

The Time, the Place and the Bottle

Time: 12:30 p.m.; Place: Any first class hotel, restaurant, bar or club; Bottle: Lemp's Beer.

JUST try a bottle of Lemp's some day before lunch and see if it isn't "one of the finest shows on the road" and the very thing for "appy day," "appy night," "appy loose and appetite." Nothing so appetizing for luncheon, dinner or supper as a bottle of Lemp's properly aged Beer—the best bottled beer money can buy.

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A BOX \$1.25 A BOX

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YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO GO MEANLY DRESSED

NEITHER perhaps can you afford to pay exorbitantly for custom work. We fit the man of moderate means with the correct fall and winter suit in the same style, character, tailoring and fit as we show in the higher priced clothing. The

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Ranges from \$15 to \$30 the Suit

This excellent attire will not only stand critical comparison with the best ordered tailoring in Canada, it will show favorable comparison. All the latest ideas are here for you to select from—single and double-breasted Suits of genuine English and Scotch Tweeds and English Worsteds.

You'll never regret purchasing one of these.



VICTORIA COLLEGE RECORD

Cuthbert Holmes Passes London University Matriculation—Other Students at McGill

Principal Paul of the Victoria College informs us that a report has just been received from the secretary of the Lieutenant-Governor to the effect that Cuthbert Holmes, a student of that college, has been successful in passing the matriculation examination of London University held in the parliament buildings a few months ago. Mr. Holmes is to be congratulated not only on this satisfactory result, but

also on the fact that while he was preparing for that examination he was a student in the first year arts of Victoria College, the examinations of which he passed this year. Mr. Holmes is a grandson of Henry Dumbleton of this city, and son of Mr. W. Holmes, late of the Indian civil service. Mr. Paul also states that he has heard from Nelson King, at present studying at McGill University, who says that there are several old Victoria College boys there. He, Henry Angus, and Henri Oscar Routledge are in the first year arts, Peter Hinz in the second year law, Harold Marchant and Hugh Macmillan in the second year, medicine, and Frederic G. C. Wood in the second year arts. All are reported as doing well.

FIVE NARROWLY ESCAPE DEATH

Upset From Boat in James Bay After Dark Last Evening

(From Sunday's Daily) While leaving the harbor yesterday evening for Seattle the steamer Princess Victoria was stopped hurriedly and with dispatch three boats were lowered to succor five people thrown into the water from an overturned rowboat. It seems that Mr. Milligan, his sister, Miss Marjorie, aged about 15; Mrs. Ellard and Master Ellard, her son, and E. Wootton, son of E. E. Wootton, were rowing into the harbor just after dark when the small boat capsized. The steamer Princess Victoria at that time was heading out of the harbor on her way to Seattle at her usual time, leaving the Belleville street wharf at 6:30. She was well-lit and the oarsman saw her coming. Thinking there was time to cross the bow of the steamer, Mr. Milligan started to row across the harbor mouth near Brackman & Ker's wharf. As the Victoria approached the small boat he became excited, however, pulled out a rowlock and lost an oar. There was a series of screams and shouts, and next moment the small boat was from the bow of the outward bound vessel capsized and its five occupants were struggling in the water.

Those who saw the accident say the Princess Victoria's officers are deserving of all credit for the manner in which they acted. The steamer was brought to a stop in remarkably quick time and three boats were lowered, the searchlight of the steamer being utilized to aid in the rescue work. Before the boats in the steamer could reach the people in the water, however, two boats from the steamer Forger, which lay at Brackman & Ker's wharf, had already seen the accident and picked up Mr. and Miss Milligan and Mr. Wootton, while a boat brought from shore by Mr. Temple, a well known yachtsman, who lives nearby, rescued Mrs. Ellard and son. All were suffering more or less from the effects of the shock and exposure, but were not otherwise injured.

Seized Schooner Released

Halifax, Oct. 11.—The Gloucester fishing schooner Panthe G. Prescott, which was seized last spring by the cruiser Canada for fishing for mackerel inside the three mile limit, and has been lying here demanding release, was released by order of the admiralty court on payment of a fine of \$200 and costs.

Toronto's Harbor

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—A civic deputation from Toronto is here today urging the Minister of Marine to either force the contractor for building the new breakwater at Toronto harbor to start work of call for new tenders. The contract was let two years ago, but it is claimed nothing has yet been done.

Money from Rockefeller

Chicago, Oct. 11.—John D. Rockefeller today gave the University of Chicago \$100,000 to erect the memorial library that the university will dedicate to William Rainey Harper, first president of the university. This gift makes Mr. Rockefeller's total donations aggregate \$28,000,000. Work on the Harper library will be begun next spring.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BOUNDARY

\$100,000 Spent by Railways at Phoenix—Great Tonnage Expected

Phoenix, B.C., Oct. 16.—During the past year the Great Northern and C.P.R. have spent over \$100,000 in and around Phoenix camp in providing additional trackage facilities for the large ore shippers in this camp. And the C.P.R. officials evidently think the tonnage will be still more increased, as further preparations are being made to handle the growing tonnage from our mines in a more expeditious and economical manner.

When Superintendent Coleman of the C.P.R. Boundary Boundary sections took office a few months ago, he decided that the system of handling ore trains from Phoenix could be improved upon to a considerable extent, and he is now putting the changes into effect. They involve the making of a yard at Hartford Junction, two miles distant toward Eholt, which latter is the junction point with the company's main line into the Boundary.

Two work trains are now busy at Hartford, where track is being laid on the old switchback, which was done away with by Superintendent Downie some years ago. A diamond will also be put in and additional sidetracks laid, thus giving ample trackage facilities at that point.

SEEK KNOWLEDGE REGARDING LABOR

Provincial Authorities Send Circular Broadcast Asking Particulars

(From Sunday's Daily) The provincial authorities are endeavoring to find out accurately what demand there is throughout the province for domestic and farm labor. A considerable immigration of farm hands and domestic help is expected during the spring and early summer of 1908 under the arrangement with the British army and the government is desirous of ascertaining exactly as possible to what degree these may be assimilated.

Accordingly a circular letter with which is enclosed a printed form has been sent out to clerks of municipalities, secretaries of farmers' institutes, secretaries of creamery companies, managers of farmers' exchanges and the most prominent fruit growers and ranchers, to postmasters and others with the request that the forms be distributed as widely as possible.

Any person desirous of obtaining help may get one of the forms which are returned to the provincial bureau of information. Of course the above only applies to agriculture and domestic labor and does not affect in any way the trades or artisans.

The printed blanks contain spaces for the names and addresses of employers, also the captions "Help Wanted, Number and Class," "Accommodation for Help," "When Wanted," "Wages Offered," etc.

The letter in full is as follows: Dear Sir—Letters are being constantly received by the Bureau of Provincial Information from persons desiring work on farms and orchards. These applications are from the Middle and Eastern provinces of Canada, the British Isles and Northern Europe, and may be divided into four classes, namely:

- (1) Young men inexperienced in farm work, wishing to learn practical farm work and horticulture.
- (2) Experienced farm hands, unmarried.
- (3) Experienced farm hands, married (with families or otherwise) whose wives are willing to take service with their husbands.
- (4) Women domestics.

A majority of the applicants is of Class 1, but there is a considerable number of Class 2 and Class 3, and less numerous, and there are very few applicants in Class 4. Most of the married men are desirous of having a dwelling separate from that of the employers, an arrangement which should commend itself to those who look to securing permanent help.

Under an agreement existing between the government and the emigration branch of the Salvation army a considerable immigration of farm hands and domestic help is expected from Great Britain during the spring and early summer of 1908.

The government is very desirous of securing the immigration to British Columbia of a reliable class of white labor, and invites the earnest co-operation of the farmers, fruit growers, and dairymen of the province to that end.

You are therefore requested to call the attention of employers of labor in your district to this letter, and request them to fill in, as comprehensively as possible, the forms enclosed.

H. G. TATLOW, Minister of Finance and Agriculture

NO PLACE LIKE CITY OF VICTORIA

Old Country Cannot Boast of More Attractive Places

(From Saturday's Daily) "There is no place like Victoria. Of all the beautiful places I have seen in climate, scenery or attractiveness," said his opinion on the subject when he returned this week from a four-month trip to England and the Channel Islands, Mr. J. J. Jeune, accompanied by his wife and family and on his return brought out to this country four of his relatives who will reside here in future.

It is twenty-three years since Mr. Jeune made his last visit to his home at Jersey, Channel Islands, where his parents and sister reside. He declares it to be little short of wonderful the interest the residents of the islands displayed in Canada and particularly British Columbia and he was kept busy answering questions about the west. As an immigration agent Mr. Jeune was a success. Besides the four relatives who came back with him several more residents of the island expressed their intention of leaving the old land and settling in this province.

In England too the greatest interest was shown in matters Canadian and the claims of British Columbia were well recognized. Thousands of young men would come to this country were they in a position financially to do so. From Liverpool Mr. and Mrs. Jeune and family went to Swansea where they spent two weeks. The weather was cold and wet and overcoats were a necessity though it was in the month of July. Victoria, at that particular time, appeared even more strongly than ever, to the visitors at one of England's famous seaside resorts.

ANNOUNCEMENT

WE are now open for business in our new store, and shall be pleased to see old customers and friends. As we have now much larger quarters, we have been able to add many new lines. Our service will be better than ever. For this we have to thank the citizens of Victoria for their generous support, and trust, by strict attention to business, to merit the same kind patronage in the future.

HEATING STOVES

Have You Bought Your Heating Stove Yet?

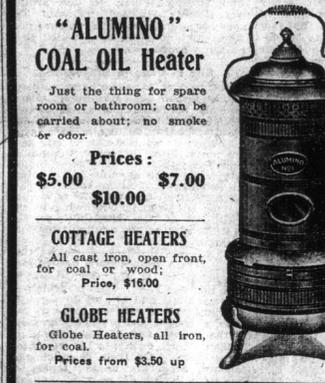
If not, we want to sell you one. We are showing the largest assortment of Heating Stoves in the city and are sure that we have one to suit you, both as to price and purpose.



Made of Blued Sheet Iron, Double lined, cast legs, nickel plated urn, four sizes. Prices: \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00.



The Genuine "Bonny Oak" Adapted for Coal or Wood, has large feed door, is as easily regulated as a lamp; has heavy cast fire pot, shaker-grate, double screw drafts, nickel trimmings, ash pan; a very handsome stove that gives splendid satisfaction. Prices: \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00.



"ALUMINO" COAL OIL HEATER Just the thing for spare room or bathroom; can be carried about; no smoke or odor. Prices: \$5.00, \$7.00, \$10.00. COTTAGE HEATERS All cast iron, open front, for coal or wood; Price, \$16.00. GLOBE HEATERS Globe Heaters, all iron, for coal. Prices from \$3.50 up.

