.

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A great mass of humanity unable to gain admittance lined the streets from the Viger station to the Monument National, and cheered themselves hoarse to the premier's carriage and his escort passed along.

Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of the province, presided and with him on the platform were Hon. George Graham, Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Hon. Sydney Fisher and numbers of prominent local politicians. There were several minutes of continuous cheering when Sir Wilfrid entered the building and on his way to speak the premier paid his acknowledgments.

Weds Sugar King's Daughter
NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Miss Alice L. Havemeyer, daughter of John C. Havemeyer, the millionaire sugar refiner, was married yesterday to Thomas D. Moore, of Richmond, Va. The marriage took place at the Havemeyer's residence in Yonkers. Mr. Moore is a wealthy manufacturer. The marriage is the culmination of a romance, the couple having met while cruising around the Mediterranean last year.

Ely Steps Flight
INDIANA HARBOR, Ind., Oct. 13.—Eugene Ely, the aviator, alighted in a field two miles south of this place late this afternoon, after having covered but 11 miles of his proposed Chicago-New York flight. After he had walked into town and telephoned for assistance, Ely announced that he would not attempt to resume his flight until tomorrow. He declared that his engines were working badly, and that the aeroplane had been damaged in making the descent.

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NEW FALL COATS and COSTUMES

The exclusive style of every garment shown by us this season should appeal to the ladies who appreciate styles that are out of the ordinary.



LADIES' SUITS, made of imported worsted. The coat is fashionable plain tailored style, semi-fitted, 36 inches long, plain serviceable skirt. Colors, navy and brown \$20.00

LADIES' SUIT, of serge. The coat semi-fitted, 36 inches long, inlaid collar of black corded silk. Skirt, 7-gored style, front gore showing box pleats, with two pleats on either side. Colors, brown and navy. Price \$24.50

LADIES' SUIT, made of diagonal serge. Coat, semi-fitted. Latest style skirt. Colors, navy, dark garnet and grey \$33.50

LADIES' SUIT of fine quality all wool broadcloth, made in Russian blouse effect, with military lines. Coat 37 inches long, lined with grey satin; is single breasted, and closes slightly to the left, trimmed with braid and fancy buttons. Navy only \$42.50

MISSIE'S COATS, made of all wool imported tweeds, semi-fitted back, military collar, newest style. Colors, brown and navy. \$20.00 and \$11.50

LADIES' COAT, made of all wool tweed, semi-fitted back, double breasted, very stylish model. Colors, brown, grey and navy. \$20.00 and \$18.50

LADIES' COAT, made of fine beaver cloth, semi-fitted, lined. Colors, grey, tan and green \$35.00



HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1223, 1225, 1227 Government Street

Victoria, B. C.

When you are sold an article for LESS THAN COST, how is the profit made? Why you get caught on something that is NOT particularly priced.

Copas & Young Are a FAIR PRICED HOUSE ALL THROUGH

- We suggest giving us a trial
- Seeded Raisins, Victoria X Brand—Large 16-oz. packet, 10c, or 6 packets for..... 55c
- Canada First Cream—Large 20-oz. can 10c
- Nice Mealy Potatoes—100-lb. sack \$1.00
- Finest Granulated Sugar—20-lb. sack \$1.15
- Independent Creamery Butter—3 lbs. for \$1.00
- Superfine Toilet Soap—9 cakes for 25c
- Calgary Rising Sun Bread Flour—Per sack \$1.75
- Johnson's Fluid Beef—Large 16-oz. bottle 90c
- Pure New Zealand Jam—4-lb. tin 50c
- Anti-Combine Laundry Soap—7 full-weight bars 25c
- Cremo—nice for breakfast—10-lb. sack 45c

Copas & Young THE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

The Store of the People
Corner of Fort and Broad Streets Phone 94 and 95

VICTORY FOR "BAT" NELSON

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 13.—In the fourth round of his fight with Battling Nelson here tonight, Monte Dale's seconds threw up the sponge after Dale had broken his arm. At that time he had practically been put out by Nelson.

Aviator Falls

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—While attempting to make a sharp turn at an altitude of twenty-five feet at the aviation grounds here this afternoon, Ralph Johnson, in a biplane, lost his balance and with the machine fell to the ground.

He was only slightly bruised and will be sent in a few days to St. Louis to make the third of his sensational device a considerable portion of his earnings to be charitable and benevolent work as honorary counsel to the Children's Aid Society of Victoria, and to the work that is being accomplished under the Children's Protection Act.

Engine Crew Killed

SALINA, Kas., Oct. 13.—George Egan, engineer, and Roy Hinton, fireman, were killed when a Missouri Pacific freight train was wrecked at Palum, near here today. Snyder was crushed beneath the engine and Hinton was scalded to death.

Overcoats OUR OVERCOAT SPREAD

Includes the very best models shown this season. We are ready to satisfy any man's Overcoat longing. We're sure that you can find here, sir, "Just your Overcoat," whether your taste be quiet or breezy. If you are at all particular about your Overcoat, come to the store that sells the best Overcoats made. There is the conservative Chesterfield, as well as longer models, fly-front or button through style, military, reversible, or the regular collar. \$10, \$15, \$16.50, \$18, \$20, \$25, to \$35

ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM

1201 Government Street Victoria, B.C.

COURTEOUS ATTENTION

We wish to assure shoppers that they are entirely welcome to come and inspect our store and stock, even if they have no idea of buying. Our business is to sell highest grade Groceries not only this year, but next year and years after. Everybody appreciates our fine fresh stock of dried fruits:

- BON-TON 3 CROWN LAYER RAISINS, 5 lb. box 75c
- NEW CALIFORNIA FIGS, 2 packages, 5c; small packages 3c
- CRESCA CLUSTER RAISINS, per packet 25c
- NEW MIXED PEEL, per carton 50c
- FANCY VALENCIA SHELLED ALMONDS, per lb. 80c
- FANCY JORDAN ALMONDS, per lb. 75c
- FANCY SEEDED NEW RAISINS, 1 lb. package 10c

NEW COMB HONEY, per box 25c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers 1211 Government Street. Liqueur Dept. Tel. 1699

SOON READY TO SHIP CONCENTRATES

Mr. C. H. Dickie Describes Stage of Development Reached by Portland Canal Mining Company.

Active work has been commenced at the concentrator of the Portland Canal Mining company...

Development Work. Mr. Dickie says that the property has 60,000 tons of ore blocked out...

Speaking generally of the Portland Canal district, Mr. Dickie considers that the property has a great deal of merit...

Work on the Portland Canal Short Line is being carried on rapidly. The wharf has been completed...

Stewart's Climate. A factor of considerable importance in the development of Stewart is its climate...

Mr. Dickie states that according to reports which he heard, the strike in the Hazelton district is not one of free milling silver...

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Governor-General's Official Staff Being Prepared for Arrival of Duke of Connaught.

OTTAWA, Oct. 10.—It is evident that changes being made in the official staff of the Governor-General are all in the direction of preparation for the viceregal regime of the Duke of Connaught...

Mr. Gordon Henderson of Ottawa, a son of Mr. Wm. Henderson, architect of the department of public works...

BAOTSWAIN STABBED

Drunk Sailors on Steamer Alameda Makes Violent Attack—Deliately Sharpens Knives

NANAIMO, Oct. 10.—The steamer Alameda, which arrived here yesterday from Seattle and sailed for Cordova, Alaska, reported a stabbing affray in which the ship's boatswain was badly cut up...

BIG GUN RANGE FOR ADMIRALTY

Provincial Government Reserves Goose Spit, in Comox District, for Permanent Gunnery Grounds

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Provincial cabinet, the first executive session at which Hon. Messrs. McPhillips and Ross have taken place as President of the Council and Lands Minister respectively...

Special warrants were also authorized at yesterday's sitting of the executive, for amounts of \$35,000 and \$125,000 respectively...

FIREFIGHTERS

The government also decided yesterday to reappoint the firemen at the Comox fire station...

OPINION DIFFERS FROM PRESIDENT'S

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 10.—Theodore Roosevelt placed himself on record here today as opposed to the view expressed by President Taft on one phase of the work of conservation and development of the national resources of the country...

