

SHOTS FIRED AT DESTROYERS

Turks on Shore and Italian Warships Exchange Many Shots, with Amount of Damage Not Stated

SOCIALISTS URGE Milder Measures

Bombardment of Tripoli Said by Turks to Have Caused Deaths of Many Women and Children

ROME, Oct. 7.—A despatch from Brindisi to the Messagero says the two Italian destroyers Artigliere and Eucelice stopped an Austrian mail steamer near Saint Jean de Medua. Commander Riscaretti went aboard the steamer, his boat carrying a white flag. On the return to the Artigliere the white flag was blown away and Turkish soldiers opened fire from the cliffs. The boat reached the Artigliere in safety, and the Italians returned the fire, several hundred shots being fired. The engagement lasted more than an hour.

Italy's Position Premier Giolitti in a speech at Turin today outlined the policy of the government regarding Tripoli, which seems to have the support of most members of the chamber of deputies and a majority of the people. Signor Bissolati, leader of the Socialists in the chamber, however, writes to the Secolo giving the view of the section of the democrats and Socialists, differing from that of the nation at large. In his letter Signor Bissolati says:

"Now that the occupation is accomplished, it must be decided whether Tripoli will be considered as a conquered territory unconditionally or whether Italy is ready to compromise—stopping the war, sparing Turkey excessive humiliations, and offering her political and material satisfaction, and thus rendering resumption of the good relations between the two states possible."

Signor Bissolati expresses the opinion that it would be necessary for Italy to adopt less brutal and dangerous solution, "so as to remove the impression that violence should be used against Turkey," and that Italy should show a spontaneous conciliatory disposition, thus avoiding "such measures as may be proposed, if not imposed by the powers."

Today's advice from Tripoli state that the Italian governor, Rear Admiral Borea Polinena, has issued a proclamation declaring the town in a state of siege.

People Killed in Tripoli. The council of ministers tonight definitely decided to take action looking to the expulsion of all Italian residents.

The government has decided to establish a censorship on all press telegrams, particularly those dealing with military matters. Code messages will be prohibited.

The Turkish commander at Tripoli reports that the Italian bombardment destroyed numerous houses and killed many inhabitants, including several women and children.

Moslem Sentiment in India. LUCKNOW British India, Oct. 7.—The council of Moslems of all India has appealed for the intervention of the British government in behalf of Turkey. It has advised also a boycott of Italian goods.

Bad Conditions in Toronto. TORONTO, Oct. 7.—Suffering, disease and distress are simply appalling in Toronto. This is an extract from a report made to the Toronto City Mission by the missionaries, who say it is difficult to overtake the demand made upon them.

Greeks Ready to Fight. MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—Greeks of Montreal are now joining with the Italians in declaring their intention of returning to their native land, if Greece should become involved in the European complications. "We are ready to go. There are 2,266 of us in Montreal waiting for the word if we are needed," declared K. Metrakos, one of the most influential Greeks in Canada. "We await word from our king. There will be money for the expenses and those who cannot pay their way will have their way paid."

Monument to Montcalm. OTTAWA, Oct. 6.—The committee which has in hand the erection of a monument to the memory of Montcalm at Quebec has decided that the ceremony of unveiling shall take place on October 16, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The committee intends to give the ceremony all possible solemnity. A program of speeches, recitations and music has been prepared and the event is expected to be a most interesting one. This is the last independent memorial to the great French general to be erected in the American Capital. For years, however, he has been commemorated in a joint monument with Wolfe in the governor's garden, on DuRoi Terrace.

IMPORTERS PROTEST

Appeals from Decisions of Collectors to be Heard by Member of Board of Appraisers

SEATTLE, Oct. 7.—Protests of importers who believe that the local collectors have charged excess duties, will be heard by a member of the board of general appraisers who will arrive from New York November 1. Among the cases to be considered is that of Mercurius, brothers, importers of Oriental goods, and crockery, who have been charged with undervaluation. Since the first shipments were held up at San Francisco there have been a number of other shipments detained and revalued at the local custom house. The valuations have been raised by Deputy Collector Ross E. Chestnut. In the last shipment of 1000 cases which arrived on the steamer Kamakura Maru, the valuation was raised more than \$5,000. Other ports of entry have adopted similar measures.

Chief Geologist Resigns. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Dr. C. Willard Hayes, chief geologist of the geological survey and for 24 years identified with that service, has resigned to enter mining in Mexico.

Vancouver Dispute. OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—The department of labor has appointed a board of conciliation and arbitration to deal with a dispute between the British Columbia Telephone Co. in Vancouver and its electricians. Members of the board are: John H. Sankler, K. C., chairman; William H. Barker and Charles Enright, all of Vancouver.

Narrow Escape of Infants. WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 7.—The Catholic home of the Good Shepherd at Edinboro, near this city, was entirely destroyed by fire that started at 7 o'clock this (Sunday) morning. One of the 250 girl inmates of the home awoke and detected the odor of smoke. She aroused one of the sisters in charge, and the children were led from the burning building to a nearby hillside. None were injured, but many were in scanty attire. The loss is between \$25,000 and \$50,000.

Woman Law Student. MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—The distinction of being the first woman law student in the province falls to Mrs. A. Langstaff, originally of Prescott, Ont., but lately of Montreal and now at McGill University. Having been admitted to McGill University in Ontario at the exceptionally early age of sixteen, she experienced difficulty in the bar of the province of Quebec is not unusual, and almost without warning she was admitted to the study of practice of law, and consequently Mrs. Langstaff will be the first woman to practice law in the province.

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NEW MINISTERS ARE ANNOUNCED

Representatives from Various Provinces are Named, but Assignment of Portfolios Not Yet Made

MR. M. BURRELL TO REPRESENT B. C.

Census Returns Give Canada's Population at Seven and a Half Millions—Immigrants Passed On

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—The personnel of the Borden cabinet has been unofficially announced, and although the different portfolios have not yet been arranged the cabinet representatives from each province are known.

The new administration will be composed as follows: Prime Minister—R. L. Borden and Hon. J. D. Hagen.

Quebec—F. D. Monk, Hon. L. P. Pelletier, W. B. Nantel, George H. Peley and Hon. C. J. Doherty.

Ontario—Hon. Frank Cochrane, W. T. White, Hon. George E. Foster, W. S. Middlebro, Andrew Broder and J. E. Armstrong.

West—Hon. Robert Rogers, Dr. W. J. Roche and Martin Burrell.

The Colonist correspondent is authoritatively informed today that the census of Canada will show a total population falling short of the eight million mark promised by the late government. The returns have been practically completed. Full figures from outlying parts of the country are yet to come in, and in the meantime a system of double checking is in progress in the bureau of census statistics.

The total will probably be seven and a half instead of eight millions. The eight millions prediction was based upon the assumption that all the immigrants brought to Canada by the Laurier government in ten years have been staying in the country and that there has been no leakage. The immigration of Canadians to the United States was declared to have been stopped. It now appears that this emigration has been more or less continuous, and that moreover many of the immigrants brought over under the Laurier system have used this country only as a place of call and are now citizens of the American republic.

Killed in Collision. ROCHESTER, Mich., Oct. 7.—Two persons were killed and seven injured, and probably fatal, in a Detroit United Railway work car crashed into the front end of Detroit United Railway Limited, about a mile north of Rochester. The limited was crowded with passengers, and almost without warning the work car ploughed through the front vestibule nearly to the rear of the smoking compartment.

Evidence Much Wanted. LOS ANGELES, Oct. 7.—That the alleged evidence in the McNamara case, which Judge Markey refused to allow Los Angeles authorities to take out of Indianapolis is of the highest importance and that its absence may have a vital bearing upon the outcome of the trial of the accused, Judge Markey's ruling next Wednesday, was indicated today by District Attorney John E. Fredericks, in a formal statement commenting upon the action of the Indianapolis court. Mr. Fredericks asserted that notwithstanding the fact that the McNamara case is pending in the Indianapolis court, he would keep after the alleged evidence and finally get it.

Clash at St. Louis. EAST ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—Seven special officers for the Illinois Central railroad were rescued from double their number of strikers at Valley Tower, four miles south of the city limits, late today by reinforcements on a special train from the city.

The special officers refrained from employing their weapons in repulsing the men who attacked them. The seven special officers were patrolling the company's yards when the strikers surrounded them and began throwing stones. Rather than open fire on their tormentors they retired to a frame building and barricaded the doors. Every window in the place was broken by the stones. The strikers fled upon the approach of the rescue party. Efforts are being made to learn the identity of the strikers with a view to causing their arrest for violating the federal injunction issued at Cairo.

Precautions at Burnside. CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Fearing possible disturbances from the strikers at the Burnside shops Wednesday when the men will be paid their September wages, the Illinois Central officials began today taking every possible precaution to avert trouble. Thirteen sentry boxes have been erected at strategic positions along the fence and policemen will be stationed in them. Telephone wires were strung from these points to the commanding police officer's car so that reserves can be rushed to any point at a moment's notice.

Salmon Pack on Puget Sound. SEATTLE, Oct. 7.—The actual pack of canned salmon on Puget Sound up to September 30 was 1,276,922 cases. This is the largest pack of salmon ever put up in a year when the sockeyes have not run in large numbers. The pack of pink salmon is more than twice the size of the next largest pack on record, no less than 1,013,124 cases of this kind of fish having been packed.

Total Value Nears Seven Millions. SEATTLE, Oct. 7.—The first definite reports made public this week in regard to the Puget Sound salmon pack were announced today by the Puget Sound Canners' Association.

The total value of the 1,276,922 cases of salmon packed up to September 30 was \$5,750,238. Packers estimate that the net to be packed during the fall months will be worth approximately an additional \$1,200,000.

GERMAN WINS

Balloon Berlin to Carry 2000 Pounds of Goods

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 7.—The balloon Berlin II, carrying the flag of Germany, won the international balloon race by the James Gordon Bennett cup. The Berlin II landed in the wilderness near Holcomb, Wis., at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, after a flight of 76 miles further than any of its competitors in the race. This is the last of the contestants to land.

The Concorde, the French balloon, which landed last night near Mingo, Iowa, reported today that it had been carried out over Lake Michigan and then driven back to land.

The Million Population Club balloon which landed from Pilot Point, after landing at Mason City, Iowa, last night, was found today in a swamp two miles east of Chalkville, Iowa, and was driven back to the shore to the Associated Press tonight.

ORE SATISFACTORY

Stamp Mill Test Proves Highly Pleading to Nome People—May Revive Mining

NOME, Alaska, Oct. 7.—The first test of the new stamp mill brought about by local merchants to ascertain if quartz properties on Seward peninsula are worth developing, was made today and the ore running \$70 a ton. Prospectors are greatly pleased with the result of the test and believe that the quartz properties will rejuvenate the mining industry in the Nome district.

KILLED BY CAR

Resident of Ferris Falls, Minn., Meets Death While Visiting His Sister in Vancouver

VANCOUVER, Oct. 7.—Vernon Aldrich, aged 18, a resident of Ferris Falls, Minn., was killed tonight shortly after 8 o'clock by being run over by a Vancouver and New Westminster interurban electric car just on the outskirts of the city. While endeavoring to avoid a city car he ran in front of the interurban and was almost instantly killed.

He had been here three weeks visiting a sister, Mrs. N. Gentile, of 1511 Fourteenth avenue east.

Tax Commissioner's Journey

WILLMERE, B. C., Oct. 7.—The provincial tax commissioner, with Hon. Percy Elliott, chairman, and others of the party reached here yesterday in motor car en route from Golden to Cranbrook. They spent the night at Invermere, and left for Cranbrook this morning. Mr. Parson, member for the district, is accompanying them.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 7.—Fifteen families are homeless, a property loss of \$120,000 has been wrought, and the city of Black River Falls is laboring under the distressing handicap of the loss of its business district as the result of the flood. This in brief, summarizes the situation in Black River Falls, disclosed at the end of an exhaustive "canning citizens say they are now able to cope with the situation without outside assistance, although they are accepting gratefully all proffers of help. A serious problem is the lack of stores and loss of stock and provisions. Only one grocery remains. Meat and specialties will have to be shipped in for the present to supply the population. In many cases lots, as well as buildings, have been destroyed, the land being carried off by the river and being irreplaceable. The defective construction of the municipal power plant dam at Black River Falls is held by engineers to be partly responsible for the disaster.

Further danger at Black River Falls and vicinity is over tonight the waters receding there. Whatever trouble from now on the flood causes will be at La Crosse and the villages on the low lands north, when the waters reaches them in the morning. The Black and Mississippi rivers are both rising rapidly.

GUARDS MOBBED BY STRIKERS

Riotous Outbreaks Reported from San Francisco and East St. Louis—One Guard Spirited Away

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—One special policeman is missing and another is in a local hospital with a lacerated scalp and minor bruises as a result of rioting here today between strikers and guards at the Mission Bay shops. A third special policeman was arrested for flourishing a revolver this morning. Fists were the principal weapons used in the disturbances. Each time trouble occurred as the result of union men trying to persuade strike-breakers to desert.

During a small riot late today several guards were driven into the stockade after a sharp skirmish. One guard, whose name was not learned, was captured by the strikers as he was scaling the wall and hustled away from the shops. He has not been located since.

Several fights between strikers and strike-breakers occurred at Oakland during the day.

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CLASH OF ARMS IN PORTUGAL

Royalists are Defeated in Battle with Government Troops and Withdraw into Spanish Territory

SOME REGIMENTS NOT MUCH TRUSTED

LISBON, Oct. 7.—A despatch from Braganza, timed 3:20 this afternoon, says the royalists have been defeated and have withdrawn into Spain.

VIGO, Spain, Oct. 7.—Passengers on the trains from Portugal report an engagement between royalists and republican troops near Thyrsos, not far from Oporto. The royalists, while numerous, they say, are badly armed. All trains from Oporto today were crowded with troops on their way to fight the monarchists. The Portuguese government, however, is not sure of the loyalty of the regiments.

CHAVEZ, Portugal, Oct. 7.—Republican troops have departed for

FLOOD DAMAGE IS EXTENSIVE

Portions of Colorado and New Mexico Suffer Severely in Consequence of Unusually Heavy Storms

REPORTED LOSS OF SEVERAL LIVES

Railroads Washed Out and Towns Swept Away—Much Distress in Flooded District of Wisconsin

DURANGO, Colo., Oct. 7.—Southwestern Colorado and northern New Mexico are devastated as a result of the heaviest storms and most severe floods this section has experienced since 1884.

Miles of railroad, many scattered houses and at least two towns have been washed away. Mines have been flooded and temporarily abandoned, and it is reported that several lives have been lost. Details are meagre, owing to the crippled condition of telephone and telegraph services.

Reports from Ardoles, a town of 300 inhabitants, 35 miles east of here, are that practically the entire town has been destroyed and several people are reported missing.

From Farmington, N. M., comes the report that a nearby village of Navajo Indians has been swept away, and that the natives are destitute and exposed to the storm.

