

MR. BURRELL SURE IN YALE-CARIBOO

Meetings Held by Conservative Candidate Give Indication of His Victory by Very Large Majority

WILL GET SUPPORT OF ALL INTERESTS

Severe Criticism of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Attitude on Imperial Matters at Vancouver Meeting

VERNON, B.C., Sept. 9.—Martin Burrell addressed a great meeting here last night, the opera house being filled to overflowing and many unable to get admittance.

Other speakers were J. A. McElyria and Mayor Husband. Mr. Husband is a life long Liberal, and greatly to the disgust of local supporters of the government he made a slashing anti-reciprocity speech, objecting vigorously to the pact on economic, national and imperial grounds.

Mr. Burrell's tour so far has been a succession of brilliant triumphs. He will have a magnificent majority. The fruit growers and farmers are solidly behind him.

Not So Loyal VANCOUVER, B.C., Sept. 9.—While Alderman Stevens was addressing an audience at Squamish tonight, his committee rooms on about street were filled with an enthusiastic assembly which listened with rapt attention to the speeches delivered against reciprocity and the Liberal administration. The chair was occupied by F. G. T. Lucas, and the speakers were G. N. James, A. M. Bennett, R. M. Mattland and J. A. Harvey.

To show that the loyalty of Sir Wilfrid was not so strong as some Liberals would have the people to believe, J. A. Harvey clearly demonstrated several occasions when the premier had been seen to be in the hearts of the people as a part of the British empire. Having regard to the attitude which Sir Wilfrid had taken up on previous occasions when there was a question of national policy at stake, Mr. Harvey said that many Liberals were deserting their party thoroughly convinced that reciprocity would not be beneficial to Canada. Instances were quoted when Sir Wilfrid had not been loyal to the upholding of the true principles which were laid deep in the hearts of the overwhelmingly predominant number of citizens of the Dominion.

"When the North West rebellion was in progress," said Mr. Harvey, "Sir Wilfrid declared: 'I would shoulder my gun and join Louis Riel on the banks of the Saskatchewan.'" When war broke out in South Africa, Sir Charles Tupper advocated that Canada should be represented in the fighting forces of the Empire, but the premier replied that parliament could do nothing. Sir Wilfrid, however, had to bend for the feeling ran so high that it was absolutely imperative that Canada should assist. He then wisely bowed to the wishes of the people and then had the temerity to claim the credit for sending the troops to the front.

Mr. Harvey then referred to the policy of a navy which Canada possessed and later referred to the memorial imperial conference of this year, at which Sir Wilfrid stated that he would not pledge himself to Canada assisting Britain if the Mother Country went to war. "This," said the speaker, "showed the grand career of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as an upholder of British institutions."

He said that the reciprocity proposed today could be characterized in the same terms as Sir John Macdonald used in 1891, when he used the words "velled treason." Only the past week Judge Lawler, one of the legal luminaries of the United States, had said that annexation was the ultimate object of reciprocity. The statements of President Taft and Champ Clark had also to be remembered.

"The Canadians," said Mr. Harvey, "wanted no reciprocity; they were content to go on as they were and paddle their own canoe as they had done in the past." They did not intend to sacrifice Canadian industries for American greed.

OFFICER PUNISHED

Russian Military Court Finds Guilty of Selling Secret Documents

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—A military court at a private sitting today tried and sentenced to eight years penal servitude and loss of his rights Capt. Postnikoff, who was charged with the sale of secret documents to three foreigners.

Capt. Postnikoff was president of the universal league of peace, and the Russian Esperanto league. As a result of the conviction of Capt. Postnikoff the government has declared to the Esperanto league, which is declared to be a convenient screen for international spies.

FISHERIES TREATY

Washington Not Wonted of Canada's Intention to Withdraw—Address Views to be Assented

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—No official word has reached Washington as to Canada's intention to withdraw from the fisheries treaty of 1908 between the Dominion and the United States because of the delay on the part of this government in ratifying the reciprocal government treaty fisheries of the international waters, by which the convention will become effective.

These recommendations were drawn up by David Starr Jordan, for the United States and Prof. Prince for Canada. As they include such matters as the inclusion of penaeid crustaceans that they be approved by congress. When submitted to congress they met with objections in the house by members from Michigan and in the senate by members from Washington. Congress has not yet acted on the proposed legislation, and it is thought the state department will take the matter up with the senators and representatives with a view to ascertaining whether the regulations are unfair to the interests of the United States.

If it is established it is likely that the matter will be taken up diplomatically with Canada, with a view to their amendment.

Prices of Milk Advanced. TORONTO, Sept. 9.—At a meeting of the milk producers' association this afternoon the wholesale price of milk was increased by sixteen per cent. The high price of feed having been given as the reason. This means that the regular price of milk will be at once advanced to at least ten cents per quart.

Damage by Wagon Storm. NOME, Alaska, Sept. 8.—The storm which raged fiercely in the roadstead all night is abating today. Four lighters of the John J. Seamon Company were driven ashore, and the oil wharf and pumps were washed into the sea. The coal wharf at Fort Davis was swept away. There was no loss of life, and a few thousand dollars will cover all the damage done.

Plains Storm at Nome. NOME, Alaska, Sept. 8.—A fierce storm, rapidly increasing in intensity, is raging here, with the surf running under the waterfront buildings and within a few feet of front street. River street is flooded. River barges owned by G. G. Cameron have been driven ashore. The steamers Luckenbach, Yucatan and Corwin are anchored in the roadstead. As yet the damage done has not been heavy.

TURBULENCE IN SZECHUAN

Serious Disorders Break Out in Unruly Province of China—People Rebel Against Payment of Taxes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A crisis has arisen in the turbulent province of Szechuan in China and the foreign offices of the United States and other countries have taken precautionary steps for the safety of their citizens in that region.

American gunboats will be brought into play to guard American citizens and a formidable international naval array is at hand in Chinese waters.

American Charge d'Affaires Williams at Peking today cabled the state department that the situation had become critical in Szechuan, where public meetings in various cities, accompanied by the closing of shops and schools and refusals to pay taxes, have culminated in the formation of a pro-American Methodist missionaries at Chung King and Cheng Tu have informed Mr. Williams that none of them have yet left their posts, except that American and British women have left Chung Tu for Chung King.

Twenty-one districts are said to be affected by the present agitation. Tax offices have been destroyed, and several officials have resigned, but resistance to the government has been passive rather than active.

The Chinese foreign office has assured the legations that protection will be given all foreigners and their property, and has offered escort to all who desired to leave the disturbed area.

A British gunboat is now proceeding to Chia Ting, while three other gunboats, one British, one French and one German, are at Chung King.

Admiral Murdock's flagship, the Saratoga, is at Woo Sung, the New Orleans at Shanghai and two or three United States gunboats are cruising in the Yangtze river.

On receipt of today's disquieting reports, the department of state telegraphed the legation at Peking to request Admiral Murdock to dispose the American gunboats in the manner best calculated to forestall any danger to American citizens.

State department officials say there is no reason whatever to attribute the present uprising to the recent railroad projects in which the United States is interested. In fact these railways, as now planned under concessions, lie wholly outside the province of Szechuan.

The question of ultimate extension into that province has been set aside for possible future consideration.

SIR WILFRID AND MR. TAFT

Premier is Compelled to Give Attention to President's Remark on the "Parting of the Ways"

MANY PROMISES TO ONTARIO PEOPLE

Indications of Heavy Gains for Opposition in Quebec and Maritime Provinces—Liberal Defections

OTTAWA, Sept. 8.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's progress in Ontario encountered a snag yesterday. The prime minister had arranged to speak at Sudbury in the afternoon and at North Bay at night. He spoke at Sudbury, but not at North Bay. The reason for this was the unexpected anti-British discovery that Sir James W. Watson, the premier of Ontario, was in North Bay. Premier Laurier and his lieutenants had no stomach for a trial of strength with the Ontario premier in the same town and on the same night. The North Bay arrangements were promptly cancelled and Sir Wilfrid continued on his way south for today's meeting at Stratford.

Sir Wilfrid has been at last forced to deal seriously with President Taft and his annexation utterances. He finds it impossible to defuse the Ontario election into the belief that President Taft was not speaking from conviction in his speech on the "parting of the ways." He apparently at last is convinced personally that Mr. Taft is using reciprocity as a political weapon. The answer of the Canadian premier in Northern Ontario that Mr. Taft does not know what he is talking about and must not talk politics to Ontario is not accepted in Ontario as sufficient, or in any degree conclusive.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's public prediction that all of the eastern provinces will give increased Liberal majorities and that reciprocity will be operating inside of a few weeks is uniformly at variance with the known trend of public opinion in every province from Lake Superior to the seaboard. The premier has been persuaded to hold a final meeting of the tour at Ottawa on September 15th in an effort to prevent an administration landslide in the capital city, and will then go to Quebec to vote and will likely get the returns on the 21st in Quebec City.

Rodolphe Forget, the Montreal financier who is running in Charlevoix and Montmorency, predicted the defeat of forty opposition candidates in Quebec. The belief that a Conservative government will soon be in power in Ottawa in having a pronounced beneficial effect on the eastern stock markets.

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GRAVE DANGER TO FOREIGNERS

Ordered by Viceroy to Leave Cheng Tu and Travel Through Hostile Country—No Message from Them

ESCORT OF TROOPS NOT RELIABLE

Trouble Caused by Unpopularity of Railway Programme and Devastating Floods in Yangtze Valley

PEKIN, Sept. 9.—For three days no message has been received from the hundred foreigners who gathered at Cheng Tu, capital of Szechuan province, for safety from the mobs which have been running riot in the surrounding districts for some time. The Chinese viceroy ordered the foreigners to leave the city, and it is believed they are now making their way toward the Yangtze Kiang, three hundred miles, by car or river through a country where anti-foreign placards have been posted for many weeks.

It is understood the fugitives are under the escort of Chinese troops, but it is considered questionable if these troops would oppose their people should an attack be made on the foreigners. There are British gunboats on the Yangtze above the gorges which extend from Ychang to Chung King. The American subjects were ordered up the river, but were unable to proceed above Cheng Tu, many hundreds of miles from Chung Tu.

The Americans among the refugees number 30. With the exception of a representative of an American Tobacco company, all are Methodist or Baptist missionaries. Placards that have been posted in many places state that foreign bunkers have been enriching themselves on the poverty-stricken Chinese. The most influential Chinese newspapers in Peikin give unqualified support to the agitation in the province, and petitions have been presented asking that the railway programme be rescinded and that the provinces be permitted to construct the lines which have been projected by the government with the aid of foreign capital.

It is pointed out that a surrender on the part of the government would mean the gravest calamities. In the first place, no railways would be constructed, as it already has been urged by the government that the provincial authorities are incompetent for such a task, as well as corrupt. In the second place, it would practically mean the termination of government control in the provinces, and finally a reactionary lapse would be certain, which some of the legations believe would be the beginning of the empire's downfall.

The flood situation in China is the most serious in years. From Hankow comes report that troops are driving the flood refugees from the cities. An English paper in Shanghai says: "We suppose that half the population of the Yangtze valley must be supported through the coming winter. Probably this is the most appalling disaster in the history of China."

Hard Journey for Fugitives. NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—If the viceroy of Cheng Tu has asked the foreign residents to leave, Dr. H. L. Canright, who has been a medical missionary there for 25 years, said today that they must comply, even though leaving means a long and arduous journey in a country infested with robbers.

The foreign colony in the metropolis of western China numbers barely 100, and the nearest foreign warships are at Chung King, 500 miles away.

At the same time Dr. Canright, who is here on a visit, does not believe the lives of foreigners are in danger, although an anti-foreign uprising may destroy their property. If the danger becomes acute, he said, the British, French and German gunboats at Chung King might send machines in small boats up the Yangtze Kiang to Kia Ting, within 100 miles of Cheng Tu, to meet refugees coming down the river.

Dr. Canright's own advice, letters written a month or two ago, speak of the growing hostility of the native attitude toward foreigners, but mention no actual demonstrations. Dr. Canright went to Cheng Tu as a medical missionary for the Methodist Episcopal missionary board in 1891 and is about to return to his post.

"The principal cause behind the present trouble," he said today, "is the government's railroad project. To carry out plans to construct a road from Shanghai to Cheng Tu, a distance of 500 miles above the river, the viceroy levied heavy taxes. The people are complaining of this and attribute their hardships to foreign ideas."