Other Large Coal Heaters, Suitable for Hall Etc. From \$15 up to \$25

Ogilvie Hardware Ltd Note New Address: Government St., Opp. Spencer's

COURT

Judge Lee Ag

NICOLA E

Mr. Marj vey Wo lit

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TIMELY SARCASTIC
 The Pioneer-Press of St. Paul, Minnesota, indulges in some amusing sarcasm at the expense of those people who imagine they have been able to discover in British Columbia signs of prospective secession from Canada. It says that if these were dull days in the newspaper world, the imaginative correspondents would have been of great service to the weary editors, who sometimes find a difficulty in discovering new subjects of which to treat. The fact that more than half a hundred British Columbians ever suggested such a thing as secession, the Pioneer-Press says, cuts no figure in the matter of this kind. Neither do the wishes of the people of British Columbia. Any "Yes" editor, with a dash of his pen, could detach the province from Canada and annex it to the United States. His statesmanship, it assures us, would not feel the strain of such an achievement. It "would not strain a bolt or wrench a lee screw." The St. Paul paper professes amazement that the superior virtues of American law and the superior virtues of the American people have not long ago compelled us all to seek to become part and parcel of the United States. It says our neighbors would like the whole of Canada, but if British Columbia comes alone, she will be very welcome, and this is the reason: British Columbia is the brightest jewel in the diadem of Canada, the fairest of Canada's daughters, the richest heiress in the bunch. She is, in fact, one of the most desirable acquisitions from the standpoint of British commercialism to be found anywhere in the world. An American millionaire would not be more anxious to come to the bustled heir of an earldom than British Columbia to Uncle Sam with all his resources. He even went after her once in his younger days, and went after her hard. He was even going to have her fought, but he didn't. Since that time she has become even more attractive. Her virtues and her resources are better known. She has matured and become plump with the good things of life. Since then, too, Uncle Sam has acquired Alaska and would prefer to have that territory contiguous and within easy reach by an all-American rail route than in its present detached but not unimpressive grandeur. We all appreciate these very nice things that are said about us, but we can assure our St. Paul contemporaries that we will manage some way or other to "hoe our own row." Not many of us care to exchange our rights of citizenship for the gentle absolutism of Theodore the Steno-Lawyer.

THE LAW OF ENGLAND.
 In its first editorial article on the law legalizing marriage in England with a deceased wife's sister, the Colonist took the position that a contention of some of the English clergy was absolutely untenable. The contention was to the claim advanced that there was a law, which was higher than Acts of Parliament, namely the Canon Law, which are the laws of the church, and which are enforced by the bishops in Convocation. Lord Lindley, who is one of the most distinguished of British jurists, has written a lengthy letter to the London Times, in which he analyzes the new act as it stands, without expressing any opinion as to its expediency. It is not necessary to repeat here what he says as to the meaning of the several sections of the Act, for there is nothing clear to the ordinary lay mind. There has, however, been such a mass of nonsense printed in English papers on the subject, that it was time for some one, whose opinions carry weight, to brush the misconstructions away. The closing paragraphs of his letter are of general interest, and they are as follows: In conclusion, some observations on church law will, it is hoped, be useful to those who are not lawyers by profession. Ecclesiastical courts are courts of this realm having according to its laws cognizance of certain causes and no others. The law is enforced in such courts is the law of the realm and no other. The law so enforceable may be historically traced to a foreign origin and be based on the Corpus Juris Civilis or the Corpus Juris Canonici or even on passages in the Old or New Testament; but, whatever their origin may have been, the ecclesiastical laws enforceable in this realm are so enforceable because they have become part of the law of the country. The ecclesiastical laws of this country, like all others of its laws, can be modified or repealed by act of parliament or by any other authority to whom parliament may have delegated its powers in this respect, and an authority delegated by one act of parliament can be revoked by another. There are not two law-giving powers in this realm, but only one; and when such expressions as "the law of the church" and the "Canon Law" are used, it is important to bear in mind that for all legal purposes in this country no laws are recognized as laws or are enforceable as such by any courts of this country unless they become and are part and parcel of its laws and so far only as they have become and remain so.

This is no new doctrine. It was clearly expounded some 150 years ago by Sir William Blackstone in his Commentaries and treated as well established; and is accepted by all English lawyers as settled. This doctrine, however, is and always has been more or less disputed by many ecclesiastics and others who adopt their views, and who maintain that the "law of the church" is something higher than and different from and independent of the law of the land and is not alterable by act of parliament. The controversy turns on the ambiguity of the word law. There are all sorts of rules called laws. But in a juridical sense only those rules of conduct are laws which are enforced by the duly constituted tribunals of the country whose laws are spoken of. This is the sense in which lawyers use the word; and in this sense the doctrine above explained is beyond controversy.

QUEEN OF THE SEAS.
 Well done, Lusitania. It is a fine thing to have won the title of Queen of the Seas. The remarkable record of this ship, namely, 4 days, 10 hours and 52 minutes across the Atlantic does not simply signify that the Lusitania is the fastest passenger steamer ever built, but it establishes the value of the turbine system of propulsion. Not only is the Lusitania the fastest, but she is also the largest and most luxurious ship that ever sailed the seas. More than this, her consumption of coal is less than it would be on a vessel of similar size and speed driven by reciprocating engines. She is likewise the most comfortable vessel that ever put to sea. In all respects, she stands easily first among all achievements in marine architecture. Her average speed for the voyage was 27.60 statute miles per hour, which is a little less than a mile in two minutes. In other words this vast ship with thousands of people aboard rushed across the Atlantic at a speed equal to that attained by the fastest trotting horses. The greatest day's run was upwards of 70 statute miles in 24 hours. In every particular her performance was most remarkable, and not the least pleasing feature about it is that it restores supremacy in point of speed to the British flag. We suppose it is not unlikely that one day the Lusitania may lower her own record.

NEEDLESS ALARM.
 A dispatch has been sent out from some irresponsible source in London in which an effort is made to create the impression that the United States fleet is being sent to the Pacific as a part of some conspiracy between President Roosevelt and the Kaiser. A number of things are stated with a great deal of circumstantiality, but the answer to each attempt to excite alarm is that if the rulers named have decided upon a great coup, "to offset the work of King Edward" in the preservation of peace, they are not likely to advertise the thing in advance. The absurdity of the proposition does not seem to have struck the people who have advanced it. They say that the United States and Germany will fight Great Britain and Japan, and for this purpose the United States fleet is sent to work on the Pacific and the German fleet on the Atlantic. Let us see how this would work out. The United States has no coaling stations or docking facilities on the Pacific coast equal to the needs of the fleet. Britain and Japan have both. The Japanese fleet is equal in size to the British fleet, and reinforced by the British Asiatic squadron would be much more powerful than the United States fleet. The United States would have no fleet on the Atlantic, and the German fleet would have to meet the whole force of the British fleet, less the Asiatic squadron, which would not last a week in such a collision. If the nonsense dreamed of by the London correspondent should materialize, the United States fleet would be minus fleets within thirty days after the declaration of hostilities. The ingenious correspondent also sees fit to lose sight of the fact that just at this particular moment what Germany most wants is to keep herself as strong as possible in Europe. At present she is practically isolated. Perhaps the Kaiser may have no designs on Austria-Hungary, but sometimes racial feelings get the upper hand, and if the Kaiser thinks that the Germans in Austria-Hungary are not likely to fore well under the influence of Franz Josef, he will not hesitate to take the steps necessary to set things right. The correspondent also makes the error of supposing that Roosevelt, or any other president, has the power to plunge the United States into a war, and that if he did, the London correspondent would begin hostilities for the purpose of offsetting the work of King Edward in the cause of peace. Many things have been said of President Roosevelt, but he has not yet been charged with being an uncivilized lunatic, as he would be if he played the part which he is said to be determined on. The other are the American people to be reckoned with.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATY.
 The last English mail brought details of the treaty between the United Kingdom and Russia. Its provisions, summarized, are as follows: Both governments agree to preserve the integrity and independence of Persia; but it is agreed that Great Britain should not seek for herself or support British subjects in seeking any concession of a political or commercial nature in a specified part of the country, and Russia binds herself to do the same. Both governments pledge themselves not to oppose the granting of concessions to the subjects of the other within the special sphere of influence of the other. In the event of the payment of revenue to the application of the revenue of Persia, which are substantially in the nature of a loan, the two governments agree to share the revenue of default in the interest on Persian loans, the two governments shall assume the responsibility of controlling the sources of revenue within their respective spheres of influence. The British government undertakes not to change the political status of Afghanistan; Russia agrees that Afghanistan is outside of her sphere of influence and that she will carry on her political relations with that country through the intermediary of Great Britain, and will not send agents into the country. Great Britain agrees not to interfere with the government of Afghanistan or annex any part of its territory so long as the American government agrees with the British government to establish such relations with each other as may be necessary for local purposes of a non-political character. Both countries are to enjoy the same commercial privileges in Afghanistan. The territorial integrity of Tibet is to be maintained and neither nation is to interfere with its government. Both agree to recognize the suzerainty of China in Tibet and agree to carry on their negotiations of a political character with that country through the intermediary of China. Neither Russia nor Great Britain is to send representatives to Lhasa, or either of them seek to obtain commercial concessions for their subjects in Tibet, and they undertake that no part of the revenues of that country shall be assigned to them or the subjects of either of them. The British forces are to vacate the Chumbi valley, and the Indian government, after she has kept her agreements in respect to trade for three years. It is also

agreed that neither government will assent to the entry of scientific expeditions into Tibet for three years, and that they will endeavor to induce China to adopt a similar policy. As far as is possible by agreement it seems that the convention removes all causes of friction between Great Britain and Russia upon what has been thought to be the most dangerous frontier of the Empire. German criticism of the opinion is freely expressed that Russia has got the worst of the bargain, because British interests are supreme on the Persian Gulf, which will become a second Suez Canal and the lands bordering on it a second Egypt. French comment is frankly complimentary to the following extracts from leading Paris journals above.

The Temps, commenting upon that part of the convention affecting Persia, says that a spirit of prudence, moderation, and self-restraint. "It was in the same spirit that they negotiated across the Atlantic at a speed equal to that attained by the fastest trotting horses. The greatest day's run was upwards of 70 statute miles in 24 hours. In every particular her performance was most remarkable, and not the least pleasing feature about it is that it restores supremacy in point of speed to the British flag. We suppose it is not unlikely that one day the Lusitania may lower her own record." The St. Paul paper professes amazement that the superior virtues of American law and the superior virtues of the American people have not long ago compelled us all to seek to become part and parcel of the United States. It says our neighbors would like the whole of Canada, but if British Columbia comes alone, she will be very welcome, and this is the reason: British Columbia is the brightest jewel in the diadem of Canada, the fairest of Canada's daughters, the richest heiress in the bunch. She is, in fact, one of the most desirable acquisitions from the standpoint of British commercialism to be found anywhere in the world. An American millionaire would not be more anxious to come to the bustled heir of an earldom than British Columbia to Uncle Sam with all his resources. He even went after her once in his younger days, and went after her hard. He was even going to have her fought, but he didn't. Since that time she has become even more attractive. Her virtues and her resources are better known. She has matured and become plump with the good things of life. Since then, too, Uncle Sam has acquired Alaska and would prefer to have that territory contiguous and within easy reach by an all-American rail route than in its present detached but not unimpressive grandeur. We all appreciate these very nice things that are said about us, but we can assure our St. Paul contemporaries that we will manage some way or other to "hoe our own row." Not many of us care to exchange our rights of citizenship for the gentle absolutism of Theodore the Steno-Lawyer.