Bayfield and Ignacio are inundated and all residents have fled to the hills. The river is still rising. The Mancoos river has overflowed, and the town of Mancoos is under water. Silverton reports two feet of water in its streets, and Dolores is under three feet of water, which is rising rapidly.

Railroad traffic is suspended and officials state that it cannot be resumed for days after the river subsides. At Alamosa hundreds of volunteers are working tonight just above the city throwing up a temporary dam along the banks of the Rio Grande to keep that river from breaking out of bounds and flooding the city.

Black River Falls Affliction. LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 7.—Fifteen families are homeless, a property loss of \$120,000 has been wrought, and the city of Black River Falls is laboring under the distressing handicap of the loss of its business district as the result of the flood. This in brief, summarizes the situation in Black River Falls, disclosed at the end of an exhaustive "canning citizens say they are now able to cope with the situation without outside assistance, although they are accepting gratefully all proffers of help. A serious problem is the lack of stores and loss of stock and provisions. Only one grocery remains. Meat and specialties will have to be shipped in for the present to supply the population. In many cases lots, as well as buildings, have been destroyed, the land being carried off by the river and being irreplaceable. The defective construction of the municipal power plant dam at Black River Falls is held by engineers to be partly responsible for the disaster.

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NOVEL ENGINE ON ARCHER

Barkentine Arrives at Outer Wharf Equipped with Only Gas-Producing Engine on this Ocean

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT IN MARINE PROPULSION

Carried 1,400 Tons of Cargo to San Francisco with Consumption of but 1 1/2 Tons of Coal

The barkentine Archer which reached the outer wharf from San Francisco via Seattle yesterday with cement is completing the first trip made by any vessel in the Pacific equipped with a gas-producer engine. This is an experiment which is being watched with great interest by shipping men. A number of small vessels have been equipped in Germany with this engine, mostly small canal boats, but the Archer, a steel vessel with capacity for 1,400 tons of cargo, is the first boat equipped on the Pacific. Her gas-producer engine gives the Archer an average sea speed of nine knots an hour—the rate at which the majority of steam freighters ply the ocean—and develops 300 horse power on the most economical consumption of coal. The voyage to San Francisco, a distance of about 750 miles, was made on but 1 1/2 tons of coal, and the cheapest lightest coal at that, the fuel bill for the run to Golden Gate being under thirty dollars. The equipment with an experiment and great interest was displayed in the voyage. So convinced with the results attained were the owners, the Roche Harbor Lime company, that when the Archer reaches Roche Harbor the yards will be removed and a suit of sails and a set of sails will be placed on the vessel instead of the square sails.

Mr. McMillan, who was in the city yesterday on the Archer, is head of the owning company, Capt. Whitney, U. S. inspector of boats, made the voyage here to examine the workings of the engine, and many others have been on board. Mr. McMillan studied the workings of the producer-gas engine for some time as a stationary engine—it is now used in many British ships—and was convinced that it would be a satisfactory marine engine. It is probably the cheapest working engine known today.

Condensed Energy. The engine occupies little space, taking up less than ten per cent. of the room, and no steam vessel is known which occupies as small confinement. The gas is manufactured from coal by the engine and is exploded by electric spark in the cylinder similarly as the electric spark is used to ignite liquid fuel in a gasoline engine. The coal consumption is remarkably small, scarcely more than a quarter of a ton an hour being used. The trip to San Francisco, which occupied four days was made with 14 1/2 tons of coal. Northbound from San Francisco strong head gales were encountered and the engine worked splendidly.

The Archer is equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus and maintains communication with the owners' station on San Juan Island, where the company has had a station for some time past. The auxiliaries are all operated with electricity, and it is planned to install electric cargo-handling gear shortly to facilitate the handling of freight.

The great saving effected in the cost of carrying freight by the Archer is apparent. The vessel is not only operated much more cheaply than ordinary steam-propelled or gasoline freighter, but there is a great saving to the owners by the new gas-engine. The voyage bills paid by the Archer formerly on the voyage to the Golden Gate amounted to \$600 and the vessel made eleven trips a year. Now, with the new motive power not only will these voyage bills be saved, but the vessel will make at least twice the number of voyages.

Canada's Navy. LONDON, Oct. 6.—Speaking at Selkirk last night former Colonial Secretary Lytton argued in favor of the early consummation of a closer colonial union between Britain and Canada, not only in race policy but in defence as well. He asserted that England without the aid of the colonies must in a few years yield her maritime supremacy.

Finland Demonstration. HELSINKI, Finland, Oct. 6.—Sixty-six members of the Red Guard, as the armed Russian Socialist League members are known, have been released at Abo and Vimarstrand on the expiration of their sentences for participation in the Sveaborg mutiny in 1906. At the exits of the prison they were met by leading townsmen. Triumphal processions were formed and the prisoners were led through the town with bands of music, while the people on the sidewalks cheered them lustily.

Two Hour Trip. The Charmer, now on the Vancouver-Nanaimo route, is making the voyage in three hours and when the Queen Alexandra goes into service the trip is to be made in two hours. The distance between Vancouver and Nanaimo is 38 knots, and the steamer will maintain a sea-speed of twenty knots an hour in service.

It is anticipated that a large excursion business will follow the placing of the new turbine steamer in service.

CHAVEZ, Portugal, Oct. 7.—Republican troops have departed for





The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability. 1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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SIR WILFRID LAURIER

The passing of Sir Wilfrid Laurier from power is a notable event, not only in Canadian history but in Empire politics. His career for the past fifteen years has been synonymous with the development of the Dominion. In that time he has been the commanding figure in the affairs of this country and in the Imperial councils has won the first place among the representatives of the Overseas dominions. Many elements have contributed to the position which he occupied and the greatest of these was his winning personality. He has been the idol of the French-Canadians, and, if there is one thing above all others by which he will be remembered, it will be the part he played in bringing into harmony the two races which occupy this country. Through French he attained power and by the French he kept it, until owing to the increase in the English speaking population and the raising of a great national issue, fraught with danger to the loyalty of this country to the Motherland, he was swept from power.

Sir Wilfrid will have a prominent place in the history of Canada. How prominent only the perspective of time will be able to determine. That he has had the interests of his country at heart, and thought first of Canada during his long years of service there can be no gainsaying. He has been described as an Imperialist, but if he belongs to a school which is of his own creation, and his Imperialism hardly dovetails with that of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. With this factor in his career we have, however, at present no concern as it is our object to pay a tribute to Sir Wilfrid, the man, and the statesman, who guided the destinies of this country through a decade and a half during which many things of considerable moment were accomplished.

Both as a parliamentarian and a prime minister he was above suspicion. He has ever been actuated in all his actions by motives which he believed would redound to the credit of his beloved country. Whatever measure of national importance he fathered gained immensely through his earnest advocacy and the inspiring belief which he instilled into his followers. His title of the silver-tongued orator was richly earned. Indefatigable in whatever cause he espoused he brought the whole force of his intellect to bear upon the issue of the moment and his brilliant periods and striking phraseology have oftentimes carried weight where logical arguments have failed. His winning personality is a thing which few can resist. He is indeed "smaviter in modo, fortiter in re." Whenever he comes to be measured up in the annals of his country he will be remembered as a diplomatist, a courtier, a statesman and a patriot, and as a man against whom no finger of scorn has ever been pointed. He has served his country to the best of his great abilities and it is a matter of congratulation that his period of service is not yet ended.

We wish Sir Wilfrid long life and happiness. Although at an age when many public men are only too anxious to retire he has elected to lead his party in opposition. That he will do so with conspicuous ability is very certain, and we hope that it will be many years before the heavy hand of time deprives Canada of his intellect.

MR. R. L. BORDEN.

Mr. R. L. Borden has come into power on the wave of a great outburst of patriotic feeling. His was not a party triumph, for both Liberals and Conservatives contributed to his success. From this it can be assured that the policy which he will evolve will be along the broadest national lines. In the struggle from which he emerged victorious a great principle was involved and that principle he can be depended upon to safeguard. Canada has chosen decisively to develop along national and Imperial lines, and she has placed in power a man who can be thoroughly relied upon to lend all his great gifts towards the carrying out of this destiny. For even his political opponents are a unit in acknowledging that Mr. Borden is a safe man. During fifteen years he has sat in the shade of opposition, for the last ten of these as the leader of his party. He has earned the confidence and esteem of people of all shades of opinion from one end of Canada to the other, and if he lacks the spectacular gifts of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, these are more than counterbalanced by his clear sighted vision, his strong determination, his splendid sense of fairness, and the breadth of his outlook.

We know Mr. Borden is a hard worker.

er, a conscientious fighter, and a solid speaker. We know him to be possessed of high intellectual acquirements and we believe that he will be found to have great administrative ability. One thing is certain. When the personnel of his cabinet is announced it will be found to contain the names of men in whom Canadians can repose the utmost confidence. Mr. Borden can be relied upon to give his country a clean administration, and on all occasions his opponents, as well as the country at large, will be given British fair play. His determination at the very outset of his career in power to show no political discrimination in the distribution of cabinet appointments augurs well for his regime. It has been announced that he has decided to give to the West three, or even four, portfolios. This is an earnest of what this portion of the Dominion can expect under the new government. It is a prognostication of what British Columbia can hope for in the case of Better Terms.

The new prime minister's political record is an enviable one. During each succeeding year he has grown in strength, and he was seen at his best during the recent campaign. On West-erners he created a splendid impression while on his speech-making tour last summer. The manner in which he answered the different deputations of grain growers who interviewed him in respect to their grievances shows him to be a man of striking determination and absolute integrity, who has no intention of veiling his real purposes even at the call of political expediency.

Canada, when at "the parting of the ways," chose the right course to follow. She has also chosen the right man to lead in this hour of national triumph. Her future is secure and in the working out of her great destiny we believe that historians will assign an honored place to the name of Robert Laird Borden. The era through which we are passing is one marked with great national obligations. It is not improbable that within the power of the new government will rest the making of the place which Canada will eventually hold among the coterie of nations which form the Empire. In this process of evolution the leader of the government of the day must play a signal part. He must be ever on the alert to guard most zealously those indefeasible rights which essentially form the palladium of British greatness the world over. For the maintenance of those traditions which have made the Empire what it is, we believe that Canada has chosen a wise guardian in her new Prime Minister. He can be trusted to build up this country not only in a manner which will make her national potentialities the envy of the rest of the world, but, through the wisdom of experience, in a way which will make for the highest type of citizenship, which, after all, is the truest criterion of a nation's greatness.

ELECTRICAL POWER

The announcement that the B. C. Electric Railway company will within the next few days be delivering a new unit of power to the city is an exceedingly gratifying one and we believe that it will have an important bearing on the industrial development of Victoria. Not only will it mean the building of new car lines to meet the growing requirements of the outlying sections, but it will also mean that enterprises in the city will be more adequately equipped and that new ones will be started. The tramway company is showing its faith in the city in a marked manner. A second unit of power from Jordan river will, we are informed, be ready for delivery by next spring. Work on the Saanich extension is being advanced rapidly and there seems every reason to hope that by next summer this suburban road, which will run through such a rich territory, will be ready. New trams in different parts of the city are being considered, and announcements are expected within a short time. The company is using every effort to keep pace with the growing needs of an increasing population, and is investing its money wisely because it will be among the most important beneficiaries in the future prosperity of Victoria.

RED PINE

The opinion has been expressed that what is called the Red or Norway pine would be a wood of very great value for the reforestation of the burned or logged-off areas in the interior. It is used very largely for this purpose in Scandinavia and it would probably do better here where the soil has a greater fertility and the seasons are just as favorable.

This pine grows in New Brunswick on rocks on which there is little soil. The Red pine is there found in clusters, that is if any of it is left. The trees are tall, straight and very free from limbs. The foliage being all at the top. The quality of the wood is good and the growth is fairly rapid. Fine logs would be produced in periods varying from 25 to 30 years, and this is a very brief time in the history of a province.

POLICY ARRANGED

Briefs Filed in Supreme Court in Alaska Coal Land Cases Carry Strong Expressions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—A scathing arraignment of the government's Alaska coal land policy was made today in briefs filed in the supreme court of the United States in behalf of Charles F. Mundy and Archie W. Shields, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government out of Alaska coal lands, valued at about \$10,000,000. The case involves the so-called "Stracey claims." The United States circuit court of Western Washington quashed the indictments on the technical ground that the laws applicable to Alaska did not limit the quantity of land a person or association might enter, as set forth in the indictment.

In the Shields brief, it is contended that congress in 1894 enacted a law without limitations that locators or their assigns should receive patents on land located, and thereby committed the national honor and integrity of the government of the United States to make good its promise to convey to those, or to other assigns, when it had invited men to go out and explore, discover coal, and open up mines in the great glacial mountain wilderness of Alaska.

It recites how the acting director of the bureau of the United States geological survey in 1908 recommended that Alaskan coal lands be withdrawn from entry and how the president ordered that done.

"This court is now asked to decide," the brief reads, "whether the will of congress shall prevail in the matter of the disposition of the public domain or be stifled by the geological survey or any other power. That is really the crux of the controversy involved in the suit at bar—whether the laws of congress are to be observed or Alaska is to be governed by the rules of a bureaucracy."

It is contended that the claim was paid for, explored and developed in good faith, and that to forfeit the purchase money and brand the party as criminals would be a repudiation of the nation's honor and a great public wrong.

Railway Porter Sentenced

MONTREAL, Oct. 5.—This morning Judge Leet sentenced Willis P. Gamble, a Canadian Pacific railway porter, to two years in the penitentiary on a charge of stealing a quantity of diamonds from passengers on the train on which he was engaged. Gamble's run was from Montreal to the coast.

MR. F. W. PETERS

Appointed General Executive Agent of Canadian Pacific, With Headquarters at Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Oct. 6.—Frank W. Peters, assistant to the vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was today appointed by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy as general executive agent of the company, with headquarters at Winnipeg. Mr. Peters will be actively engaged in connection with the affairs of the company from Port Arthur to the Pacific coast, dealing with the larger problems of administration.

UNITED WIRELESS

Assets of Company in State of Washington Found to Amount to About \$150,000.

SEATTLE, Oct. 5.—The visible assets in the state of Washington of the United Wireless Telegraph Company are estimated at between \$150,000 and \$180,000 by A. H. Hodgson, receiver appointed by the state courts. This sum is exclusive of personal property of George H. Parker, former fiscal agent for the company on the Pacific coast and now serving a term in the federal prison on McNeil's Island for using the mails to defraud Mr. Parker's property in Seattle, which is valued at \$300,000, is tied up by a suit brought by the receivers for the wireless company.

Mr. Hodgson is preparing to turn over all the papers of his receivership to Selden Bacon of New York, appointee trustee in bankruptcy by the federal court at Portland, Maine. Mr. Bacon is in Seattle to take charge of the property, and a petition asking for the transfer of the receivership to the federal trustee will probably be filed tomorrow.

Mr. Hodgson said that the assets of the United Wireless Telegraph Company in this state consist of 70 wireless outfits aboard vessels owned in Washington or operated from Washington ports, a manufacturing plant in Seattle valued at \$23,000 and machinery and supplies worth approximately \$15,000.