SEATS IN DEMAND

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The entire 5,000 reserved seats for the world's greatest baseball games at the West Park were all sold yesterday...

WATERBURY

WATERBURY, Oct. 10.—The country is strewn with corpses and the victims of the forest fires. Hundreds of well known settlers and their families have been found dead near Basquette...

FOR ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL SCOPE

Imperial Veterans Throughout the Dominion Organizing to Invite Convention to Assemble Here

A communication from the Imperial Veterans' Association has been received by the local secretary, Mr. H. A. Green...

CHEQUE ARTIST NOW IN THE TOILS

Ex-Convict Who Has Been Passing Worthless Cheques in Rural Districts Caught at Duncan

Charles Clayton, alias Thomas Cromarty, alias Kimberley, alias Parker and a number of other aliases all useful in his career of crime, but which failed to enable him to elude the authorities, has run his distance for the time being at least...

EX-CONVICT WHO HAS BEEN PASSING WORTHLESS CHEQUES IN RURAL DISTRICTS CAUGHT AT DUNCAN

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SEEK DYNAMITERS IN OTHER LANDS

Description of Los Angeles Explosion Suspects Are Sent Abroad With Requests for Their Arrest

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ROOKERY RAIDERS

VALDEZ, Alaska, Oct. 11.—The revenue cutter Tahona arrived here today with 37 Japanese prisoners in charge of United States Marshal Hastings...

ISLAND EXHIBITS AT APPLE SHOW

Board of Trade to Cooperate With Local Fruit Growers—Routine Matters Engage the Council's Attention

A considerable volume of routine business was transacted by the council of the board of trade at a lengthy session held yesterday...

GAELIC LEAGUE HOLDS PROCESSION

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.—The annual procession of the Gaelic League through the streets of Dublin was witnessed by large numbers of people...

TARIFF POLICY IS EXPUNDED

Advocates Establishment of Tariff Commission and Revision of Schedules as Necessary

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—Theodore Roosevelt denounced the Democratic party in New York as an "unholy alliance"...

Winnipeg Segregated District

WINNIPEG, Oct. 10.—The board of council today passed a special appropriation of \$4,000 to the police commissioners to be used in suppression of the segregated area.

Grand Prix Motor Race

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UBLIC LEAGUE HOLDS PROCESSION

onstration of Imposing character in Ireland's Capital—Allegiance to a United Party

BRILIN, Oct. 11.—The annual pro- of the Gaelic League through the streets of Dublin was witnessed by hundreds of people. Many had come up from the country on that day. The procession, which lasted about an hour in passing a point, was composed of the Gaelic League in the city and country, boys, hurling clubs, friendly societies, trade unions, members of the Legion wearing their robes, and officials of the League. A number of the city fire brigade attended. There were some tabernacles representing the influence of the League and in the industrial section. Many of the trade societies had large banners, and the hurling and other games carried a number of cards aloft, one some of which printed the words, "The Gaelic League wants neither police, soldiers nor armaments."

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—Theodore Roosevelt denounced the Democratic party in New York as an "unholy alliance" between Wall Street and Tammany Hall in a speech here tonight, and attacked the Democratic party in general by calling it the party "that represents the special interests and special privileges." Col. Roosevelt defended the present position of the Republican party on the tariff. He did not discuss the Payne-Adams tariff law, saying that he wished the people to look forward and not backward. He said the tariff was united on the doctrine that the tariff shall be such as to equalize the cost of production and abroad, and that it should be regulated by a commission.

Views on Tariff Col. Roosevelt said: "As for the tariff, it seems to me that the situation is much more than some people would have it. I fully admit that there was a time when our opponents acted with reasonable wisdom, but they did not act with reasonable wisdom. The Republican party is united on the doctrine of free trade. The tariff shall be such as to substantially equalize the cost of production here and abroad. As the cost of production in this country is higher than in other countries, the tariff should be such as to equalize the cost of production here and abroad. It is the doctrine of the Republican party, but I believe it is the doctrine of the overwhelming majority of the American people. I do not believe that any such tariff is rational. There will be an overwhelming decision for the policy of such measure of protection that above outlined. Now the question is how to accomplish the purpose thus explicitly declared. It seems to me, and I think that it seems to a large number of the country, that the methods hitherto obtaining in making tariff for a great many years past are ineffective, incorrect and unjustly applied. It is my conviction that a tariff commission should be established to study the facts of each case and to make recommendations to Congress. I believe that such a commission should be composed of impartial experts, and that it should be empowered to obtain information from all sources, and that it should be authorized to hold public hearings, and that it should be authorized to make recommendations to Congress. I believe that such a commission should be composed of impartial experts, and that it should be empowered to obtain information from all sources, and that it should be authorized to hold public hearings, and that it should be authorized to make recommendations to Congress."

Revision of Schedules "Moreover, these investigations should form a program, each successive report being treated on its merits, so that each schedule can be revised by itself in accordance with the facts developed by this commission of impartial experts and without any bias being paid to any other consideration than the justice of that particular case. This will prevent log-rolling, and it will also prevent the far-reaching disintegration of business, which necessarily comes when all the schedules are revised in a lump.

MO, Oct. 12.—Because of his to pay a loan of \$500,000, long old time Chinese resident died in the local hospital from injuries self-inflicted on Saturday night. He was about 50 years of age.

TARIFF POLICY IS EXPUNDED

Ex-President Roosevelt Gives His Views in First Campaign Speech to Crowded St. Louis Meeting

PARTY PLATFORM WELL CARRIED OUT

Advocates Establishment of Tariff Commission and Revision of Schedules as Need Arises

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FRENCH STRIKE IS EXTENDING

Employees of Western Railroad Owned by State, Join Hands With Workers on Northern Road

MAY MEAN TIE-UP OF WHOLE COUNTRY

Paris Threatened With Scarcity of Provisions—Military Forces Used in Endeavor to Keep Roads Working

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The French government is again facing a serious strike situation. Employees of the Northern Railroad went on strike early on tonight, the strike spread to the Western Railroad, which is owned by the state. Indications are that tomorrow, when the complete line up in northern and western France. The strike involves about 30,000 men. The employees of the Western Railroad, which is owned by the state, have voted this evening by the 3,000 men employed in Paris and suburbs. They are operating for an indefinite time in the province. The movement may possibly extend to the Eastern and Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean railroads.

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ACROSS ATLANTIC

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 11.—Members of the crew of the albatross America have sent farewell messages to families and friends in anticipation of starting the balloon for the trip across the Atlantic at daybreak tomorrow. The crew are working all night on preparations for the trip.

SOUGHT POWER EMPLOY ASIATICS

Application of the Grand Trunk Pacific is Denied by the Provincial Government

ANANIMO, Oct. 11.—Early this morning burglars broke into the identical hotel and rifled the cash register, securing \$20 in loose change. The burglary was detected by Nightwatchman Harvey.

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Officials of Grand Trunk Allege Contractors Have Lost Heavily

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HOPE OF RESCUE IS ABANDONED

Miners Imprisoned in Starkville Goliery Are Given Up for Dead—Workings Full of Poisonous Gases

STARKVILLE, Colo., Oct. 10.—As darkness closed over the entrance to the Starkville mine the hope that had been buoyed up by the watchers at the pit mouth throughout the day that some at least of their loved ones would be found alive, was abandoned. This morning the expert miners at the head of the rescue party were confident that a portion of the men who had been by the explosion were alive and might be reached. They believed that the portable fan forcing pure air into the workings would keep the men in the extreme southern portion of the mine alive until they could be reached. But as the day rescue party stumbled slowly off the slope tonight, one glance at their weary dust-grimed faces told the watchers that hope was almost extinguished.

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DEATH CLAIMS

MR. M. J. HENEY Well Known Contractor, Who Built Railways in British Columbia and Alaska, Dies in San Francisco

SEATTLE, Oct. 11.—From complications resulting from exposure and cold endured when he was wrecked in the steamship Ohio disaster in Northern British Columbia waters in August, 1899, Michael J. Heney, builder of the White Pass and Yukon Railroad system, and contractor on the nearly completed Copper River and Northwestern roads, died at an early hour today in San Francisco.