FRANZ JOSEF.
 Present indications are that the Emperor of Austria is drawing near the close of his long and strenuous life. In the order of things this could not be much longer. The Emperor is past 77 years of age, but it is an event, the result of which the diplomats of Europe would not be slow to discount, and which would place on the throne in 1898 as emperor of Austria, and in 1897 as emperor of Hungary. The Emperor's position, and to complicate it further Austria itself is inhabited by a medley of races, having little in common with each other except their allegiance to Franz Josef. The House of Hapsburg, of which he is the head, has reigned in Austria since 1526. The political constitution of Austria-Hungary is unique. There is a ministry for the combined monarchy, but the Emperor has another for Hungary alone. Then there are local governments for the several provinces of both countries. The dual monarchy extends over 240,942 square miles, of which a little more than half are contained in Hungary. The population is upwards of 41,000,000, of whom some 23,000,000 live in Austria. The various races represented are Germans, Bohemians, Poles, Ruthenians, Slovaks, Serbs, Croats, Italians, Roumanians, Magyars, Gipsies, Turks, Russians, and others. In no other part of the world is there so mixed a population in so small an area. There is a strong impression in many quarters that only the personality of the Emperor has kept the combination together, for there is no doubt that he possesses in an unusual degree the confidence of his people of all races. His life has been far from a happy one. Of political troubles he has had his full share, and his family life has been full of calamities. Indeed one may say of Hapsburgs that if they were born to rule, they were also born to sorrow. All the governments of Europe are on the qui vive as to what will occur when the aged monarch passes away. It will take a stronger man than his heir has ever shown himself to be to keep the nation from disintegration. The Emperor of Germany may see his opportunity to add to his domains and his imperial prestige. He has always held his army in readiness to intervene in Austria, if there were any signs of a breaking up of the monarchy.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.
 We have not understood Mr. Borden to say that the building of the National Transcontinental Railway, popularly known as the Grand Trunk Pacific, was a "blunder," as the Times alleges. He has very sharply criticized the plan under which the road is being constructed, but he cannot be justly accused of opposing the construction of a line of railway which would have the effect in broadening Canada. There is far from being unanimity among the people of Canada as to the wisdom of the financial scheme to which the government has committed the country, although it is too late to say anything about that which will be any good. Similar criticisms were made by the Liberals when the Canadian Pacific was before Parliament seeking assistance for its construction. It is the policy of Sir John Macdonald in that connection was a wise one. It was wise, not because Sir John was a past-master of finance, but because he had an abiding faith in the future of the country at a time when many of his friends and all of his opponents were more than doubtful if there was anything in Canada worth developing. The Colonist earnestly hopes that the result of the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific will be such as to show that, notwithstanding all that has been said, and justly said, in criticism of the plan to which the government has committed itself, the benefits which will not be felt and the advantage will be equal to that derived from the Canadian Pacific. It is proved to be the case that all now know that the will, there will be no occasion in the future to discuss the terms of the bargain which all now know that the Conservative Party of Canada has never been opposed to projects of this kind. It is to be regretted that a man can truthfully make such a charge. In this province there has been no antagonism to this enterprise, not only in the past, but in the manner in which British Columbia has been treated. This is a proper subject for unfavorable comment. When it is said that it ought to have been possible to effect an arrangement, under the very favorable terms given to the company, so that work would have been in progress in British Columbia simultaneously with construction elsewhere, we state the views of nine-tenths of the people of British Columbia. Indeed the endorsement, which the voters gave the scheme at the last general election, was based largely upon the misleading assurance that work would be begun here at a very early day. But the Colonist is adverse to retreating old straw. There are a sufficient number of things of present and future interest to talk about without vexing ourselves over what might have been. We believe that the disposition of the people of this province is to look favorably upon the Grand Trunk Pacific as an enterprise which will open a large and valuable area, and they will expect of the government and legislature a favorable treatment of the company as it can reasonably ask. In this we do not believe they will be disappointed. We believe that the provincial government will approach the consideration of the railway question generally, as it affects British Columbia, with an open mind and a ready ear to such proposals as will promote speedy development work. We hope that many months will not pass before the Grand Trunk Pacific will be authorized to announce that construction upon their main line across the province will have been begun, and that no obstacles will present themselves to its early completion.

OUR SYRUP OF HYPHOPHOSPHITES.
 Is a good tonic for this season of the year. Try it for that run-down condition.
 One Dollar per Bottle which will last a month.
CYRUS H. BOWES
 Chemist, 98 Government St. Near Yates St.

ularly known as the Grand Trunk Pacific, was a "blunder," as the Times alleges. He has very sharply criticized the plan under which the road is being constructed, but he cannot be justly accused of opposing the construction of a line of railway which would have the effect in broadening Canada. There is far from being unanimity among the people of Canada as to the wisdom of the financial scheme to which the government has committed the country, although it is too late to say anything about that which will be any good. Similar criticisms were made by the Liberals when the Canadian Pacific was before Parliament seeking assistance for its construction. It is the policy of Sir John Macdonald in that connection was a wise one. It was wise, not because Sir John was a past-master of finance, but because he had an abiding faith in the future of the country at a time when many of his friends and all of his opponents were more than doubtful if there was anything in Canada worth developing. The Colonist earnestly hopes that the result of the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific will be such as to show that, notwithstanding all that has been said, and justly said, in criticism of the plan to which the government has committed itself, the benefits which will not be felt and the advantage will be equal to that derived from the Canadian Pacific. It is proved to be the case that all now know that the will, there will be no occasion in the future to discuss the terms of the bargain which all now know that the Conservative Party of Canada has never been opposed to projects of this kind. It is to be regretted that a man can truthfully make such a charge. In this province there has been no antagonism to this enterprise, not only in the past, but in the manner in which British Columbia has been treated. This is a proper subject for unfavorable comment. When it is said that it ought to have been possible to effect an arrangement, under the very favorable terms given to the company, so that work would have been in progress in British Columbia simultaneously with construction elsewhere, we state the views of nine-tenths of the people of British Columbia. Indeed the endorsement, which the voters gave the scheme at the last general election, was based largely upon the misleading assurance that work would be begun here at a very early day. But the Colonist is adverse to retreating old straw. There are a sufficient number of things of present and future interest to talk about without vexing ourselves over what might have been. We believe that the disposition of the people of this province is to look favorably upon the Grand Trunk Pacific as an enterprise which will open a large and valuable area, and they will expect of the government and legislature a favorable treatment of the company as it can reasonably ask. In this we do not believe they will be disappointed. We believe that the provincial government will approach the consideration of the railway question generally, as it affects British Columbia, with an open mind and a ready ear to such proposals as will promote speedy development work. We hope that many months will not pass before the Grand Trunk Pacific will be authorized to announce that construction upon their main line across the province will have been begun, and that no obstacles will present themselves to its early completion.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.
 Besides affording many of the people of Victoria a much appreciated opportunity to meet the most distinguished diplomat of the literary world today, Mr. Kipling, during his recent visit, rendered a service to the city the value of which, in a purely pecuniary sense, it would be impossible to compute. This is immediately apparent when one considers that when the great author speaks publicly on places of his own, directly or indirectly, and his declaration to the effect that Victoria is the most beautiful spot he has seen in all his travels will be re-echoed throughout the world. The Colonist has a suggestion to make in this connection. It would be impossible to publish verbatim reports of Mr. Kipling's speech at the Canadian Club banquet on Wednesday, and in his reference to Victoria he is devoted with the same language; therefore there is the fullest authority for regarding the report as authentic. Mr. Kipling, perhaps unconsciously, has nevertheless in point of fact, on that occasion wrote the best advertisement which Victoria has ever received in its history. The City Council, the Board of Trade, and the Tourist Association will hardly fail to see that the widest possible circulation should be given to the interpretation of the city. Even a considerable expenditure were necessary, it would pay handsomely if all the leading newspapers of the world were asked to reproduce it in their columns. This may be termed exploiting genius to an illegitimate degree, but we assume that Mr. Kipling has never warned that his words "would be used in evidence against him" he would not have withheld one single syllable. All the governments of Europe are on the qui vive as to what will occur when the aged monarch passes away. It will take a stronger man than his heir has ever shown himself to be to keep the nation from disintegration. The Emperor of Germany may see his opportunity to add to his domains and his imperial prestige. He has always held his army in readiness to intervene in Austria, if there were any signs of a breaking up of the monarchy.

OUR SYRUP OF HYPHOPHOSPHITES.
 Is a good tonic for this season of the year. Try it for that run-down condition.
 One Dollar per Bottle which will last a month.
CYRUS H. BOWES
 Chemist, 98 Government St. Near Yates St.

KEEP STRONG.
 Our Syrup of Hypophosphites is a good tonic for this season of the year. Try it for that run-down condition.
 One Dollar per Bottle which will last a month.
CYRUS H. BOWES
 Chemist, 98 Government St. Near Yates St.

Tuesday, October 15, 1907

WEILER BROS.
HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS - VICTORIA, B.C.

AND THE HALL

---IS IT FURNISHED AS IT SHOULD BE?

YES, how is the Hall? Far too many people underestimate the value of a properly furnished Hall—forget the power, the might of "first impressions." First impressions are most lasting, and it is most important that you give the Hall proper and careful attention when furnishing the home. This spot sometimes mars the entire effect of your home interior—sometimes, "makes" it. The Vestibule, or Hall is the first glimpse your visitor has of your home, and it is most important that the impression be one of comfort and cheerfulness. In some houses, the Hall is one of the cosiest and daintiest rooms in the house. It may mean but the addition of a rug, or a Hall seat, or such, to make a now barren Hall attractive.

Come In and See Our Display of Choice Hall Furniture

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF JARDINIERES

See Some Samples in Our Windows

We are making a special showing of Jardinières this week. Some samples may be seen in the Government Street windows, but the main stock is inside, and you're invited in. Fresh, new, handsome Jardinières, in the brightest, newest shapes and color effects, are crowding our floors and the exhibition is extensive. Not only is the variety unprecedented, representing the best products of the foremost manufacturers of Europe, but there are groups representing quite remarkable values. You should have Jardinières to hide those ugly pots—then buy them here.

Hotel Table Furnishings
 Every special requisite for the hotel, club and boarding house table—special hotel china, white and decorated, special glassware, blown and pressed, together with the many incidental things that are part of the table service. We control the sale for this vicinity of many of the best patterns in china, and are at all times open to estimate on complete outfits, as well as provide matchings. We think we know the business, and if our advice is considered worth while—it's yours for the asking. Get our prices—that's important.

Ready for the Nation's Feast Day Dinner?
 The hostess who is contemplating an epicurean triumph in celebration of Thanksgiving Day, should see us first. Here are to be found the adjuncts that make the feast inviting. Here are the Turkey Sets, Celery Trays, Cranberry Dishes, Pudding Dishes, and the necessary Glassware—all with the very latest touches of style and prices so attractive you will not regret the necessity which compels the purchases. After these the viands.

DISTINCTIVE CARD TROPHIES HERE
 Our stock offers the widest and most satisfactory array of suitable articles in this town—no matter what the limit is as to price. No reservation attached to the claim as regards to women's prizes—we're strong there, too. It is quite out of the question to enumerate the things that suggest themselves—a glance through the display any time you have need of such things is best. Yes, looking them over is the only way to get a proper "line" on them.

MUCH THE BEST SHOW OF FINE CARPETS YET
NEW FURNITURE IS PILING IN EVERY DAY

COME IN AND TRY THIS "SOMERSAULTIC" BED
 The changing of this greatest household invention of the age from a most comfortable and attractive Davenport to one of the cosiest of Beds is but the work of an instant and requires practically no effort, because the bed does the work almost automatically. A little child using but one hand can make the change. One very important advantage is that it is always ready. You can change it instantly from a Davenport to a perfect Bed without moving it from the wall. The Bedding is always in place, concealed from view during the day, and is ready for use at night. Sanitary steel construction. Simple and substantial, cannot get out of order. It costs no more than the antiquated Davenport, nor as much as an ordinary bed of equal grade, notwithstanding its unquestioned superiority. We have several styles in Brass-trimmed Iron, Golden Oak, and Weathered Oak on display in our Fourth Floor showrooms. We want you to come in and see how comfortable they are and what a simple yet superior idea is employed.

WEILER BROS.
HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS - VICTORIA, B.C.

Try Our Satisfactory Mail Order Service

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FREE'S PHASES IN CANADA

Powerful Article from the Pen of Mr. A. J. Dawson

A. J. Dawson, writing in the London Evening Standard, says: The feature of Canada which most impresses every visitor from the old world is its immensity. It takes some time to acquaint oneself to the magnificent distances of a land into one of whose lakes the whole of England might be placed as an island, without crowding.

This characteristic makes the Dominion peculiarly baffling for the visitor whose task it is to place his observations with the greatest accuracy. At a given point one fine afternoon, after a few hours of observation, he realizes that he has a fund of material here which will supply him for a long time, and he is obliged to leave it behind him, separated by seven or eight hours length of England from the place which yesterday clamored to him for his classifying and preservative use of pen and ink.