OTTAWA TRAGEDY

Body of J. F. Frazier, Formerly Commissioner of Lights, Found in Park With Wound in Head

OTTAWA, Oct. 6.—The body of J. F. Frazier, formerly commissioner of lights in the marine department, and who lost his position as the result of the inquiry into the department, was found this afternoon in Rockcliffe park. The dead man was lying on his back and over his right eye was a wound as if he had been struck by a rock. He had evidently been lying in that position for at least two days. From his position it would have been almost impossible for him to have fallen and sustained the wound in that manner. He must either have taken his own life or been the victim of an assault.

A curious circumstance in connection with the tragedy is that the chief of police received an anonymous note describing where the body of a man would be found. He did not take any action but a reporter did with the result that the body was found in the spot described in the letter. Frazier had been missing since Monday.

The body of Charles Lavinge, a stone cutter who had cut his throat from ear to ear, was also found in Rockcliffe.

Mrs. Reno-Freed (small daughter)—My darling, I want to tell you a secret. Your mother is going to be married again next week.

Daughter—Oh, mamma! And after all the trouble we had with papa!—Boston Transcript.



Here's Just the Home That You are Looking for---The Best Little 3 Room Outfit for \$88.00 That You Ever Laid Your Eyes On

Parlor—Bedroom—Dining-room—complete with goods of WEILER QUALITY and excellent value at price

Parlor Suite, consisting of three handsome pieces in Mahogany Finish—

- SETTEE
- ARM CHAIR
- RECEPTION CHAIR

These are upholstered in tapestry and are GREAT VALUE at \$32.00.

Bedroom Suite. Extremely reasonable in price, consisting of—

- GOLDEN OAK DRESSER
- GOLDEN OAK WASH-STAND
- GOLDEN FINISH BED

A very handsome and desirable suite of furniture, and GREAT VALUE at \$23.00.

Beautiful Dining-room Suite, consisting of—

- GOLDEN FINISH SIDEBOARD
- TABLE TO MATCH
- SIX DINING CHAIRS

This is a suite that will beautify any home, and unbeatable value at the low price of \$33.00.

We stock all those numberless little things that go to make up a modern and up-to-date kitchen—things that shorten the "work hours" of the "housewife" and make housekeeping a pleasure.

Frequent visits to our establishment are an absolute necessity if you wish to have your kitchen in keeping with the other rooms of the home.

Fall Housecleaning



Many level-headed housekeepers now do their house-cleaning and refurbishing at this season of the year, recognizing the fact that we live more indoors during the FALL and WINTER MONTHS. To brighten your surroundings, gladden the eye and make sunshine in shady places and add to your comfort is our business, and our second floor is now replete with beautiful articles and fabrics that make it easy for us to carry out your schemes at prices which will make it easy for you to pay.

We are constantly in receipt of new goods, and have just put on sale a new line of—  
Cable Lace Curtain Nets from, per yard, \$1.50 to ..... 25¢  
Edgings from, per yard ..... 5¢

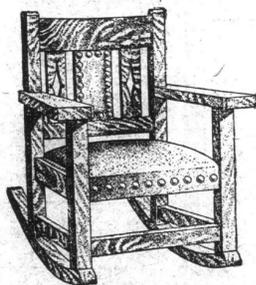
Fireplace Furniture

The season of cheerful fires and cosy firesides is now here. In order to enjoy all the comforts of the "Home Fire" it is of course necessary to have correct Fireside furnishings. OUR STOCK IS UNEQUALLED.

- Andirons, black finish, \$9.50 to ..... \$1.75
- Fire Dogs, \$9.00 to ..... \$5.00
- Andirons, brass finish, \$9.00 to ..... \$7.50
- Spark Guards, \$7.50 to ..... \$1.75

&c., &c.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND COMPARISON IN THIS AS WELL AS OUR OTHER DEPARTMENTS



Luxury Chairs

We stock a complete and comprehensive range of LUXURY CHAIRS. The kind of chairs that make the Fireside attractive and a place to linger at. If you have not already one or more of these chairs, we invite an immediate visit. If you are already the proud possessor of one—then we know that another is what you need.

We have these chairs upholstered in Spanish leather, in the Early English and Fumed Oak finished. Prices range from \$35.00 to \$65.00.

- The Ladies will be interested to learn that we have just opened up a large shipment of beautiful Sewing Requisites. The charm of these new arrivals must be seen to be appreciated.
- Satin-Lined Work Baskets, with complete equipment for the needlewoman, \$10.00 to ..... \$4.00
- Cases of Scissors, containing 3 to 5 pairs, \$6.00 to ..... \$3.50
- Satin and Plush-Lined Ladies' Companions, \$7.50 to ..... \$2.75
- THINGS THAT MAKE SEWING A GENUINE PLEASURE

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

WEILER BROS

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

Quality of the Value

CHARACTER

"My reputation is what I am," said Theodore Tilton of his one-time fame. "I am a man of Life," which is to be the development of an eloquent lecturer upon reputation and perhaps it is so building up character that will survive much wisdom in the bad name, and you once." Our reputation, other than that we cannot character-building, matter of reputation we are may be inferior men say we are sary factors in the is the maintenance with it. That "we are as the name" is a pact upon than would There is a tendency to be what people think.

That no one is a thing we have all built it suggests that in are better than out of us would like to other way about. I of Napoleon, based, remarkable man—given a new insight longer appears as the glory of "France strange hallucinations to rule the world, a ish man, who at tin own brother Luchian cent necessity to his panied him to St. emperor, that his character. The Na create trembled, creature made up of his friends and e than a character. life. Reputation for success, and we of ourselves great in industry, when in reputed great. It We invest our pa butes of greatness, force of their reput of their character.

To say, as many not care what people know you are right, it may also only in right to cultivate s right to strive to d best lines; but it o one's reputation je above referred to, of little value, but reputation and igno sequence being that lects of his generat pious that render to himself or anyone.

Of course, we s our characters so th flection as nearly a pass and a larger comes from retros the value of a well more apparent. W account of us, we satisfaction from a Doubtless also, if existence, it is mos personality we tak be noble and pure, reputation counts count for much. B life reputation is o should be guarded may be known to o only guess at them, by our fellows not what we seem to be characters are refl but by no means a means sure that th are. "Let your lig said the Great Tea and appreciated. content to be right but win for yourse righteousness. Do pure life, of honorab and hide it under th the opinion of your ter, but cherish re live that, when me speak of you as yo

TALES FROM

The

Last week we king Rama left the king beautiful wife Sit man, took a vow t for fourteen years, depths of the fore home.

Now from the reigned, and thic loveliness with tra lands, and sweet own delightful pr

# An Hour with the Editor

## CHARACTER AND DEVELOPMENT

"My reputation is what men say of me; my character is what I am," were the words with which Theodore Tilton reached the climax of his one-time famous lecture on "The Problem of Life," which problem he considered to be the development of character. The eloquent lecturer was disposed to look upon reputation as a secondary matter, and perhaps it is so. It certainly is so, if in building up character we are rearing something that will survive reputation; but there is much wisdom in the old saying, "Give a dog a bad name, and you may as well hang him at once." Our reputations may not be identical with our characters, but one so reacts upon the other that we cannot hope to be successful in character-building, if we are indifferent to the matter of reputation. Therefore, while what we are may be infinitely more important than what men say we are, one of the most necessary factors in the development of character is the maintenance of a reputation in keeping with it. That "we may as well have the game as the name" is a principle which more of us act upon than would be willing to admit it. There is a tendency on the part of most of us to be what people think we are.

That no one is a hero to his valet is something we have all been taught to believe, and it suggests that in many cases our reputations are better than our characters, though most of us would like to think the superiority is the other way about. In a recent character sketch of Napoleon, based upon Fournier's life of that remarkable man—a new biography—we are given a new insight into his character. He no longer appears as a great hero, planning for the glory of France, but as a victim of a strange hallucination that he was called upon to rule the world, an irascible, hysterical, selfish man, who at times was really insane. His own brother Lucian said: "War is a permanent necessity to him." Berthier, who accompanied him to St. Helena, said of the fallen emperor, that his ruin was traceable to his character. The Napoleon, at whose frown all Europe trembled, was a fictitious person, a creature made up chiefly in the imagination of his friends and enemies, a reputation rather than a character. We see this thing in daily life. Reputation for success in business breeds success, and we often think of men as being themselves great in the world of finance and industry, when in point of fact they are only reputed great. It is the same in public life. We invest our party leaders with the attributes of greatness, and they rule us by the force of their reputations, not by the strength of their characters.

To say, as many persons do, that you do not care what people think so long as you know you are right, may indicate a fine spirit; it may also indicate stubbornness. It is right to cultivate strength of character; it is right to strive to develop character along the best lines; but it is also necessary to guard one's reputation jealously. Theodore Tilton, above referred to, regarded his reputation as of little value, but the world remembered his reputation and ignored his character, the consequence being that one of the brightest intellects of his generation was beclouded by suspicions that rendered his ability of little use to himself or anyone else.

Of course, we should all strive to develop our characters so that they shall approach perfection as nearly as possible. As the years pass and a larger measure of our happiness comes from retrospection and introspection, the value of a well-rounded character is the more apparent. When men cease to take much account of us, we can doubtless derive great satisfaction from a knowledge of what we are. Doubtless also, if we have a future individual existence, it is most wise so to live that the personality we take into another world shall be noble and pure. To a man in his coffin reputation counts for little; character may count for much. But in the activities of daily life reputation is of inestimable value and should be guarded carefully. Our motives may be known to ourselves; other people can only guess at them. Therefore we are judged by our fellows not by what we are, but by what we seem to be. To a certain degree our characters are reflected in our reputations, but by no means always. We can be by no means sure that the world will see us as we are. "Let your light so shine before men," said the Great Teacher, that it may be seen and appreciated. That is to say, do not be content to be right in your own consciences, but win for yourselves a reputation for this righteousness. Do not light the candle of a pure life, of honorable thoughts, or high ideals and hide it under the bushel of indifference to the opinion of your fellows. Cultivate character, but cherish reputation. Endeavor so to live that, when men speak of you, they will speak of you as you know you are.

## TALES FROM THE CLASSICS

### The Ramayana II.

Last week we read of how the disinherited Rama left the kingdom of Oudh and, with his beautiful wife Sita, and his brother Lakshman, took a vow that they would not return for fourteen years, and journeyed into the depths of the forest, where they made their home.

Now from that little hut where Sita reigned, and which she had made a bower of loveliness with trailing vines and flower garlands, and sweet with the fragrance of her own delightful presence, Rama and Laksh-

man went forth from day to day to do battle like all the brave knights of old time, in the cause of the weak and the distressed. And while they were gone, Sita, left to herself, learned to know and love all the wild things of the woods; listened to the call of the birds and the animals, until she could repeat them and bid them come to her. And the twittering birds would fly to her in a cloud when she stretched out her hands to them, and the fierce and gentle beasts alike, would become tame under her caresses. And so the months and the years went by, and the three exiles living close to the great heart of nature knew not the pangs of sorrow, but were always at peace with themselves.

By-and-bye, however, Rama and Lakshman had the misfortune to offend a mighty ogre, and her husband Ravana, the Ten-headed King of the Island of Ceylon, and Lakshman returned alone at the close of one sad day, not knowing the whereabouts of Rama. Ravana was such a wonderful ogre, with all the magic-arts at his command, that Lakshman was afraid to leave Sita the next day, for fear the great giant would find some means of harming her. Sita, however, begged him to go forth and find and rescue her husband, and Lakshman, pale with anxiety, and torn between love for Rama, and his solicitude for Sita, consented at last to do her bidding.

It was early in the morning when Lakshman departed after drawing about the hut with the end of his bow, the three magic circles inside of which only Sita might find safety; and all day the young queen did not venture from the hut, though she watched every moment from the doorway for some sign of Rama. At last it was near sunset time, the birds that had hovered about the hut all day had gone home, the animals had crept away to the thick jungle, and Sita, very lonely and sorrowful, lay down upon her bed and wept.

It was at this moment that she heard a beggar singing outside her door, asking for alms. Frightened, she rose to bid him go away, telling him she was alone and frightened, hoping to awake his sympathy. But the Brahmin was not inclined to leave her until she had given him what she desired. He told her a pitiful story of his suffering, and the gentle, kindly Sita, forgetting her own danger, stepped out beyond the third circle, some money in her hands. In a moment the begging Brahmin had thrown off his disguise, and appeared in all the awfulness of his ten-headed might. With a cry of joy he seized the terrified woman in his huge arms, carried her to his waiting chariot and bore her away to his kingdom. One by one, when the ogre's eyes were not upon her, Sita dropped her precious jewels from her brow, from her wrists and ankles and from her fingers, so that any coming after her might trace the way that she had gone.

For years Sita was kept a prisoner in Ceylon, but in all that time she remained faithful to Rama, in spite of the pleadings and threats of the terrible Ravana. And through all those long years Rama and Lakshman sought, for her, fighting first against one foe and then another, aided by those whom they had aided before. At last there came to their assistance Hanuman, the monkey-general, with his army of trained monkeys, and it was through his services that Rama was able to rescue his wife.

And now the fourteen years of exile were over, and Sita and Rama and the gentle Lakshman returned to Oudh, where they were welcomed with endless rejoicing, and where Rama was crowned with all pomp and grandeur. For one year the king and the queen were completely happy in their love for one another and their service to their people. But by-and-bye a doubt began to be voiced in regard to Sita's faithfulness.

It was not Rama who suspected her, but the people of Oudh, stirred up against her by the lying tongue of some enemy, whispered that she had lived with Ravana as his wife during those years of her imprisonment. And presently they demanded with one voice that their queen should hold her place no longer by Rama's side, but should be banished.

So Sita, in deference to the wish of the people, left, Oudh, and went to live the life of a nun, under the guardianship of an old hermit Valmiki. Furthermore, she took upon herself the vow of perpetual silence; she would neither listen to, nor answer, the calumnies that had been cast upon her. When she had been only a few months gone away her twin sons were born, and Valmiki brought them up as the princes they were, instructing them in the arts, and teaching them the use of the bow and spear.

And Rama sat alone upon the throne, but all the happiness had gone from his life. Only once was he known to speak of his loss, and that was when his subjects desired him to take a new queen. Then indeed his righteous anger blazed forth, and they never mentioned his marrying again.

When twenty years had passed by, a great religious festival was held at the court, and the hermit determined upon taking the two princes, thinking that the time had come when they should know their father and he them.

Now Valmiki had taught the boys the Ramayana, and he brought them forward and, at the king's request, they sang for him. His surprise was very great when he heard them telling of his own deeds of prowess and singing songs of praise for their father, the king. When from Valmiki he learned who the princes were, all of his love for Sita swept over him in an irresistible flood. He could live no longer without a sight of her face, he told Valmiki, and the old hermit going into the crowd

draw Sita to the throne. Bravely the wronged queen raised her head and lifted the veil from her face, and looked into her husband's eyes. All the pent-up love and tenderness of those twenty years of pain was concentrated in the look that passed between them. And then again, as before, the people raised the cruel cry of her faithlessness.