"The present floods on the lower Yangtze Kiang have added to the popular feeling against foreigners, because the people believe this trouble is the vengeance of the earth dragons on those who have disturbed them by digging for the railroad."

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PRIZES AWARDED AT EXHIBITION

Rain Mars Conclusion of Event which was Notable in History of B. C. Agricultural Association

The annual Victoria exhibition has come and gone. Unfortunately the rain interfered with the last day's attendance. It was confidently expected that with conditions favorable Saturday's crowd would come close to that of Thursday, the given holiday. However while the grandstand was thronged the patronage wasn't what the attractions would have warranted under other circumstances.

The races were just as creditable as anticipated. Blue Star the famous trotter from the northwest, having no difficulty in establishing a new record and winning the \$50 bonus offered by the association for such a performance. While the fair is generally set down as having been a signal success from the standpoint of merit whether it will prove so financially is a question. Secretary Sangster not yet having had an opportunity to prepare a statement. Although the Citizen Day receipts were probably as great as has ever been taken at the local show the inclemency of the weather on Friday and Saturday may have more than counterbalanced the advantage.

Saturday being "Getaway Day" and moreover, an exceedingly dismal one, the operators of the different side shows were in anything but a good humor. The noise of energetic "boosters" was replaced by that of the hammer and axe. They were engaged in pulling their temporary homes to pieces, the grounds practically being deserted by evening. Inside the various buildings much the same work was in progress although the exhibitors had men in charge until the gates closed at night. In fact everywhere the restless spirit was evident. By tomorrow morning the tents with their tempting "games" touted by confidential bayliffs, the exhibits which have proved so entertaining to hundreds, the stock which has been designated as the finest that has been seen on the island, and the other exhibits will have vanished. The 1912 show has passed down into history.

The following is the complete list of unpublished list of prizes awarded: Life studies, portraits—1st, D. S. Cameron.

Water Colors, Crayons, etc. (Professionals) Landscape of marine—1st, D. S. Cameron. Still life, fruit, flowers, etc.—1st, D. S. Cameron.

Water Colors—Original (Amateurs) Landscape of marine—1st, Mrs. F. Leaver; 2nd, Mrs. B. Corson. Still life, fruit, flowers, etc., from nature or model—1st, Anna McDowell; 2nd, Violet Harman.

Animals from life—1st, Frank Tose. Design for given stockings, fancy—1st, J. Henderson; 2nd, Muriel Nicholson. Design for border—1st, Muriel Nicholson; 2nd, Katherine Small.

Miscellaneous (Professionals) Pen and ink drawing, free hand—1st, J. Henderson. Portrait in crayon or pastel—1st, Mrs. D. R. Harris.

Oil Colors—Original (Amateurs) Landscape of marine—1st, Mrs. F. Leaver; 2nd, Mrs. Althea Coley. Still life, fruit, flowers, from nature or model—1st, Mrs. F. Leaver; 2nd, Miss M. Beattie.

Animals from life—2nd, Miss M. Beattie. China Painting (Amateurs) Best half dozen cups and saucers—1st, H. Steinmetz. Best half dozen plates—1st, E. H. Steinmetz.

Best collection—1st, Miss Pinch; 2nd, E. H. Steinmetz. Microscopical (Professionals) Pyrography in relief—1, John M. Scoullar; 2, Jno. M. Scoullar.

Pyrography, plain—1, John M. Scoullar. Microscopical (Amateurs) Wood carving, relief—1, Mrs. Saltmarsh; 2, Mrs. D. R. Harris. Pierced brass—1, Francis Tuckie; 2, Mrs. M. E. Creek.

Boy or Girl Under 16 Years of Age Water color, landscape or marine (original)—2, Margaret Carey. Water color, still life, fruit, flowers, etc., from nature or model (original)—2, Margaret Carey.

Water color, animal or figure (copy), original to be exhibited—2, Miss E. J. Robertson. Pencil drawing, freehand—2, George Winterburn. Drawing, shaded (no color)—1, Winnifred Winterburn.

Photography (Amateurs Only) Portraiture—2, Robert S. Little. Landscape, which may include architectural subjects, interior or exterior—1, Robert S. Little.

Marine—2, Robert S. Little. Enlargements—2, a pair from the original negative must be exhibited with the enlargement—1, Mrs. J. H. Cox. Studies from nature—2, Robert S. Little.

Best Collection Fancy Work (Amateurs Only) Best collection of fancy work one person's work, collection to consist of not less than ten different classes—1, Mrs. Fred W. Grant. Cotton embroidery on linen—1, J. B. Kettle or iron holder—1, Maple Winterburn.

Embroidery (Bulgarian)—1, Mrs. Tuckey. Boys Under 16 Years of Age Best collection needlework—1, Fredrick Small. Domestic Science (Non-professional) Bread, white (2 loaves baked in a pan)—1, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2, Mrs. E. P. Kinney.

Bread, brown (2 loaves baked in a pan)—1, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2, Mrs. H. Hugh. Bread, Boston brown, 1 loaf—1, Mrs. John Sherburn; 2, Mrs. C. P. Kinney.

Dinner or plain rolls, 6—1, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2, Mrs. C. P. Kinney. Plain biscuits, 1 dozen—1, Mrs. E. O. Weston; 2, Mrs. C. P. Kinney.

Scotch shortbread—1, Mrs. E. G. Watson; 2, Mrs. J. Turfa. Cookies, 1 dozen—1, Mrs. E. G. Watson; 2, Irene Bannerman.

Cake, pound—1, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2, M. F. Durand. Cake, layer—1, Mrs. C. J. House; 2, Mrs. E. O. Wilson.

Cake, sponge, not layer—1, Mrs. A. Longfield; 2, Hon. E. Dewdney. Cake, fruit—1, Mrs. J. Belanger; 2, Mrs. Service.

Chocolate—1, Mrs. E. O. Weston; 2, Rita Sargent. Cake, seed—1, Mrs. Fred W. Grant; 2, Mrs. F. Brooks.

Plum pudding—1, Mrs. E. O. Weston; 2, Mrs. W. A. Jamison. Mince pie—1, Mrs. A. Longfield; 2, Mrs. A. W. Green.

Fruit pie—1, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2, Mrs. E. O. Weston. Mince pie—1, Mrs. W. A. Jamison; 2, Mrs. J. A. Robson.

Sweet pickles—1, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2, Mrs. John Sherburn. Best assortment of pickles (at least 3 kinds)—1, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2, Mrs. John Sherburn.

Best assortment of jams (at least 3 kinds)—1, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2, Mrs. John Sherburn. Best assortment of jellies (at least 3 kinds)—1, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2, L. S. Little.

Best assortment of canned or bottled fruit (at least 3 kinds)—1, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2, Mrs. E. O. Weston. Best assortment bottled fruit, ladies over 40 years of age—1, Mrs. W. E. Heal; 2, L. S. Little.

Marmalade, orange—1, Mrs. John Sherburn; 2, Mrs. Fred W. Grant. Best display by one person of articles not entered in any other class and not less than ten different classes—1, Mrs. Jose McCoy; 2, Mrs. W. A. Jamison.

Best display of women's work by women's institute—1, Gordon Head Women's Institute. For Girls Fifteen Years and Under Bread, brown—1, Miss Inglis. Bread, white—1, Winnifred Creed; 2, Miss Inglis.

Baking powder biscuits—1, Ilice Terry; 2, Bessie Jacklin. Ginger bread—1, Margaret A. Kenney; 2, Bessie Jacklin.

Plain cookies—1, Dorothea Hay; 2, Bessie Jacklin. For Girls Fifteen Years and Under Beefsteak pie—1, Airlie M. Watson; 2, Bessie Jacklin.

Layer cake—1, Gertrude Flett; 2, Gladys Steinmetz. Nut cake—1, Dorothea Hay; 2, Gertrude Flett.

Plum puddings—1, B. H. Sargent; 2, Bessie Jacklin. For the best loaf of bread made from Robin Hood flour—1, Mrs. M. E. Townsley; 2, Mrs. J. H. Ritchie.

For the best loaf of bread made by any lady, non-professional, from Royal Girls 16 years old and over 12 years of age: Best specimen plain needlework, one specimen at Katherine Kinney. Trimmed pinafore, hand made—1st, Dorothy Hay.

Hemstitched handkerchief—1st, Louise Durand; 2nd, M. T. Garesche. Buttonholes on linen, 6—1st, Beatrice Murtagh; 2nd, Miss Denise Harris. Best dressed doll, each garment hand made—1st, Miss F. Leeder; 2nd, Bella Jackson.

Best trimmed hat (doll's)—1st, Beatrice Murtagh; 2nd, Rose Jones. Best specimen lazy dazy—1st, Katherine Kinney. Pin cushion—1st, Miss Denise Harris; 2nd, Gladys Murtagh.

Handkerchief or glove case—1st, M. F. Garesche; 2nd, Florence McMillan. Fancy work bag—1st, Miss Denise Harris; 2nd, Katherine Kinney. Best specimen lazy dazy—1st, Katherine Kinney.

Girls 12 Years and Over 9 Years of Age Best trimmed hat (doll's)—1, Iris N. Leaver. Silk embroidery on linen—1, Iris N. Leaver. Best sofa cushion—1, Julia Kent; 2, Charlotte Watson.

Best pin cushion—1, Dorothy E. Kinney. Darned socks or stockings—1, Jessie Winterburn; 2, Kathleen Jackson. Girls 9 Years of Age and Under Outline work, any article—1, Maple Winterburn; 2, Marjorie Watson.

Knitting or iron holder—1, Maple Winterburn. Hemstitching—1, Anna Belanger. varieties fall apples, packed for market in standard packages, two boxes of each variety, size of fruit 3/4 to 4 tier: 1, H. E. Cook; 2, Thos. A. Brydon; 3, H. M. Osard.

Best display of three commercial varieties winter apples, packed for market in standard packages, two boxes of each variety, size of fruit 3/4 to 4 tier: 1, Thos. A. Brydon; 2, J. A. Smith; 3, H. E. Cook.

Best display five boxes one variety fall apples, packed for market in standard packages, size of fruit 3/4 to 4 tier: 1, Thos. A. Brydon; 2, J. A. Smith; 3, H. E. Cook.

Best display five boxes one variety winter apples, packed for market in standard packages, size of fruit 3/4 to 4 tier: 1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, Thos. A. Brydon; 3, H. M. Osard.

Best display four commercial varieties packed for market in standard packages, two boxes of each variety: 1, A. A. Smith; 2, H. E. Cook.

Best display of plums and prunes, five commercial varieties, packed for market in standard packages, two crates of each variety: 1, Errington & Cantwell. Apples Best collection by individual growers, six varieties, five each: 1, C. T. Higginson & Son; 2, Geo. Heatherbell.

Duchess of Oldenburg, 1, H. H. Grist; 2, H. E. Cook. Transparent, 1, I. Peters; 2, W. L. Sea. Gravenstein, five: 1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, C. T. Higginson & Son.

Alexander, five: 1, H. E. Cook; 2, Geo. Heatherbell. Maiden's Blush, five: 1, J. A. Smith; 2, Catherine Small.

Wolf River, five: 1, J. A. Smith. Twenty-ounce rippin, five: 1, J. A. Smith; 2, Geo. Heatherbell; 2, J. A. Smith.

Wealthy, five: 1, H. E. Cook; 2, Edgar Fleming. Blenheim Orange, five: 1, Thomas Adam; 2, C. T. Higginson & Son.

Mcintosh Red, five: 1, J. A. Smith. New named fall variety, five: 1, C. T. Higginson & Son; 2, Thos. A. Brydon. Fallwater, five: 1, Thos. A. Brydon. King of Tompkins, five: 1, H. E. Cook; 2, Errington & Cantwell.

Ribston Pippin, five: 1, Geo. Heatherbell; 2, Thos. A. Brydon. Golden Island Greening, five: 1, J. A. Smith. Baldwin, five: 1, Thos. A. Brydon; 2, Thos. Adam.

Northern Spy, five: 1, C. T. Higginson & Son; 2, Thos. A. Brydon. Scarborough, five: 1, J. A. Smith. Golden Russet, five: 1, C. T. Higginson & Son; 2, Chandler Bros.

Bell Flower, five: 1, W. L. Sea; 2, Geo. Heatherbell. Canada Red, five: 1, C. T. Higginson & Son. Yellow Newton Pippin, five: 1, Thos. A. Brydon.

Stark, five: 1, C. T. Higginson & Son; 2, J. A. King. Canada Red, five: 1, C. T. Higginson & Son. Grimes Golden Pippin, five: 2, J. A. Smith.