His fast broken, he "stops off" as they say here, at another town, the name of which he may or may not have heard before. Within the hour sundry outstanding aspects of this new place, its life and people, are appealing to him with fully as much insistency as Canada has a fluent intelligence which the least impressionable of men find it difficult to resist—as did the first day's stopping place. For by means of their tireless and pervasive hospitality, the Canadian people practically cut the writer adrift from his tools, and fill his every moment with waves farwelled from the observation platform at the end of his car and is on his way to the next place, which will quite certainly prove as undeniably in its claim upon one's interest and attention as its predecessor. All Canada is like that.

"The amazing thing is," I found myself saying the other day to a westerner who probably hailed from the Emerald Isle, "that every single place you stop at seems to be a new world; each place seems the most distinctively significant and important in the Dominion."

"Why," said my interlocutor, "and it not only seems, but it is so—sure thing; that's Canada!" The Dominion will remain for a long while practically a new world to the writer and observer. There is not one among its many centres round and about which one could not find ample material for a good and interesting book, a book of value to British citizens, a book calculated to stimulate the flow of emigration, from the ancient, close-hemmed heart of the empire, to this greatest and lushest among her over-sea offspring. Comprehensive reports of the vast and many-sided interests of Canada must remain a desideratum for the journalist voyager. The most that should be done is to give a general impression and insight in the selection of those few aspects of Canadian life which he may hope to deal briefly.

When the Canadian looks forward to the country's future he looks forward to the eastern States are full of very real interest, of strong and vigorous development. The land which is ready to awake to the wealth of material before him, hurries westward, and still westward, though the ship that bears him, by the greatest of her waterways, hundreds of miles beyond the most eastern limits of the Dominion. From Quebec's historic heights he looks west to Montreal, a city of nearly half a million inhabitants and of innumerable and very various interests.

So far, Montreal is clearly the London of Canada, at all events from the commercial standpoint. It is not the seat of government; that honor having wisely been awarded to a city created for the post—Ottawa, in order that no local susceptibilities might be offended. But Montreal in commerce and finance occupies much the position in the Dominion that London has in England.

Canada's banking system, to which the country owes very much of its steady prosperity, has its headquarters in Montreal, and such institutions there as the Bank of Montreal which has its main office in the Atlantic to Pacific, the clearing house attached to that bank, the Royal Trust company and the Canadian Bank of Commerce would in all respects be credit to any European capital. The actual amount of money which passed through the Montreal clearing house in 1896 was \$454,500,000. In 1906 it was \$1,583,597,000.

It is very generally admitted that the excellence of the Canadian banking system has played a notable part in the development of this country, and it is also generally admitted today that the Dominion has outgrown its capital. As a business concern Canada is now very much under-capitalized. Her phenomenal progress since this century began, industrially and agriculturally, in population, in public works, and in transportation facilities, has left her capital far behind, and it is safe to say that the capitalists of Europe (and in the circumstances, one may say more particularly the capitalists of Britain) are showing a strange lack of enterprise in the matter of the wonderful field for investment which the Dominion offers at this moment, by reason of its development and natural resources having so greatly outstripped its monetary resources.

United States capitalists (like United States farmers) are showing themselves keenly alive to this state of affairs in Canada, and, more and more every day, are "getting in on the ground floor," as they say in Canada, and thereby securing a very large percentage of the money which the English investor can never hope to obtain in his own country.

That this should be so where speculative investment is concerned is a natural enough. In view of the proximity and similarity of conditions in Canada and the United States. But quite apart from speculative commercial investments, Canada offers today a host of investments of the kind which a banker would regard as gilt-edged, that would yield the investor from fifty to one hundred per cent, better returns than similar securities give him in the Old Country.

LIMIT NEWS IN WAR TIME

Institute of British Journalists Gives Attention to a Pressing Problem

The concluding session of the 20th annual conference of the Institute of Journalists was held at Scarborough yesterday, says the London Times of Sept. 18. Sir Frederick Wilson, the retiring president, was in the chair, and among those present were Sir Edward Russell, Herr P. Mullendorff (German), who attended the conference at the special invitation of the president and council; Mr. Glover, chairman of the Newspaper Society; the mayor of Scarborough, Councillor J. Watson Rowntree, the Lord Mayor of York, Alderman S. Border and Sir T. P. Whitaker, M.P.

Mr. A. F. Robbins, the president-elect, said it was desirable that the conference should set plainly before ministers, before parliament and before the country, the view they took with regard to the publication of news during the war. He pointed out that the war had been a time of great stress and strain, and that the publication of news during the war had been a matter of great importance. He said that the Institute of Journalists had been very anxious to see that the publication of news during the war should be a matter of great importance, and that the Institute of Journalists had been very anxious to see that the publication of news during the war should be a matter of great importance.

Mr. Glover asked Mr. Robbins to accept as an addition to his resolution the publication of news during the war. He said that the Institute of Journalists had been very anxious to see that the publication of news during the war should be a matter of great importance, and that the Institute of Journalists had been very anxious to see that the publication of news during the war should be a matter of great importance.

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SOUP FED THEM FEW ILLS

People of Norway Live Largely on Predigested Foods

"The stranger in Norway," says a returned traveler in the Baltimore Sun, is forcibly struck with the superior physique of the nation; he meets a race of large-boned, fair-haired men and women, and his chief wonder is the absence of ill-formed and under developed people. When the rigor of the Norwegian winter is considered one is likely to ascribe this physical well-being to the survival of the fittest. But the splendid physique is also due not only to the widespread system of physical development in vogue, but to the peculiar food eaten.

The customary food of the nation is of the soup and stew order. This results in a large quantity of nourishment being taken in a liquid form, and renders the diet one easy of digestion. Nations employing food in more solid shape require more liquid in the form of drink; but this unfortunately leads to a dilution of the digestive fluids and renders them unable to act on the solid food in the necessary concentrated state. It is thus a matter of no surprise that few Norwegians suffer from indigestion, indeed, it is easy to see that many of the dishes, as the result of their mode of preparation, are to an extent predigested.

In this connection it would be well to point to the effect upon the nation's teeth. Natural climate produces perfect teeth is a guarantee of sound factory mastication, the first stage in the assimilation of food. But the nature of the food taken determines to a large extent the condition of the mouth. This idea is borne out by the fact that in Norway, where roast meats are the exception, the condition of the teeth is nearly always excellent.

Some of the most appetizing ways of preparing food are those of the Norwegians. One of the most appetizing ways of preparing food is that of the Norwegians. One of the most appetizing ways of preparing food is that of the Norwegians. One of the most appetizing ways of preparing food is that of the Norwegians.

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NO JURISDICTION ON BRITISH SHIPS

Magistrate Jay Decides That He Cannot Hear Cable's Suit for Wages

(From Sunday's Daily) Magistrate Jay yesterday decided that he had no jurisdiction to hear the suit brought by Peter Cable against the captain and owners of the ship Soocora to recover wages for the crew. The point of no jurisdiction was raised by Fred Peters, K.C., counsel for the defense, in a motion made yesterday. The result of the decision is that the claim is to be heard in the higher court, which it is held is not contemplated, is to prevent any of the ships from being registered on sailing for British waters before a court of summary jurisdiction unless the claim is for \$100 or less than they can go to the small debts court.

The judgment Magistrate Jay gave yesterday was a case exactly on the lines of the case which was heard in the small debts court. The judgment was given in the case of a Canadian vessel brought suit for wages before a magistrate and a Canadian vessel brought suit for wages before a magistrate and a Canadian vessel brought suit for wages before a magistrate.

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WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Devereux-Murphy

The wedding took place on Thursday, October 10, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Devereux, of Vancouver, and Miss Nora Murphy, of Tipperary, Ireland. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Nicol, who was assisted by Mr. Devereux and Miss Murphy. The bride was attended by Miss Mollie Everleigh, maid of honor, while Mr. Devereux acted as best man. The bride and groom were accompanied by their families and friends.

The bride and groom were accompanied by their families and friends. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Nicol, who was assisted by Mr. Devereux and Miss Murphy. The bride was attended by Miss Mollie Everleigh, maid of honor, while Mr. Devereux acted as best man.

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JAPANESE SCHOONERS AVERAGE 400 SKINS

U. S. Revenue Cutter Perry Reports Catches of Fleet—Use of Firearms Arms Aid Hunters

The Victoria sealer has had more than heavy storms to contend with this year in Bering sea. Bound by the restrictions of the modus vivendi to hunt outside a prescribed limit, they had averaged 60 miles from the seal lands and prohibited from using firearms and other aids, the Japanese sealers have had to hunt outside a cordon of international law, which prevented them going closer than three miles from the coast. Consequently the average catch of the local sealers is expected to be lower than that of the Japanese. If the Japanese sealers were given their catch would have been far in excess of the local vessels, which labored under a serious handicap.

Officers of the United States ship Perry, which has returned to Seattle after a patrol cruise in Bering sea during five months, state that in spite of very severe weather of the breeding grounds, and an especially vigilant patrol to prevent violations of sealing regulations, the Japanese sealers averaged 40 skins a vessel. Thirty of the Japanese were spoken and boarded by the Perry's officers. On some the hunters had succeeded in bagging more than 500 skins.

Due either to the watchfulness of the revenue cutter fleet or some cause not explained, it is believed by officers of the Perry that there has been no raiding of seal rookeries during the season. They discontinue their reports of sensational preparations on the part of the Japanese to make armed raids.

The Perry seized, June 15, the Japanese schooner Myel Maru, which was caught within the three-mile limit near the sealing grounds. No freshly killed skins or other evidences of sealing were found to warrant detaining the schooner beyond time for a careful search. The Perry also towed into port the sealer Kaiwa Maru and the cutter Manning. The Kaiwa Maru was found to have a large quantity of seal skins on board, which were being prepared for export. The Perry's officers are now in Seattle, and the Perry is now in Seattle.

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FARMERS' INSTITUTE MEETS AT METCHOSIN

Interesting Addresses Delivered by Lecturers From Ontario and Other Parts of Province

The Farmers' Institute meeting at Metchosin Friday evening was attended by the members of the Ontario Agricultural Society, Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, and a number of other guests. The meeting was held in the Metchosin school house, and was presided over by Mr. J. R. Anderson. The meeting was very successful, and the speakers were well received.

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W. H. BONNELL

W. H. Bonnell, who accompanied Hamar Greenwood, M. P. on his recent visit to Vancouver Island, went the member for York, two pounds better on his biggest salmon. Mr. Bonnell's biggest salmon, shown in the cut, weighed forty-three pounds.

regard to the promised ministerial measure dealing with dissemination of news in time of war. Unless they were directly interested, spoke out in time they might find that a measure had been passed which would seriously affect their interests and might be detrimental to the best interests of the country. He moved the following resolution: That this annual conference of the Institute of Journalists reaffirm its declaration at the Dublin conference of 1906 in regard to the proposed introduction of a bill for restricting the dissemination of news in time of war, and that it fully recognize the necessity for preventing in time of war the publication of news which might prove helpful to the enemy, and desires the council to watch with special care the progress of the measure through parliament in order to secure (1) that, in accordance with the promise of the First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord Tweedmouth), in the house of lords,

day to say, as far as they could, that they would insist upon their desire that the proposed measure should not be introduced. If it was introduced, the members of parliament should know by the proceedings of that conference that it would have to face, on the part of the press, the most determined opposition. Mr. Bonnell's resolution was then unanimously approved.

The proceedings of the conference were closed after a number of votes of thanks had been passed. In the evening a garden party was given by the ladies of the conference, at which a banquet was held at the Grand hotel.