Held by her vow of silence, the queen would not answer, only straight and tall and very lovely she faced her husband, her soul in her eyes.

"Let her be tried by fire," the people cried; "let her be tried by fire to prove her stainlessness."

And Sita, wronged beyond endurance, cried out one word to heaven, demanding death.

So the ground opened, and a great golden chariot appeared, and within it invisible hands placed Sita, and she was carried away from the world of men. Rama, broken-hearted, stayed in Oudh only long enough to bestow his kingdom upon his two sons, and then he went away into the heart of that forest which had once sheltered him and his queen, and he was never seen again. Some poets add that here the two were united, and so we will let it go at that. It is the happier thought.

## THE ROMAN EMPERORS

When the Senate decreed that Hostilianus should be emperor, it also invested Gallus with equal power, although a somewhat subordinate rank. The first step taken by the new emperor was to secure the withdrawal of the barbarians from the Illyrian provinces. This was accomplished by the sacrifice of much treasure and of what was of much more importance, much of the prestige of Rome. Not only were the victorious Goths permitted to keep all their prisoners, including some of the noblest men of Rome, and all their enormous booty, but it was agreed that they should be paid a large sum annually in consideration of their forbearing from invading Roman territory. To this low stage had a great nation fallen. Only a few years before a barbarian prince felt flattered if a Roman emperor sent him a present of an ivory chair or a suit of armor, or some small thing, valuable because of the source from which it came, but now for the first time the gold of Rome was paid out annually as tribute. Rome was purchasing safety with money, an unheard-of thing. We cannot attempt in this series of papers to tell the story in detail of how the wild northern tribes were stimulated by the success of the Goths to invasions, or how the fame of Roman arms became diminished. It may only be mentioned briefly that from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, across what we now call the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, the Danubian principalities, Russia, and Syria, the tribes which the fame of Rome, quite as much as the prowess of her arms had held in restraint, defied with impunity the mistress of the world. The end of the Empire was not yet to come, but not even in the day of her final catastrophe, was her humiliation greater than during the decade following the death of Decius in 252.

Hostilianus did not long survive his elevation to the throne, and although he undoubtedly died from a pestilence that was raging in Rome, his death was attributed to Gallus, who was suspected of a desire to concentrate in his own hands the whole power of the state. Gallus was far from proving himself an incapable administrator, but such was the temper of the people that his every act was suspected, and discontent became almost universal. A new horde of invaders having swept across the Danubian frontier and spread terror even to Rome itself, Gallus advanced to repel them. Meanwhile Æmilianus, who was governor of the invaded province, had raised a force and driven back the invaders. His soldiers at once proclaimed him emperor, and he set out for Rome. Gallus met him on the way, but as soon as the two armies came in sight, a large body of his troops went over to Æmilianus, and the murder of Gallus and his son followed promptly upon the desertion. The new emperor made many promises of reform, and seems to have won the confidence of the Senate; but within four months he met the fate of his predecessor. Gallus had sent Valerian, a brave soldier, who was about seventy years of age, to restore quiet on the frontiers of Gaul, where the Franks were creating disorder. He was successful in his mission, and having repelled the invaders, he set out for Rome, resolved to avenge the murder of Gallus. When the troops of Æmilianus heard of his coming, they resolved to anticipate his revenge, and assassinated the emperor, so that when Valerian reached Italy it was to find himself already recognized as head of the State.

Historians accord to Valerian all the virtues that appertain to princely rank, and if he had been a younger man, he might have accomplished much for his country; but after three score years and ten the fires of energy are liable to become feeble, and while Valerian maintained his courage and fidelity to the State, he was unequal to the heavy task that was thrown upon him. Like his great predecessor, Marcus Aurelius, he made one fatal error. He invested his son with joint powers with himself. This young man, whose name was Gallienus, was a prince of despicable character, not a cruel monster as the son of Marcus was, but effeminate and ungrateful with a love for pleasure and little sagacity. Valerian and Gallienus, resigned jointly seven years, and Gallienus alone eight years. These were fifty years of stress and turmoil. On every side the empire was attacked by wild invaders,

and the task of government was one to which even the most energetic of men might have proved unequal. In Spain the Franks spread terror and gained victory after victory, penetrating even into Mauretania. The Allemanni, as they were called, from the fact that they were a mixture of various races, swarmed across the borders along the whole northern European frontier of the Empire. The Goths emerged from the Black Sea and overran Greece; the only reason why their conquest was not permanent being that the invading party was numerically small. On the Persian frontier, the invasion was more serious and the results more humiliating to the pride of Rome.

The successes of Artaxerxes and his son Sapor on the Persian frontier of the Empire gave Valerian just cause for alarm. On some future occasion something may be said of this king, who restored so remarkably the glories of Persia; for the present it is sufficient to say that his prestige was such that Valerian felt it necessary, despite his advanced age, to lead the expedition against him. Disaster awaited him. Through the incapacity or treachery of his lieutenant Macrinus his army was led into a position from which there was no escape, and Valerian was reduced to the necessity of offering the Persian monarch an immense sum of money to be allowed to retire. But Sapor refused. He was resolved to be satisfied with nothing short of the complete humiliation of his foe. He compelled the emperor to surrender to him, and forced the Roman troops to lay down their arms. He then appointed Cyraides, an obscure native of Antioch, to the vacant throne, who repaid him by assisting him to capture Antioch, which city was almost utterly destroyed. It is said that all the inhabitants were either put to the sword or carried away into slavery. Many other cities of Asia Minor shared the same fate and Sapor became the greatest power in all the East. In the meantime Valerian was compelled to attend upon Sapor dressed in the imperial purple with a rope about his neck, the crowning indignity to which the old man was subjected being that he was compelled, when Sapor mounted his horse, to kneel as a block from which Sapor could easily reach the saddle. It was the boast of the Persian that he never mounted without placing his foot upon the neck of a Roman emperor. When at length Valerian, broken by sorrow, passed away, Sapor, with fiendish ingenuity, caused him to be skinned, and his skin, stuffed with straw, was placed in one of the chief temples of Persia, where it was preserved for a long time as a witness of the nation's fame and Rome's disgrace.

## THE COMPANY LAWS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

There has been issued by the Board of Trade as a parliamentary paper (Cd. 5864) a comparative analysis of the company laws of the United Kingdom, India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, with a memorandum prepared for the recent Imperial Conference. The memorandum has been compiled as a result of the resolution adopted at the Conference of 1907, which expressed a desire to secure greater uniformity of the company laws of the Empire.

After referring to the consolidation of the company acts of the United Kingdom into a single statute in 1908, the memorandum states with regard to Canada that the Dominion acts relating to companies are not founded on the Imperial law, and the legislation of the provinces relating to companies is in some cases based on the Dominion acts and in other cases on the Imperial acts, and in most cases is a combination of the Dominion and Imperial law. In Canada there were in 1907 nine different systems of company law contained in 76 acts and ordinances. There are now 11 different systems of company law contained in 67 acts and ordinances. The increase in the number of systems of law in Canada is due to the legislation of the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the former province having contributed three new statutes and the latter five dealing with the law of companies. In British Columbia the 13 statutes which were in existence in 1907 have been repealed and have been replaced by a single consolidating statute based entirely on and closely following the words of the Imperial Consolidation Act. In the province of Ontario also there has been a reduction from 16 to five owing to a consolidation which took place in 1907.

In Australia the only change of any importance is the consolidation of the laws relating to companies in the State of Victoria. The total number of statutes in Australia dealing with the law of companies was 45 in 1907 and by the end of 1910 had risen to 54. In 1910 a select committee of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria reported that they were unanimous in opinion that the effect of a bill which was then before them would be to secure greater uniformity with the English company law and the bill has since become law. This act, the memorandum says, is an event of considerable importance, for though in form it is a consolidation act, it practically adopts the whole of the English law on the subject of companies.

In New Zealand there has been practically no change, but in South Africa the statutes dealing with company law now amount to only 16 as compared with 22 in 1907. This reduction is entirely due to the Transvaal, which has led the way by remodeling her laws relating to companies by the adoption of the Imperial Consolidation Act practically without change.

In summing up the present position the memorandum states that some progress has been made towards uniformity during the past

four years, and there is every reason to hope that progress will be more rapid in the near future. The importance of the subject is realized on every hand, and resolutions are to be proposed with regard to it at the coming Conference by the representatives of both Australia and New Zealand.

## GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN WEST

One of the most interesting results of the United States census has been to demonstrate the increasing rapidity with which the centre of population is moving westward. In 1900 this centre lay six miles southeast of Columbus, Indiana. It is now near Unionville, in Munroe county, Indiana, having, it is calculated, moved westward thirty-one miles and northward seven-tenths of a mile. The significant thing is that the westward movement has been almost twice what it was between 1890 and 1900. The centre of population is today only about 550 miles east of the geographical centre of the country, which is in Northern Kansas. The great growth of Pacific Coast towns, such as Los Angeles and Seattle, and of the populations of the newer agricultural communities of the West have far more than counter-balanced the emigration from the Western States to Canada during the last few years, as well as an actual loss of population in Iowa and a certain stagnation in others of the older states of the Middle West. That the centre of population has not shifted still further towards the Pacific is due, of course, to the growth of cities like New York, Boston, Atlanta, and Birmingham, which has to some extent counteracted the inability of the agrarian population of New England, and of many other districts in the East, to hold its own with the general average of increase. But, if easily explained, the change is not for that reason less important. In the United States, as in Canada, the growth of the West will have its influence upon the politics and social conditions of the nation. Though the newer West of the United States is less purely agrarian than that of the Dominion, the result of the shifting of population promises, for a time at any rate, to be much the same in the two countries. Free-trade Liberalism in Canada has for its counterpart in the United States that Western Progressivism of which so much has been heard in recent years.

Always intolerant of the Eastern manufacturing interests and of their influence at Washington—symbolized in high protection—the West has, until the present administration came into office, been more remarkable for the sporadic violence of its reform movements than for their influence on national affairs. Now, however, the growth in importance and population of communities across the Mississippi has been helped by the fact that the conservatives in congress have lost the power of control which for many years they exercised over legislative business. Their fate was inevitable; but the subsequent readjustment has been, and cannot but continue to be, much influenced by the drift of population westward. Even in the senate, where the state and not the people is represented, the change is already noticeable. Oklahoma has become a state since 1900, and its representation in the senate is tinged with the radicalism of its population. From Arizona and New Mexico, when they are admitted to statehood, the radicals in the senate may be expected to obtain new recruits, while the representatives from the older West have, through the growth of their constituencies, gained confidence in their fight for recognition in the counsels of that body. In the House of Representatives the same considerations hold good, and the transition is there hastened by the fact that representation in the House depends absolutely upon population. As the West fills up, it will probably become more conservative; but it will be very many years before its conservatism can be expected to equal that with which the East, or rather the Eastern politician of the old school, has become identified. Despite the setback which its Republican leaders in congress have recently suffered, it is inevitable that the radicalism of the American West—unlike the earlier Populist, Greenbacker or Granger movements—will continue to influence profoundly the government in Washington.—London Times.

A Missouri fruit farmer, whose orchard of 260 acres contained about 10,000 apple trees, sold his crop this season for \$100,000. A storage company bought the fruit on the trees.

The value of Amsterdam's diamond exports to the United States in good years amounts to \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000. About the same annual export goes to the United States from Antwerp, \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 from England, and about \$4,000,000 from France.

Peru is the country which now leads all nations in the production of cotton per unit of area and offers the best conditions for the industry. The fibre resembles wool and the entire crop is used in the manufacture of woollen goods. It is claimed that such goods are improved by the admixture.

New York's wage earners number 1,400,000, of which the workers in factories lead all the rest with a total of 600,000. The store clerks are next in line with 290,000. There are 320,000 laborers and mechanics, 58,000 men in the liquor business, 45,000 office workers, 40,000 in the printing trades, 24,000 educators, 8,000 church workers, 6,000 lawyers and 5,000 physicians.

The number of emigrants from Hamburg and Bremen during the first seven months of the year amounted to 123,600 persons, as compared with 192,100 last year.



### ANOTHER LINER FOR PACIFIC

#### Announcement that Larger and Costlier Steamer than Empress of China Will be Secured Creates Interest

Much interest is being displayed on the waterfront regarding the announcement made by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R. at Montreal, that a steamer twice as large and costlier as the Empress of China is to be provided at the expense of the steamship replacing fund to replace the lost liner in the trans-Pacific trade. This is taken to mean that another steamer other than the Empress of China, the Empress of Asia and Empress of Russia, now under construction at the yards of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering company on the Clyde, will be secured. It was reported some time ago, but the report could not be confirmed, that negotiations were being made for the hull liner Minnesota. It is well known that this steamer, the only remaining liner operated across the North Pacific under the United States flag, has not been a money maker under her United States register. For the present the place of the Empress of China is being filled by the Montezuma, the four-masted vessel formerly in service for the Elder- Dempster line which was used as an intermediary steamer with the three Empresses. The Montezuma on arrival at Hong Kong was held back there and will leave that port on October 14th taking up the schedule of the Empress of China.

The next Oriental liner expected at the outer wharf is the Suerbio of the Weir line, which is due from Manila and the usual ports of call in the far east tomorrow or Sunday. The Suerbio is bringing a cargo of general freight of which about 200 tons will be discharged here. She has 4 saloon and 66 steerage passengers.

**Demand for Flour**  
The Kamakura Maru of the Nippon Yusen kaisha line will leave the outer wharf tomorrow for the Orient, taking a full cargo, including large shipments of flour. The failure of the crops in the Yangtze valley has resulted in an immense demand for flour from North Pacific ports in China this year. The United States consul-general at Hong Kong says the imports of flour will exceed five million bags this year. The Hong Kong's trade and into its imports of flour from the United States show that there has been too much damp weather and that the wheat is short. Under the Chinese method of harvesting and caring for it, a large portion of the wheat is so damaged that its use for flour of any grade is doubtful. On the other hand, the price at which farmers on the Pacific Coast of the United States are selling their wheat is unusually low, because the Chinese mills, which must have some such wheat for mixing purposes. On the whole, the Chinese mills are believed to be so handicapped by their situation that they cannot take the goods. If it is not up to weight he will promptly refuse it, hence the vendor must have his cakes up to weight size. The food is sold on so narrow a margin that his profit will be only a few cents upon the product of price so as to eliminate that profit, the vendor makes up the difference by substitution of inferior flour or of adulterants. This same principle runs through all Chinese retail trade and explains why a difference of a few cents in price will induce consumption in this flour trade by half."

**Accused of Offering Bribes.**  
KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., Oct. 5.—S. A. MacMahon of Portland, was held under \$1,000 bonds today to answer to a charge of offering bribes to Mayor F. T. Anderson and Councilmen Banks and Alford in connection with a paving contract. The preliminary of James Hughes, a former resident of Klamath Falls, on a charge of being a party to the alleged bribery, will be heard tomorrow. MacMahon was released on furnishing the bonds.