Jonathan, five: 1, C. T. Higginson & Son. Lemon Pippin, five: 1, Geo. Heatherbell. Blue Pearmain, five: 1, C. T. Higginson & Son.

Salome, five: 1, C. T. Higginson & Son. Red Cheek Pippin, five: 1, J. A. Smith. Cox Orange Pippin, five: 1, H. H. Grist; 2, Thos. A. Brydon.

Peasgood's Nonsuch, five: 1, H. T. Oldfield; 2, H. E. Cook. Mann, five: 1, J. A. Smith. Belle Boskoop, five: 1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, H. E. Cook.

Ben Davis, five: 1, J. A. Smith. New named winter variety, five: 1, J. Peters; 2, Geo. Heatherbell. Pears Best collection by individual growers, five varieties, five each: 1, Thos. A. Brydon; 2, C. T. Higginson & Son.

Dr. Guel Guyot, five: 1, Thos. A. Brydon; 2, Edgar Fleming; 3, C. T. Higginson & Son. Louise Bonne de Jersey, five: 1, Thos. A. Brydon; 2, C. T. Higginson & Son.

Bartlett, five: 1, Thos. Adams; 2, Edgar Fleming. Plateau, five: 1, C. T. Higginson & Son. Duchesse d'Angouleme, five: 1, C. T. Higginson & Son.

Beurre Hardy, five: 1, Chandler & Son. Beurre Boussole, five: 1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, H. E. Cook. Any other fall variety, five: 1, Chandler Bros; 2, Thos. A. Brydon.

New name, fall variety, five: 1, Thos. A. Brydon. Beurre Clairgean, five: 1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, Geo. Heatherbell. Beurre d'Anjou, five: 1, C. T. Higginson & Son.

Beurre Bosc, five: 1, Thos. A. Brydon; 2, Errington & Cantwell. Rivers Princess, five: 1, H. H. Grist; 2, Thos. A. Brydon. Any other winter variety: 1, Joseph Freeman.

Plums or Prunes Best collection, six varieties, individual growers, 12 each: 1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, Chandler Bros. Cox's Goussin Drop, 12: 1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, H. E. Cook. Yellow Egg, 12: 1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, Chandler Bros.

Fond Seedlings, 12: 1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, F. Sere. Prince Engelbert, 12: 1, Palmer & Andrews; 2, Edgar Fleming. Damson, 12: 1, P. D. Goepel. Rivers Black Diamond, 12: 1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, H. E. Cook.

Fallenberg or Italian Prunes, 12: 1, H. H. Grist; 2, Errington & Cantwell. French Prune (Prune d'Asen), 12: 1, Chandler Bros. Golden Prune, 12: 1, H. H. Grist.

Plum, 12: 1, Geo. Heatherbell; 2, Mrs. H. Clat. Monarch, 12: 1, Joseph Freeman; 2, Chandler Bros. Imperial Gage, 12: 1, Joseph Freeman; 2, Mrs. H. Clat.

New named variety, 12: 1, Geo. Heatherbell. Columbia plum, 12: 1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, Thos. A. Brydon. Peaches Early Crawford, six: 1, Andrew Wood. Elberta, six: 1, H. H. Grist.

Seedling, six: 1, Thos. A. Brydon. Grapes Concord 2 lbs.: 1, C. S. Gardiner; 2, A. Longfield. Brighton 1 lb.: 1, A. Longfield. Niagara 2 lbs.: 1, C. S. Gardiner. Best collection, two bunches each: 1, A. Longfield.

Quince, Crab Apples Any variety, five: 1, Chandler Bros. Neckarines, six: 1, F. D. Goepel; 2, Andrew Woods. Crab Apples Transcendant, 12: 1, Mrs. W. Noble.

Crab Apples, Hyslop, 12: 1, Mr. H. Pugh; 2, F. Sere. Blackberries, best plate: 1, Blackstock Bros.; 2, W. L. Sere. Best packed fruit competition: 1, P. Heatherbell; 2, Gordon Heatherbell.

Division 3—Cattle Class 1, Shorthorns Bull, three years or over: 1, Watson Clark. Champion bull: Diploma, Watson Clark.

Class 2, Aberdeen Angus Bull calf, junior, calved on or after January 1st, 1911: 1 and 2, H. S. Logan. Heifer, yearling: 1 and 2, H. S. Logan.

Class 3, Jerseys Bull, three years or over: 1, A. H. Menzies & Son. Heifer, yearling: 1, Messrs. Grimmer; 2, A. H. Menzies & Son; 3, H. W. Bevan.

Class 4, Friesians Bull, three years or over: 1, H. Bonnell; 2, F. Finerty & Son. Heifer, yearling: 1, Griffith R. Hughes. Bull calf, senior: 1, Finerty & Son; 2, H. Bonnell.

Bull calf, junior: 1, H. Bonnell; 2, Finerty & Son. Champion bull, any age: Diploma, H. Bonnell. \$25 added by the Canadian Holstein Friesian Society.

Cow, three years or over: 1, 2 and 3, H. Bonnell. Heifer, two years: 1, Griffith R. Hughes. Senior heifer, yearling: 1 and 2, H. Bonnell.

Junior heifer, yearling: 1, 2 and 3, H. Bonnell. Heifer calf, senior: 1 and 2, H. Bonnell. Heifer calf, junior: 1 and 2, H. Bonnell; 3, Griffith R. Hughes.

Champion female, any age: Diploma, H. Bonnell. \$25 added by the Canadian Holstein Friesian Society. Heifer, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor: 1, A. H. Menzies & Son; 2, Messrs. Grimmer; 3, A. H. Menzies & Son.

Class 5, Guernseys Bull, three years or over: 1, Bamford Bros. Senior bull calf: 1, Bamford Bros. Champion bull, any age: Diploma, Bamford Bros.

Cow, three years or over: 1, 2 and 3, Bamford Bros. Heifer, two years: Bamford Bros. Senior heifer, yearling: 1, Bamford Bros.

Heifer calf, senior: 1, Bamford Bros. Heifer calf, junior: 1 and 2, Bamford Bros. Champion female, any age: Diploma, Bamford Bros.

Hard, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor: 1 and 2, Bamford Bros. Heifer, bull and three females, all under two years of age: 1, Bamford Bros. Hard, three animals, any age or sex, the get of one bull: 1, 2 and 3, H. Bonnell.

Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, 2 and 3, H. Bonnell. Division 1—Horses Class 9, Standard Bred Stallion, three years or over: 1, Mrs. Gouge; 2, S. B. Mason; 3, G. H. Wilkinson.

Stallion, two years: 1 and 2, W. Nichol. Stallion, yearling: 1, Jack Wolfenden. Stallion, foal: 1, Jack Wolfenden; 2, A. Fairclough.

Brood mare, with foal by side: 1, A. Fairclough. Three-year-old filly: 1, S. T. Teeze. Two-year-old filly: 1 and 2, J. J. Wilk. Yearling filly: 1, J. H. Wilkison; 2, W. Symons.

Foal filly: 1, W. N. Mitchell; 2, D. Murray. Two animals, the get of one registered stallion, all under 7 years: 1, Jack Wolfenden; 2, J. H. Wilkinson. Champion stallion or mare: Diploma, S. T. Teeze.

Best colt, sired by a standard bred stallion: Silver cup, presented by G. W. Kings, owner of "Glendora"; J. H. Wilkinson. Class 10, Coach Horses Stallion, three years old or over: 1, Chas. Doering.

Class 11, Hackneys Stallion, three years or over: 1, C. Moses; 2, W. Rennie. Stallion, yearling: 1, And. Laidlaw. Brood mare: 1 and 2, D. C. McGregor. Yeld mare: 1, D. C. McGregor; 2 and 3, D. C. McGregor.

Three-year-old filly: 1, George Sangster. Two-year-old filly: 1, George Sangster. Foal filly: 1 and 2, D. C. McGregor. Champion stallion or mare: Diploma, And. Laidlaw.

Best stallion, any line, any height, to be shown on the line: And. Laidlaw. Best mare, any age, any height, to be shown on the line: D. C. McGregor. Class 12, Thoroughbreds Stallion, three years or over: 1, D. A. Campbell; 2, E. Henderson. Brood mare, with foal by side: 1, E. Henderson. Yeld mare: 2, D. A. Campbell; 3, Mr. Meds.

Two-year-old filly: 1, E. Henderson. Foal filly: 1, E. Henderson. Champion stallion or mare: Diploma, D. A. Campbell. Best thoroughbred stallion: Silver medal, offered by the Hunters' Improvement Association of London, England: D. A. Campbell. Stallion, any age: 1, Mr. Thornburn; 2, Mr. Maynard.

Class 13, Shetland Ponies Best two animals of light breed, mares or geldings, (registered or unregistered), three years or under, bred in British Columbia, and exhibited by owner: Special prize donated by the British Columbia Stock Breeders' Association: 1, Mr. Wilkinson; 2, Mr. Allan. Best exhibit of B.C. bred horses, all to be owned by exhibitor: Quality to count 75 per cent., quantity 25 per cent.: The A.B.C. Challenge Cup: Estate of L. Guichon. Class 7, Arabians Bull, three years or over: 1, Mr. Shuttleworth. Bull, one year: 1 and 2, Mr. Shuttleworth. Junior bull calf: 1, Mr. Shuttleworth. Champion bull, any age: Diploma, Mr. Shuttleworth.

Senior bull calf: 1, Messrs. Grimmer; 2, A. H. Menzies & Son; 3, Howard Fry. Junior bull calf: 1, 2 and 3, A. H. Menzies & Son. Champion bull, any age: Diploma, Howard Fry.

Cow, three years or over: 1, A. H. Menzies & Son; 2, Messrs. Grimmer; 3, Howard Fry. Heifer calf, junior: 1, Messrs. Grimmer; 2, R. B. Edwards; 3, Messrs. Grimmer.

Champion female, any age: Diploma, A. H. Menzies & Son. Heifer, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor: 1, A. H. Menzies & Son; 2, Messrs. Grimmer; 3, A. H. Menzies & Son.

Class 8, Jerseys Bull, three years or over: 1, A. H. Menzies & Son. Heifer, yearling: 1, Messrs. Grimmer; 2, A. H. Menzies & Son; 3, Howard Fry.

Class 9, Friesians Bull, three years or over: 1, H. Bonnell; 2, F. Finerty & Son. Heifer, yearling: 1, Griffith R. Hughes. Bull calf, senior: 1, Finerty & Son; 2, H. Bonnell.

Bull calf, junior: 1, H. Bonnell; 2, Finerty & Son. Champion bull, any age: Diploma, H. Bonnell. \$25 added by the Canadian Holstein Friesian Society.

Cow, three years or over: 1, 2 and 3, H. Bonnell. Heifer, two years: 1, Griffith R. Hughes. Senior heifer, yearling: 1 and 2, H. Bonnell.

Junior heifer, yearling: 1, 2 and 3, H. Bonnell. Heifer calf, senior: 1 and 2, H. Bonnell. Heifer calf, junior: 1 and 2, H. Bonnell; 3, Griffith R. Hughes.

Champion female, any age: Diploma, H. Bonnell. \$25 added by the Canadian Holstein Friesian Society. Heifer, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor: 1, A. H. Menzies & Son; 2, Messrs. Grimmer; 3, A. H. Menzies & Son.

Class 5, Guernseys Bull, three years or over: 1, Bamford Bros. Senior bull calf: 1, Bamford Bros. Champion bull, any age: Diploma, Bamford Bros.

Cow, three years or over: 1, 2 and 3, Bamford Bros. Heifer, two years: Bamford Bros. Senior heifer, yearling: 1, Bamford Bros.

Heifer calf, senior: 1, Bamford Bros. Heifer calf, junior: 1 and 2, Bamford Bros. Champion female, any age: Diploma, Bamford Bros.

Hard, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor: 1 and 2, Bamford Bros. Heifer, bull and three females, all under two years of age: 1, Bamford Bros. Hard, three animals, any age or sex, the get of one bull: 1 and 2, Bamford Bros.

Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, 2 and 3, Bamford Bros. Class 10, Red Polled Cattle Bull, three years or over: 1, J. T. Maynard. Bull, one year: 1, J. T. Maynard. Senior bull calf: 1, J. T. Maynard. Champion bull, any age: Diploma, J. T. Maynard.