What

Hanover, G. Men as much good, fluency, as their sermon they can be living. Brand, of H. lowed in even ing to the a. his parish suffered sev accompanied. Headache s. I like Fr. I am troubled with a cold. "Fruit-a-tion" juices and v. the ideal com. Kidney and s.

A SCHOOL. ask you of your school and to New. studying GIBBS. V. Niagara. FOR SALE. Jersey built stock pen. South Penn.

THE HOME GARDEN

DOUBLE PRIMROSES

Double Primroses are very easily managed, when the conditions are favorable, for, in fact, they manage their own affairs perfectly. But they are coy beauties, and one reason why you see them looking happy in gardens is that when they are unhappy they soon die. There are many varieties worth growing, and they are all beautiful, but the double white, double lilac and double red are worth any amount of trouble to ensure a free growth and a perfect bloom. They require a deep, moist, loamy soil, a partially-shaded situation, and to be often looked after, or they will not thrive. A comparatively pure air is necessary. A dry soil is fatal to them, and, when there is any doubt about their doing well, water them freely all through the summer season. As remarked before, they require a deep, moist, loamy soil, but they will thrive in clay, sand, or peat. If in the first arrangement it is kept in mind that the roots of these plants are on the surface, and constant moisture are essential, those who wish to grow these plants on poor sand or stubborn clay will find it a good plan to dig deep break up the staple soil and mix with it a liberal allowance of fat manure, to rest in easy. They must have shade and like shade and moisture. The multiplication of the choicer sorts is by division, and May and June are the most suitable months for the operation because there is a longer growing season before the plants have to be transplanted to their permanent position. But there is a great danger of the destruction of the stock when inexperienced cultivators divide their plants in summer. My advice is to leave them undisturbed until they become large, thriving clumps, and then to divide them in August, in the meantime give them liberal supplies of water in dry weather, and, if the soil is known to be sandy, give them weak liquid manure once a week all through the growing season is helpful. Be not alarmed when you see the growth of the leaves, for in proportion to the leaf-growth in summer will be the splendor of the flowers in the succeeding spring.—T. B. Field, Ashwellherpe Hall Gardens, Norwich.

ROSES FOR SMALL GARDENS

The remark is often heard, "Oh, no, I don't grow roses; my garden is too small," and one feels impelled to the reply, "For that reason you should rather grow nothing but roses, for from what other class of plants can be obtained, in any similar degree, the bewildering variety of forms and colors, the beauty of form and color, the decorative-ness of the mass and the perfection of the individual bloom, the fragrance, the stability and, withal, the length of the flowering season that is exhibited by the different types of the Rose?"

Suggestions for Suitable Placing. Of course, the aspect, soil and position of the garden must be taken into serious consideration when selecting and planting the different varieties. In a white sunshine and a certain amount of shelter from the north and east are essential to the successful growing of any type of Rose. Probably in the type of gardens with which this article deals the space at a Rose garden is a command will not permit of a Rose garden proper being laid out. Yet the term "small" is a comparative one, and even in a garden whose acreage is inconsiderable there is often some open grass space where beds of dwarf roses may with advantage be placed.

Standards. If the small garden in question be not too near town, and its smoky atmosphere prejudicial to rose-growth, one single weeping standard of, say, Lady Gay, the old evergreen Felicité et Perpetue, or Rugosa repens alba, in a well-chosen spot may prove a "rose for ever." But above everything to be avoided is the planting of standards, sentiment-like, round a lawn. In fact, standards are usually most satisfactory when planted in a border against the background which lends invisibility to the tall stem and its necessary support.

Climbers. In a small garden advantage will have to be taken of every available spot where a rose can be placed effectively. An unsightly bank may become a dream of beauty when covered with one of the wickstraiiana roses, and a fence may be draped in one summer by the vigorous and pretty rugosa, Conrad F. Meyer, a worn apple tree or old stump can support a Crim-son Rambler or a Carmine Pillar. Tall stakes stuck in the borders here and there afford opportunity also for the display of such lovely pillar roses as Zephyrine Drouhin, Grisee au Tepitit, or Billiard et Barre, for which there really suitable position exists. A pergola may often be introduced, even into a quite small garden, and, indeed, frequently gives the only shade such garden affords; but it should, of course, lead from one place to another, and have a definite reason for being. In a more or less confined space should be rough Larch. Uprights of all inches or 5 inches in diameter, with a few inches of their side shoots left on, if possible, make a light-looking erection suitable for a small garden, and its dimensions should be not less than 6 feet wide, 6 feet high and 6 feet between the posts. If a pergola is impossible, there may be some division in the garden where construction could support a few of the best of the Ramblers. In still smaller gardens the owner may have to content himself with arches over a path. What wall room there may be favorite climbing Teas, Hybrid Teas and Nolestes.

Preparation of Soil and Planting. It is obviously impossible, in the limits of this article, to give full instructions for the successful preparation of the soil, and planting and cultivation of the rose, and in these days of its renewed popularity, information on any point is not far to seek. In the pages of The Garden alone, help is always to be found. The soil should be prepared before-

hand, so that it may have time to settle before planting is begun. The best time, undoubtedly, to put roses in, is from the middle of October to the end of November, though, should this be impossible, they may be planted during February and the early part of March. Open weather should be selected, and if the roses chance to arrive during a frost, they should be kept in their packing in an underground cellar till a mild day sets in, and then, if dry, the roots should be soaked in soft water for a few minutes before planting, or in a puddle of clay and very weak cow manure water. Good yellow loam is, of all soils, the best for roses (the top spit of a field being the most valuable for the purpose), and this, if possible, should form the principal material. If the natural soil be heavy, hard earth, with well-rotted horse manure, this should not be allowed actually to come into contact with the roots of the young plants. If, on the other hand, the soil be light, a little clay, well broken up, should be mixed with the loam and leaf-mould, the burnt earth and road scrapings may be omitted. With well-rotted horse manure, this should not be allowed actually to come into contact with the roots of the young plants. If, on the other hand, the soil be light, a little clay, well broken up, should be mixed with the loam and leaf-mould, the burnt earth and road scrapings may be omitted. With well-rotted horse manure, this should not be allowed actually to come into contact with the roots of the young plants.

Dwarf Roses. In beds should be planted 18 inches to 2 feet apart. When roses are being planted in borders, a hole at least 2 feet square should be prepared for them. It must be borne in mind that rambling or pillar roses do not attain

their greatest beauty for three or four years, and they should therefore be very liberally treated in the matter of soil. Suitable Varieties. In a small garden it is particularly advisable to curtail the number of kinds grown, as a group of three or four plants of the same variety is much more effective than a collection of roses of differing habits and color. The following list contains only those roses which should do well anywhere, and are among the best of their particular kind. Those marked with an asterisk are specially suitable for small town or suburban gardens. Twelve Dwarf Varieties. *Caroline Testout (Hybrid Tea), silvery pink; Corallina (Tea), deep rose; Frau Karl Druschki (Hybrid Perpetual), white; La France (Hybrid Tea), silvery pink; Liberty (Hybrid Tea), rosy crimson; Mme. Havy (Hybrid Tea), yellow; Mme. Abel Chateaux (Hybrid Tea), coral pink; *Mrs. John Laing (Hybrid Perpetual), rosy pink; and salmon; Mrs. W. J. Grant (Hybrid Tea), deep pink; *White Maman Cochet (Tea), white; Prince de Bulgarie (Hybrid Tea), flesh.

Two Climbers for Pergola, Fence or Arch. Dorothy Perkins (Wickstraiiana), pink; or Lady Gay, the latter being a slight improvement; Gardenia (Wickstraiiana), yellow; Crim-son Rambler (Polyantha), blue-white; *Wickstraiiana, rich red, white eye; *Conrad F. Meyer (rugosa), silvery rose; *Long-wealth Rambler (Hybrid Tea), light crimson; Reine Olga de Wurtemberg

can be found for the old Sweet Briar, with its fragrant foliage, and the lovely Austrian Yellow and Austrian Copper are much the better. These latter require no pruning. The climbers should have their weak and old wood cut out in the late summer after flowering, but beyond that require little attention, except that of tying in. The dwarf roses, since it is concluded that, the garden being small, they are required for general decoration rather than for exhibition, should have all dead and unripe shoots removed to the base, so that the centre of the plant is thinned out, and then the strong shoots left should be cut back to an outside eye five or six buds from the base. All roses, however, the first season after planting, must be pruned rather severely.—(Mrs. F. M. Arny, near Fairview House, Cobham, Surrey, in The Garden.)

DWARF FRUIT TREES. The advantage of the dwarf fruit trees for the small home garden are: (1) they require much less room than standards, thus enabling you to grow all the different kinds in your back yard; (2) they come into bearing from two to five years earlier than standards, often bearing a crop worth considering the second or third year; (3) you can care for them more conveniently and thoroughly, and (4) they are not put too close together they will not shade the ground too much for other crops, such as strawberries and vegetables. An ordinary apple tree requires a

place forty feet square, so that in an ordinary back yard, which is seldom over fifty feet square, only two or three can be grown, and the ground is too densely shaded. In the same area you can grow from twenty-five to fifty dwarf apple or pear trees of different varieties, all trained to pyramid form and each tree should ultimately bear about a bushel of fruit every year. Some vegetables can also be grown between the trees.

It takes about ten years for a large apple tree to come into full bearing—only four or five for dwarfs. Some varieties of dwarf apples, as, for example, the Blenheim, will fruit the first year, but it is not good policy to allow it. All will bear a partial, but considerable, crop the second or third year. Obviously, dwarfs are the only sensible thing for renters, suburbanites and amateurs who want all kinds of fruit on a small area.

How Trees Are Dwarfed. All the varieties that are grown in the form of large trees—can also be grown as dwarfs. Dwarf trees can be had only by inserting buds of the desired variety into a slow growing stock. Practically all the dwarf apples are budded on a small-fruited, wild European apple called the Paradise. A strong-growing variety like the Red Astrachan will then grow only eight to twelve feet high. Half dwarfs are budded on Doueln. Half dwarfs come into bearing later than dwarfs require more room and ultimately bear larger

fruits. If you wish to graft the plants yourself Paradise stock may be obtained from most of the nurseries. The most desirable forms for training fruit trees in America are the pyramidal or cone-shaped and the bush or round-headed. In Europe they are trained into many different shapes for special purposes, such as growing on walls, fences or along paths. For flat surfaces simple and compound cordons and espaliers are more economical of space than bushes or pyramids. However, in the greater part of the United States fruit trees must not be trained directly on a wall as they are in Europe because our hot summers will burn them, but they can be tied to a trellis six inches or so away from the wall. In the cooler regions of the north where the season is too short for peaches, as it is in England, the heat of a wall will be found very beneficial.

Make the Soil Condition Ideal. There is no sense in trying to grow dwarf fruit trees in ordinary soil. It must be rich and well-drained. The ideal preparation is trenching at least two feet deep, working in at this time a heavy application of manure. The same preparation as is given a grape border will give satisfactory results. If the expense of trenching the whole piece is too great then dig out the row where the trees are to stand two feet wide and deep. An admirable way to distribute the cost of the preparation of the ground over several years is to prepare say one-third or one-half of

the area at once and plant the trees close together, say four feet apart. The second year prepare the rest of the ground and transplant the trees. This transplanting the trees improves the root system. It is only the untrained yearlings that may be transplanted. When planting the trained trees, such as are carried in stock in our American nurseries set them in their permanent locations. Never set the union between stock and scion below the surface of the ground because roots are likely to be produced from the scion which would counteract the effects of the stock. The union should be just above the surface of the soil, than the stock will not become bark-bound.