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ANOTHER ARREST ON SUSPICION

Man Taken Into Custody in Sacramento, on Supposition That He Was Connected With Los Angeles Plot

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 11.—Arrested on suspicion that he was connected with the Los Angeles plot, a man known as George Wallace, was arrested at the post office here today on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government.

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REPUBLICANS ACTIVE

Spanish Authorities Make Preparations to Meet Unrest—Arms Smuggled in

MADRID, via Hendaya, Oct. 10.—With the increasing turbulence throughout Spain and the greater activity of outside agents of the revolutionists who are successfully smuggling arms into Barcelona and the towns along the French border, the Spanish government is becoming more and more apprehensive. It is reported that the army is being retrained in the revolutionist tactics.

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OUR HOME

No matter whether a cottage or a mansion, can always stand a little added comfort either in nick-nacks, light fixtures, cosy corners or fire grates and mantels. It's the latter that we would draw your attention to, and would request a selection of grates and mantels, but let us show you the goods. As a matter of fact, it will be to your advantage to let us install grates and mantels into your home.

Raymond & Son 613 Pandora Street Phone 272 Res. 376

FLETCHER BROS 1231 Government Street Phone 885

T. MacN. Jones Phone 1278 1248 Fort Street

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

THE POSSIBLE RANGE OF SHOT-GUNS

There are limits to the possible range of a shot-gun which are not as a rule as well understood as they should be. Arguments are constantly used urging an improvement in one direction or another, the arguer as a rule assuming that if his dreams could be realized the efficiency of the shot-gun would thereby be increased. So far from his assumptions being true, the compensating disadvantages as a rule overwhelm the theoretical gain. Some people, for instance, believe that an increase in velocity would produce a proportionate increase in efficiency, whereas the net result, after taking due account of all related circumstances would be unfavorable. The human mind instinctively yearns for progress, and the cold-blooded doubter who argues that progress is impossible takes the unpopular line and certainly opens himself to the retort that some of the best inventions in history received little treatment. So far from these reflections on his enthusiasm being justified, the expert is, as a rule, in the forefront of progress, at all times endeavoring to elucidate and define future developments, either for his personal gain, or to maintain his reputation as a successful prophet. He differs from the amateur and from the un-instructed public in possessing a greater experience of past failures and successes; further his knowledge of theory enables him to conduct complex mental investigations where the ordinary mind would prefer what it pleases to style practical experiments. Theory and practice are, of course, best worked in double harness, since sound theory forms the best basis of practical experiments.

From the point of view, therefore, of acquaintance with theoretical and practical gunnery, it will be interesting to review some of the possible improvements in the shot-gun having for object either increase of range or greater certainty of action within the present limits of range. Taking first of all the question of increasing velocity with a view to extending range, it must be remembered that analogies derived from military arms are inappropriate for shot-guns, because an increase of rifle velocity is coincident with a decrease of weight of the projectile, whereas with shot-guns the charge of shot must be maintained as a substantially unalterable quantity.

The single missile, whether it be a military or sporting bullet, either hits or misses, and the power required is contained in the single projectile. In a charge of shot the conditions are quite different. About one per cent of the total charge will produce the desired result, but a given space must be covered with pellets that, whatever the position the bird may occupy within that space, the necessary three or five pellets, whether the number may be must be there to do their work. Increase of velocity cannot, therefore, be accompanied by such a reduction of the charge as will keep the recoil within limits governed by the weight of the gun and the physical robustness of the shooter. The weight of a gun is roughly fixed by the standard size of the human race, and recoil being in the nature of a necessary evil, every means of decreasing the same is eagerly adopted. Velocity increases would therefore be resented so long as they involved noticeably greater recoil. If powdermakers so improved their products that recoil was diminished to an extent enabling velocity to be increased, it is possible and even probable that the sportsman would elect to take the benefit in the form of greater ease and comfort rather than adopt the alternative of a more powerful cartridge.

The great vogue, for instance, of 33-grain powders, as compared with the earlier 42-grain type is apparently due more to their low recoil properties than to the possibilities they represent of giving a higher velocity, whilst maintaining a given standard of recoil. Such velocity improvement as can be obtained without diminishing the effects of air resistance encountered by the shot during flight. Various proposals have from time to time been made for diminishing the skin resistance set up by irregularities on the surface of the shot. The so-called chilled shot is supposed to suffer less deformation during the process of expulsion from the gun, but though this kind of shot has been extensively tested and used on a practical scale, no particular benefit has been definitely proved. The possibility of making progress in this direction can be investigated by means of Bashforth's tables dealing with the flight of projectiles, but familiarity therewith shows that the possible margin for improvement is extremely small.

Another aspect of the mathematical treatment of the question is afforded by calculations of the increased ranging power which extra muzzle velocity produces. Roughly speaking, a two hundred feet per second rise of velocity, which is enormous from the recoil point of view, adds but ten yards to the ranging power of the pellets comprising the charge. The net increase is, however, very much less, because birds are hit with fewer and fewer pellets as the range increases, and the balance must be restored by using a heavier charge. If this objection was met by using a heavily choked gun the conditions would then be analogous to lengthening the distance of rifle shooting practice, without proportionately enlarging the bull. At Bisley this apparently anomalous process does take place for reasons of convenience, but as the shooter is sure of hitting the target, the worst trouble that ensues, is a general lowering of scores; but when the target happens, as in game shooting, to be a moving object, which consists of nothing but bull, with no white to indicate the position of the misses,

the conditions are much more difficult for the shooter.

At the present time a range of twenty-five or thirty yards is nicely within the shooter's power of doing clean work with a gun giving, roughly speaking, a three-foot spread of shot. He knows by instinct the amount of forward allowance for each kind of shot, and his errors of estimation and manipulation are covered by the allowance as varying from nothing to five, according to the conditions of the shots presented, it will be seen that a fairly simple relation exists between a three-foot spread and a maximum forward allowance of six feet. A full-choke gun gives practically this amount of spread at forty yards, and the pellets still have sufficient power to stop anything that is fairly struck. Yet full-choke guns are not successful even where high birds are frequently encountered, and their failure may be explained by the relation which exists between a three-foot spread and a forward allowance increased some fifty per cent above the six-foot limit assumed for thirty yards shooting.

The argument might be further developed by assuming that long shots are generally taken at high birds, and as high birds are generally fast flyers, nine feet is probably an insufficient maximum allowance for shots taken at forty yards range. Whatever may be the precise figure, the fact remains that shooters show a sad falling off from their usual form when asked to take really long shots, whilst keepers and other onlookers are aware that in such circumstances the proportion of wounded birds is unduly great. From a marksmanship point of view it seems reasonable to assume that if a three-foot spread of pattern at thirty yards triples the conditions of high efficiency for ordinary game shooting conditions, at least the same angular space should be filled with pellets at the farther ranges. This would mean that three feet at thirty yards becomes six feet at sixty yards, and as area advances as the square of diameter, the amount of shot necessary to fill a six-foot circle would be four times that required for a circle of half the diameter; therefore, what one ounce will perform at thirty yards, four ounces, and no less, will do at sixty. But, even so, another most important correction requires to be introduced. The size of pellet which is effective at thirty yards would be useless at sixty; in fact, the weight per pellet would need to be at least double (as a matter of fact, this would hardly be enough) to assure anything like an equal hitting power. This would mean that if No. 3 shot sufficed for thirty yards shooting, No. 2 would be necessary at sixty yards. The same comparison holds good as between sizes seven and four respectively. An equal density of equally effective pellets covering a six-foot diameter circle may be adopted as representing the minimum requirements of the shooter for accomplishing at sixty yards the results he has regularly achieved at thirty yards. It thus becomes necessary to adopt an eight-ounce shot charge to fulfil the stated requirements. This eight-ounce bore gun takes two ounces of shot, and a four bore takes just over three ounces, and a four and a quarter inches bore to give the same shooting efficiency at sixty yards that a shoulder-gun gives at half the distance. The apparently enormous multiplication is due to the necessity to increase the charge by a higher power than even the square of the range. If muzzle velocity could be increased a sufficient amount to neutralize the added distance, the shot charge would only need to be increased as the square of the distance.