Heifer, two years: 1 and 2, J. T. Maynard. Senior heifer, yearling: 1, J. T. Maynard. Junior heifer, yearling: 1 and 2, J. T. Maynard. Heifer calf, senior: 1 and 2, J. T. Maynard.

Heifer calf, junior: 1 and 2, J. T. Maynard. Heifer, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor: 1, J. T. Maynard. Heifer, bull and three females, all under two years of age: 1, J. T. Maynard. Heifer, two years: 1, J. T. Maynard. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, J. T. Maynard.

Class 11, Dairy Cattle Best senior herd, consisting of one bull, any age, and four cows, two years old and over, registered and bred in B.C. and shown by owner: Special prize donated by the B.C. Dairymen's Association: 1, A. H. Menzies & Son; 2, H. Bonnell; 3, Bamford Bros. District or Agricultural Society Exhibits First, Saanich-Victoria Farmers' Institute: 2nd, Methoon Farmers' Institute: 3rd, Shawanigan Agricultural Association.

Class 1, Fowls Brahmas, dark hen—1st, Jas. G. French. Anconas, mottled, cockerel—1st, J. T. Smith; 2nd, W. H. Smith; 3rd, J. T. Smith. Anconas, mottled, pullet—1st, W. H. Smith; 2nd, J. T. Smith; 3rd, W. H. Smith.

Andalusians, cock—1st, E. A. Carlow. Andalusians, cockerel—1st, J. T. Smith. Andalusians, hen—1st, E. A. Carlow. Andalusians, pullet—1st, J. T. Smith; 2nd, J. T. Smith. Brahmas, dark cock—1st, Jas. G. French.

Favorolles, cockerel—1st, H. H. Grist. Favorolles, pullet—1st, H. H. Grist. Game, black-breasted red, hen—1st, Cecil Hand. Game, any other variety, cock—1st, H. Fullerton; 2nd, H. Fullerton. Game, any other variety, hen—1st and 2nd, H. Fullerton.

Houdan, cock—1st, A. Smith. Houdan, cockerel—1st and 2nd, A. Smith. Houdan, hen—1st and 2nd, A. Smith. Houdan, pullet—1st and 2nd, A. Smith.

Hamburg black, cock—1st and 2nd, J. G. Whitcomb. Hamburg black, hen—1st, 2nd and 3rd, J. G. Whitcomb. Hamburg, silver spangled, cock—1st, W. H. Smith; 2nd and 3rd, J. G. Whitcomb. Hamburg, silver spangled, pullet—1st, W. H. Smith; 2nd and 3rd, W. H. Smith.

Hamburg, silver spangled, hen—1st, J. G. Whitcomb; 2nd and 3rd, W. H. Smith. Hamburg, silver spangled, pullet—1st, J. G. Whitcomb; 2nd and 3rd, W. H. Smith. Hamburg, golden Sebright, pullet—1st, J. G. Whitcomb; 2nd and 3rd, W. H. Smith.

Hamburg, golden Sebright, cock—1st, J. G. Whitcomb; 2nd and 3rd, W. H. Smith. Hamburg, golden Sebright, pullet—1st, J. G. Whitcomb; 2nd and 3rd, W. H. Smith. Hamburg, golden Sebright, hen—1st, J. G. Whitcomb; 2nd and 3rd, W. H. Smith.

1st and 2nd, J. G. Whitcomb; 3rd, W. H. Smith. Langshans, black, hen—1st, Cecil Hand. Leghorns, white S. C. cockerel—1st, R. E. Burns; 2nd, H. Reid; 3rd, H. Reid. Leghorns, white S. C. pullet—1st, 2nd, C. W. Johnson. Leghorn, white r. c. cockerel—1st, Chas. Venass.

Leghorn, white r. c. pullet—1st, 2nd, 3rd, Chas. Venass. Leghorn, brown, s. c. cockerel—1st, Garland; 2nd, J. D. West; 3rd,

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN.

In pursuance of its usual custom of attempting to give its readers some idea of the strength of the respective candidates as the campaign progresses, the Colonist has been endeavoring to teach a conclusion on that point while yet there are ten days' work to be done before the polls open. The opinion that will be expressed herein is not derived from conversation with party workers. Such persons may be relied upon to take a rosy view of the chances of their respective candidates. It is based upon the remarks that have fallen from the lips of a number of persons on both sides of politics, many of whom were told that the aim of the inquirer was to form an opinion of the set of public opinion. The conclusion we have reached is that, as things are today, Mr. Barnard stands to be elected by a very substantial majority. It is right to give the reasons which explain this fact as we see them. Each reader can judge for himself as to their sufficiency.

Victoria is normally an uncertain constituency. There is a large vote that cannot be placed with any degree of certainty in advance of a campaign; but there are some factors that can be relied upon as trustworthy. One of these is that there is in this city a large, influential and active element that is opposed to reciprocity on principle. Those who compose it are not influenced at all by what may be said on either side about prices of commodities or the effect of the agreement upon trade. They look upon any trade agreement with the United States as a dangerous thing, and for two reasons, one of them being that they believe it will militate against Canada's connection with the Empire, and the other is that they dread the effect upon Canada herself of any trade compact with the United States. This factor in the electorate is more numerous than the element that is predisposed to favor reciprocity.

A second factor in the case is the unpopularity of the Laurier government in this city; an unpopularity largely due to the fact that this city has received very scant consideration at the hands of that government during the fifteen years it has been in power. Victorians have seen great public works undertaken in other parts of Canada, but they have seen little or nothing done by the Ottawa government for the up-building of their city and the development of Vancouver Island.

A third factor in the case is the disappointment to which Victorians have been subjected by reason of the failure of the government to make good its undertakings in regard to the maintenance of the defenses and the garrison, and the complete absence of any evidence that justice will be done this part of Canada in the matter of naval construction.

We have no doubt that the Liberal party recognizes their local weakness because of these things, and this is evident because from the opening of the campaign until yesterday, the effort of Mr. Templeman's supporters has been to win over the workingmen's vote. Not only has this effort been a failure, but it is certain that a large element of that vote has been alienated. The attempt to stampede workingmen by telling them that the cost of living will be reduced has been an utter failure. We do not say that some persons do not believe it, but those who take the most stock in the claim hold that wages will fall if the price of commodities falls. A very large number of workmen hold that labor is a commodity and will depreciate in price as other commodities depreciate in price. Their vote will certainly not be thrown for reciprocity. But there are hundreds of workmen who refuse to accept it as proved that reciprocity means cheaper living, and who will not vote for the candidate of a government which has recently been guilty of two acts which are calculated to prejudice the interests of labor. One of the acts is the declaration of members of the government in favor of the substitution of an agreement with China for the head-tax. Workingmen refuse to believe, and with good reason, that any such agreement will restrict Chinese immigration. The other act is the relaxation of the immigration regulations which was intended to permit the entrance of contract laborers into the province, and was the means whereby a large number of contract laborers were admitted. These two acts will cost Mr. Templeman hundreds of votes.

We sum the situation up as follows: The anti-reciprocity party is stronger in Victoria than the reciprocity party—we mean by this that those who will vote for Mr. Barnard simply because he is opposed to reciprocity are stronger numerically than those who will vote for Mr. Templeman because he is in favor of reciprocity; that is, reciprocity is unpopular in Victoria. The advocates of

reciprocity have failed to convince the unplaced element of the electorate that the agreement ought to be ratified. The labor vote has been largely alienated from Mr. Templeman by the course followed by his government. The whole administration of that government has been such as to weaken it very seriously in the opinion of the electorate outside of the favored few who have enjoyed a share in the patronage. These are among the reasons which explain what we think is the present temper of the constituency, and it is favorable to Mr. Barnard by one of the largest majorities given in Victoria in many years for a Conservative candidate.

SEATTLE VIEW

Discussing the annexation of Canada to the United States, which it regards as an issue "that will develop some day," the Seattle Times says "if the United States manifested a desire to invite Canada to enter the fold, it is a surety that sober men in the Dominion would give the subject serious and probably not unfavorable consideration." The Times does not know what it is talking about. There has been a good deal said about annexation during the past few months, but the Canadian, sober or otherwise, has yet to be heard from who will admit that he would view a proposal to that effect with any feeling other than detestation.

The Seattle Times may as well get this fact thoroughly into its mind. There is absolutely no sentiment in Canada in favor of annexation. If the opponents of reciprocity have declared against it because they fear it as the stepping stone to annexation, the advocates of the agreement have been no less vigorous in declaring their disbelief in any such consequence. There is at least one subject upon which the public men and the public press of Canada are a unit, namely in the refusal to admit that they consider annexation a contingency that will be favorably considered by the Canadian people. If there is one question in favor of which no candidate dare appeal to a Canadian constituency it is annexation to the United States. The public speaker who would advocate annexation would be driven from any platform in Canada by an indignant audience; the newspaper that would venture to advocate it would see its circulation melt away like snow under a July sun. Let the Times and every one else in the United States get this idea well through their skulls.

Just one thing more, and at present it is the most important thing in this connection. There are thousands of Canadian voters, who have always heretofore been favorable to the idea of reciprocal trade relations with the United States but will vote against the Laurier government on the issue of reciprocity for no other reason than that men of prominence in the United States have chosen to look upon reciprocity as a first step towards annexation. They are not going to stop and reason it out with themselves whether reciprocity ought to have such a tendency, or whether it will have it. Some of them are quite ready to admit that as a mere matter of trade the proposed agreement might have its advantages. But when it is asserted by public men and public newspapers in the United States that they favor the measure because they believe it will lead to the absorption of the Dominion by that country, the thousands of voters referred to dismiss every other thought, and will work and vote against reciprocity to the utmost of their power. The manner in which this one thought is taking the place of all others in the mind of electors is proof, which even the Seattle Times must admit conclusively, establishing that the day is far distant when any one in this country will give favorable consideration to political union with the United States.

THE FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE

You may or may not be impressed by the argument that the closer trade relations that will be engendered by a reciprocity agreement with the United States will weaken our connection with the Empire. You may or may not believe that under the specific agreement now before the electorate the cost of living will be reduced. You may or may not assent to the proposition that competition from the United States will injuriously affect certain Canadian industries. You may or may not fear that the rapid exploitation of its natural resources, which reciprocity is expected to bring about, will be hurtful to the country. But no matter what your opinion may be upon these points, you cannot hope to prove that the commercial independence of Canada can be maintained after the Canadian people have assented to the policy, which is submitted to them for their approval by the Laurier ministry.

Our position on this question is not only that the agreement negotiated by Messrs. Fielding and Paterson is in itself objectionable, but that the principle involved in the regulation of the Canadian tariff by an agreement with the government at Washington is indefensible. We are told from time to time that the Conservatives in former times favored reciprocity. Undoubtedly they did so, and undoubtedly their course was justified by the conditions that

then existed. We see no reason to attempt to conceal or explain away what is a part of the history of Canada. But during the last twenty years conditions have changed. To enter into a reciprocity agreement with the United States in 1911 is a very different thing from what such a course would have been in 1891. Not only has Canada changed since the time when Sir John A. Macdonald last appealed to the people, but the United States has changed. Canada has changed for the better; the United States has changed for the worse. We are not now referring to the latter country in respect to its wealth and importance as a nation. In this particular it has advanced with gigantic strides. We have in mind the commercial and financial unrest which mars the present and beclouds the future of that country, the great combines which control its industrial prosperity, the selfish interests which control its legislation. These things were almost non-existent in 1891. We are also referring to the spirit of national arrogance which has grown up during the past two decades, a spirit which will render any true spirit of reciprocity between the two countries impossible. Is there any man who believes for a moment that, once we have entered into a trade agreement of any kind whatever with the United States, the interests in that country, which will profit thereby, will not seek in future to control Canadian fiscal legislation? If any man does so believe, he must be credulous in the extreme.

A nation such as Canada is cannot hope to remain fiscally independent of a nation like the United States, with which it is co-terminous for three thousand miles, and with which it will steadily become more closely bound by any trade agreement that can be negotiated. We took this objection to the reciprocity negotiations when they were inaugurated. We repeated it at times during the progress of the negotiations. We raised it again when the nature of the agreement was announced. Our position has been that Canada ought to retain absolutely in her own hands the regulation of her own trade, and while we concede that this right is nominally reserved by the reciprocity agreement, it is not and cannot be preserved to us. A man in the swift current above Niagara Falls may be free to swim as he will, but he will be carried over the cataract just the same as if he were tied hand and foot.