**MR. HILL'S NEW ROAD**  
Magnate Drives Golden Spike Which Marks Completion of Oregon Trunk Line Railway

BEND, Ore., Oct. 5.—Surrounded by hundreds of people, many of whom had come long distances to be present at the ceremony, James J. Hill head of the Great Northern railroad, this afternoon drove the golden spike that officially marked the completion of the Oregon Trunk line road from the Columbia river to Bend. Mr. Hill arrived here early in the day with his party, which included a number of railroad officials both of the Hill and Harriman systems, and a large delegation of business men from Portland, Spokane and other cities.

### PRINCE RUPERT ON VOYAGE NORTH

and Trunk Pacific Steamer Left Yesterday Morning—Dr. Bryce Is Among Passengers.

The steamer Prince Rupert, of the G. P. Co., left port yesterday morning for the north coast of the Columbia at a cost of from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

### ROCK CRUSHER STARTS

Roberts Vessel Moved Out to Dragger Rock After Undergoing Tests in the Upper Harbor.

After working for some time on tests in the upper harbor, the new Lobnitz rock crusher was towed out to start work on Dragger rock, the first obstruction to be removed in the programme mapped out for the new rock crusher by the officials of the public works department.

### THETIS IN STORM

Revenue Cutter Damaged in Gale in Order to South From Alaska for Repairs.

PORT TOWNSEND, Oct. 5.—The revenue cutter Thetis, which was detailed to various points in the North Pacific, was ordered to Puget Sound for repairs and will leave Unalaska in a day or two for Seattle.

### DUTCH STEAMER BURNED

IXION Lost by Fire Off Coast of Sumatra—Crew Took to the Boats—Not Reported.

BATAVIA, Dutch East India, Oct. 5.—The Dutch steamer Ixion, bound from this port for Liverpool was burned near Engano, an island off the west coast of Sumatra. The steamer's crew, numbering twenty-five, took to the boats, but has not yet been reported as having landed on the Sumatra coast.

### HARPALION'S BIG CARGO

Freighter Now Coaling at Comox Took Record Load of Grain From Puget Sound.

The British steamer Harpalion, which is loading bunker coal at Union Bay and will pass out to sea today, is carrying the largest grain cargo sent from the Sound to the United Kingdom. The Harpalion's cargo, according to her manifest, contains 319,723 bushels of wheat, valued at \$263,240. Shipping men say this is the largest single cargo of wheat ever dispatched from Puget Sound and one of the largest ever put afloat on the high seas. The steamer Algos, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., loaded 312,000 bushels at Comox. The British steamer Franklin, a season or two ago carried over more than 7,000 tons (the Harpalion's tonnage is 5,544), but no shipping man could be found last night with a record of what cargo "Franklin" ever carried. The steamer now coaling at the Vancouver Island port.

### Auto at Hazelton

HAZELTON, B. C., Oct. 5.—H. G. Sands and party of four, driving farthest north first to Hazelton in auto, arrived here at 10 o'clock last night from Seattle, thereby winning the Challenger & Mitchell trophy and other prizes offered for the first motorist to drive the first car under its own power overland through the wilds of British Columbia to Hazelton. Almost unsurmountable difficulties were encountered and overcome by the plucky motorists. The whole town, with the local Italian brass band of 20 pieces, turned out to welcome the travelers, who will be tendered a banquet by the business men this evening.

### PROGRAMME OF THE ROYAL TOUR

Delhi Durbar and the Varied Ceremonies Which His Majesty Will Attend During Visit to India

An official outline of the Royal tour in India has not yet been published, and the precise dates of some of the Calcutta functions are not definitely fixed. But the subjoined programme may be regarded as complete, though some of the later dates are liable to revision:

### November 9

Embarkation of their Majesties and suite at Southampton in the new P. & O. steamship Medina, with escort of battleships.

### December 1

Voyage to Bombay, their Majesties landing at Malta and Aden en route.

### December 2

Their Majesties land at the Apollo Bunder, being received there by the Governor of Bombay. Presentation of Municipal Address, Procession through the fort and native city, with school-children massed at various points, followed by visit to Government House. The streets decorated and illuminated at night.

### December 3

Sunday. Divias service at the Cathedral, attended by their Majesties.

### December 4 and 5

Their Majesties remain in Bombay and visit the Exhibition of Old Bombay. Arrival (6th) of the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge at Delhi.

### ITALIAN FLAG OVER TRIPOLI

Fortifications are Demolished by Heavy Gun Fire and Landing Parties Secure Possession of Place

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Italian flag floats over the Sultana fort at Tripoli, which is occupied by landing parties. Part of the fleet is anchored in the harbor, and the other warships in a short distance from the demoralized fortifications.

According to a Constantinople report the Italian warships bombarded Benghazi and Derna today.

Rumors of a naval engagement in Turkish waters, of an attack against Mitlene and of the blowing up of the Italian battleship Conte di Cavour at Tripoli have not been confirmed from any quarter.

A report is current from Constantinople that while Germany favors the adoption of the Italian ultimatum as the basis of peace negotiations, Great Britain proposes that Tripoli shall become a privileged tributary Turkish vilayet under joint Turkish-Italian administration, thus retaining the suzerainty of the sultan.

### ROME, Oct. 5.—Advices received here state that the most serious damage and loss of life during the bombardment of Tripoli occurred in the vicinity of the French fort, which dominates the north-west side of the city and at the docks.

The new Spanish fort, near the hospital, severely resisted and tumbled at the first shells. Some casualties resulted. The defenders hurriedly retired to the Pasha's castle.

The so-called English fort at the left of the harbor entrance offered a greater resistance, and its guns had a longer range. The fortification was reinforced by sandbags. It was necessary for the warships to attack with guns of larger caliber, and two battleships were brought into play before the fort was silenced. The Turks behaved bravely, resisting to the last.

The general feeling in the town is shown by the many white flags waving from the tops of the houses, especially over buildings occupied by Arabs.

NAPLES, Oct. 5.—Nine military aviators, eight monoplane and two biplanes, will be sent to Tripoli to protect the union and progress to persuade parliament that it would not be wise to refuse a vote of confidence to the committee.

A Salonika dispatch to the Times says that the committee has drawn up a long proclamation to Europe protesting against Italy's criminal and unjustifiable aggression.

The Chronicle's Constantinople dispatch says that Italian warships are bombarding Benghazi and Derna, and that the former is vigorously returning the fire.

### ATHENS, Oct. 5.—Resolutions calling out the reservists in Epirus on October 3, the government proposed to mobilize part of the reserve in Epirus, in order to protect the frontier against any attempted coup on the part of Turkish agents.

Italians Landing.

MALTA, Oct. 5.—Fugitives from Tripoli who arrived tonight say small parties of Italians are landing all along the coast from Tripoli to Benghazi. It is believed, however, that the landing force will not be the main expedition force. Small bodies of Arabs skirmished with the landing parties.

Threat is Withdrawn.

CORFU, Oct. 5.—The ultimatum of Vice Admiral the Duke of Abruzzi, threatening to bombard Preveza, has been withdrawn.

### FISHING PLANTS IN THE NORTH

Seven Storey Structure will be Ready at Seal Cove in Spring Other Stations Being Made Ready

Arrivals from Prince Rupert report that great preparations are being made for the development of the deep-sea fisheries of the northern coast waters. At Seal Cove, near Prince Rupert, the Canadian Fish & Cold Storage company is completing a great plant, which will start in operation next spring.

The main building rises to a height of seven storeys, the wall and floors throughout being of reinforced concrete, with supporting pillars running from the rock foundation below to the very top of the building.

Provision is made for the loading of the fish into cars from the lowest floor directly to the cars.

This plant is most complete and will be one of the largest on the continent.

At Claxton on the Skeena there is another large plant, which has facilities for the handling of an immense stock of frozen fish, either fresh or mild cured. This plant has changed hands recently, the new owners being closely identified with the Mackenzie & Mann interests. The plant will be materially increased.

Henry Doyle, at Mill bay, on the Skeena, is establishing a cold storage plant to handle fish, and on the Queen Charlotte Islands fish curing is being actively prosecuted in lines other than canning. At Paeon the company under Mr. Alford, is steadily shipping its products out of the coast.

G. T. P. will mean that the output from there will find its outlet over that road. Fresh fish will be brought direct to Prince Rupert in the vessels which go out stocked with ice and will be re-iced and sent direct in ice cars to their destination.

### ATTENDANCE HAS GROWN LARGELY

Returns from Schools Show Greatest Increase in Number of Pupils in History of City

If anything were required to demonstrate the growth of population in Victoria, it is furnished by the figures which Superintendent of Public Schools Mr. E. B. Paul, M. A., has compiled, showing a comparison between the number of pupils enrolled for September, the first month of the present school year, with that for the corresponding month a year ago. The increase in attendance, 454 pupils, is the largest ever recorded in the history of the city, and in fact is greater than the total yearly increases for some years past. This great increase again brings to the attention of the school trustees that ever present problem, the furnishing of adequate accommodation for the rapidly growing population.

In September last year a total of 3,226 children were enrolled. In September this year the total had increased to 3,780.

The figures given below indicate the increase or otherwise in the various schools of the city. The small apparent increase in the High School attendance is explained by the fact that last year there were no less than 200 pupils passed from the first divisions of the public schools to the High School, practically emptying the first division.

Usually the number to pass into the High School is about forty. Consequently this year the increase is practically nil. The reductions set forth in the attendance at the Boys' and Girls' Central schools and at the South Park school is due to the opening of the Bank Street and Moss Street schools, in which many of the pupils attending the other institutions have been transferred. But this decrease is welcomed as the attendance heretofore has been far too great and the accommodation at the other schools was wholly inadequate.

**Need of Accommodation**  
The attendance at the North Ward school is put at ninety-two. That school is the only one at which the pressure has not yet been relieved. But the school trustees hope that the crowded conditions there may be relieved either by the erection of a temporary school or by renting quarters until such time as a new building can be erected in the northern section where the growth of school population has been great.

The record of school attendance as shown by the September returns, is given below:

|                 | 1910        | 1911        | Inc. Dec.  |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| High School     | 345         | 261         | 84         |
| Boys' School    | 547         | 481         | 66         |
| Girls' School   | 441         | 388         | 53         |
| N. Ward School  | 523         | 615         | 92         |
| S. Park School  | 329         | 304         | 25         |
| Geo. Jay School | 222         | 262         | 41         |
| V. West School  | 276         | 292         | 17         |
| Moss St. School | 241         | 241         | 0          |
| Kingston St.    | 269         | 275         | 6          |
| Bank Street     | 152         | 152         | 0          |
| Spring Ridge    | 168         | 184         | 16         |
| Rick Bay        | 73          | 74          | 1          |
| Fisguard Street | 37          | 48          | 11         |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>3226</b> | <b>3780</b> | <b>554</b> |

Increase 1911 over 1910, 454 pupils.

### ANOTHER C. & Y. BRAND

COPAS & YOUNG'S PURE JAM

Try it—ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED—nothing better. Everything sold by us are goods of quality.

Purnell's English Pickles, large quart bottle... 25¢  
Rowat's English Pickles, large 20-oz. bottle... 15¢  
Purnell's Pure Malt Vinegar, quart bottle... 15¢  
Rowat's Worcester Sauce, 3 half-pint bottles... 25¢  
Quinces, 4 pounds for... 25¢  
Table Apples, from, per box, \$2.00 to... \$1.50  
Anti-Combine Pure Fruit Jam—the best jam put up—strawberry or raspberry, 5-lb. tin... 75¢  
Independent Creamery Butter—the most popular butter of the day—3 pounds for... \$1.00  
Morrell's Small Picnic Ham, per lb... 16¢  
Maple Flavor Syrup—very nice—quart tin... 25¢

**COPAS & YOUNG**  
ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS  
Corner Fort and Broad Streets  
Grocery Dept. Phones 94, 95. Liquor Dept. Phone 1632

### NOTICE

We beg to notify our customers our Phone Numbers are  
OFFICE—2-0-4-3  
STORE—5-9  
The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd  
544-546 Yates Street

### "Lorna"

EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF EXMOOR  
A deliciously fragrant and most beautiful perfume—an odor that lasts long. It is made from nothing else but the Devonshire wild flowers. Buy just as much or as little as you please; 50c per ounce, sold here only.

CYRUS H. BOWES  
Chemist  
Government St., near Yates.

### Watch Our Windows For Fruit Displays

We appreciate the fact that the public are aware that we endeavor to buy only the choicest fruit, therefore guaranteeing them a safe investment for their money.

FANCY TOKAY GRAPES, 2 lbs... 25¢  
WHITE MALAGA GRAPES, lb... 15¢  
FANCY CANTELOUPES, each, 10c, 15c and... 20¢  
CARSABA MELONS, each, 40c and... 50¢  
PEUMS, per basket, 35c and... 40¢  
PEARS, per basket... 35¢  
PEACHES, per basket... 35¢  
FANCY APPLES, per box, 35c to... 50¢  
CONCORD GRAPES, large basket... 75¢  
HUCKLEBERRIES, per lb... 15¢

Eastern Oysters, per tin, 85c

### Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government St. \*Tel. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. 1630.

### COLONIST WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

AT A BAY TO BEANS

Men Imported to Work in Railway Shops Attacked by Mob of Strikers and Sympathizers—Some Beaten

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 8.—The first violence experienced here in connection with the strike of the shopmen of the Harriman lines came this afternoon when a strike-breaker imported to work in the Southern Pacific railroad shops was attacked by a mob of 500.

The train had just pulled into the yards. Several shots were fired from the coaches, but no one was struck. Several passengers were on the train. When the officers left the train with their prisoners the mob attacked the latter with fists and clubs.

Another outbreak occurred this afternoon near the Illinois Central strike-breakers' quarters when the company attempted to transfer a coach load of men to the Stuyvesant street yards. The coach was attacked by strikers and sympathizers. Car windows were broken, but no one is believed to have been hurt.

One man was shot and probably fatally wounded last night when a party of Illinois Central strike-breakers were fired upon while upon their way from the company's sheds to their quarters for the night. A United States deputy marshal who was escorting the men also was slightly injured.

Patrolled by Troops. MCMOMB, Miss., Oct. 5.—With the tightening of lines, both military and union, the struggle here between the Illinois Central strikers and the strikers settled down tonight to one of endurance. Three hundred and fifty state troops, reinforced by a machine gun, patrol the property of the railroad and prevent an entrance to the shops. The strikers are orderly and no resentment over the presence of the troops has been noted.

Strike-Breakers at Omaha. OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 5.—The Union Pacific railroad today brought in two squads of strike-breakers, one half of them being assigned to Council Bluffs. Two cars carrying strike-breakers went west during the day. Special officers guarded the cars carrying the men.

Offers of Assistance. CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The railroad shop employees strike apparently settled down to an endurance contest today. Offers of assistance from the Pennsylvania and the Northwestern railroads were said to have been made to the Illinois Central. The Pennsylvania offered to loan the Illinois Central 170 locomotives and a like number was offered by the Northwestern.