The illumination from a lamp diminishes as the square of the distance, but light rays travel infinite distances with unabated velocity. They also move in straight lines. A charge of shot possesses the same disadvantages as a lamp from the point of view of capacity to operate at long distances, but it has its own added defects of a diminishing velocity and a generally erratic behaviour as regards the flight of its component pellets. According to these arguments, even a four-bore bore gun, with a small relative increase of ranging power compared with the high price that must be paid by way of extra weight too carry and manipulate, and the extra cost and cumbersome of the ammunition.

The most logical attitude is to admit the limitations that exist, and by abstaining from taking long shots, safeguard the conditions of sport for another day. Considering that an ounce of shot will perform such a range of services, and that two ounces show some improvement on one ounce, it seems reasonable to assume that some kind of unseen limit exists for restricting the range of the shot-gun. Rifles are apparently not subject to the same rule, but, even so, the increased range at which shots are taken in deerstalking is not every where regarded as an unmixed benefit. With years have apparently not added a hundred yards to the range at which game may be shot. Possibly this is a benefit which the full value is not immediately apparent, but so far as a review of the practical conditions can show, each year will bring some improvement of detail enhancing the comfort and enjoyment of the shooter, but wild birds will remain out of range as heretofore.—Field.

On the nearest lake to his house my host possessed a boat with the peculiar turned-up prow, which has descended unaltered from Viking times. In this boat I spent the best part of the first week, with a boy to row, taking out sufficient luncheon for the two of us, and rarely failing to return home with a well-filled basket. So much of the contents which we could not eat ourselves were gladly accepted by other farmsteads in the neighborhood. Kautz, as he called himself, had sought trout from his boyhood; anything he did not know about them was of little account. But

RAFT FISHING IN NORWAY

A deep black sea crested with ivory foam; broken, grey cliffs with green pipes coming down to the very edge of the sea, and here and there behind this iron barrier a peep of sunny

inlands through some cleft in the rock wall; of flower-sprinkled meadows, and scattered homesteads—such is the first impression of Norway a traveler gets who approaches it from the salt water. He will not like it less when he knows it better. The old Viking strain is not quite out of his blood, and here is the mother country of his forebears, the mother who sent her sons into every port and harbor from Constantinople to Skerrieroer, reaping from the sea those harvests which her own stony fields denied to them—how could their descendants be indifferent to gammel Norge, the mother, the homeland?

The only wonder is that with such a charming country so near at hand, more tourist sportsmen do not go to Norway every season. When I first went, many years ago, in search of char and salmon amongst the glacier feet, the journey to Hull was comparatively tedious; the voyage across the North Sea was by indifferent boats, and means of getting up and out of date. We have changed all that. Today you may have dinner in town and sleep the next night in a Norwegian farmhouse. Railways have been made which immensely shorten the journey to the boat-fishing grounds, and the posting arrangements throughout the kingdom greatly improved. Concurrently, it must be confessed, the facilities for sport have receded before the approach of civilization. Free salmon fishing, once to be had for the asking, is now practically non-existent. The middle-men and agents have taken every productive stream out of the hands of the farmers and re-let it for all it is worth, as often as not for considerably more. The bag nets at the mouth of fjords and arduous coast fishing also lessen the intrinsic number of the salmon, and Norway is as yet innocent of the art of replacing the fish she has lost. Even sea-trout fishing in the southern districts has now to be hired for twenty years ago such a thing was never dreamt of.

Happily there are other things besides salmon or sea-trout, and the angler who does not mind roughing it or subsisting for a time on plain but wholesome fare may have glorious sport amongst the uncovenanted lakes and streams of the interior. Crossing from Hull some time ago, on the second morning the islands on the western coast, and shortly afterwards a well-remembered trout stream, a house came into sight amongst the firs on a little flat of land that looked as if it had slipped bodily down from the top of the tall blue cliffs behind. The sky was a pale blue, and the water was a clear, transparent green, and the air was a soft, warm, and heather, sea on one side my heavy baggage bag, and on the other, and when I myself tucked up in a carol with a trusty little Norwegian pony between the shafts, we set out gleefully upon it. For half a mile the track picked its devious way along the beach, then suddenly turned up a narrow glen with a noisy brook at bottom and firs clambering to the sky-line on either side. Norwegian scenery is all very much alike, so I will pass lightly over the rest of the road, only noticing that the first posting station was 5 miles further on, where, notice having been sent overnight, a fresh horse was waiting for me, and the second skyds, or station, another 7 miles. After that it was only a short distance to the Aradian-timbered farmhouse where I was to lodge.

A would-be fisherman may perhaps ask how such a place was to be discovered by the stranger. The only answer is, that knowledge must come through a friend who is willing to pass on his information, or it must be sought for in Stavanger, Bergen, Aalesund, or some other larger coast town where a local agent, perhaps help a wanderer to a good thing. But, the sport he exacts article each man wants, only to be found by personal investigation, and to this end a summer holiday spent in a promising district, and abundant inquiries, are the readiest means. My own discovery was well shore of a far-reaching fjord which, to the west, ran back seaward until its waters became the salt, and eastward doubled and turned into a series of fresh water inland lakes. Innumerable streams came into this fjord on either side, some tossing themselves over cliffs and falling several hundred feet sheer into the depths below; others stealing out through birch-lined valleys or flats covered with shining and reindeer moss. Almost all had their rise in lonely tarns far up in the hills, all were men, and, in conclusion, as all the farmers throughout the district were only too pleased to help "the guest" in every way, I need hardly be said there was no lack of occupation for rod and line.

On the nearest lake to his house my host possessed a boat with the peculiar turned-up prow, which has descended unaltered from Viking times. In this boat I spent the best part of the first week, with a boy to row, taking out sufficient luncheon for the two of us, and rarely failing to return home with a well-filled basket. So much of the contents which we could not eat ourselves were gladly accepted by other farmsteads in the neighborhood. Kautz, as he called himself, had sought trout from his boyhood; anything he did not know about them was of little account. But

he had never seen them caught with tackle so fine as mine, and when I rigged up my green-hart trolling rod and threaded the silk lines through the rings the first time we were out, he almost forgot to row so great was his astonishment. His own apparatus pertained to the ash pole and cod line, and at first he refused to believe that a good fish could be landed on such slender gear.

As it happened, I was able to convince him of the error of his opinions that morning before we had been fishing a couple of hours. After rowing round the splendid rugged shores for a mile or two and picking up three or four inconsiderable fish, we came to a narrow inlet between the rocks, into the further end of which a stream poured down from the mountains. Here was just the place for a heavy minnow I let the ball sink and then drew it slowly up again. The second try was rewarded by a rush, and for the next ten minutes my line was like a fiddle string, and the rod an arc with its point vigorously indicating all the abysses and shoals of the cauldron under the cliff where the hill stream plunged into the fjord. Kautz's astonishment was distinctly humorous, and when an 8-pounder was eventually towed alongside the boat and got safely on board, he ran his fingers up and down the gut and silk with the frankest admiration.

After several days of this, my legs getting stiff with so much disuse, I tried the side streams by way of change, following their delightful courses for miles into the vastnesses of rock and reindeer moss, and enjoying to the full the novel sensation of asking no man's leave, and never vexing myself from day to day about limits or boundaries. The fish here were naturally smaller than in the main lake, and differed materially in appearance. But it was very pleasant work tracking the unknown, often unnamed, streams up bend by bend, under fir-crowned crags and birch coppices, and over wastes of sedge and grass.

"By haunts right seldom seen
Fresh and fair and cool and green,"

till further progress was absolutely barred by some rugged cliff, whose topmost heights were still sprinkled with last winter's snow.

For the last week of the visit, Kautz, I, and an elder brother of the Norwegian went after char and the black mountain trout to a lake upon which there was no habitation, and to which no road existed. It was perhaps the pleasantest incident of all. We took two ponies laden with supplies and a tent, and arriving at the lonely shoot of water cradled in barretted hills, made a camp, and built with our raft we fished for a few larch trunks. On this break the impending solitude' but the barking of foxes by night, and the osprey, sailing on barred wings far overhead, as company during the day. We got some fine trout by trolling right down to the lowermost depth of the farm, and many char where the side streams joined the loch from the snowfields above. We ate our simple provender as if we had never tasted better in our lives; we fished to the world to think of, and I, at all events, was heartily sorry when the time came to strike our tent, haul our old friend the raft ashore, and leave the debris of our camp to the hill crows and the little lemmings.