The evening paper charges the Colonist with violating the principles of common law by commenting upon a case which the Police Magistrate had taken under advisement. There are two answers to this charge. One of them is that the Colonist did nothing of the kind, its comments being directed wholly against the action of the government in issuing instructions that were shown by the evidence of the case to exist. This was made absolutely clear in the article referred to by our contemporary. In the second place, the Colonist is fully aware of the rule that, pending the determination of a case that is before the courts, if a newspaper comments upon it, it does so at its peril and is subject to such penalties as are proper for contempt of court; but it also knows that, if the public interests so demand, there is no stage in which a suit or prosecution may be when a newspaper ought through fear of the consequences of proceedings for contempt, hesitate for a moment in making such comments as seem called for. The courts have never yet been able to muzzle the British press, although they have sometimes tried to do so.

The evening Liberal paper says that every independent paper in Canada is advocating reciprocity. The independence of our contemporary in political matters is, like Halley's comet—not visible to the naked eye.

The wheat crop of the Prairies is undoubtedly the largest on record and notwithstanding the reports sent out for the purpose of bulging the market is a wonderful one and will fill the pockets of the farmers with cash.

A strong representation of the British Press Association will be at the Empress on Sunday night, and will be suitably entertained by the Provincial Government, who have placed the invitations in the hands of the Victoria Board of Trade.

"Is This Bowser's Latest Scheme—Or Part of Tory General Campaign?" The local Liberal paper asked this startling question in vivid headlines on Tuesday. Having read the Seattle despatch over which the question was placed, we think we are safe in reaching the conclusion that it is simply a nightmare induced by an overdose of Labor Day.

Dominion Revenue.

OTTAWA, Sept. 8.—The total revenue of the Dominion for the first five months of the fiscal year was \$62,036,616, as compared with \$45,830,376 for the same period last year, an increase of \$16,206,240. For August alone the revenue was \$11,727,444, an increase of \$1,553,514 over August, 1910. The expenditure for the five months totaled \$29,526,630, as compared with \$27,546,017 in August, 1910, an increase of two millions.

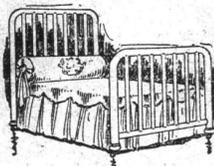


Why Wait For Little Home Scenes Like This?

This store offers every "reason why" you should not wait. Everything here for your home, and just as you want it. You will be able to have a nicely furnished home, and your furniture of the highest quality and reasonable price, if you will visit this store of ours and see the largest assortment of Home Furnishings in Western Canada.

Enameled Iron Bed \$14.00

Full size Iron Bed, plain, neat design, heavy continuous posts and heavy fillers; nice smooth castings, rich white cream, enamelled finish. Bed couldn't be duplicated elsewhere for this price we quote. We have a large variety of WHITE ENAMEL IRON BEDS to choose from, at prices up from



\$4

Foot Rests at \$3.00

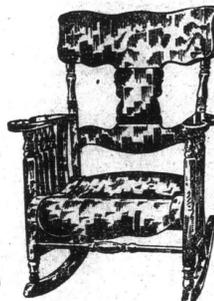


In better design than illustration; frame in either golden or Early English finish, top upholstered in genuine leather. A snap at \$3. We have a wide variety to select from and range in price, \$8.00 to

\$3

Comfort Rockers \$5.50

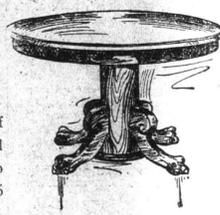
A mighty nice Oak Rocker—full quarter sawed, golden or Early English finish. A solid, well braced Rocker, well made and neatly finished, exceedingly comfortable and very attractive in appearance; solid wood seat. It would be mighty good value at \$10.00. More than reasonable at the price of



\$55.0

Oak Dining Table \$36

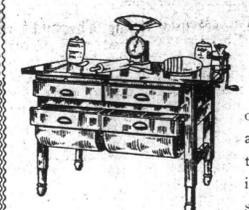
With very heavy massive pedestal base, Colonial design, 44 inch round top, 8-ft. extension, solid oak rich fumed finish. This table is well made and nicely finished, of very attractive design and will prove an ornament to your home. The price of \$36 is more than reasonable.



We have an unequalled variety to choose from. Prices start at

\$7.50

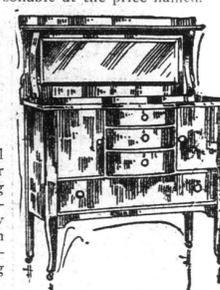
Fir Kitchen Cabinets \$10.00



Has two bins, are divided, one utensil drawer, a mixing and bread board, nice spruce top. A well made, nicely finished Cabinet, and mighty reasonable at the price named.

Oak Buffet \$50

An excellent little Buffet, all oak, rich golden finish, similar to illustration; containing large linen drawer, three silver drawers, two nice roomy cupboards, bevelled British mirror in top, of beautiful design, at a most interesting price.



OUR WINDOW DISPLAY "SUNDOUR"

UNFADABLE CURTAIN MATERIAL, CHARMING COLORINGS AND PATTERNS. GUARANTEED NOT TO FADE

Sundour unfadable curtain and drapery fabrics are revolutionizing the textile trade of two hemispheres. There are no colorings approaching them in appearance and they have all the beautiful qualities of the finest old dyes. Various schemes are shown here in these Sunfast goods, and we would greatly appreciate an opportunity to show you the new arrivals. There is a splendid assortment of dainty materials, which will give richness and harmonies not possible through the use of any other materials, and when you get these Sundour fabrics you have the satisfaction of receiving not only the most attractive curtain and drapery materials, but also of getting the finest quality and unfading colors. We are sole agents.

We list a few here:
Sundour Madras Muslins from, per yard 60¢
Sundour Madras Curtains from, per yard \$6.50
Sundour Casement Fabrics from, per yard
Sundour Linen Taffetas from, per yard

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

WEILER BROS

The House of Quality

DURATI

In the article Roman emperors of Mithras, and looked for final sense after a profusion of progressive persons, who character of the (may be in the that the Romans of Christianity, existence to be a vicarious sacrifice, a god, who was and that through virtue and self the highest possible, namely, a Creator and Sust take any unbiased substitute for the and for the final the universal beneficence, we will fit from a philosophical mental principle proposed in this, son between the might be made v presented clearly strongest possible of Christianity; followers of Midea of a future, which our presence is by no means

If it is often said life is not taught, contrary, the who is to the effect something not in. This is not quite future life is taught by the Bible the Bible resembles who does not se prove those thing conscious. For a ship of ancestors, thing if our ancestor death. Buddhism term of being is the limit is not comes to different of probation. The raisin is the same individualism in, difference in this as taught by the religions is that individuals must be of their lives on to bear this fact in spirit of criticism meant all class in by people of thousands of pe that the belief in the early Christ quently been as tion intended to they could impo We are frequent fuse to accept hell are simply in desired to have could reward th enemies. But the great religions the idea of an existe at all times and wisest men of all ter, founder of religions, Buddha cepted by the ma unknown founde crates and coun human thought end all. At all who scoffed at ture life, but the as forgotten as t teachers have ma this fact upon them for instruct impressed the pe belief in a future the common prop lay the surest fo of Christianity as religious thought

In one of his think it was he, our Christ and affect to despise, is worth keeping ception of the De should accept. is an error. We with the Jews are idols, where dom's conception cases a far more tained by the Jehovah, as the ten, was their G mankind, but a charged himself scendants of a p holly anthropo sessed all the at high degree. H things He was suaded that He v flesh; he was rel

An Hour with the Editor

DURATION OF EXISTENCE

In the article on this page dealing with the Roman emperors, mention is made of the cult of Mithras, and it is stated that his followers looked for final absorption into the divine essence after a probationary stage on earth and a series of progressive stages hereafter. To those persons, who are not familiar with the character of the various religions of mankind, it may be in the nature of a surprise to learn that the Romans, previous to their acceptance of Christianity, held the conception of a future existence to be attained through the merits of a vicarious sacrifice offered in their behalf by a god, who was inferior to the Supreme Deity, and that through this sacrifice and by lives of virtue and self-sacrifice they might attain to the highest possible consummation of existence, namely, a state of perfect unity with the Creator and Sustainer of the Universe. If we take any unbiased statement of this cult and substitute for the name Mithras that of Christ, and for the final extinction of individuality in the universal Being an eternal personal existence, we will find it not materially different from a philosophical statement of the fundamental principle of Christianity. It is not proposed in this article to make any comparison between these two religions, although one might be made with advantage, and if it were presented clearly it would afford one of the strongest possible demonstrations of the truth of Christianity; we mention the tenets of the followers of Mithras only to show that the idea of a future existence, in connection with which our present life plays an important part, is by no means confined to the Christian faith.

If it is often said that the doctrine of a future life is not taught in the Bible, but that, on the contrary, the whole tenor of the Sacred Canon is to the effect that immortality is a gift of something not inherent in human existence. This is not quite true; but it is true that the future life is rather taken for granted than taught by the Biblical writers. In this respect the Bible resembles the writings of Confucius, who does not seem to think it necessary to prove those things of which humanity is self-conscious. For example, he teaches the worship of ancestors, which would be a senseless thing if our ancestors ceased to exist with death. Buddhism expressly teaches a duration of existence after the present life, but the term of being is limited in all cases, although the limit is not always the same. Nirvana comes to different souls after different periods of probation. The idea of Buddhism and Mithraism is the same, namely, a final extinction of individuality in the universal. The essential difference in this respect between Christianity as taught by the Churches and these great rival religions is that Christianity holds that individuals must bear eternally the consequences of their lives on this earth. It is important to bear this fact in mind, for in these days the spirit of criticism of things religious has permeated all classes of society and is indulged in by people of almost all ages. There are thousands of people who are of the opinion that the belief in a future life originated with the early Christian Fathers, and it has frequently been asserted that it was an invention intended to give them a means whereby they could impose their will upon mankind. We are frequently told by persons, who refuse to accept Christianity, that heaven and hell are simply inventions of ecclesiastics, who desired to have something with which they could reward their friends and punish their enemies. But the more we learn of the other great religions the more surely we see that the idea of an existence after death has been held at all times and in all countries and by the wisest men of all ages. Such men as Zoroaster, founder of one of the most ancient of all religions, Buddha, whose teachings are accepted by the majority of mankind today, the unknown founder of Mithraism, Plato, Socrates and countless other great leaders of human thought believed that death does not end all. At all times there have been those who scoffed at the claim that there is a future life, but the names of most of them are as forgotten as their teachings are. Christian teachers have made a mistake in not pressing this fact upon the notice of those who look to them for instruction, for if they did so, if they impressed the people with the knowledge that belief in a future life is and always has been the common property of mankind, they would lay the surest foundation for the acceptance of Christianity as the highest development of religious thought.

In one of his poems Bret Harte, at least we think it was he, tells us that we have received our Christ and God from the Jew, whom we affect to despise. This also is a thought that is worth keeping in mind, for the Jewish conception of the Deity is the one we are told we should accept. Herein may we suggest there is an error. We have been accustomed to say with the Jews that the gods of the heathen are idols, whereas in point of fact heathendom's conception of the Deity was in some cases a far more exalted one than that entertained by the Jews. To the latter Yahveh, or Jehovah, as the name is more generally written, was their God, not the universal God of mankind, but a Being who had expressly charged Himself with the care of the descendants of a particular individual. He was a wholly anthropomorphic, that is, He possessed all the attributes of men, only in a very high degree. He loved; He hated; He did things He was sorry for; He could be persuaded that He was about to make a mistake; He was pleased with the smell of burning flesh; He was relentless. This is not the God

of the Gospels; it is not the God of Christianity any more than it is the God of Buddha or Mithras or Zoroaster. We know that this article will be read by hundreds of persons who think more perhaps than they might be willing to admit about the Deity and a future existence, but who find themselves unable to accept what they have been taught upon these subjects. To such persons we say that the essential facts of Christianity are not new, are not the inventions of ecclesiastics, are not mere modern adaptations of Jewish traditions. They are the common property of mankind. These essential facts, as we understand them are: There is a God who is supreme in the Universe; there is a future existence which we will all share; this life is a probationary stage in our progress to the consummation of that existence, which consummation is unity with God; it is possible to obtain salvation from the consequences of our errors; and finally and principally, God is a spirit and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit.

Christianity is the greatest and best of all the religions because it is founded upon the doctrine of love, which its Founder told us is the fulfilling of law. The greatest teachers of the past got no further than law. Think this over for a little while, and perhaps it may lead you to see Christianity in a new light, a light that will dispel the darkness with which politics, ignorance and superstition have surrounded and obscured the simple truth taught on the hillsides of Palestine by a Homeless Wanderer nearly two thousand years ago.