Varying Views. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 5.—"The strike will be over within 30 days, trains are behind time; engines need repairs and no competent men can be had to fill our places," was the statement issued by the strikers. The city committee of the Harriman employees today, Superintendent H. V. Pratt of the southern division of the system said conditions were satisfactory and that more men were working today than on any day since the strike was begun.

Behind Time. PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 5.—Thirty-five trains of the railroad and the local officials, were put to work today in the local shops of the Harriman system to replace shopmen who are on strike. With the men who had remained at work or who were hired previously, the total force amounts to about 65.

Police on Guard. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—Twenty additional railroad police were stationed at the Southern Pacific yards here today. No trouble has occurred since the strike of the railroad company fears an attempt, but a line of police cars, such as occurred at Oakland. Fifty strike-breakers were shipped today from the Mission Bay shops to the city.

Perhaps Fatally Wounded. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—Fred W. Robinson, of Fresno, was shot in the back and perhaps fatally wounded in a row in a saloon yesterday afternoon. Robinson was left the place immediately after the shooting, was taken into custody but Robinson was unable to identify him as his assailant. Ferguson is being held pending an investigation.

Set for Mr. Fielding. OTTAWA, Oct. 5.—R. B. Law, Liberal member-elect, of the riding of St. Lawrence, is set for Mr. Fielding, who will accept a seat in the House of Commons.

PROGRESS IN METEORISM

Survey of Situation by Workers and Observers Show Increase of Membership in Western Section

TORONTO, Oct. 5.—The Ecumenical Methodist convention at its first sessions in this city today took a survey of the accomplishments, status and prospects of a world-wide Methodism as reported by veteran workers and observers. In general it found many facts which gratified the delegates, particularly its growth in the west, but with problems of admitted difficulty, but optimism continued to be the prevailing spirit among the representatives gathered here from the four quarters of the globe.

Church union was prominent in the discussions today, and considerable gains in its advocates and its membership were noted.

Representatives of primitive churches present facts indicating vigor and accomplishment in that branch. Nearly all the speakers who pointed out problems suggested possible methods of solving them.

Special interest was shown in the address of the Rev. S. Ogata, of the Japan Methodist church, who reported remarkable progress of the denomination in his country since the merging of three Methodist churches in one.

At the end of August the board had at its credit \$3,876.45. Salaries for September, amounting to \$1,870, and current bills, totalling approximately \$650, practically wipe out the balance, and in addition there is a bill from O'Shea & Farrar, for the mandamus suit, totalling \$262.92, which leaves the bank balance on the wrong side Two requisitions from the schools, one for \$8 and the other for \$10, also have to be met.

The board, after hearing the secretary, Dr. Arthur, explain the state of the affairs of the board, decided to place the matter of the coal supply in the hands of the finance committee, giving it full power to act.

With only three or four tons of coal in the city schools, the finance committee of the board has gone to the coal dealers asking for credit to the extent of two tons of coal.

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DISPUTE OVER CHILD

Mr. Justice Clement Gives Custody of Little Oliver Child to His Father

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 5.—That as far as his jurisdiction went he would look upon the marriage as valid and the child as legitimate, was the pronouncement of Mr. Justice Clement in the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of the child, Leonard A. Oliver, who was last June the central figure in one of the most dramatic actions heard in Vancouver.

The child is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Oliver of Tacoma, Mrs. Oliver left the United States last spring and came to Vancouver with another man and her child. The husband instituted proceedings for the custody of the son.

In June Mr. Justice Clement made an order directing that the child be placed with the Children's Aid Society pending further proceedings. In refusing to grant the application His Lordship severely commented upon Mrs. Oliver taking the stand that the child was illegitimate.

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WRITES FAREWELL, THEN SUICIDES

Neil Grant Ends Own Life in Clarence Hotel by Shot from Gun—Despondent from Ill-Health

"Good-bye sister, you will never speak with your brother again while he is alive." This farewell was penned by Neil Grant in a room he had engaged on Wednesday evening at the Clarence Hotel, Douglas street, and within a few hours later his body was found lying upon the bed in the room, a gaping wound caused by the discharge from one of the barrels of a shot gun indicating that he had taken his own life.

The letter, written by his married sister, Mrs. Bragg, Pandora avenue, had been determined to take his own life as he stated that he was going away and asked that his effects left behind should be looked after.

Grant, who was about 24 years of age, suffering from tuberculosis, engaged a room at the Clarence on Wednesday evening. He did not pay for it in advance. He had with him a kit bag and a pair of gun boots. He asked for help to write a letter, and envelopes, which he took to his room. It was at that time said nothing that would indicate that he contemplated suicide.

Yesterday morning he went out, returning some time later with a double barrel shot gun. He was seen by the housekeeper at the hotel when he went to the room in order to make up the bed. A few minutes before she had heard a report but thought it was caused by the firing of a gun.

Investigation showed that Grant had attempted to borrow a gun from a friend who lives in the neighborhood. He secured the gun with which he took his own life is not known.

For some time past Grant had been acting somewhat strangely. When he engaged the room at the Clarence he was in the habit of going to the office of his sister, Mrs. Bragg, and staying there. Until recently he had been staying with his sister. He came some time ago from Nanaimo where the family had resided.

The special feature of yesterday's afternoon session was provided by the addresses of welcome from the American and western sections and the representatives of the eastern sections. Among the speakers were Rev. Dr. Briggs, Toronto; Bishop Hamilton, Boston; Rev. S. Renshaw, Leeds, Eng.; Sir Robert Perks and W. R. Essex, M.P., of England.

Previous to the addresses the business committee reported nominations for officers, all of which were agreed to, as follows: Secretaries, H. K. Chapman, London; A. D. Snape, Liverpool; Bishop Phillips (retired), Nashville; Bishop Hamilton, Boston, is chairman of the permanent business committee, and Rev. Simpson Johnson, of Montreal, secretary.

Rev. Dr. Briggs welcomed the delegates to Canada and to Toronto, a city whose name in the Indian language means "The meeting place." The legend on which Toronto stood had been sold to the government by the Indians in 1787 for five cents, or "tippench-ha-penny," he said. There are now forty Methodist churches in the city, not including missions.

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LIUT.-COL. RICHARD WOLFENDEN, I. S. O., V. D., CAME TO BRITISH COLUMBIA WITH THE ROYAL ENGINEERS IN 1858

Surrounded by nearly all the members of his family, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Wolfenden, I. S. O., V. D., passed peacefully away at his residence, 130 Menzies street, at 10:20 p. m. yesterday.

He had been sinking for some time past and his death had been momentarily expected during the past few days. The late Colonel Wolfenden was married to Miss Fellicote C. Bailey, a Philadelphia, Pa., girl by birth, but descended of old English stock. The children of this union were three in number.

Colonel Wolfenden was an adherent of the Church of England, having served as warden of the Old English Society, president of the Yorkshire Society and a member of the important position of secretary of the Victoria Temperance Society. He was a devoted and reverend pioneer citizen. He came here in 1858 when the Fraser river expedition was beginning and since then he lived in this province, for the most part in Victoria, where he held for many years the important position of Queen's Printer, then King's Printer, and also of Provincial Controller of Stationery.

The late Colonel Wolfenden, I. S. O., V. D., was born in Rathmel, Yorkshire, on the 30th of March, 1836. He was the third son of Robert and Mary (Frankland) Wolfenden, both of whom were natives of England and members of the Church of England. The elder Wolfenden was a farmer and descendant of a sturdy stock. Richard was brought up as a boy in the home of his father, excellent health. He was educated in Lancashire and in Westmoreland, and being a taste for adventurous pursuits and being a well-built, upstanding young man, he became a member of the Royal Engineers in the year 1855.

For almost three years he served with the Engineers in the Old Land and when in 1858 a party of 150 of the regiment was selected to voyage away to the wilderness of British Columbia, Colonel Wolfenden was one of the chosen. The Engineers were sent as the result of a recommendation of Sir James Douglas to the British Government, following the discovery of gold on the Fraser, that it was advisable to appoint a governor to administer the new colony in case of a sudden rush of miners. Sir James was himself made governor and the Engineers, men and officers of both military and scientific acquirements, were sent out to support him. One hundred and fifty of the Engineers were despatched under command of six officers: Col. R. C. Moody, Capt. J. M. Grant, Capt. R. M. Parsons, Capt. H. R. Lusk, Lieut. A. R. Lempreire and Lieut. H. S. Palmer, with Dr. Sedall as medical officer. The men were composed of surveyors, astronomers, engineers, draughtsmen, architects, accountants, clerks, printers, lithographers, carpenters, blacksmiths, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors and men of all trades and callings who were fitted to perform some special work in the new colony.

According to the account of the late Col. Wolfenden himself, the first detachment of this corps left Southampton on September 2nd on the steamer LaPlanta and these were followed shortly afterwards by a second detachment under Captain Grant. The main body in charge of Capt. H. R. Lusk, sailed from Gravesend in the steamer Thames City on October 10th, 1855. They arrived at Esquimaux on April 12th, 1856, after a long and rather tedious six months' voyage around Cape Horn.

Following the departure of the late Col. Wolfenden himself, the first detachment of this corps left Southampton on September 2nd on the steamer LaPlanta and these were followed shortly afterwards by a second detachment under Captain Grant. The main body in charge of Capt. H. R. Lusk, sailed from Gravesend in the steamer Thames City on October 10th, 1855. They arrived at Esquimaux on April 12th, 1856, after a long and rather tedious six months' voyage around Cape Horn.

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LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range 3.

TAKE notice that Mary Ann Somerville, of Toronto, Ont., occupation, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the north end of Lady Island, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. JOHN HALLEY, Agent.

TAKE notice that John Halley, of Ganges, Salt Spring Island, occupation, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the south east corner of a small island known as "Sister," situated at the mouth of Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island, thence following the sinuosities of the coast line to the point of commencement, with the rocks adjacent and adjoining thereto. The foregoing forms one of the charted "Chain Islands." JOHN HALLEY, Agent.

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LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range 3.

TAKE notice that John Halley, of Ganges, Salt Spring Island, occupation, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the south east corner of a small island known as "Sister," situated at the mouth of Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island, thence following the sinuosities of the coast line to the point of commencement, with the rocks adjacent and adjoining thereto. The foregoing forms one of the charted "Chain Islands." JOHN HALLEY, Agent.

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# Field Sports at Home and Abroad



## Sportsman's Calendar

### OCTOBER

Oct. 1.—Pheasant (cocks only) and quail shooting opens for Esquimalt, Cowichan, Saanich and Islands Electoral Districts.

Pheasant shooting (cocks only) opens on Hornby and Denman Islands.

Game Now in Season—Deer, pheasant, grouse (except in Saanich), quail, also ducks, geese and snipe.

N.B.—Municipal regulations of both North and South Saanich require written permits from both owners of land on which it is desired to shoot and Reeves of the municipalities.

Trout-fishing now excellent, also Salmon-trotting. Tyees at their best at Alberni this month.

The veteran has killed several thousand cougars in the Pacific and northwestern states since 1800, his largest bag in one year being 739, killed in eastern Washington and Oregon and northern Idaho and southeastern British Columbia. Hopper confines his work to predatory animals, upon which the various states have placed a head bounty.

They are great on fish yarns at Kingston, Ontario. Mr. D. P. Branigan, manager of the opera house in that city, spent a day fishing in the Rideau Lakes. He had two hooks on his line and on one occasion caught a black bass on each hook. He believes that each fish weighed a couple of pounds and naturally the tussle with the two of them was a hard one. According to Mr. Branigan's story—and the responsibility for the same must rest upon him—one fish appeared to signal the other, whereupon the fish on the lower part of the line made an upward dart at the fish higher up and with one snap of the jaws or swish of its tail severed the gut and thus freed the fish. A brief instant later and the released fish did its duty to its rescuer by biting or swishing in its turn the gut attached to the hook on which the first fish still remained caught and freeing it in its turn. Mr. Branigan declared it to have been the most astounding piece of fish wisdom he ever witnessed and the sight reconciled him to the loss of the fish. Further Mr. Branigan states that the two fish, with hooks in their mouths, hung about the boat the whole afternoon and when they failed to warn away other fish released three bass in a similar way. Anglers will wish to make the acquaintance of these wise fish.

A proposed readjustment of the boundaries of the Canadian National Park has caused considerable excitement at Banff. It is alleged that the portion taken from the park and simply made a forest reserve includes some of the best game portions of the park, and its withdrawal from game protection means a virtual extermination of the game. The Banff Board of Trade have petitioned the Government to make a new game preserve of that portion of the country between the old and the new boundaries and levy a hunting tax of \$25 on residents and \$50 on non-residents, such tax to be applicable to the Indians, and that a patrol of the park with game guards be continued. The Alberta Fish and Game Protective Association have also requested the Government not to withdraw protection from the area. It is principally over the northern part of the park that the difficulty arises.

A Fort William paper gives the following: An Indian in the C.P.R. employ had an unusual experience at Grasset, and luckily escaped with his life, admitting, despite his national stoicism, that he got a big scare. He was following a path about half a mile from the track when, with a bellow, a bull moose made for him at full tilt. The Indian had no gun and fell in trying to escape, the moose rushing over him. The bull turned, and the Indian took his chance by lying still while the animal trod him several times. The man got a severe cut in the cheek and a gash in the shoulder, but stood it without a move, and in a second or two the animal made off satisfied that he had despatched his enemy. The Indian received treatment at Grasset, and now travels regularly with a rifle.

"I got a great deal of water in my ears," he said, as he came puffing out of the surf. "I thought the ocean looked rather low," replied his friend.—United Presbyterian.

Counsel: "You reside?"  
Witness: "With my brother."  
Counsel: "And your brother lives?"  
Witness: "With me."  
Counsel: "Precisely, but you both live."  
Witness: "Together."—Black and White.

## BUSK SAMPSON'S POLE VAULT

By Ernest McGaffey

Buck Sampson was the champion "pole vaulter in his college. Of course I didn't know this when we started on a quail shoot together, and, in fact, I never would have thought of it if I had known it, for what was pole vaulting to do with quail shooting? Not much, generally speaking, although it happened to cut quite a figure in our hunt. Buck's real name was Leonard, but everybody called him Buck, because he was so big, and had such a rollicking laugh when anything tickled him. To hear Buck open his mouth and roll out that infectious, roaring laugh of his was something extremely enjoyable, if the joke did not happen to be on you.

We had started in that year on snipe, along about April, and were taking our last hunt of the season at quail, in a rough, rolling country in the southern part of the Prairie state. The birds were fairly plentiful, but there had been so much rain that all the little branches, sloughs, and "cricks" were filled to overflowing with tawny currents that plunged through the timber and ran down the hillsides, making crossing at many points a matter of walking a long way to find suitable spots.

We had one dog, a liver and white pointer, named Don, and he was one of those pottering, careful dogs that make up in "bird sense" and game finding qualities what they lack in speed. Old Don was not such a star on bevs, but when once a bevy was found and scattered he was first class on picking up the "singles," and on locating cripples or dead birds.