In an up-country farm, such as the one I made my headquarters, the food is all that can reasonably be desired. Beef is not to be had, but Norway beef is not good at the best. Mutton, eggs, cheese, and butter, are excellent and cheap. The bread is wholesome, and the peasant women are experts at all sorts of simple country cooking. A very mild beer can be had everywhere, and claret wherever there is any pretence of a town, but tobacco and tea the fisherman had better take with him in tightly-lidded tins if he is at all fastidious in these things. If content with simple farmhouse fare, supplemented by the product of rod and gun, one may live excellently for 3s or 4s a day in an up-country farm. There will be no luxuries, but what a healthy life it is! The lovely breath of the morning coming in at the pine-log casement tintured with the odors of forest and moorland, the long day of boundless freedom, and the enjoyment of sport of its kind as is to be found nowhere else; the enthusiasm of the angler, and the heaven-sent sleep it ushers in, none the less delightful if the mattress be but pulled heather blossoms and not eiderdown. The traveler who is not content with these things, who does not desire to go to Norway again and again after having once sampled her delights, must indeed be difficult to please.—E. L. A. in Baily's.

GAME REGULATIONS
Cock Pheasants
Cock pheasants may be shot in the Cowichan Electoral District between 1st October and 31st December, both days inclusive.
In the Islands Electoral District, except the Municipality of North Saanich, between 1st October and 31st October, both days inclusive.
No pheasant-shooting is allowed in any other part of the Province.
Grouse
Grouse of all kinds may be shot on Vancouver Island, the Islands adjacent thereto, and the Islands Electoral District, between 15th September and 31st December, both days



Sportsman's Calendar

OCTOBER
October 1—Opening of pheasant-shooting in Cowichan and Islands Electoral District (except North Saanich); opening of quail-shooting. Season now open for all small game.
For the Angler—Salmon-trotting, trout-fishing.

inclusive, with the exception of willow grouse in the Cowichan Electoral District.
Blue and willow grouse in the Richmond, Dewdney, Delta, Chilliwack, and in that portion of the Comox and Islands Electoral Districts on the Mainland, and in that portion of Kent Municipality situate in Yale Electoral District, between the 15th October and 31st December, both days inclusive.
Of all kinds in the Fernie and Cranbrook Electoral Districts may be shot only during the month of October.
Blue and willow grouse, and ptarmigan, may be shot throughout the remainder of the Mainland between 1st September and 31st December, both days inclusive.

Quail
Quail may be shot in the Cowichan, Esquimalt, Saanich, and Islands Electoral Districts, between 1st October and 31st December, both days inclusive.
Prairie Chickens
Prairie Chickens may be shot throughout the Province during the month of October (except in the Electoral Districts of Okanagan, Kamloops, and Yale).
Ducks, Geese and Snipe
Duck of all kinds and snipe may be shot on throughout the Mainland and the Islands adjacent thereto, between 1st September and 28th February, both days inclusive.
Duck of all kinds and snipe may be shot on Vancouver Island and the Islands adjacent thereto, and in the Islands Electoral District, between September 15 and December 15, both days inclusive. Throughout the remainder of the Province, except the Queen Charlotte Islands, they may be shot between September 1 and December 15, both days inclusive.

Columbian or Coast Deer
Columbian or Coast Deer may be shot on Vancouver Island, the Islands adjacent thereto, and the Islands Electoral District, between September 15 and December 15, both days inclusive. Throughout the remainder of the Province, except the Queen Charlotte Islands, they may be shot between September 1 and December 15, both days inclusive.
Wapiti
Wapiti are not allowed to be shot anywhere in the Province.

Sale of Game
Columbia or Coast Deer may be sold on the Mainland only between September 1 and November 15, both days inclusive.
Ducks, Geese and Snipe may be sold throughout the Province during the months of October and November only.
Note.—Nothing contained in above regulations affects Kaien Island, the Yalakom game reserve in the Lillooet District, or the Elk River game reserve in the East Kootenay District.

Here is the true account of a financial transaction which took place in an office in New York a few days ago. By some means or other it happened that the office boy owed one of the clerks three cents, the clerk owed the cashier two cents, and the cashier owed the office boy two cents. The office boy having a cent in his pocket, concluded to diminish his debt, and therefore handed the copper over to the clerk, who, in turn, paid half of his debt by giving the cent to the cashier. The latter handed the cent to the office boy, remarking, "Now I only owe you one cent." The office boy again passed the cent to the clerk, who passed it back to the cashier, who passed it back to the office boy; and the latter individual squared all accounts by paying it to the clerk, thereby discharging the entire debt.

The gipsies in some parts of Europe have a curious way of looking after the honesty of their money-collector. The person entrusted with the mission of taking the hat around among the crowd has a living fly put into his left hand, while he holds the hat with his right. When he returns with the funds he must bring the fly back alive, as a sign that he has not taken any money from the common property; but if the fly be wanting, or even dead, he does not get even his share of the money.

A Critic

The only way to make an interesting is to state the truth—truth which is very seldom of the world is of so much few of us can afford to publish finance of the prejudices which almost second nature, in our in our Boards of Trade, in our Chambers, Canadians have been stand that any criticism of banking in this country is untrue that there is no nation, be it that can boast of a better man than that of Canada. There things in this world, however gather free from defects, and carrying on banking in Canada them. Whether the disadvantages the advantages is a moot point.

As I stated in my last article and Business of Canadian Bank Canada is done upon the plan of the branch bank system, though it has many good particulars one of the worst being extant. It was installed on having the ready money of the hands of a few large banks with tered over the Dominion, must equal the demand for loans. But ever used in practice? Have they money from Montreal or Toronto, Vancouver, or any other West where it is badly needed? No, trary, money is sent from the West and Montreal, and most of the there is passed on to New York. In fact, as it has been said, the banks of Canada reservoir from which streams dispersed to all parts of the country of the manufacturer, but are draining the country of its money the few richer and richer.

The working of this system all moneys deposited in a branch ed for the use of the till shall the head office, and, as in the ada there are only twenty-nine cing institutions with about two hundred and thirty branches, each has to despatch the money not rmediate payments out of the till office, the method of the tremendous drain on the ready outlying communities. The British Columbia number one, fifty one, none of them having ters in the province, the Bank of which recently commenced business only true British Columbia institu-

This shipping of the ready money to the several head offices them in Toronto and Montreal) der the control of a few Eastern banks to do the unreasonable amount of money loans, is a speculation. During the great panic of 1908, the Canadian Bank for January shows that \$38,000,000, spatched to the aid of Wall Street working great hardship upon the Canada, who were in need of funds during that period that the Canadian had to go to the aid of the Middle West, lending them money banks in the ordinary course of the should have done. In one of the in British Columbia it was impossible to obtain loans from banks, although in the branch of alone certain people, after depositing savings department to the limit law, had for investment by the bank sum aggregating upwards of two million dollars. When corporation of integrity and of the highest financial applied for loans, they were statement that the manager's powers had been suspended by the until further notice. It appears to the same with all the banks. Learned that British Columbia needed locally) was being used in

This banking system which for of the money of the branches to the is open to further criticism in the the development of a country industrial and commercial projects in a favorable position to obtain the necessary for their institution and d are those situate in or near the h of the banks. The consequence is ada, with a population of six or se inhabitants, there are two great cit round which is a commercial an population of over one million p control the trade and carry on the manufactures of the country. This branch system is further emphasized, which has also a branch ba where, out of a population of a little millions of people, more than a milli are congregated in or about the gre Melbourne and Sidney, which have ated to themselves a still greater the trade and manufactures of the In countries not wedded to the br system, as England and the United can find scores of cities of the first innumerable cities numbering the by tens of thousands, situated in the country, each fostering its a manufacturing firms. This condition is brought about because each couple of banks, with citizens as o

A Criticism of the Canadian Banking System

By JEAN EDOUARD SEARS

The only way to make an article really interesting is to state the truth without garnishment—which is very seldom done, for the opinion of the world is of so much importance that few of us can afford to publish our views in defiance of the prejudices which have become almost second nature. In our public schools, in our Boards of Trade, in our Legislative Chambers, Canadians have been led to understand that any criticism of the methods of banking in this country is unwarranted, and that there is no nation, be it ever so powerful, that can boast of a better monetary system than that of Canada. There are very few things in this world, however, that are altogether free from defects, and the method of carrying on banking in Canada is not one of them. Whether the disadvantages outweigh the advantages is a moot point.