TALES FROM THE CLASSICS.

The Story of the Finding of Wineland the Good

Our school books tell us that long before the time of Christopher Columbus the Norsemen sailing the north seas came to the eastern shore of North America. The following account is taken from the saga of Eric the Red, and relates how the Norsemen discovered America in the year 1000 A.D.

It was Lief the Lucky from Norway who went to Greenland to preach Christianity, and it was he who persuaded Eric's wife Theohild to forsake the old gods and adopt the new faith. Eric himself was not so ready to listen to Lief's teachings, and his conversion was only brought about after his wife had left him, refusing any longer to live with a pagan. His example was speedily followed by many in Greenland, who were all baptized by the preacher from Norway.

It was some years after this, when following Theohild's refusal to live with him, Eric had taken another wife, that Karlsefni from the Hofdi-Strands sailed to Greenland on a trading expedition. Eric and Gudrid welcomed the newcomers as guests and entertained them so hospitably that Karlsefni and his friends remained all winter at Brattahlid. When springtime came the fever for exploring seized again upon the Norsemen, and they determined to embark on a voyage to that land, unknown to them as yet save by hearsay, but famed for its fertility and riches, which they designated Wineland the Good.

There were two ships and one hundred and sixty men, and for many days they sailed with no disaster. By and by sighting land they anchored their ships in a deep bay, and, finding it a good country, with green pasturage and an abundance of fish and fowl, they determined to pass the winter there. But they made no preparation for the coming cold weather, and the wind came suddenly down from the north, and the rain and the snow fell, and the explorers found themselves short of food.

"Let us pray to our new God," they said. "He will not fail us in the hour of our extremity." But the days passed on and the storms continued and their suffering was very great. Thorhall, the huntsman, giant and swarthy, of few words but great strength and skill, laughed at their prayers. He had remained faithful to the old gods, and taunted them now that the God of the Christians has forsaken them. Then one day he disappeared. They searched for him three days and three nights, and at last they found him, lying prone upon a rock near the sea, his body stiff and almost lifeless, his hands clenched, muttering, muttering to himself. He accompanied them home, however, and upon their arrival they found that a great whale had been cast ashore, and with joyful thanksgiving they sat down to a repast which the cooks at once prepared. Then said Thorhall, standing in his place at the board, "Did not the Red-beard prove more helpful than your Christ? This is my reward for the verses which I made to Thor the Trustworthy for three days and nights. Seldom has he failed me."

But the whale meat immediately began to make the people ill, and they cast the carcass into the sea; whereupon the sun shone, the storms ceased and, going out in the boats they drew in fish in abundance. It was shortly after this, during a voyage which he took in defiance to the wish of Karlsefni, that Thorhall was wrecked on the coast of Ireland, taken prisoner and put to death.

It is now to be told of Karlsefni that he cruised southward of the coast, with Snorri and Biarni and their people. They sailed for a long time until they came at last to a river, which flowed down from the land into a lake, and so into the sea. There were great bars at the mouth of the river so that it could be entered only at flood-tide. Karlsefni and his men sailed into the mouth. They found self-sown wheatfields on the land there, wherever there were hollows; and wherever

there was hilly ground there were vines. Every brook was full of fish. They dug pits on the shore where the tide rose highest, and when the tide fell there were halibut in the pits. There were great numbers of wild animals of all kinds in the woods. . . . Now one morning very early when they looked about them, they saw a great number of skin canoes, and staves were brandished from the boats, with a noise like flails, and they revolved in the same directions in which the sun moved. . . . Thereupon the strangers moved toward them, and went upon the land marveling at those whom they saw before them. They were swarthy men and ill-looking, and the hair of their heads was ugly. They had great eyes and were broad of cheek. They tarried there for a long time looking curiously at the people they saw before them, and then rowed away to the southward around the point. When the strangers came again it was in the spring, and they and Karlsefni began to barter with each other. Especially did the stranger desire to buy red cloth, for which they offered in exchange peltries and quite grey skins. They also desired to buy swords and spears, but Karlsefni forbade this. In exchange for perfect unskinned skins, the Skrellings (strangers) would take red stuff a span in length, which they would bind around their heads. So their trade went on for a time, until Karlsefni and his people began to grow short of cloth, when they divided it into such narrow pieces that it was not more than a finger's breadth wide; but the Skrelling still continued to give just as much for this as before and more.

This point they made their headquarters, sailing west and south in the summer time and returning to pass the winter here. Three years passed away in this fashion, and then the men began to divide into factions, of which the women were the cause; and those who were without wives endeavored to seize upon the wives of those who were married, when the greatest trouble rose. . . . When again they sailed away "They had a southerly wind and so came upon Markland, where they found five Skrellings . . . of whom . . . two were children. Karlsefni and his people took the boys . . . and taught them to speak and they were baptized. . . . They said the kings governed the Skrellings. . . . They stated that there were no houses there and that the people lived in holes and caves. They said there was a land on the other side over against their country, which was inhabited by people who wore white garments, and yelled loudly, and carried poles before them, to which rags were attached; and people believe that this must have been Hvitranna-land (Whiteman's-land, or Ireland the Great). Now they arrived in Greenland, and remained there during the winter with Eric the Red.

THE ROMAN EMPERORS.

The young priest of the Sun, who by the extraordinary events related in the last preceding article had become emperor, is usually spoken of in history as Heliogabalus. This is an adaptation in Greek of the Syriac word Elagabalus, which comes from two other words, Ela, meaning the Sun, and gabalus, meaning "the Creator, or perhaps more correctly, "the former." The change was made by the substitution of the Greek word "Helios," the name for the Sun for Ela. Elagabalus was the title under which the Sun was worshipped, but it was also applied to a black stone, probably a meteorite, which was said to have fallen from heaven and was regarded as the representation on earth of the Supreme Deity. This name the Emperor applied to himself, and there is hardly any doubt that in his supreme vanity he imagined that he himself was an incarnation of the Deity, which he had been educated to worship.

When he reached Rome he made a splendid procession through the streets, the most conspicuous object being the black stone, which was surrounded with all manner of precious gems. The Emperor stood up in the chariot, which bore the stone, and rode backwards, so that his face might always be turned towards the sacred object, to do honor to which he commanded that the streets should be sprinkled with gold dust. His installation as Emperor was accompanied by ceremonies of barbaric splendor, he himself appearing in gorgeous robes, with his face painted and his eyebrows blackened. The Senators viewed the innovation with disgust. They had been used to tyrants and were only too familiar with brutality; but effeminacy was abhorrent to them. Nevertheless they performed the various mean offices assigned to them by the Emperor in connection with Sun worship, having been schooled by years of experience to accept whatever happened as inevitable. Elagabalus gave himself up wholly to luxury and licentious living. Such are the accounts of his life that historians refuse to accept as wholly true the accounts given by contemporary writers. He reigned for three years and nine months, during which time he had several wives and concubines, too many to be enumerated. He lost all sense of manhood, at one time causing himself to be known publicly as his wife's husband. His grandmother, Julia Moesa, saw that in a very few years he would pay the price of his horrible life, persuaded him to adopt his cousin, Alexandria, as his successor and to confer on him the title of Caesar. He had scarcely done this than he repented of it and sought to slay the young lad. His effort was defeated only to be renewed within a few months, and the second attempt, though unsuccessful, so inflamed the Praetorian Guards against him that they rose against him and

slew him, proclaiming Alexander emperor in his stead in the year 222.

At this stage in our sketch of Imperial Rome it may be well to pause and consider for a little the religious life of the people, for as we are approaching the time when Christianity was beginning to make its influence felt, and it is therefore desirable to inquire a little into the religious ideas held by the Roman people. Heliogabalus introduced a degenerate form of sun-worship and it seems to have become very popular, for its practice was associated with orgies which commended themselves to the passions of the dissolute youth of Rome. Women were at this time held in almost universal contempt by the subjects of the Caesars. During the reign of Heliogabalus, one of the Censors in a public speech declared that if in the economy of nature it had been possible for the race to be preserved with the intervention of women, mankind would have been infinitely happier. He said that to the influence of women all the evil in the world was due, and declared that the only justification for the marriage relation was that the welfare of the State demanded that men should sacrifice their pleasure in order that children might be reared up to take their places.

The popular religious cult prior to the reign of Heliogabalus was the worship of Mithras. Mithras was one of the gods of ancient Persia. He was originally the god of light, but he was not identified with the Sun. This was a later idea, but even it was abandoned, and Mithras became the god of purity, goodness and wisdom. He was represented as striving constantly to overcome evil and his priests urged all men and women to aid him in his ceaseless work. He himself was represented as performing endlessly a sacrifice whereby mankind, by the aid of fasting, self-sacrifice and the undergoing of certain ordeals, might ascend into heaven and attain perfect union with God. The soul after death did not at once reach this consummation, but passed through nine grades; until it became absorbed finally in the Fountain of Being. Such was the cult of Mithras expressed in simple terms and freed from the excesses and exaggerations which its votaries engrained upon it. The Romans became somewhat familiar with it in the time of Pompey the Great, that is, about 70 B. C. Trajan declared it to be the established religion of the Empire in A.D. 100 and Commodus nearly a hundred years later once more proclaimed it. It was upon such soil as this that the seed of Christianity was sown by the early fathers, and we may gather from what has been said first, that the new faith would be regarded by the priests of Mithras as a mere variation of that which they taught, except that it assigned to a Crucified Jew the merits which their own deity possessed; and second, that the transition from the cult of Mithras to that of Christianity was not very abrupt. It must be borne in mind that the Romans were not idolaters. The great majority of them at the time of which we speak were doubtless absolutely irreligious, but the educated classes and those who endeavored to live rightly, when not Christians, were worshippers of an all-pervading Power, which they did not always attempt to define. Roman public opinion was at this time rapidly ripening for the acceptance of a new faith. The opposition to Christianity was, as was pointed out in a previous article, largely political and had its origin in the hatred by the Romans of the Jewish people, for they regarded it simply as a phase of the Jewish faith. Roman hostility to the Jews was not religious, but arose out of the intense devotion of the Jews to their own nationality and their claim to be in a special way the chosen people out of whom should come a Prince who was to set up a world-empire.

MINERAL, VEGETABLE, ANIMAL

In the children's plays the words are put in this order: Animal, vegetable, mineral; but in nature the sequence is as stated above. First comes the mineral, then the vegetable, then the animal. It may be assumed, although it cannot be proved, that this was the order in which things appeared upon the earth, but what we mean when we speak of the sequence of things is that minerals seem to be the original condition of things; that from minerals plants are produced, and from plants animal life is sustained. Animal life is not, so far as we know, sustained directly by substances in a mineral form. It may be that some of the simpler forms of animals, such as earthworms and jelly-fish, do not require the intervention of plant life to convert mineral matter into material that will sustain them; but the rule that vegetables are the "middlemen" between inert matter and conscious life is so general that it may be regarded as universal.

There are four substances, which as yet have not been shown to be of the same origin or to be composed of other substances, which are necessary for the support of animal life. They are carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen. These are also necessary for the support of plant life. They are what chemistry calls elemental substances, which means that analysis has not yet shown that they consist of any elementary substances in combination. Of such things something like sixty are known. Some of them are gold, silver, iron and other metals. It may be assumed that all elemental things are metallic, given such a degree of pressure or temperature as is necessary to make them solid. We all now know that air can be liquefied, and if it can be reduced to a liquid, it can also be reduced to a solid. One of the earlier experiments in the reduction of gases to a solid form may be cited. A cannon

was fitted with a cap in which there was an orifice, that could be opened or closed at pleasure. The vent-hole of the gun was plugged tight. In the cannon was placed a quantity of chalk and a cup of sulphuric acid. The cannon was then closed by screwing on the cap, and elevated upon its trunions. The acid was thereby precipitated upon the chalk, and of course the result was the production of carbonic acid gas. Produced under great pressure the gas was in liquid form. When the orifice was opened a thin stream of liquid was emitted, which at a very short distance from the mouth of the orifice assumed the form of gas; but as the expansion of the liquid into gas called for heat, some parts of it took away from the other parts their latent heat, and the result was that while part of the liquid went off in the form of gas, the remainder was precipitated in the form of a white substance resembling snow. This white substance was carbonic acid gas in a solid form but minutely divided, just as snow is water in a solid form minutely divided. It may be assumed as a working hypothesis that the elemental form of matter is metallic. Whether metals are all variations of one elemental substance need not be considered here, and at any rate, while the possibility of this may be admitted, chemistry is as yet not in a position to express any opinion on the point.