So we were enjoying our hunt. Early that morning we had struck a little "crick," as the natives called it, which emptied farther away into the Okaw river, and as there seemed to be birds along it we decided to hunt down it until we reached the big timber, and then cross and come back to where we had started. The bevs had been unusually small, running from nine to a dozen birds, and invariably when they were put up the most of them whirled across the "crick" and lit on the other side.

Now, this particular stream was deep, and the rains had swollen it out of all shape. It was too wide to jump across and too deep to wade, and it was tantalizing in the extreme to have these bevs of quail dart across the "crick" and maybe give us one shot on our side. If we had been hunting with a brace of dogs, we could have hunted a man apiece on each side, but with only one dog we were handicapped. It was cold, too, biting and nippy, and we didn't feel like taking shots as the birds were flying across and depending on old Don to go across and retrieve them. Buck said: "Well, get 'em when we cross at the end and come back."

"When we come back," was my remark, "they'll all fly back on this side. They're educated birds, Buck."

Our conversation was taking place at the noon hour when we had stopped to eat a bite. Eating a bite, meant about five pounds of fried chicken apiece and literally tons and tons of bread, doughnuts, and other truck. As for the dog, he ate bones enough to have built a Goktha.

After we had picked our teeth—Buck and I, not the dog—Buck said, stretching himself to his full height of 6 feet 2-1/2: "Do you know I was the best pole vaulter at Ann Arbor while I was there?"

"No, Buck," was my reply, "were you thinking of giving an exhibition of your powers here?"

"Well," says Buck, "I may if these quail keep on crowding me."

"How so?" says I.

"Why," says Buck, "I'll take one of these dead saplings around here, and the next time a bunch fly across the creek I'll vault across and stir 'em up something eminent."

"I'll go with you," was my answer.

"It's a go," was his reply.

We hadn't gone farther down the creek than a hundred yards when old Don stiffened into a point, head forward, tail stiff as a ramrod, eyes glued to a brush heap right on the edge of the creek. We stepped forward, and one lone bird whirled over towards Buck's side and the rest of the bevy, about thirty, a splendid bevy, darted across the creek and disappeared in a cornfield that flanked the creek on that side, and in among some scattered undergrowth along the edge of the corn.

Buck killed his bird that had swung in to the right, and then we came to the banks of the creek.

"All over," says Buck.

"Andy Over," says I.

"I'll find a pole," he remarked, as he went up into the woods.

He soon returned with a pole that looked to be about thirty feet long. It was pretty heavy and was dead timber, but looked strong enough to hold a church in. We took our guns apart, tied them up in our corduroy coats, and then fell on our hands and knees, where they fell, and bank on the other side.

When we "flipped" to see who should go first, and I was the "lucky" man. I took hold of the pole and with his assistance stood on the changing high bank on our side of the creek and stuck the pole into the sand on the bottom of the creek. Then, with a silent invocation to the fates, I gave a jump and a swing forward, aiming to heave myself fairly across by the aid of the pole. But I was not an adept at "pole vaulting," and I came down in about two feet of water at the edge, buried my nose in the sand, skinned my wrists a little and was half submerged in sand and water scrambling to

my feet as mad as a hornet and thoroughly disgusted with my effort.

But it pleased Buck that was easily to be seen. He was rolling around on the bank above me almost exploding with laughter and every time he tried to stop he would begin again and laugh some more. This did not improve my feelings although I had to grin a little when I thought of myself coming down, "spread eagle fashion," "kersouse" in the mud and water. Finally I tilted the pole back to Buck and remarked, "I'd give a farm to have you light right in the middle of the creek."

"Impossible, me boy," said Buck, condescendingly "best pole vaulter in Ann Arbor in my time. Little distance like that mere bagatelle, assure you—do it with one hand, but won't take any chances." And then he had another fit of laughing at me.

It looked as though the laugh was on me, sure enough, for I knew him well enough to know that he could make good in any branch of athletics that he said he knew anything about. He swung off in easy, graceful style, and had apparently made his mind up to light away out in the cornfield, high and dry, but then, why, well, dear me, sad, wasn't it, but as a matter of fact the blooming pole broke square off in the middle when Buck's extra sixty pounds of weight was hoisted on to it, and the 'champion pole vaulter of Ann Arbor' disappeared for a damp moment under the waters of Little Sister "crick."

When he came up, soaked to the marrow in icy water, he lost no time in splashing and wading ashore, a matter of only a few yards, but his merriment was entirely restrained. As for me, knowing that he never had been in the slightest danger, I whooped and yelled until I was exhausted. Buck "stood the gaft" elegantly, only suggesting that I keep on hunting, as he was going to cut for home to get dry. "I'll go with you, Buck," said I, and I went.

Since then, if Buck and I meet in a crowd and the talk turns on athletics, I have only to commence about as follows: "When Buck and I were hunting quail down in Illinois one fall, when Buck will hold up a warning hand and say, "Ssh, hold on, what'll everybody have."

## RIFLE SIGHTS AND SIGHTING RIFLES

Once upon a time a man went deer hunting with a borrowed—rented, to be accurate—rifle. He found a spike buck, minus much knowledge of this cruel world, or else anxious to be killed, if his actions could be taken as indication. The man fired five shots at the innocent buck at a range of about 50 yards. The landscape between was devoid of anything to interfere with the view, which made the five misses even more inexcusable.

The hunter crammed in more ammunition and followed the deer, which had strayed off in search of new adventures. Four one-quarter mile bullets mushroomed on rocks one-quarter mile beyond the venison. After this the man went back to camp, his mind full of unholy thoughts, and the buck, still sound in wind and limb, leisurely sought a good place for the night.

Investigation showed the rifle to be accurate. The sights also were good, a cheap rear and a gold bead front. The trouble lay in that the good things had no relation to each other, the sights lining up in one direction and the very accurate rifle in another. The moral to this yarn is that the full and unlimited membership taken out by the man in the Nevermore Club didn't bring back the innocent buck. Therefore see to it that your own accurate rifle and your own chosen sights have the proper relation to one another before you encounter the guileless buck.

The hopeful hunter, essaying to kill game with the common or barnyard variety of open rear and brass front sight found on most of our rifles as they come from the factory, should be "jolly well certain" that he can make hits with this combination. Satisfied that he can, then he should proceed to assure himself that he can make more hits with this combination than with any other set of sights on the market. Economy is fine, in its place, but saving seventy-five cents on a front sight you didn't get and losing a two hundred dollar shot hardly come within the charmed circle of economy.

The rear sight is by far the most important. Human eyes are subject to the same restrictions, regardless of the age, sex, politics, or nationality of the owner. Some eyes are better than others—perhaps it would be better to say that some are worse than others.

However, the best of them will not focus at the same time two or more objects lying in different planes and closer than the "universal focus" distance. Therefore, when you aim a rifle equipped with open sight, your sighting eye is continually doing a jig between the rear sight fifteen inches from the eye, and the to-be-hit object probably in the universal focus plane.

When the eyes are young and strong—sometimes they are both old and strong—this hopping process is carried on so easily and quickly that the shooter is convinced that he is focussing all three objects at the same time. When the eye loses its power of accommodation, then the true inwardness of the sighting process begins to appear.

If you have strong eyes and the power of accommodation is yet with you in full vigor, you can afford to use the open rear sight, although it is still inferior to the various forms of aperture sights. Nobody whose eyes are not of the best can afford to penalize his

chances for getting game by the use of a form of sight that he cannot sharply define.

If you decide on the open sight, don't stick to the affair that came on the rifle. Experience has shown that the flat bar, or one but slightly concaved across its top, is superior to the form with horns on it. Apparently they are useful only in blotting out as much of the target as possible. The bar with "U" or "V" cut in it is quick to catch when the rifle is thrown to the shoulder while the front sight drops into the notch without apparent effort on the part of the shooter.

Surprisingly good shooting can be done with the plain bar and no notch at all. The top edge should be bevelled away from the eye to avoid the reflections that come from a flat surface or one turned toward the eye.

**Tang vs. Receiver**

Occasionally some hunter objects to the aperture form of hunting on the ground that the open is more quickly caught. Theoretically the objection is based on fact; practically, when occasion demands such haste, the sights are never seen and the rifle is fired a la shotgun.

When the aperture is the choice of the sportsman, it may be of the tang variety or of the receiver breed. The tang has a slight advantage in that the aperture is closed to the eye and therefore less to be thought of in aiming the rifle. The receiver sight, fastened to the frame of the rifle, is out of the way of the right hand and does not threaten to poke out the eye of the fellow doing the shooting. On rifles of heavy comeback the tang sight is not the proper caper, for obvious reasons.

Regardless of the persuasion of the aperture sight, the secret of its successful use lies in forgetting it, except to be sure that it is set for the distance to be shot over. It doesn't matter a tittle that you can see the whole blame landscape through it. You can do the same thing with a needle hole in a piece of paper if it is close to the eye. He is a cranky fellow who objects to seeing too much through a sight, provided the affair is accurate. The last provision has been demonstrated too many times to make argument possible.

Of course the theory of the aperture sight is that the light is stronger in the centre of the ring than at its sides, and the light-loving eye hunts that centre like a fish going for a good pool. Likewise the aperture sight is more accurate than the open, apart from design, because the open has to be set some distance up the barrel to enable you to see it at all. The distance between sights is thus cut down and wiggles of the bead, apparently of no great width, cost more when seen through the open sight than through the aperture. Actually the movement of the front sight is greater, although it appears to be moving no farther than when seen through the aperture.

Front sights are more often chosen by rule of thumb than by the exercise of our uncommon sense. Primarily a front sight is merely a bead or other shaped small object on the muzzle that can be seen plainly through the rear sight and seen distinctly against the object that needs hitting. In other words, it must contrast with the thing at which you think you are going to shoot. A minor detail is that the sight must now throw reflections of light into your eyes and must not be of such a shape that it accumulates a glimmer on its top or side. Such glimmers deceive you as to the real centre of the sight and your shot strikes lower or to one side of the place you meant to hit.

After a long course of elimination, discriminating choice has settled upon the ivory, the gold, or the combination beads as the proper front sights for hunting rifles. Neither ivory nor properly shaped gold beads blend with the colors of most game animals and neither one, properly made, will break off under the ordinary wear and tear of the hunting rifle.

Ivory is open to several objections. Oil colors it a dead yellow that is hard to see, while a combination of rain and freezing has been known to drive the bit of ivory out of its steel seat. A gold bead can be seen anywhere that game can be spotted over the sights of the rifle, does not glimmer, does not turn any other than its natural color through outside influences, and is nearly as strong as its steel seat.

Combination bead sights, those rainbow affairs that offer you your choice of the colors of Joseph's coat, have the diabolical habit of always presenting the wrong color for the game that appears. Usually the time is too short to allow a change to be made.

Worse than this, the eye never knows what to look for when the rifle is thrown to the shoulder for a quick shot. With one fixed sight out there on the muzzle, the eye becomes accustomed to picking up that bit of white or black or yellow and guiding it to the mark. But when any one of the three may be sticking up, the eye may be confused and you stop for a perceptible instant to think whether that is the front sight or not. This is not a fine-spun, psychological theory; it's a plain, pug-nosed, flat-footed, cold-blooded fact.

A common error is to make the front sight a trifle smaller than the crown of your hat. The big one-eighth-inch jack bead comes under this classification. If you are positive enough to swear that you won't shoot over fifty yards, and that the game won't linger long enough for you to think twice in the same place, then use the jack sight. Otherwise don't.

The size of the bead should be proportioned to the length of the barrel. The big

one-eighth-inch jack bead out on the end of a thirty-four-inch section of gas main looks quite reasonable in its dimensions. The little one-sixteenth bead on a carbine looks just as large. Taking the average length of barrel as twenty-four inches, the one-sixteenth-inch bead will strike the happy medium for most folks. It is at times embarrassing to lay a big chunk of ivory bead on a standing deer at three hundred yards, where the aforesaid bead obscures about ten feet of the landscape, to press the trigger carefully, and then to find that the deer had strayed out of the danger zone during the pressing operation.

For some illogical reason the average hunting rifle is sighted for the shortest distance at which it is likely to be used. Probably this is about fifty yards. Then the purchaser usually depends upon the alleged flat trajectory of the bullet to take care of shots beyond.

The flat trajectory rule works well one way but poorly the other. If the rifle is sighted for the longest distance you are likely to shoot, then is fired at game half as far away, the flat trajectory will probably score a hit for you because the bullet does not rise much on its path to the mark for which its sights are set. On the other hand—mark this—if your sights are set for a short distance and you attempt to shoot at double that range without raising your sights or changing your point of aim, the rule refuses to work backward and you'll score a miss.

## Points About the Flat Trajectory

Put the well-known 30-40 cartridge on the dissecting table for a moment. If the sights of a rifle using this ammunition are set so that the bullet strikes centre at fifty yards, and then the rifle is fired without further change at two hundred yards, the bullet strikes fifteen inches below the point aimed at.

But sight the rifle for two hundred yards and then let your deer stand anywhere in between, fifty yards, one hundred yards, or one hundred and fifty yards from the rifle. He's yours if your hold is good, for the reason that the bullet to reach the two-hundred-yard mark has to rise but five and one-half inches at its highest point in the flight, in this case about one hundred and ten yards out.

In practice it's a blame sight easier to hold under four or five inches than to hold over fifteen of them. In one case you can see your mark all the time and you are not holding very far off anyhow. In the other you blot out your game and are besides having to judge inches pretty sharply. This is the difference between holding over for a long shot with a rifle sighted for absurdly close range and holding slightly under for game standing close than the distance for which your rifle is sighted.

For rifles of the 30-40, 303, and 1906 army class, two-hundred-yard sighting is not at all unreasonable for country that is open and where long shots may present themselves. In the woods or the brush, where one could not see two hundred yards if he wanted to, then the rifle can be sighted to strike where the bead touches at short range.

Even then, if you get the bead on the deer, shut your eyes, and jerk the crook out of the trigger, it will be hard to persuade you that figures don't lie.—Edward C. Crossman, in *Outing*.

## CONTEST BETWEEN STRONG SWIMMER AND EXPERT ANGLER

A novel contest took place some time ago at the Edinburgh corporation baths between one of the strongest swimmers in Scotland and a well known angler. The contest occurred in a pool eighty feet long and forty feet wide.

The angler was furnished with an eleven foot trolling rod and an undressed silk line. The line was fixed to a girth belt, made expressly for the purpose, by a swivel immediately between the shoulders of the swimmer at the point where he had the greatest pulling power.

In the first trial the line snapped. In the second the angler gave and played without altogether slackening line, and several porpoise dives were well handled. The swimmer then tried cross swimming from corner to corner, but ultimately was beaten, the match ending with a victory for the rod and line.

Another contest took place in which the angler employed a very light trolling rod ten feet long and weighing only six and one-half ounces, the line being the same as that used with the trolling rod. The swimmer, whose aim evidently was to smash the rod, pulled and leaped into the water. He was held steadily, however, and in about five minutes was forced to give in. The rod was again successful. At the finish both competitors were almost exhausted.