As I stated in my last article, "The Powers and Business of Canadian Banks," banking in Canada is done upon the plan commonly called the branch bank system. This system, though it has many good points, is in some particulars one of the worst methods of banking extant. It was installed on the theory that having the ready money of the country in the hands of a few large banks with branches scattered over the Dominion, money could be rushed to any place where the deposits did not equal the demand for loans. But is this theory ever used in practice? Have they ever rushed money from Montreal or Toronto to Victoria, Vancouver, or any other Western community where it is badly needed? No! On the contrary, money is sent from the West to Toronto and Montreal, and most of that not loaned there is passed on to New York for speculative purposes. In fact, as it has many times been stated, the banks of Canada are not a reservoir from which streams of money are dispersed to all parts of the country for the use of the manufacturer, but are suction pipes draining the country of its money and making the few richer and richer.

The working of this system provides that all moneys deposited in a branch and not needed for the use of the till shall be shipped to the head office, and, as in the whole of Canada there are only twenty-nine different banking institutions with about two thousand three hundred and thirty branches, each one of which has to despatch the money not needed for immediate payments out of the till, to the head office, the method of banking constitutes a tremendous drain on the ready money of the outlying communities. The branch banks in British Columbia number one hundred and fifty one, none of them having their headquarters in the province, the Bank of Vancouver which recently commenced business, being the only true British Columbia institution.

This shipping of the ready money of the country to the several head offices (most of them in Toronto and Montreal) places it under the control of a few Easterners, which accounts for the unreasonable amount of Canadian money loaned to foreign enterprises and speculations. During the great financial stringency of 1908, the Canadian Bank Statement for January shows that \$38,000,000 was despatched to the aid of Wall Street, thereby working great hardship upon the people of Canada, who were in need of funds. It was during that period that the Canadian Government had to go to the aid of the farmers of the Middle West, lending them money which the banks in the ordinary course of their business should have done. In one of the largest cities in British Columbia it was impossible during that stringency to obtain loans from any of the banks, although in the branch of one bank alone certain people, after depositing in the savings department to the limit allowed by law, had for investment by the bank a further sum aggregating upwards of two-thirds of a million dollars. When corporations and men of integrity and of the highest financial standing applied for loans, they were met by the statement that the manager's power to make loans had been suspended by the head office until further notice. It appears to have been the same with all the banks. Later it was learned that British Columbia money (badly needed locally) was being used in the East.

This banking system which forwards most of the money of the branches to the head office is open to further criticism in that it retards the even development of a country. The only industrial and commercial projects which are in a favorable position to obtain the loans necessary for their institution and development are those situated in or near the headquarters of the banks. The consequence is that in Canada, with a population of six or seven million inhabitants, there are two great cities in or surrounding which is a commercial and industrial population of over one million people, who control the trade and carry on the principal manufactures of the country. This evil of the branch system is further emphasized in Australia, which has also a branch bank system, where, out of a population of a little over four millions of people, more than a million of these are congregated in or about the great cities of Melbourne and Sydney, which have appropriated to themselves a still greater control of the trade and manufactures of that country. In countries not wedded to the branch bank system, as England and the United States, we can find scores of cities of the first rank and innumerable cities numbering their citizens by tens of thousands, situated in all parts of the country, each fostering its appropriate manufacturing firms. This condition of affairs is brought about because each town has its couple of banks, with citizens as officers, all

with an interest in their town and anxious to see it flourish. A man applying for a loan is personally known to them; and they wish to help him as well as make money for themselves. Under the branch bank system as carried on in Canada, the branch manager is only nominally manager, and has no interest in the city wherein the branch is situated, for it generally happens that as soon as he has had time to become well acquainted, the head office transfers him to another city. The branch manager is further crippled by being unable to make a loan of any magnitude without a consultation with the head office in Toronto or Montreal, as as the case may be. This means at least a week's delay to Westerners, and there are hundreds of men in Canada who have lost good business opportunities because the head office could not see fit to make a loan on the recommendation of its branch manager, or

duly incorporated by act of parliament. The association draws up a schedule of certain charges to be made by the Canadian banks, thus making competition impossible. To show the close bond in which the Canadian banks are united, I will quote the words of Mr. X, formerly manager of a bank doing business in Dawson City during the Klondike boom:

"During the rush," said this gentleman, "the banks having branches in the Klondike did business at an enormous profit. When I had charge of the Dawson branch orders came from headquarters to charge 32% discount for loans."

"I suppose you didn't do much business at that rate?" said a friend. "A borrower would only need to step across to the bank to get a loan at normal rates."

"They could do no better for him at the

er who has not been heard of, and in respect of whose account transactions have ceased to take place for a period of years, say, ten. Several of the banks have unclaimed deposits, some of which amount to over \$10,000, and have heard nothing of the depositor for ten or twenty years. A few cases have happened where large sums of money have been paid into a bank in one deposit, and the person who made the deposit has entirely disappeared. It is true that there is a clause in the act calling for a yearly return to the Dominion Government, showing all dividends which have remained unpaid for more than five years and all amounts or balances in respect of which no transactions have taken place, or upon which no interest has been paid during the five years prior to the date of such returns; but the act should go further and provide for the paying over to the Government of such moneys for the use of the country,

bankers, on the ground that it would be absolutely impossible for any inspector or auditor to make a reliable estimate of the assets of a bank; they arguing that an inspector could not ascertain the real value of the customers' paper discounted by a bank, or even trace or count the cash; that an inspection of accounts without a valuation of assets would be worthless, and that it would be impossible for a Government inspector or auditor properly to inspect a Canadian bank on account of its many branches and the multiplicity and variety of the commercial paper in its assets. Many persons, they say, would make deposits upon the faith of an official report which would be more or less illusory. It is better, in their opinion, to rely on the careful organization of the bank, the vigilance of the directors, and the inspection by trained men of its own staff traveling from branch to branch and reporting to the general manager. Why a Government inspector cannot do this they fail to explain.

Mr. McLeod, the general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, recently resigned his position in order to work in the public interest and call attention to the necessity of a system of Government inspection of chartered banks. He has issued a pamphlet treating of banking abuses through lack of inspection, and setting out the procedure whereby he would remedy them. It is submitted, however, that his proposals do not go far enough. His scheme is that a board of fourteen auditors (four of whom shall form a quorum) shall be appointed by the Bankers' Association, and that the board so appointed shall make an annual inspection of each bank, and if, in such audit, the annual statement to the shareholders is found to be a fair and conservative representation of the bank's condition, the chairman of the Board of Auditors is to certify it, and no statement is to be issued without this certificate.

One of the particulars in which Mr. McLeod's scheme falls short is that it does not propose to give the inspectors power to obtain information under oath from the officials of the bank. In England, where, by a statute known as 25-26 Vict., c. 89, s. 69, a special system of inspection of limited banking companies is provided for, the provision giving the inspectors power to put the bank's officers upon oath has been found necessary in order to enable them to make their work of inspection thorough and effective.

Above has been set out the impressions of the Canadian banking system gained from the viewpoint of a fault-finder. Perhaps, after all, it is not the system which is at fault, but rather the method of carrying out the system. Perhaps the seeming faults are really blessings in disguise. Perhaps— But that I will leave for the reader to judge after perusing the next article, portraying the benefits which have accrued to Canada through the branch bank system.

A HINT TO ASPIRANTS.