From this elementary metallic form of matter our bodies are built up; but as has been said above we only need a few of the elementary substances. Those absolutely necessary are the four named; but certain animals, including man, require another, namely lime, in considerable quantity. Other elementary substances also enter into our physical make-up, but only in a small degree. Others are needed by our bodies to assist in the assimilation of the things which form our corporeal structure. Common salt is one of the most familiar of these. As far as is known the body cannot be nourished by the use of mineral substances. The case of clay-eaters is sometimes cited as proof to the contrary, but what nourishing material there is in the edible clay is probably of vegetable origin. Synthetic chemistry has produced articles of food, but we think it is true that this has never been done from elemental substances. This is not very material to the subject, for although it may be shown that elemental substances can be so treated in the laboratory as to be capable of supporting life, this only establishes that it is possible artificially to produce the results of vegetable action. We are dealing not with the remotely possible achievements of chemistry, but with things as they are in nature, and therefore may say without fear of contradiction that animal life would be impossible, if it were not that vegetables prepared the mineral kingdom so that it is capable of supplying food.

The basis of all foods is carbon, which is also the basis of all vegetable life. Absolutely pure carbon is very rare. Only the purest diamonds present it in a perfectly pure state. If the snow-like carbonic acid which was seen when the carbonic acid gas was emitted from the cannon, could have been preserved in that form, and the oxygen in it could have been got rid of, so that nothing but the carbon was left, and that carbon could have been crystallized, the product would have been a diamond. Theoretically diamonds can be manufactured, and it is said that they can be produced very readily, although as yet only in very minute form. It is out of this material that the flesh, fat and muscles of our bodies are built up, but carbon will not make flesh until vegetables have treated it in their mysterious laboratories. The wisest man in all the world cannot do what a cabbage can. The cabbage can take carbon out of the air, where it is always present in combination with oxygen, and make out of it something upon which we can support life. The fact that flesh is a food only shows that when once the plant has fitted carbon for the support of life, it remains fit for that purpose until it has undergone complete transformation. To illustrate the various stages in which carbon is nutritious take the case of a piece of bread. The carbon of the wheat is nutritious when in the grain, and the only purpose of cooking it is to render it more readily assimilative by the digestive organs. The mass of the bread contains carbon cooked. In the crust it is further cooked, but it approaches a state in which its nutritious qualities are being destroyed. If the outside of the crust is burned to blackness the carbon is reduced to its elementary condition and ceases to be nutritious. The same thing holds true of other food products, their nutritious value may be destroyed by excess of heat, which counteracts the effect of the processes that take place in the vegetable world.

The line of thought touched upon in this article may be followed with interest by persons, who like to know something about our life and how it is maintained. It will show that there is a complete and wonderful circulation of matter from the mineral through the vegetable to the animal and then back to the mineral again. This circulation has been going on for countless centuries. The carbon in the world is no more and no less than it was a million years ago, and for all we can tell the material which forms the silken cheek of a baby once formed part of one of the huge monsters which roamed the world in days so long ago that geologists cannot state the distance in time with even an approach to accuracy.

White—Have you any trouble in making both ends meet?
Green—Not a bit. The end of my money and the end of the week always come at the same time.—Harper's Bazar.

You will visit this

\$36

\$7.50

nets

are divided, a mixing ice spruce nicely finished named.

ED NOT

are no schemes arrivals. the use of most at toria

The house of quality

WILL BUILD ON ATLANTIC

Lowest Tenderers for Navy Construction Select St. John Next Sydney, Others Halifax and Montreal

The Railway & Marine World of Toronto, in its September issue says: "The government has received eight tenders for the building of vessels for the Canadian navy. Of the chief firms tendering, it is reported that Cammel, Laird & Co., were the lowest, and stated that its plant would be located at St. John, N. B. Swan, Hunter & Wigman Richardson, the second lowest tenderer, named Halifax, N. S., as their proposed location; the British Canadian Shipbuilding Co. of which Sir Henry M. Pellatt is the head, named Sydney, and Vickers, Limited, named Montreal."

There was no reference to the Pacific Coast in any one of the eight tenders, and the Ottawa government has no intention of any intimation of the desirability of constructing the vessels for use on the Pacific on this coast. In a further reference the Toronto publication said: "In referring to the proposal of Cammel, Laird & Co., naval contractors, of England, to establish dock and shipbuilding works in Canada, the Canadian Gazette of London, England, stated, August 10: "To this firm has fallen the high distinction of receiving from the British government the contract to build the fleet of war vessels which the Canadian authorities have decided to construct." Among the tenders recently sent in for the construction of the proposed vessels, it has been stated that Cammel, Laird & Co. was the lowest, but on August 28 we were officially advised that the contract had not been awarded.

An idea of what chance the shipbuilding yards of this coast have in the matter of selection of location for the construction of vessels on this coast may be formed from the above, and yet Mr. Templeman, speaking recently to the electors of Esquimalt said the matter was not yet closed and it was still within the bounds of possibility that one or more of the warships would be built on the Pacific coast, probably at Esquimalt. Those who heard him knew that when he spoke there was under construction at the yards of the Canadian Shipbuilding company in Ontario a lighthouse tender, the Estevan, intended for service in the coast waters of British Columbia, and they knew of the heavy cost entailed in bringing a steamship around the continent, a cost entered into rather than construct vessels in the waters of British Columbia where they are to be used.

"A Settled Fact. The newspapers of St. John, N. B., in their references to the construction of the Canadian navy consider it a settled fact that the city in which they are published has been selected for the location of the shipyards in which the whole fleet will be constructed."

Mr. Templeman said it was within the bounds of possibility that one or more of the warships for the navy would be built on this coast. The possibility is remote in the event of the Liberal government being returned to power. The construction of warships at Esquimalt would entail the location of big shipyards which would employ at the lowest estimate 3,500 men and probably as many as 4,000, with a daily wage bill of from in the neighborhood of \$10,000 to \$15,000. The employment of the big dinner-pal brigade necessary to construct warships would result in the upbuilding of Esquimalt and would add to the business of Victoria considerably. It would mean the support of about 15,000 people. Not only would Victoria and Esquimalt benefit to this extent, but many local industries would be established, notably the development of the iron resources of Vancouver Island.

LINE VIA PANAMA IS IN PROSPECT

Big Steamship Company Formed to Place Fifteen Steamers on Coast to Coast Run.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 8.—Announcement was made yesterday of the incorporation of the Atlantic & Pacific Transport company of New Jersey, with an authorized capital of \$15,000,000. The headquarters of the proposed company is to be in Baltimore, with branch offices at the principal seaboard cities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Gulf. The incorporators are H. M. Baker, James S. Whitely, C. G. Helm, A. B. Harrison of Baltimore, former president, vice president, treasurer and secretary respectively of the Atlantic Transport company, and Adrian H. Book of Washington, formerly of the Wilson Steamship lines of Hull, England.

The announcement given out by the company states: "The company has been formed to bid on the ocean mail services now being advertised for by the postmaster general, which call for weekly service between New York and Colon; New Orleans and Colon; San Francisco and Panama; and fortnightly between Seattle and Panama, and it is proposed to establish and maintain these ocean routes and to extend the service through the Panama canal from coast to coast."

The company, according to its announcement, is planning the construction of 15 speedy steamers that will embrace the latest developments in ocean comfort and luxury and comply with all the requirements of the ocean mail act.

According to the terms of the incorporation "no person shall be eligible as a director who shall be a director in or an officer or agent of any corporation or association engaged in any competitive transportation business."

LARGE DISTRICT TO BE PEOPLED

Report on Country Lying Between Hazelton and Fort George as a Region for the Agriculturist

Interest of the Indians, who had never seen such a piece of machinery before. These natives, by the way, are not yet convinced that the railway through their country is to be an actuality. They have experienced various ruses, during which their land has been filled for a time by white men. But these have faded away and the white men have left to be there upon the spur of its original inhabitants. First came the builders of the old telegraph trail, which was to give the world wire communication, by way of Alaska and the British Straits. Upon completion of the Atlantic cable the undertaking was suddenly abandoned and the Indians have still the great reels of abandoned wire, which they find useful in various structural enterprises. The Omikame and the Klondike rushes also paid tribute in abandoned freights—and the Indians are expectantly waiting for history to repeat itself, the contents of the railway camp storehouses eventually to be theirs upon the departure of the white men and the release of the land once more into its primeval tranquility.

FOREST PROTECTION ALONG RAILWAYS

Result of Application for Establishment of Fire Patrol System Made in Behalf of Government

Mr. H. A. Maclean, K. C., formerly deputy attorney general for British Columbia, has just returned to the capital from Vancouver, where he has been appearing in behalf of the province before the railway commission, in connection with an application having an important bearing on the protection of the timber areas of this country from bush fire waste. As a very large percentage of the forest fire loss of British Columbia is attributable to sparks from locomotives and the operation of railway trains in general, it is being urged upon the railway commission by the forestry branch (for whom Mr. Maclean has been acting), that systematic patrol of the railway lines should be made obligatory by the commission which virtually controls all railways now operating in British Columbia.

The experience of the other Canadian provinces was cited by Mr. Maclean as indicating that the only way by which the fire loss could be reduced is by the establishment and maintenance of patrols behind each train. A rule of this nature has been found in Ontario to work out most satisfactorily. In that province during 1909 no fewer than 187 fire wardens were thus employed during the danger season, at a cost of \$68,775, which amount was subsequently repaid by the several companies.

The Ontario practice is to assign two wardens, together, to a beat of ten miles, these following up all trains. Here in British Columbia, it is contended, there is especially necessary a similar patrol along the railways, our dry season being a long one, our forests large and valuable, and the percentage of fires attributable to railways in the province, at the same time, drafting and submitting recommended regulations and describing the areas to which, in the opinion of the province, this patrol system should apply.

The forestry branch has already been in the preparation of this important memorandum, and upon its receipt, copies will be furnished to each interested company and the railway commissioners who have to be consulted say upon the proposals advanced and the regulations submitted. Direct and specific investigation by the commission will follow, if there is—as it is most probable to be—no serious conflict of view between the province and the roads, and on the strength of their investigations the commissioners will subsequently issue regulations governing all phases of the matter, which regulations will have the full force and effect of law.

LIVE STOCK PRIZES

Department of Agriculture Announces Awards at Provincial Fair

The results in the livestock judging competition conducted by the Provincial Department of Agriculture for prizes donated by the British Columbia Stock Breeders association in the horse show building here on Wednesday morning last, have just been announced and are in abstract as follows: Section 1, For Horses Over 21. N. Grimmer, Pender Island, D. cattle and swine, 180 points; prize \$12. E. G. Palmer, Norwich, Ont., D. cattle and swine, 160 points; prize \$10. P. H. Wilson, Chilliwack, D. cattle and sheep, 153 points; prize \$8. W. Banford, Chilliwack, D. cattle and swine, 115 points; prize \$6. Section 2, For Those Under 21. W. Dickie, Colony St. Farm, heavy H. & D. cattle, 120 points; prize \$12. A. McAllister, 1021 Eveling street, Vancouver, heavy H. & D. cattle, 115 points; prize \$10. P. Grimer, Pender Island, D. cattle and sheep, 85 points; prize \$5.

INCREASE SHOWN IN VOTERS' LISTS

Coming Election will see by Far the Largest Vote in the History of the Victoria Riding—Many Names Added

Compared with the last provincial elections the number of names of electors upon the lists today is 8,400 as against 6,000 in 1909. At the general elections in 1903 the number of those entitled to cast their votes numbered 6,425 and the total vote then polled was 6,425. Since the provincial elections of 1909 some 2,000 names were struck from the lists and about 2,400 were added. In the revision of the lists made in May last 1,500 names were added, while in May of last year 600 additional names were put on the list.

PRIZE POTATOES

British Columbia to be Represented at Exhibition in New York

The department of agriculture has decided to make a provincial display at the forthcoming notable exhibition at the Madison Square Gardens, New York—this being the first occasion upon which British Columbia has thus been represented at a New York exhibition—by the St. Lawrence valley potatoes. Mr. Asahel Smith of Ladner, known throughout the lower mainland as the Potato King, has been appointed to collect the specimens for the provincial exhibit, in which all the various potato-growing sections of British Columbia will be adequately represented. In Mr. Smith's opinion, British Columbia stands an excellent chance of winning the coveted trophy as well as of obtaining the widespread and beneficial advertising which must accrue from representation at the great New York show.