To Produce a Perfect Head. Pruning is the next important step, and in this lies success or failure. The whole idea is to produce strong fruiting spurs, exactly as when grapes are grown on the spur system. On an already trained tree, the main branches may be allowed to grow all summer, but in June the terminal buds in the lateral will become fruiting spurs. These lateral branches must be kept short in order that they may be stiff enough to support the fruit. The main branches are pruned back in late fall or early spring to two or three buds in order to keep the tree in shape and in as compact a form as possible. To bring a young tree into shape is not a difficult task but it requires close attention. The one-year-old tree is cut back to eighteen inches. As a result several side shoots will be formed. Train the topmost one up as a leader.

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growing vigorously root pruning will be found helpful in bringing the fruiting spurs into the ground as deep as it can be pushed eighteen inches from the trunk. Have the spade sharp so that it will cut off clean all the roots and describe a circle all around the tree. The trees must be sprayed regularly once in ten days or two weeks with Bordeaux mixture containing Paris green or other poison all summer long for the various fungous diseases and insects. Should the San Jose scale be found in the trees spray with lime sulphur wash made according to directions already published in the Garden Magazine (December 1906, page 254) or use one of the miscible, following the manufacturer's directions very closely. For applying these spraying mixtures use one of the small spray pumps having a tank holding about five gallons.—P. T. Barnes in Garden Magazine.

PRUNING TREES AND SHRUBS. The fact of many trees and shrubs being ruined or badly crippled in their infancy, by the neglect of pruning or by an injudicious use of the pruning knife, has suggested the following notes, which are addressed to those who have only a slight knowledge of gardening. The most important period of a tree's career is during the first ten years, and if it is properly cared for and looked after during that time it will give little

trouble in after life. The first thing to aim at is a good sturdy trunk, and to obtain this Pruning Must be Done With Prudence. To obtain a strong trunk it may be presumed it will be necessary to retain certain positions as to give the tree a certain amount of side growth. The whole strength to be thrown into the main stem or portion left. From this it might be imagined that all one has to do is to keep removing side shoots, but this, however, is not the case. The growth of a tree has a tendency to be rapid in height and thickness, but the leaf surface being reduced too much. This state of affairs causes the tree to become weak and unable to hold itself upright, which necessitates staking, an operation which is unnecessary in a well-grown tree. To obviate such a state of affairs it is necessary to begin by checking the side branches rather than by the side shoots in a wholesale manner. This can be done by repeated stopping of the main stem, which results in short, stout branches. Trees treated in this manner grow more slowly than others, readily support their weight, as they advance in height the side branches may be removed, a few at a time. It has to be done, that all pruning should be done with the finger and thumb, a remark which is correct if it could be done when the wood is very young and soft, which naturally causes little waste of energy on the part of the tree and leaves few wounds to heal. Such a thing is, of course, impracticable, but it is highly desirable that all pruning should be done as early in life as possible in order that the full strength may be thrown into the permanent part. When pruning a tree one must be careful to keep the leader free from rivals and the side branches as reduced that none develop in such way as to detract from the leader, for a well-grown specimen should have but a single trunk and a fairly equal distribution of branches. When removing branches care must be taken to thin all out rather than remove the lower ones only. Cut in the upper part of such a general thinning is given the outline of the tree will be less formal than if the lower branches only were removed and the remainder shortened in with

the removal of branches is a comparatively simple affair, and if cut well into the wood, the healing process will soon take place. With large branches, however, the removal is attended with greater risk, and it is absolutely essential in order that all the work should be done when the wood is very young and soft, which naturally causes little waste of energy on the part of the tree and leaves few wounds to heal. Such a thing is, of course, impracticable, but it is highly desirable that all pruning should be done as early in life as possible in order that the full strength may be thrown into the permanent part. When pruning a tree one must be careful to keep the leader free from rivals and the side branches as reduced that none develop in such way as to detract from the leader, for a well-grown specimen should have but a single trunk and a fairly equal distribution of branches. When removing branches care must be taken to thin all out rather than remove the lower ones only. Cut in the upper part of such a general thinning is given the outline of the tree will be less formal than if the lower branches only were removed and the remainder shortened in with

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Trees That Have Been Neglected during the early stages of their career require more drastic treatment than those that have been carefully handled from babyhood. Those that have lost their leaders should have new ones formed by tying up a branch as near as possible to the centre of the tree, and shortening in or removing the surrounding branches to throw strength into the new leader. Dead wood should be removed as soon as seen, for dead branches are often responsible for hastening the death of a tree by spreading disease. As soon as the pruning is done, dress the wounds with coal-tar to protect them from the effects of weather and fungoid pests. With regard to

Best Time to Prune Trees. It is summer and autumn. When in leaf it is easier to judge the amount of pruning necessary than it is in winter, and the work is less tiresome. Pruning may be done with safety at any period between the beginning of June and the end of February. Flowering trees should be pruned as soon as the flowers are over, so that new wood may be made to produce the following year's flowers. Plums, cherries, almonds and peaches are among the worst of all trees to deal with, as when large wounds are made gumming is almost certain to set in, consequently strict attention should be paid to them when young. Conifers also should not be allowed to get out of hand, for if large branches have to be removed, the work should be done as early as possible. The pruning of shrubs usually takes the form of thinning, and occasionally, however, cutting back shrubs it is a good plan to go over them as soon as the flowers have fallen and cut away, right to the base, some of the old flowering wood. This in most instances is almost worn out, and will be replaced by vigorous young branches, which will blossom freely the following year. Philadelphia Lemoinei needs well thinning annually; the spring flowering Spiraea, Diervilla, Deutzia, other shrubs, and the previous year's wood in February. Hydrangeas require the same, and so does Tamara's Fallall rose. Rambling Roses of the Crim-son Rambler type are greatly improved by having the old flowering wood cut away as soon as the flowers are over, while all of the Rosa rugosa hybrids should be cut back in the same manner to Hybrid Perpetual Roses in spring.

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Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated in the Skeena division of the Coast district...

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated in the Skeena division of the Coast district...

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that John Arbuthnot, of Victoria, B. C., occupation timberman, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands...

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that John Arbuthnot, of Victoria, B. C., occupation timberman, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands...

BUFFALO LAND DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that Benjamin C. Clark, of Seattle, Timber Estimator, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands...

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TAKE NOTICE that John J. Marks, of Seattle, Timber Estimator, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands...

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TAKE NOTICE that John Thieme, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation timberman, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands...

Upper Vernon River and about two miles more or less in a southerly direction from the southern shore of the lake...

ABERDEEN LAND DISTRICT

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has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial company under the "Companies Act, 1897"...

ABERDEEN LAND DISTRICT

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Victoria, B. C., occupation "Wine Merchant, intend to apply for a special license over the following described lands...

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Wants Report of Speeches Made at Meeting Held in Vancouver

ARRIVAL OF MANY HINDUS

Second Rioter Convicted - Englishman Falls Among Thieves

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COMPANIES ARE INCORPORATED

Provincial Gazette of Current Week Shows Formation of Six New Concerns

The Provincial Gazette contains notice of the incorporation of several companies.

The Dominion Home-Seekers' association has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000.

The Nelson Cement Works, limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000.

The Spahn Mountain Mining Co., Ltd., has been registered as an extra-provincial company.

The Fair, limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000.

WEST COAST WHALERS TO WORK IN WINTER

Kyuquot Station May Be Used During Whole Year—Orion to Come to Gulf of Georgia

One of the whaling stations on the west coast of Vancouver Island, probably that located at Narrows Cut creek, Kyuquot, will be operated all winter, instead of being closed down at the end of this month.

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PROVINCIAL GAZETTE

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SIR WILFRED ASKS EXCLUSION VIEWS

Wants Report of Speeches Made at Meeting Held in Vancouver

ARRIVAL OF MANY HINDUS

Second Rioter Convicted - Englishman Falls Among Thieves

Vancouver, Oct. 10.—At a meeting held at the following... The following reply was ordered to be sent to the premier: "News-Advertiser, Province and World of 8th Sunday, but I am sending you personally. In view of the fact that this question has been before the government since 1888 and under special consideration for over two months, I direct to request an expression of your attitude on question of exclusion."

The city council will be asked to pass the following resolution: "Resolved that this council place itself on record as favoring the exclusion of Asiatics from Canada, and be it further resolved that the resolution be telegraphed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier." Five hundred and sixteen Hindus are brought by the Tartar today. One hundred and eighty-one were turned back by the immigration officer. One hundred and six had not sufficient money qualification, and the remainder were physically defective. The others were turned loose in Vancouver. Join their compatriots, many of whom are now begging on the streets, this winter will be a repetition of the suffering of last year. Hindus topped on the street from starvation. Fred Stephens, an English tourist en route to Honolulu, was held up as he held up at the point of a pistol a room in a downtown hotel Wednesday night and robbed of valuables worth many amounts in Vancouver. Stephens had fallen in the hands of the men around town, and kept an invitation to go to his home. He says that he got into a second man named Schultz entered. He was seized by the throat in a pistol pointed at his head while a diamond ring and a gold watch and chain, a sun dial watch and fob and \$50 in cash are taken from him. The men disappeared and he called the police, who arrested Schultz. They did not find the other man, but they took this morning, when he was discovered in a house out near the cemetery. The diamond watch and diamond ring were found on him. Both men were arrested tomorrow.

Pat Boyle, a navy, tonight almost ordered B. F. Guy, a bartender of a City hotel, calling on Boyle to leave the place, when Boyle rang at him with a razor and cut rough his coat, making a wound in his throat. Guy will recover. Boyle being held on the charge of attempted murder.

Martin Call, an Italian, was convicted of rioting by the jury in the same court. This is the second trial, and both men were convicted. Rudyard Kipling returned today and will go east tomorrow. He said here that he was delighted with Victoria.

THANKSGIVING DAY PROCLAMATION ISSUED

British Columbia Gazette Gives Formal Notice of the Day Selected

The formal declaration fixing October 31 as Thanksgiving Day appears in the Provincial Gazette. It reads as follows: "Edward VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British dominions beyond the seas, defender of the faith, emperor of India."

"To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern—Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, in His great goodness, to vouchsafe this year to our Dominion of Canada a bountiful harvest and other blessings; and whereas, considering that these blessings enjoyed by our people throughout the said Dominion do call for a solemn and public acknowledgement, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council for Canada, to appoint, and we do appoint, hereafter, the thirty-first day of October next, as a day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and other blessings with which Canada has been favored this year; and we do invite all our loving subjects throughout Canada to observe the said day as a day of general thanksgiving."

"Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made and the great seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, our right trusty and right well beloved counsellor and privy councillor, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the county of Northumberland in the peerage of the United Kingdom and a baronet; right grand cross of our most distinguished order of Saint Michael and St. George, etc., etc., governor-general and commander-in-chief of our Dominion of Canada."

"At our government house, in our city of Ottawa, this twenty-third day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, in the seventh year of our reign. By command, R. W. SCOTT, Secretary of State."

PIONEER RESIDENT DIES OF INJURIES

Mrs. Joseph Wriglesworth Expires at the Jubilee Hospital

REVIEW OF WEST BY SENATOR COX

Canada Life Company's Heavy Investments in Western Country

Winnipeg, Oct. 10.—Senator George Cox, of Toronto, president of the Canada Life Insurance company, accompanied by H. L. Watt, secretary-treasurer, and W. G. Morrow, of Peterborough, manager of the Toronto Savings and Loan company, arrived in Winnipeg today. Senator Cox stated that the trip is his first to the west in three years. "Our trip was taken solely in the interest of the Canada Life Insurance company to look over our present investments, which I may say, amount to seven millions in the west, and to examine conditions with the object of even further extending our operations. During the first nine months of the year, or until the first of October, we have increased our mortgage loans in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta by one million and ninety thousand dollars, and the purchase of school debentures and corporation bonds will increase our investment for this period by a further quarter of a million. We have, I believe, loaned more money in the west than other companies, and despite the temporary check the country has received this year, we have unbounded faith and more confidence than ever in its future. Rumors current with regard to the small returns for the present crop are, I believe, unfounded, and I believe that the shrinkage in quantity will be offset in such a degree by increased values as to result as much money as in any previous year."