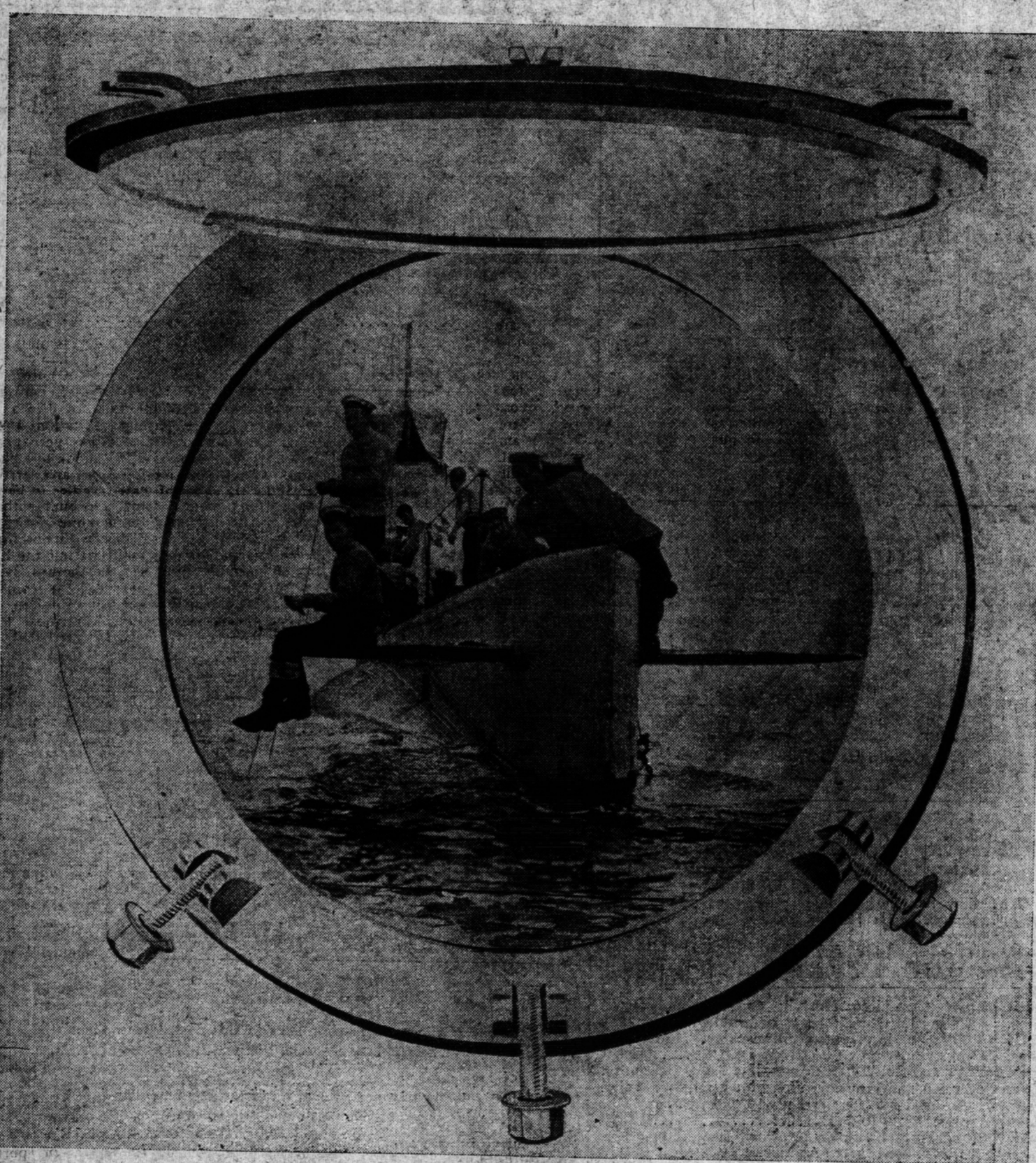
Twelve months ago aviators were congratulating themselves that such rapid progress was being made in the art of flying with, relatively, so few disasters. During the past few weeks of the present season, however, there has been a deplorable increase in the number of accidents, a large proportion of which has been fatal.

The cause is to be found, we believe, partly in the use of greater horse-power and higher speeds, which subject the aeroplanes to correspondingly large stresses. It goes without saying that when the engine power is increased, there should be a careful recomputation of the strength of the whole machine. The increased thrust of the more powerful engine makes itself felt throughout every part of the framework, and results in higher strains upon every strut, tie-rod, and lever, and upon every square foot of the supporting and controlling surfaces.

That the growing confidence of the airman is leading him to subject his machine to more strenuous usage will be evident to any one who watches the feats of such an expert, say, as Hamilton; and it is questionable whether even he realizes what severe strains his machine is being put to by the short turns and suddenly-arrested glides that form the sensational features of his public exhibitions. The many fatal accidents certainly suggest that in some respects we have been advancing too fast; and this is particularly true with regard to those enthusiasts who are building new machines and taking them out for trial without the necessary careful examination and overhauling. The laws of nature are inexorable, and they forbid that any inexperienced person shall take two or three planes, an engine, and a propeller; throw them hastily together in imitation of some successful machine; wheel the thing out into the open, and launch it into the air with reasonable hope of anything but swift disaster. The beginner should remember that such a veteran as Capt. Baldwin spent many days of experiment in running his machine over the ground and becoming familiar with it before making an attempt at actual flight. If the amateur were content to make haste slowly, the list of fatalities and painful accidents would be very materially reduced.

Before building an aeroplane he should study an engineering text-book on the subject in order to learn the stresses to which such a machine is subjected.

FISHING FOR THE FINNY TRIBE FROM FINS



The Crew of a Submarine Angling from the Diving Wings

approved of a loan too late to materially improve the condition of the borrower.

A certain prominent bank manager to whom the above facts were stated, said that it is true that the only businesses having a good opportunity to borrow money from the banks of Canada are those established in or near the cities of the head offices. The people of Vancouver lately recognized this, and as a result the Bank of Vancouver has been incorporated, although Vancouver has branch banks upon nearly every street corner in the business quarter of the city. The only conclusion that can be drawn is that the strong and even development of all parts of a country may be attributed in a great measure to a wise monetary system which retains the surplus wealth of each section of a country for the further development of that section, instead of permitting it to be drained off for the benefit of the older and stronger communities.

Any banking system like the Canadian system must provide for an incorporated central governing board to manage the consolidated banking interests. It is a part of the system. In Canada this body is known as the Canadian Bankers' Association, composed of representatives from each of the twenty-nine banks and

answered the manager; "we all charged the same rates."

Here we have clear evidence of the combination which can be effected under the Canadian scheme of banking, and which is making the banks so autocratic, by preventing them from being taught by competition to respect the wants of each community. The population of Canada has increased enormously during the last ten years, and this should warrant the establishment of more banks; but the Canadian institutions are practically the same in number as they were two decades. Why? As soon as a new bank has developed one of the older and stronger banks absorbs it, and competition is stifled. This amalgamation, besides lessening competition, means curtailment of banking facilities to the public, for duplication of branches is bound to occur. When the Royal Bank absorbed the Union of Halifax a few months ago, ten branches had to be closed through duplication, and this is bound to cause the lessening of monetary advantages in those places where duplication occurred.

A serious defect in the Canadian Banking Act is the lack of a clause compelling the banks to hand over to the Government all moneys which are in the bank to the credit of a custom-

Only the Best fruit, eggs and other necessary ingredients enter into Candy made by us

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

Our Tea-room is gaining in Popularity every day—Lunches daintily served



Men's and Boys' Clothing

The man remembers the store where he bought his last suit or coat, if it gave satisfactory service. That is why our Men's Clothing Department is doing a larger business every year

Hundreds of men remember that the clothing they bought here last season was satisfying in style and service-giving. We provide the best possible quality in Men's Clothing.