Tom Hopper, who has killed more than 2,000 bears in California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and the province of British Columbia in the last thirty-five years, has returned to his home in Spokane from Kingston, Idaho, with the pelts of four bears, including the largest cinnamon bear ever killed in Idaho, and two cougars, the result of three days' work with a pack of hounds. The big bear was killed on Pine Creek, south of Kingston, after a lively battle, in which several of the dogs were severely pawed. Hounds were game, however, and stood their ground till Hopper reached the scene and dispatched the big fellow with a head shot. The other three bears and the cougars were bagged without much difficulty though Hopper admits that one of the black bears showed a lot of fight.

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# Monday in the Mantle Department--Distinctive Costumes in Black Velvets Ponetta Cloth Coats at \$17.50 and Handsome Costumes From \$20 to \$35

## New Arrivals in the Men's Furnishing Department

### CEYLON FLANNEL SHIRTS AT MODERATE PRICES

Negligee Shirts, made of good Ceylon flannel, have starched collar band, soft reversible cuff and separate collar to match each shirt.

You can have your choice from the following colors: Plain fawn, blue and grey, also blue and grey with white stripe, and cream with black and blue stripes.

There are all sizes in stock, and if you are looking for a good, serviceable shirt, that fits the body and the pocket in a most comfortable manner, try one of these, and you will be pleased.

Special Value, each ..... **\$2.00**

Outing Shirts, that will please the most exacting man in town, will be found here in a large variety of styles and materials.

Let us show you a new line—just arrived—made of good Ceylon flannel, have soft turndown reversible collars and soft cuffs, are well shaped, and will give very satisfactory colors.

There are all sizes in stock, and you have your choice from the following colors: Grey with black stripe, cream with blue or black stripes and grey with blue stripes at, each ..... **\$1.50**

Black Sateen Shirts, made to wear well and give the worker full value for his money.

We have now in stock a very desirable line with soft turndown collars, and while the price alone is quite a usual figure, the quality of the shirts is unusually good, for ..... **65¢**

Men's Knitted Mufflers, Bradley shape, will fit nicely round the neck. Patent clasp fastening, and may be had in all colors, also black and white. They are beautifully knitted, are comfortable, convenient and dressy. Put up in neat boxes, and sell at, each ..... **50¢**

## Another Shipment of Hand- some Silk Waists— Just Arrived

Here you will find a choice selection of dainty silk waists made of high-grade chiffon taffeta silk, lustrous chiffon cloths, soft satin de chene and many other varieties of silks in almost all the popular colors of the season, and in styles that will please all.

There are smart tailored models in a small check with front and shoulders trimmed with a wide fold of black taffeta piped with King's blue satin and finished with small black crocheted buttons, while others are trimmed with clusters of tucks. Price **\$5.75**

Fine Net Waists in ecru or white, silk lined, have kimona sleeves and fancy lace yoke, centre trimmed with Cluny lace. This is a very handsome model and represents wonderful value at ..... **\$3.50**

## Women's Swiss Underwear

### PRICES LOW FOR SUCH FINE QUALITY.

Women's Vests made of a good mixture of silk and wool, long or short sleeves, high or low necks, ribbed finish, very soft and comfortable. Price per garment \$1.50, \$1.25, and ..... **\$1**

Combinations in silk and wool mixture, rib finish, have long or short sleeves, high or low necks, ankle or knee lengths. These garments are all finished, comfortable and reliable. Price per garment \$3.50, \$3, \$2.75 and ..... **\$2.50**

Spun Silk Combinations, low necks, sleeveless, fancy crocheted tops, tight at knee, a very superior and durable garment. Price ..... **\$5.75**

## Kitchen Necessities Priced Low

- Pie Plates, in two sizes, at each, 10c and ..... **5¢**
- Cake Tins, at each, 10c or ..... **15¢**
- Perfection Cake Tins, at each, 15c and ..... **10¢**
- Loaf Tins, each ..... **10¢**
- Graters, in a variety of styles and sizes, at each, 25c, 15c, 10c, and ..... **5¢**
- Nutmeg Graters, price, each ..... **5¢**
- The Improved Spring Nutmeg Grater, price, each ..... **15¢**
- Dust Pans, two sizes to choose from. Prices 25c and ..... **10¢**
- Tin Milk Pails, in various sizes, at each, 25c, 15c and ..... **10¢**
- Retinned Tea Pots, at 25c and ..... **20¢**
- Colanders in two sizes, at each, 25c and ..... **15¢**
- The Victor Flour Sifter, at each ..... **15¢**
- Round Pudding Tins, in three sizes, at each, 15c, 10c and ..... **5¢**
- Dish Pans in three sizes, 20 quart size 35c, 14 quart size 25c, and 10 quart size ..... **20¢**
- Pails, 14 quart capacity 25c and 10 quart size ..... **20¢**
- The Daisy Tea Kettle. A good and useful article ..... **25¢**
- Steamers to fit pots from 10 to 7 inches in diameter at 50c and ..... **35¢**
- Heavy Tin Wash Boilers in three sizes ranging in price from \$1.50 to ..... **\$2.00**
- Infant Baths with good oak graining on the outside and white japan on the inside at the following price: \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.10 and ..... **\$1.90**

## A Choice Selection of Distinctive Costumes In Black Velvets

On Monday in the Mantle Department we are showing a very choice selection of black velvet costumes that should strongly appeal to women of refinement.

The coats are semifitting and are trimmed in a variety of styles. Some have collars, cuffs and revers inlaid with moire silk and outlined with wide military braid, while others have handsome pointed sailor collars of plain velvet trimmed with braid or inlaid with silks and cloths and finished with a heavy tassel at the back.

The lining is an excellent quality of Skinner satin and the skirts are beautifully finished with a panel effect back and front, also neat braid trimmings at the sides.

Will you please inspect these garments? We cannot adequately describe them, and unless you see them you cannot fully appreciate their refined beauty.

Prices **\$55, \$65 and \$75**

## Ponetta Coats for Women—

### Monday's Special \$17.50

Ponetta Cloth is a handsome, hard wearing material strongly resembling ponyskin and is meeting with much favour in all the leading fashion centers.

For the woman who must have a coat at a modest price, we know of no better material than this. It is a little unusual, but distinctly refined in appearance.

The coats are full length, semi-fitting, have roll collars with graceful revers or closely fitting military collars, plain tailored sleeves and are lined throughout with Italian cloth. Special for Monday, **\$17.50**.

## Handsome Costumes at Popular Prices

This year we are stronger than ever in the Ready-to-Wear Department—especially in costumes that are priced to meet the requirements of the average woman.

Practically every style and material that has won popularity this season will be found here marked at prices that will please the most expectant woman in town.

There are imported tweeds in greys, browns, greens, etc., novelty suits in all-wool worsteds and a choice selection of diagonal serges and chevrons to choose from.

We have your size—that's a sure thing—and there is no doubt that you will find a style and a price to please you in this range. Prices range as follows, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, and ..... **\$40**



## An Interesting Showing of Fall Dress Goods

This season mannish suitings and Scotch tweed effects are very popular, and here you will find a large and choice assortment marked at prices that will please the most expectant.

Mannish Suiting, in smart tweed effects and a swell combination of colors. A very serviceable material, 50in. wide. At, per yard, \$2.00 and ..... **\$1.50**

Invisible Striped Suiting, in grey or heather mixtures, 50in. wide. Per yard ..... **\$1.50**

Tweed Suit Lengths, in grey and fawn mixtures, Exclusive designs, no two alike. Per pattern, from \$2.50 down to ..... **\$12.50**

French Chiffon Broadcloth—This material is as popular as ever. It has a very silky finish and comes in colors grey, plum, tan, fawn, brown, moss, green, helio, navy, cream, pink, pale blue, orange, reseda and black. It is 50in. wide, and is a bargain at, per yard ..... **\$1.75**

Navy Blue Serge, in a wide range to choose from. Every yard warranted fast color. At prices ranging from \$1.50 down to ..... **\$50¢**

All-Wool Poptins and Tartan Shepherd Check, suitable for children's dresses, 40in. wide. Per yard ..... **50¢**

Armure Suiting, suitable for street wear, and may be had in all the newest shades. Per yard **75¢**

Donegal Suiting, 46in. wide, in greys and brown mixtures. Per yard ..... **\$1.50**

## Silk Department

### A SHOWING OF NEW VELVETS FOR COATS AND SUITS MONDAY

Velvets are proving to be very popular this Fall, and, judging by the splendid range that is now to be seen at the Silk Counter, we are not surprised at this move in public favor.

Below is just a partial list that may be of interest to you. But if you don't see just what you require, enquire for it at the store—probably we can supply the goods at a price that will please you.

Corduroy Velvets, in a variety of beautiful shades. Per yard ..... **65¢**

Velveteens in all the newest shades of, per yard, \$1.00 and ..... **\$1.75**

Silk Velvets for millinery, in all shades, at prices ranging from \$1.50 down to ..... **\$1.00**

Panne Velvets for millinery purposes. Per yard ..... **\$1.50**

Panne Velvets, suitable for trimming coats. All colors, 24in. Per yard ..... **\$3.00**

Panne Velvets, for coats, 45in. wide. Ranging in price from \$8.75 down to ..... **\$4.75**

Black Silk Velvets, extra wide, suitable for coats. Per yard from \$4.75 down to ..... **\$3.00**

BLACK SILKS—ALL RELIABLE MAKES  
Black Beau de Soie. Per yard, \$2.00, \$1.00, 75c and ..... **50¢**

Black Messaline Silk. Per yard, \$1.00, 90c, 75c and ..... **50¢**

Black Paillette. Per yard, \$1.00, 90c, 75c and ..... **50¢**

Black Paillette, 40 inches wide. Per yard \$2.175 and ..... **\$1.25**

Black Taffeta, 40 inches wide, good wearing quality. Per yard ..... **\$1.50**

Chiffon Taffeta, wears well. Per yard \$1.50, \$1, and ..... **75¢**

Black French Poplin Silk. Per yard \$2.25 and ..... **\$2.50**

Black Bengaline of high-grade quality. Per yard \$1.75 and ..... **\$1.50**

## Two Leaders in the Carpet Dept for Monday's Selling

Portiere Curtains, made of heavy mercerized taffeta, are 40 inches wide and 90 inches long and finished with heavy knotted fringe. These come in fancy floral designs in brown and green or red and gold, also in Bagdad stripe, and are worth \$2.50, but will go on Special Sale on Monday at ..... **\$1.50**

Remnants of Brussels and Wilton Carpets in a great variety of designs and colors in pieces about 1½ yards long. You will find these most useful for bedsides and similar purposes, and the price is exceptionally low. Each **75¢**

## Souvenir Burnt Leather Goods

ART NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT  
Photo Frames, cabinet size, various designs and finished with fringe. Price, each ..... **25¢**

Picture Frames with views of Victoria, various shapes and sizes, all colors. Price ..... **35¢**

Tie Holders, diamond shape, finished with fringe and bar, various colors and designs to choose from. Price, each ..... **35¢**

Double Picture Frames, made of good leather, various colors and designs. Price ..... **65¢**

Leather Bags, finished with fringe, laced at the sides, plain or burnt, finished with fringe and drawer strings. Price ..... **\$1.25**

## The Perfume of the Lady in Black

We have the sole agency in Victoria for this fascinating perfume. An exquisite odor, distinctive, charming and lasting. Ask us to show it to you. We have a large variety of all the best and latest perfumes at specially low prices. The Perfume of the Lady in Black sells at **\$1.50** per oz., but a little goes a long way.

**THE STYLE BOOK**  
32 Colored Pages  
2000 Pictures of  
**LADIES' HOME JOURNAL PATTERNS**  
5c if purchased with a 15-cent Pattern.

The Home Journal Pattern Counter next to Patent Medicine Department on the Main Floor

## David Spencer, Limited

## Colored Evening Slippers in Many Dainty Models

Today we are showing many new ideas in beautiful Colored Slippers for evening wear in satins and colored leathers. There are very dainty pumps with Cuban heels in tinted satin and finished with an attractive rosette, graceful strap slippers with French heels, and many very handsome models made of fancy leathers and trimmed with beads.

It is impossible to describe this line, and even a good illustration in black and white would fall far short in giving you an adequate idea of their beauty.

Prices start as low as **\$2.50** and rise to **\$7.00**.

Black Evening Slippers, in an almost endless variety of style including black velvet pumps, at, per pair ..... **\$2.50**

Dull Kid Slippers, with beaded strap, a very attractive model. Per pair ..... **\$3.00**

Black Vesting Pumps, the season's latest creation, plain, yet very attractive. Per pair, \$4.50 and ..... **\$3.50**

Black Suede Pumps, smart and dressy. Per pair ..... **\$4.50**

Patent Strap Slippers, a very graceful and useful model that will command much attention this season. Per pair, \$3.50, \$3.00 and ..... **\$2.75**

## ISLAND SOLD AFTER EIGHT

Peculiar Deal Put  
Late Government  
Days—Involves  
Great Water Pow

## HON. WM. HARTY SUSPENDED

New Minister of P  
Orders Suspens  
Transaction Unt  
Return to Depart

OTTAWA, Oct. 11.—V  
close to Chate falls in the  
thirty miles from Otta  
said. Thereby is said t  
which is a sequel to the  
William Harty's control  
the enormous water powe  
The islands which give  
final control were sold  
by the province of Onta  
Liberal regime. They h  
very greatly increased  
falls are situated immo  
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to island across the rive  
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Negotiations were opene  
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Ottawa. The O'Connor  
tion was not revealed.  
proposal was considered  
government after the el  
island sold to Mr. O'Co  
acres, at \$100 an acre,  
and was recommended  
cabinet has not yet be  
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minister, has given his  
nothing be proceeded wi  
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Hon. William Pustley  
tion today freely adm  
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fleets with it, but adm  
possession of the island  
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What the new governme  
the sale remains to be

## UNITED WIRE

Inquiry by Trustee Show  
of Company Profited  
Sale of Stoc

SEATTLE, Oct. 11.—G  
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company, and appropri  
to his own use, accord  
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1911. During the same  
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stock sales by the sell  
This amount \$900,000 re  
Danby, the remainder  
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and other high official  
pany. Parker is now  
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McNeil's Island, Washi  
mule to defraud the boar  
Parker did not dispa  
the proceeds, but inve  
real estate and mortga  
has found between \$600,  
worth of such property.  
Parker, and has tied it u  
tion pending the hear  
for an accounting and t  
of the property to the  
ruptcy.

## Mother Superior

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—  
Victorine Harris, chief  
Institute of the Blessed  
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Loretto Abbey.

## No Strike in Des

DES MOINES, Iowa,   
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was officially declared o  
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of John A. Butler, an  
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accept. It is expected t  
very will now be sett  
finally.

Draw Color  
REGINA, Sask., Oct.   
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charged. This is not a  
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It is an innovation in  
the cafes and restaura  
and the experiment wi  
with interest. Should t  
probable the hotels wi