Two days were spent by the party in the vicinity of Fernie, B.C., inspecting the coal mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Co., at Fernie, Michel and Morrisey, where some 3,000 men are employed. With regard to this portion of the trip Senator Cox said that four additional mines were at the present time being opened, and that every effort will be made to double the output of the company, which is now 4,000 tons daily. In the shortest possible space of time. He stated that the company will be increasing its output by bringing into production the four additional mines which are being opened for men, and that an endeavor was being made to bring labor from all points.

"At the present time," he said, "there is an agent in Wales who is employing all the available men in coal procure for the mines, and they are being sent to Canada under contract for six months. We do not employ any Oriental labor whatsoever."

Asked whether any coal from the Fernie mines would be distributed on the prairie this coming fall and winter, Senator Cox said: "There is scarcely any coal sold east of the mountains, and our entire output is used by the C. P. R., the Great Northern and the smelters and other latter purposes some 3,000 tons of coal," he said, "are converted daily into coke."

Speaking of the agitation at present in force among real estate agents of Western Canada, he said that the conditions there some fifty millions of dollars in value, and that the Canadian banks in call loans in New York thereby causing undue strain on the money market. Senator Cox stated that real estate men were apparently in error in this regard.

"The Canadian banks have branches on the other side of the line," he said, "and I have no doubt that a large portion of this fifty millions was deposited by Americans. In any event," he said, "if the theory were correct, it would not be better in view of the present existing conditions, for the Canadian banking institutions to be asked to invest their money in call loans, which can be realized upon instantly in case of emergency, instead of in western real estate, where the prospect of securing ready cash from mortgage loans is extremely slow."

Senator Cox will leave for the east on Saturday.

RUSSIA SCORGED IN VARIOUS WAYS

Cholera Raging in Many Parts of Country—Prominent Men Murdered

St. Petersburg, Oct. 10.—The cholera in Russia shows no signs of diminishing, but on the contrary it is spreading rapidly. Every district that suffered from famine last year is now in the grasp of the cholera scourge, and every day hundreds of new cases are reported.

Tiflis, Oct. 10.—The body of Prince Tsereteli, a cousin of Prince I. G. Tsereteli, member of the late duma from Kutais, was found hacked to pieces in the suburb of Gorit today. The police have evidence that the crime was committed by peasants.

Kutais, Russia, Oct. 10.—Thirty-six political prisoners broke out of the local prison here today and got away. They had been incarcerated in secret cells for a year.

Sevastopol, Russia, Oct. 10.—Captain Lillia was shot and killed by an unknown man today as he was leaving his house. The assassin escaped.

Pollava, Russia, Oct. 10.—The estate of Baroness Alshenkov was set on fire by peasants today and totally destroyed.

A Calgary Incident. Calgary, Oct. 10.—The only way to get satisfaction out of this wind-bag is to get him out in the street and punch his head. This is what Aid. Miles Carroll, of the light committee, at a recent council meeting, said about R. Bennett, K.C., who was present at the time. The remarks were called forth by Mr. Bennett's attitude on the light question, said attitude being distinctly distasteful to Aid. Miles Carroll.

Mr. Bennett is sticking to his guns, and it is probable that the light question before being fully settled will lead to serious complications.

General Booth. Toronto, Oct. 10.—Commissioner Coombes, of the Salvation Army, denies that General Booth intends to retire shortly.

General Booth. Toronto, Oct. 10.—Less than 500 men were at work today in the place of the ten thousand cotton pickers who are on strike in sympathy with the cotton screw men's union.

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SMELTER COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION

Alaska Concerns Suffer Because of Increased Business of B. C. Rivals

U.S. CHADWICK HARBOR WORKS

No Friends or Relatives Present as Her Life Came to Its Close

Columbus, O., Oct. 10.—Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, whose financial transactions culminated in the wrecking of an Ob-erlin, O., bank, died in the women's ward of the Ohio penitentiary tonight at 10:15. Mrs. Chadwick had been in a comatose condition for some hours previous to her death, and the end came peacefully. No friends or relatives waited at her bedside, only the prison physician and her attendants were over her. Her husband, Phil Hoover, had been summoned from Cleveland, but he was not expected to arrive before tomorrow.

Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Bigley, was a native of Woodstock, Canada. She first came into public notice in Toledo, O., about 30 years ago, where she told fortunes under the name of Madame W. W. Chadwick. In that city she forged the name of Richard Brown of Youngstown, O., and for this crime was sent to the penitentiary at Columbus for nine years. She served but a portion of the sentence, and then fled to Cleveland, where she married a man named Hoover. Her second husband was Dr. Leroy S. Hoover of Cleveland, a man of good family and excellent standing in his profession.

It is understood that Mr. Kipling was engaged in installing a hot blast system and in making other substantial improvements in connection with the works.

It is understood that Mr. Kipling's services have been retained for a time being, but it is not known what the outcome of the trouble will be.

The prosperity and the progress which the smelters of British Columbia and Vancouver Island in particular have been experiencing has worked to the disadvantage of the smelters of Alaska companies, and particularly those on Prince of Wales Island. The Alaska Copper company's smelter situated at Copper River, in the western part of the island, has been closed for many months owing to financial troubles of a variety of offences, some of which would have gone to the credit of the Yee smelter.

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No Friends or Relatives Present as Her Life Came to Its Close

Columbus, O., Oct. 10.—Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, whose financial transactions culminated in the wrecking of an Ob-erlin, O., bank, died in the women's ward of the Ohio penitentiary tonight at 10:15. Mrs. Chadwick had been in a comatose condition for some hours previous to her death, and the end came peacefully. No friends or relatives waited at her bedside, only the prison physician and her attendants were over her. Her husband, Phil Hoover, had been summoned from Cleveland, but he was not expected to arrive before tomorrow.

Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Bigley, was a native of Woodstock, Canada. She first came into public notice in Toledo, O., about 30 years ago, where she told fortunes under the name of Madame W. W. Chadwick. In that city she forged the name of Richard Brown of Youngstown, O., and for this crime was sent to the penitentiary at Columbus for nine years. She served but a portion of the sentence, and then fled to Cleveland, where she married a man named Hoover. Her second husband was Dr. Leroy S. Hoover of Cleveland, a man of good family and excellent standing in his profession.

It is understood that Mr. Kipling was engaged in installing a hot blast system and in making other substantial improvements in connection with the works.

It is understood that Mr. Kipling's services have been retained for a time being, but it is not known what the outcome of the trouble will be.

The prosperity and the progress which the smelters of British Columbia and Vancouver Island in particular have been experiencing has worked to the disadvantage of the smelters of Alaska companies, and particularly those on Prince of Wales Island.

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA. Established 1864. Head Office: Montreal. CAPITAL (all paid up) \$6,000,000.00. RESERVE FUND \$4,000,000.00. A General Banking Business Conducted. Savings Bank Department. Deposits received of one dollar and upwards and interest allowed from date of deposit and is compounded four times a year. Banking by Mail. All out of town business will receive prompt attention, deposits can be made and money withdrawn by mail without any delay.

VICTORIA BRANCH - R. F. TAYLOR, Manager

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE. Before Buying. GROCERIES. Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention. FELL & CO., Ltd. P. O. Box 48. VICTORIA, B. C.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY. Department No. 7. Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Etc. Our Optical Department is steadily extending its clientele. The growth during the last month has been remarkable indeed. In this department the equipment and apparatus are unsurpassed in Canada. Our stock is composed of American and English goods, and sold at the lowest possible price; special attention given to children's eyes. All testing done by a Scientific Optician free.

THE J. M. WHITNEY CO. Diamond Merchants, Jewelers and Silversmiths. 39 GOVERNMENT STREET. VICTORIA, B. C.

Hazelton and Bulkley Valley. Prospector and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks. Small pack train in connection with business. Drop me a Line. R. S. Sargent - Hazelton, B. C. Fourteen years in Business at Hazelton.

Style and Service. Some men put correctness above everything else. They want stylish garments—first, last and all the time. Other men make quality their only consideration. They demand wear, without much regard for fashion. Then there is that steadily increasing number of men who get both style and service in Fit-Reform garments. And there is the Fit-Reform label, to guarantee both, in every Fit-Reform Suit and Overcoat you buy. \$15. up.

Fit-Reform. The height is measured from the level of the lower leg water at the level. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained. The time used is Pacific Standard, for the month mentioned. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours. From midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

PUT YOUR WANTS IN THE COLONIST

Monday Offers Great Chances to Save on Fine Dress Goods

Regular Values **\$1.50**
Up to

SPECIAL MONDAY
Per Yard. **\$1**

Fifty Pieces Fancy Tweeds and Coatings on Sale Monday

Our Sale of Linens Goes Merrily On

Just the kind of Linens you are looking for are included in this sale, and although the opening days last week were busy ones, it still leaves numerous values which are well worth your inspection. All these are displayed on the tables near Broad street entrance. Below are a few quotations:

- Double Damask Linen Lunch Cloths**
Size 54 x 54 **\$1.50**
PURE LINEN TABLE NAPKINS, 5-8 size, hemmed and unhemmed. Per doz. \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25 and **\$1.00**
LINEN TABLE NAPKINS, grass bleached, 2-4 size. Per doz. \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00 and **\$2.50**
UNBLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 60 in. x 66 in. Per yard **35c**
UNBLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 58 in. Per yard. **40c**
UNBLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 56 in. and 60 in. Per yard **50c**
UNBLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 70 in. Per yard. **60c**
UNBLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 68 in. Per yard. **75c**
FULL BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, apris and floral designs.
54 inches wide **35c**
56 inches wide **40c**
58 inches wide **50c**
60 inches wide **55c**
62 inches wide **60c**
64 inches wide **65c**
66 inches wide **70c**
68 inches wide **75c**
70 inches, \$1.50 and **\$1.25**
72 inches, \$2.50 and **\$1.75**
DRAWN THREAD, LINEN RUNNERS, TRAY CLOTHS AND TEA CLOTHS. Reg. \$1.25 and \$1.50. Each **\$1.00**
DRAWN THREAD LINEN TRAY CLOTHS AND TEA CLOTHS. Reg. \$1.50 and \$1.75. Each **\$1.25**
DRAWN THREAD RUNNERS AND TEA CLOTHS. Reg. \$2.50. Each **\$1.50**
DRAWN THREAD RUNNERS AND TEA CLOTHS. Reg. \$3.50. Each **\$2.50**
Regular \$4.50. Each **\$3.50**
3-4 BLEACHED LUNCH OR BREAKFAST CLOTHS, hemstitched, size 57 x 57. Each **50c**
3-4 BLEACHED LUNCH CLOTHS, hemstitched pure linen Lunch Cloths, double damask, sizes 36 x 36, 44 x 44 and 56 x 56. Each **\$1.00**
DOUBLE DAMASK LUNCH CLOTHS, size 57 x 57. Each **\$1.50**
ALL LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, grass bleached, 2 yards x 2 yards. Each **\$2.50**
PURE LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, double damask, size 2 x 2-1/2. Each \$2.50, \$3.00 and **\$2.50**
DOUBLE DAMASK SATIN FINISH TABLE CLOTHS, size 2 x 2 yards. Each **\$4.50**
Size 2-1/2 x 3 yards, \$4.00, \$4.50 and **\$3.50**
BEST QUALITY IRISH LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, 2 x 2-1/2 yards, \$5.00, and **\$3.50**
Size 2 x 3 yards. Each **\$5.75**

Monday offers great economies in the Dress Goods section, which demonstrates as further conclusive and conspicuous evidence, the Spencer ability to save you money by selling goods at lowest possible prices. All these goods are the season's latest importations in all the most desired and up-to-date effects, therefore it behoves all those contemplating buying dress material to come here and inspect these Monday economies.