Special Selling for Friday

Men's Tweed Suits, in single and double-breasted styles, in browns, greys and green mixtures. Special **\$8.75**
Men's Overcoats, in beaver, melton, chinchillas, tweeds and cravenettes, made in the newest styles, with military collar and cuffs. These coats are well tailored and trimmed throughout. Special Sale Price **\$10.00**
Boys' Three-piece Double-breasted Suits, in fancy worsteds and tweeds. A large assortment of new shades and patterns. These suits are all well tailored and trimmed. Special **\$4.75**
Boys' School Caps, in tweeds and serges, in golf and motor styles. Special today **25¢**
Boys' Two-piece Norfolk and Double-breasted Plain Suits, with plain and-bloomer knickers. These are in plain tweed of dark grey, brown and green mixture. SPECIAL PRICE **\$2.50**
Boys' and Youths' Overcoats, in a heavy tweed of a brown and grey mixture, with a military collar. An ideal coat for the wet and cold weather. Our price, \$5.50 to **\$4.50**
Boys' Plain Knickers, in strong tweeds, in greys, browns and green mixtures. An ideal school pant. Price **75¢**
Boys' Knickerbockers, bloomer styles, in tweeds of browns, greens and grey mixtures. Sizes from 21 to 34. Special Prices, \$1.00 to **85¢**

Women's Skirts

We handle the output in Vancouver and Victoria of the best skirtmaker in Canada, who looks well after our wants, sending us the very latest styles as soon as they are shown in New York. The quantity we are able to handle assures us always the lowest prices obtainable.

The New Skirts in Panama, in pleated styles, buttoning down the side front, box pleat front and back, circular flounce trimmed with buttons. Price **\$12.50**
Heavy Diagonal Serge Pleated Skirt, in the newest styles. A good, serviceable garment. Price **\$10.50**
These Skirts are good quality and are just the thing for all occasions, having a stylish, neat appearance.
Tweed cloth pleated Skirts, panel front, trimmed with buttons. Price **\$5.75**
Heavy tweeds, in striped effects, pleated skirts. A good, serviceable Skirt. Price **\$3.75**

Dresses, Practical and Elegant

It's quite possible for a woman to have the well-dressed feeling all the time, and for a tenth the labor it would take her to plan her own Gowns, if she buys them at David Spencer, Limited. Individuality, the charm a gifted modiste knows how to impart, is unmistakably present in every gown and frock here—whether for street, office or runabout, for simplest home utility, elaborate daytime occasion, or most exquisite evening wear.

Forty, only, Women's Dresses will be placed on sale, Friday, at \$13.75, the values of which are much more than \$13.75, as you will readily see when examining them. Fri., \$13.75

Dress Goods

Two Specials from Dress Department

New Robe Laine, 32 inches wide, in Paisley effect, make up swell waists and kimonas, in 15 different patterns and colors. Friday Special, per yard **25¢**
40 inch Panamas. This cloth is all wool, and comes in a good range of colors, myrtle, brown, grey, navy, tan, reseda, garnet and black. Friday, per yard **35¢**

Silk Department

Two Specials in Our Silk Department for Friday

Black Silk, which is to be so much worn this coming season; Peau de Soie, Palmette, Swish, Mery, Armure, Cachemire, Superbe, Satin Oriental. All these we guarantee not to cut. Friday selling **\$1.00**
50¢ will buy excellent Velvet at this store Friday in good range of colors, reseda, myrtle, grey, fawn, cardinal, navy, brown and black. Friday **50¢**

Staple Department

25 Pieces Cotton Crepon Muslin

For evening and party dresses. This comes in blue, pink, pale blue, light mauve, light grey, cream and white. Friday Special, per yard **15¢**
15 pieces 36 inch English Flannel, in good patterns. This is an excellent cloth. Friday, per yard **12½¢**
25 pair white all wool Blankets, size 60 x 80. Friday, per pair **\$3.00**

Special Friday

White enameled Iron Bed, strong woven wire spring mattress, in heavy ticking and two pillows. These are sterling value, and cannot be bought at this price after Friday.

Full sized Bed, Spring and Mattress and well filled Pillows. This is a bargain, the biggest we have ever offered. See our display in Broad Street windows. Special, Friday **\$10.75**

Carpet Remnants.—These make useful mats, especially for bedrooms. Best quality in Wilton pile, Axminster and Brussels, in lengths of one yard to a yard and a half. These are marvellous value. See our Broad Street windows for all bargains. Special, each **85¢**

Kitchen Treasure Tables, the best make of this kind in Victoria. Strongly made, finished golden, fitted with two drawers, 2 flour bins, and 2 bake boards. No kitchen should be without this piece of furniture when one can be purchased at such a low price. See Broad Street windows. Special, Friday **\$4.90**

Corsets

We Are Cleaning Up Our Corset Stock on Friday

All broken lines of Bon Ton, Royal Worcester, a la Grace, D. & A. and Crompton Corsets, in odd sizes and odd lines. These come in black, white and drab, ranging in prices from \$2.00 to \$7.50. To clear on Friday at **\$1.50**

Black Taffeta Silk Waists

at \$1.90

This is one of the most popular lines in this department. We are placing on sale Friday a special line which is exceedingly good value.

The blouse is neatly trimmed with rows of tucking on collar and cuffs, with two shoulder pleats and two rows of pleats front and back, making a very pretty waist. Friday, **\$1.90**

The Latest Hair Dressing

Styles

That is, the latest styles which Philadelphia women, noted for the beautiful fashioning of their hair, will wear. We claim an exclusive little Hair Shop, ready with every possible aid to the becoming arrangement of the hair for general and evening wear, for the blonde, or brunette.

Every woman wants, if she is quite normal, to look her best, and if she realizes that her hair has more than anything, perhaps, to do with her attractive appearance, she studies the problem of hairdressing carefully. Extreme fads she does not wish to follow, usually, but a soft, pretty disposal of her own tresses usually requires some foundation or addition to appear trim and pretty.

The new hats really require some changes in style, and puffs and curls are the favorite devices by which an attractive and firm effect is gained. Empire styles are extremely chic, a combination of puffs and curls set off by a high comb. Another fetching fashion is a set of small, graceful puffs set high on the head, with a lustrous switch twisted, not braided, around it. Other and more elaborate ways we shall be glad to show you.

Children's Dresses at \$1.25

and \$1.50

Children's Serge and Cashmere Dresses will be placed on sale Friday at \$1.25 and \$1.50.
Serge—in Sailor Styles and Buster Styles, in sizes 1 to 4 years, nicely trimmed with braid and will be popular with our customers. Friday **\$1.25**
Cashmere Dress—In blue, red, cream and pink, in the newest styles suited to children of 1 to 4 years. Smocks, and dresses with prettily tucked yokes and sleeves. This is an exceptionally good value **\$1.50**

Men's Shoes Friday \$2.75

Friday we specialize two lines of Men's Shoes which are indeed splendid values. To the man wanting a reliable shoe at a moderate price, we would recommend an inspection of these. Friday at \$2.75.
Men's Oil Grain Blucher, heavy soles, will stand very rough usage and give thorough satisfaction **\$2.75**
Men's Box Calf Blucher. This is a lighter weight boot, but guaranteed solid throughout, sewn soles **\$2.75**

Some New Patterns in Shoes

for Children

Our Fall Stock of Shoes for Misses and Children is now complete. Close prices and a wide choice have combined to build up a large business for us in this section. At no time have our prices been keener or our stock larger than at present.
Girls' Cloth Top Button Boots, patent foxing, Goodyear welt soles. All sizes, at **\$3.00**
Girls' Extra High Button Boots, with patent foxing and deep collar around top, brown corduroy leg. \$3.50 and **\$3.00**
Girls' Patent Leather Boots, dull kid top, button or Blucher style. \$2.50 and **\$2.00**
Girls' Glazed Kid Blucher Boots, patent tip, Goodyear welts. Price **\$2.75**
Girls' Patent Pump Slippers, very dresy. Price \$2.00 to **\$1.85**

ARCADIAN =Malleable= RANGE



Materially Lessens the Labors of the Housewife

IT IS EASIER TO KEEP CLEAN

The ordinary range has always met with disfavor, owing to the amount of labor it requires to keep it clean. Unless given a hard, back-breaking blackening every day, its appearance is unattractive—making the whole kitchen look untidy.

With the Arcadian Range there is no such trouble. Cumulative effort of time and money were employed to make it a veritable foe to such drudgery. Simplicity of design together with the material from which it is constructed, greatly aids in keeping it clean.

The Arcadian is the "easy to keep clean" range, insuring an inviting kitchen at all times. The housewife, with it, finds her work easy of accomplishment, and does in the best manner, to which she can point with pride and pleasure.

THE PRIDE OF THE HOUSEHOLD