- 14 PIECES FANCY TWEED SUITINGS, in small checks and stripes, fancy mixtures, in colorings of greys, fawns, browns, greens, 54 in. wide, values up to \$1.50. Monday, per yard **\$1.00**
15 PIECES PANAMA TWEEDS, in fancy checks and plaid effects, in coloring of navys, browns, fawns and greens, 54 inches wide, values up to \$1.50. Monday, per yard **\$1.00**
15 PIECES FANCY TWEEDS, in stripe effects in dark colorings of navys, browns, and greens, suitable for fall costumes, 54 inches wide. Values up to \$1.50. Monday **\$1.00**
6 PIECES FINE HOMESPUN, in stripe effects, in dark colorings, 54 inches wide, reg. values up to \$1.50. Monday **\$1.00**



Bedclothing time is at hand, and you cannot do better than buy now. Although these chilly nights necessitate warm bedclothing, there is something else to consider, that is the price. The cost of raw material on all woolen goods has gone up, but owing to early purchasing we are enabled to offer you best quality bedclothing at old time prices, therefore it is to your advantage to act promptly, as it will be impossible to say what prices the next purchase may bring forth.

- WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, size 60 x 80, 5 lbs. Each **\$4.50**
WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, size 64 x 84, 6 lbs. Each **\$4.75**
WOOL BLANKETS, heavy weight, 60 x 80, each **\$5.00**
64 x 84, 7 lbs. Each **\$5.75**
68 x 88, 8 lbs. Each **\$6.75**
PURE FLEECE WOOL BLANKETS. Per pair \$7.50, \$7.75, \$8.75, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$17.50
COTTON WOOL COMFORTERS, large size, each \$4.50, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00 and **\$1.50**
EIDERDOWN QUILTS FOR CRIBS, each \$4.50 and **\$3.75**
EIDERDOWN QUILTS, sateen covered, each \$8.75, \$7.50 and **\$6.75**
ALL SAXONY WOOL BLANKETS, red and blue borders, 58 x 74, 5 lbs. Each **\$5.00**
62 x 78, 6 lbs. Each **\$6.50**
66 x 82, 7 lbs. Each **\$7.50**
70 x 86, 8 lbs. Each **\$8.50**
74 x 90, 9 lbs. Each **\$9.50**
RIVERFORD PURE WOOL BLANKETS, 64 x 84, 7 lbs. Each **\$7.50**
68 x 88, 8 lbs. Each **\$8.50**
70 x 90, 9 lbs. Each **\$9.50**
72 x 90, 10 lbs. Each **\$10.50**
WHITE COTTON SHEETS, size 2 x 2-1/2 yards. Per pair **\$1.75**
WHITE COTTON SHEETS, size 2 x 2-1/2, extra heavy quality. Per pair **\$2.00**
WHITE COTTON SHEETS, made from English sheeting, size 2-1/4 x 2-8-6. Per pair **\$2.50**
GREY BLANKETS, size 56 x 76, 6 lbs. **\$2.50**
58 x 78, 7 lbs. **\$3.00**
60 x 80, 8 lbs. **\$3.50**
62 x 82, 9 lbs. **\$4.00**
CANADIAN GREY WOOL BLANKETS, Size 52 x 72, 5 lbs. **\$3.00**
58 x 76, 6 lbs. **\$3.75**
ALASKA GREY WOOL BLANKETS, Size 62 x 82, 7 lbs. **\$5.00**
66 x 86, 8 lbs. **\$6.75**
70 x 90, 9 lbs. **\$7.50**
WHITE COTTON PILLOW, size 40, 42, 44 in. Per dozen **\$2.40**
WHITE COTTON PILLOW SLIPS, hemstitched, sizes 40, 42, 44, 46. Per dozen **\$3.00**
WHITE COTTON PILLOW SLIPS, hemstitched, heavy quality. Per dozen **\$4.50**

The Hour Is Come for Warmer Underwear

You could not do better than buy your fall underwear now. The stock in this department is complete in every detail with all the most reliable goods from the best makers, at prices which you will find the lowest in the city.

- LADIES' FLANNELETTE NIGHT DRESS, in stripes, pink and blue, with yoke edged with frill around neck, long sleeve finished with same. Price **65c**
LADIES' PINK FLANNELETTE NIGHT DRESS, with tucked yoke edged with hemstitched frill neck and sleeves, trimmed with same. Price **85c**
LADIES' HEAVY FLANNELETTE NIGHT DRESS, in white frill around neck, front and sleeves, finished with fancy braid. Price **\$1.00**
LADIES' FLANNELETTE GOWN made with tucked yoke, finished with fancy braid. Price **\$1.25**
LADIES' FLANNELETTE DRAWERS, in cream, extra heavy made in nicker style. Price **50c**
LADIES' WHITE FLANNELETTE DRAWERS, made with deep embroidered frill, finished with fancy braid. Price **75c**
Also ALL WOOL DRAWERS, in heavy grey flannels. Price **\$1.00**
CHILDREN'S FLANNELETTE GOWNS, in all prices, sizes ranging from four to fourteen years.
Also CHILDREN'S FLANNELETTE DRAWERS, in colors and white, ranging in sizes from two to fourteen years.
LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS, in white flannelette, ranging in price from 75c to **\$1.15**

New Books Just In

- THE RADICAL, by I. K. Friedman, cloth **\$1.50**
THE STOOPING LADY, by Maurice Hewlett, cloth **\$1.50**
ANCESTORS, by Gertrude Atherton, cloth **\$1.50**
LORD CAMMARLEIGH'S SECRET, by Roy Horniman, cloth **\$1.50**
HIS OWN PEOPLE, by Booth Tarkington, cloth, **\$1.25**
THE WAY OF A MAN, by Emerson Hough, cloth, **\$1.50**
FROM VAN DWELLER TO COMMUTER, by Bigelow Paine, cloth **\$1.50**
THE CRIMSON CONQUEST (Story of Conquest of Peru), by Bradford Hudson, cloth **\$1.50**
BEAVER CREEK FARM, by Edward W. Townsend, cloth **\$1.50**
THE ADVENTURER, by Lloyd Osbourne, cloth, **\$1.50**
THE EXPLOITS OF ARSENE LUPIN, by Maurice Leblanc, cloth **\$1.50**
GRET, by Beatrice Mantle, cloth **\$1.50**
HELENA'S PATH, by Anthony Hope, cloth **\$1.50**

Charming New Paris Modes in Evening Costumes and Reception Gowns

Never in the history of this store has such a comprehensive gathering of high class women's ready-to-wear apparel been shown. This splendid array embraces all the new effects and materials, fashionable, modish and serviceable. Our system of direct importation on a lavish scale makes it possible to save a great percentage of expense, and which we endeavor to pass on to our patrons, and for this reason we have devoted much thought to the selection of these garments—always aiming to secure a dainty and harmonious effect, withal moderately priced.

LADIES' EVENING COSTUME, in the new Copenhagen blue chiffon, low neck bodice with trimmings of black silk velvet ribbon and white lace, short puff sleeve with band of velvet around arm-hole, giving new kimona effect, pleated skirt with trimmings of lace insertion and black velvet, entire costume made over silk with drop lining of chiffon. Price **\$60.00**

LADIES' AFTERNOON RECEPTION GOWN, of white silk, peau de sole, high neck bodice, with transparent yoke of lace, elbow sleeve with pointed cape effect over shoulder, finished with silk lace, wide silk girdle, full gathered skirt trimmed with folds of same material and finished with silk ornaments, entire costume with silk lining. Price **\$55.00**

AND A GREAT MANY MORE AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES

A Magnificent Display of Inexpensive Furs

Such Furs as These are Always Satisfactory

The display of fine furs which is to be seen on the second floor reflect much credit on the ability of our furrier, all of which are our own manufacture. In selecting our furs for the fall of 1907 we made it a point to carry only those that could stand the test of the most critical examination, and are prepared to back up the purchase with a guarantee as to the quality of the skins and the thoroughness of the workmanship.

In speaking of quality we mean, in the first instance, the careful selection of the skins, their proper dressing and handling, their careful matching and their artistic make-up, which is done by experienced furriers. Then, too, we wish to emphasize the fact of the lowness of price, which is one of the points of prime importance to all intending buyers.

LADIES' MINK AND ERMINE STOLE, five inches wide, 75 inches long, lined with white satin. Price **\$20.00**
LADIES' MINK STOLE, four inches wide, 54 inches long, trimmings of heads and tails. Price **\$25.00**
LADIES' MUFFLIN FUR, with ten-inch shoulder cape and stole 35 inches long, lined with satin and finished with six heads and six tails. Price **\$17.00**
LADIES' GREY LAMB STOLE, 7 inches wide and 65 inches long, lined with satin. Price **\$15.00**
LADIES' ALASKA SABLE FUR, 7 inches wide and eighty inches long, trimmed with eight tails and two heads, satin lined. Price **\$37.00**
LADIES' BLACK LYNX FUR, 11 inches wide and 75 inches long, satin lined. Price **\$25.00**

Some Excellent Opportunities Await You Here in Housefurnishings

Our Assortment of Brussels Carpets

Was never more complete than now. Constant additions of the right sort have given us a pre-eminence in this weave, and if you desire to secure a worthy, high grade Brussels Carpet without being hampered in your selection, BUY NOW, when stocks are unbroken. Spencer's uniform economy of price will be apparent throughout the stock.

NOTE—See the splendid range of designs we show in English Body Brussels, at, per yard **\$1.00**
Other qualities at \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.40, \$1.50 and **\$1.75**

Double Faced Velours

A fortunate purchase enabled us to secure (in spite of a rising market) the full color range of the manufacturer of Double Face Velours, Old Gold, Blues, Greens, and Reds, full 50 in. wide, extra value, at per yard **\$1.50**

English Art Sateens

For finish and design stand unrivalled, and we are handsomely equipped to supply these goods in most any color and quality. If in need of Art Sateens you are almost sure to find what you need in our stock, at, per yard, 15c, 25c and 35c

English All Wool Squares

Make a strong appeal to the person desirous of securing a slightly, serviceable and economical Floor Covering. Woven to reverse perfectly, are easy to handle, and shown in all the colorings generally called for. We carry this season a large variety of such dependable All Wool, Seamless Squares as the "NOUVEAU," "AKBAR," "ISHPAHAN," "WEARWELL" and "GOBELIN."

Size 7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft., each \$9.50, \$12.00 and **\$15.00**
Size 9 ft. x 9 ft., each \$11.25, \$14.40 and **\$18.00**
Size 9 ft. x 10 ft., each, \$12.90, \$16.80 and **\$21.00**
Size 9 ft. x 12 ft., each \$15.00, \$19.20 and **\$24.00**

Bissell's Carpet Sweeper

Will prove a most acceptable mother's help. If used it will remove the dust of sweeping day. It saves your furniture, adds to the life of your carpets, will brush the dust out and not dig it out in the corn broom way. Saves labor, time and

back aches. Get a sweeper tomorrow. OUR FALL STOCK IS JUST HERE, and we can supply a sweeper warranted to do satisfactory work at **\$2.50**
OTHER SWEEPERS, at, each \$3.25, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.50, and **\$7.50**

New Axminster Squares

This week we placed in stock a large number of Axminster Squares, chiefly in Oriental designs. They appeal to us as being exceptionally good values at the prices we've marked them.

Sizes 9 ft. x 9 ft., at, each **\$21.00**
Sizes 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in., at, each **\$24.50**

HOUSE CLEANING
Get an estimate on your house-cleaning work. All work guaranteed satisfactory with the Vacuum Cleaning System, which is perfectly dustless.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

MAIL ORDERS
Promptness and care in filling Mail Orders is a hobby with us. A trial order will satisfy you of this fact.

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