POULTRY INDUSTRY

New Style of Brooder Will It Be Believed, of Great Benefit

Poultry men have been deeply interested in a new style of brooder which is exhibited by Major H. F. C. Taylor of Cadby Bay, its inventor, at the Provincial fair. Major Taylor is so thoroughly convinced that he has something which when more generally known will be in heavy demand, he has prepared for the establishment of a factory. He says that hitherto all brooders have been constructed on the principle that chickens require a flannel cloth on their backs to keep them from their mother's feathers. The idea he declares is entirely fallacious; in fact his contention is that through this system the little ones are deprived of oxygen, which is the primary essential of life, entirely does away with the blanket, and provides for sufficient artificial heat, with plenty of fresh air. Many of those interested have examined the invention, and the belief is generally expressed that it is likely to revolutionize the poultry industry on Vancouver Island.

B. C. FRUIT EXHIBIT

The British Columbia touring fair exhibit which has been so conspicuous and valuable a feature of this season's autumnal shows in the prairie provinces, has reached Toronto, where at the exhibition which opened on the 6th ultimo, it was reported to have made a most favorable impression and is proving an advertising factor of marked advantage to British Columbia.

The Canadian Ministry of Agriculture, occupying liberal space in the horticultural building at the Edmonton fair, attracted much attention and proved worth going a long distance to see. The exhibit was put up by the agricultural department of the British Columbia government and was in charge of W. J. Brant, assisted by Harry M. Johnson. As evidence of the enduring quality of British Columbia fruit, with the exhibit is a box of Yellow Newton and Mann apples packed on October 10, 1910, one month having elapsed, repacked July 6, 1911, shipped to Winnipeg and exhibited there during the fair, and then brought to Regina, Brandon and Edmonton. The apples are still in an excellent state of preservation and will be taken to the Toronto Fair. They were grown in a Coldstream orchard and kept in an ordinary cellar through the winter and spring. In the exhibit are also blackberries, yellow cherries and other fruits of Oldenburg apples and other fruits grown at Summerland. Then there is fruit, including peaches, from Armstrong, Salmon Arm, Kaslo, Westminster, Hyslop and Fraser Canyon Arm, and honey from Port Hammond. With the exhibit are 200 bottles containing choice fruit of all kinds that grow in British Columbia.

GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR HORSE SHOW

Provincial Aid to be Extended Towards Event to be Held in Spring—\$4,000 is Figure Wanted

That Victoria, as well as the sister city of Vancouver, will next spring enjoy the thrills and prestige attaching to a comprehensive and well conducted horse show, is now virtually certain, the suggestion that such an event be undertaken upon a truly adequate scale having met with marked favor in the eyes of the provincial minister of agriculture, who has volunteered such a generous measure of assistance that the success of the project already is assured. In opening the horse show in connection with the present exhibition on Wednesday evening last, Hon. Mr. Ellison pointed to the signs on every hand which are showing the confidence in Victoria's future by investing upwards of a million and a half of dollars. Speaking more directly of the horse show and its results, the minister remarked that, inasmuch as such a show is now made an annual event in Vancouver, and the government grants \$4,000 yearly towards the assurance of its success, a similar measure of provincial aid would be extended to a Victoria spring horse show if it were decided to hold one. Needless to say, the remarks and offer of the honorable gentleman were received with manifest gratification, and the generous promise evoked hearty and long-continued applause.

ANNUAL MEETING OF ASSOCIATION

Important Matters in Connection with Victoria's Exhibition are Dealt With—Horse Races and Dates Discussed

A number of important matters, apart from the election of officers for the coming year, were dealt with at the annual meeting of the British Columbia Agricultural association, held yesterday morning in the women's building, on the exhibition grounds. Perhaps the most notable debate was with regard to the advisability of continuing a horse race meet as a feature of Victoria's fair. There was considerable diversity of opinion, but the majority decided that this popular form of sport was essential, if the event was to be made a success in all respects. The association also put itself on record as being favorable to the introduction of the pari-mutuel machines. Dr. Toimie, the president, occupied the chair and Mr. George Sangster performed the secretarial duties.

TELEGRAPH LINE CONNECTS STEWART

News From Portland Canal City of Further Terms in Mines of District

The Stewart Land Company yesterday received a telegram from its Stewart office, sent over the telegraph line which has just been completed to the future terminus of the Canadian North Eastern railroad at the head of Portland Canal. The telegram also brought news yesterday of another rich strike in the Red Cliff mine, where high grade copper ore has been run into and is now the full width of the drift. In the upper tunnel the miners have struck rich ore which shows on the surface 300 feet higher ore extracted. The Portland and mine company's concentrator is working full blast and a shipment of 200 tons of concentrates has been shipped to the Tye smelter on the steamer Caglin.

TEACHERS

How Alien Fish-ing Depredation Fishery Coast

Out on Switzer the territorial limit British Columbia is stocked with the reception of motor launchers of the open island, many of which are poaching within the west coast of the coast. When the s reached the outer morning, with a c Ross harbor and a station, passed the station, passed on Wednesday was surrounded by seals, many of which were carrying of seal porpoise poaching inside the three day island to the other was too fog vessels inside the where the last voy the whaling station made to the local fisheries that the their depredation inside the vessel, seized by the tug started at the rate carry out the work is being at Esqui must be continuing ally considered tically abandoned service nine years.

MANY MORE MEN NEEDED BY CITY

Present Number of Laborers will be Greatly Strengthened to Expedite Work Now Under Way

With civic works piling up and the need of more laborers felt to complete the works now under way in order that the paving work being proceeded with may be carried out without delay, a large addition to the present civic list of employees will be made by the city engineering department. Complaint has been made that the preliminary underground work has been delayed with the result that the paving contractors, the City of Vancouver company, have been unable to proceed with the work which they first promised the city would be maintained. In consequence a special effort will be made to keep the city work ahead of the contractors.

THREE TUNNELS FOR EMPRESSES

Design of New Transpacific Liners for C. P. R. Shows them to be Most Modern Vessels

The new Empress liners being constructed for the transpacific service of the C. P. R. will be the first three funnel ocean liners on the Pacific. The steamers, which will have capacity for 1,300 passengers, will be delivered in January, 1912, and will start from Victoria, via the Suez to the Orient, to start their service from Hongkong. The Empress Van Horne, as the first is to be called, and her sister liner, will have a speed of eighteen knots. This speed, maintained between Yokohama and Victoria, would allow of the passage being made in nine days and 18 hours and 45 minutes. The record for the run now is 12 days and 18 hours. The Empress Van Horne, as the first is to be called, and her sister liner, will have a speed of eighteen knots. This speed, maintained between Yokohama and Victoria, would allow of the passage being made in nine days and 18 hours and 45 minutes. The record for the run now is 12 days and 18 hours. The Empress Van Horne, as the first is to be called, and her sister liner, will have a speed of eighteen knots. This speed, maintained between Yokohama and Victoria, would allow of the passage being made in nine days and 18 hours and 45 minutes. The record for the run now is 12 days and 18 hours.

NEW GAME BIRD FLOURISHES WELL

Hungarian Partridges Reported to be Multiplying on Island—Hunters Should Help in their Protection

Now that the opening of the shooting season on Vancouver Island is close at hand, it is very much in order that a note of warning be sounded for the benefit of hunters none too experienced in natural history, lest in all innocence they direct their guns against the Hungarian partridges, now just beginning to flourish and multiply in the suburban districts adjacent to Victoria, mistaking them for quail.

PROVINCIAL LIQUOR LAW

Important Decision Made Down by Penitentiary Magistrate

An important decision under the Provincial liquor law has recently been handed down by Magistrate Louis F. Penitentiary, in convicting Mr. George G. Schiller, proprietor of the Peninsula Mercantile Store, of illegally supplying to an Indian named Eneas an intoxicant in the particular form of several bottles of a so-called temperance beverage known as "Schiller's Fizz." The idea he declares is entirely fallacious; in fact his contention is that through this system the little ones are deprived of oxygen, which is the primary essential of life, entirely does away with the blanket, and provides for sufficient artificial heat, with plenty of fresh air. Many of those interested have examined the invention, and the belief is generally expressed that it is likely to revolutionize the poultry industry on Vancouver Island.

ELSA AT NEWCASTLE

The Norwegian Steamship Elsa, which steamed from Victoria, B. C., July 27, arrived at Newcastle, Australia, yesterday. At Newcastle the Elsa will load a cargo of coal for the Pacific Coast.

TICKET-FORGING CASE

WINNIPEG, Sept. 7.—Charles W. G. arrested on Saturday charged with forging and uttering counterfeit tickets, appeared in police court yesterday. The chief development in the case is the fact that the tickets were forged through whom the first instance of the forged tickets had been traced. The case has disappeared, presumably to the United States. It is stated that the man was implicated in the plot. The man was implicated in the plot. The man was implicated in the plot.

PRAYED OVER VERDICT

CHESTERFIELD COURT HOUSE, VICTORIA, Sept. 8.—Twelve Virginians, mostly farmers, knelt at dusk tonight in the obscurity of the small jury room of the Chesterfield court house, prayed fervently that they might be spared the sight on Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., indicted for the murder of his wife, arose from their knees, deliberated nearly an hour and silently one by one, recorded a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. His is sentenced to be electrocuted on November 24th.

THREE TUNNELS FOR EMPRESSES

Design of New Transpacific Liners for C. P. R. Shows them to be Most Modern Vessels

The new Empress liners being constructed for the transpacific service of the C. P. R. will be the first three funnel ocean liners on the Pacific. The steamers, which will have capacity for 1,300 passengers, will be delivered in January, 1912, and will start from Victoria, via the Suez to the Orient, to start their service from Hongkong. The Empress Van Horne, as the first is to be called, and her sister liner, will have a speed of eighteen knots. This speed, maintained between Yokohama and Victoria, would allow of the passage being made in nine days and 18 hours and 45 minutes. The record for the run now is 12 days and 18 hours. The Empress Van Horne, as the first is to be called, and her sister liner, will have a speed of eighteen knots. This speed, maintained between Yokohama and Victoria, would allow of the passage being made in nine days and 18 hours and 45 minutes. The record for the run now is 12 days and 18 hours.

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Out on Switzer the territorial limit British Columbia is stocked with the reception of motor launchers of the open island, many of which are poaching within the west coast of the coast. When the s reached the outer morning, with a c Ross harbor and a station, passed the station, passed on Wednesday was surrounded by seals, many of which were carrying of seal porpoise poaching inside the three day island to the other was too fog vessels inside the where the last voy the whaling station made to the local fisheries that the their depredation inside the vessel, seized by the tug started at the rate carry out the work is being at Esqui must be continuing ally considered tically abandoned service nine years.

MANY MORE MEN NEEDED BY CITY

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With civic works piling up and the need of more laborers felt to complete the works now under way in order that the paving work being proceeded with may be carried out without delay, a large addition to the present civic list of employees will be made by the city engineering department. Complaint has been made that the preliminary underground work has been delayed with the result that the paving contractors, the City of Vancouver company, have been unable to proceed with the work which they first promised the city would be maintained. In consequence a special effort will be made to keep the city work ahead of the contractors.

ELSA AT NEWCASTLE

The Norwegian Steamship Elsa, which steamed from Victoria, B. C., July 27, arrived at Newcastle, Australia, yesterday. At Newcastle the Elsa will load a cargo of coal for the Pacific Coast.

TICKET-FORGING CASE

WINNIPEG, Sept. 7.—Charles W. G. arrested on Saturday charged with forging and uttering counterfeit tickets, appeared in police court yesterday. The chief development in the case is the fact that the tickets were forged through whom the first instance of the forged tickets had been traced. The case has disappeared, presumably to the United States. It is stated that the man was implicated in the plot. The man was implicated in the plot.

PRAYED OVER VERDICT

CHESTERFIELD COURT HOUSE, VICTORIA, Sept. 8.—Twelve Virginians, mostly farmers, knelt at dusk tonight in the obscurity of the small jury room of the Chesterfield court house, prayed fervently that they might be spared the sight on Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., indicted for the murder of his wife, arose from their knees, deliberated nearly an hour and silently one by one, recorded a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. His is sentenced to be electrocuted on November 24th.

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FOUR MINISTERS FACE DEFEAT

Hon. W. S. Fielding's Organization Collapses in Queen's Sheolhouse—Others are in Hopeless Situations

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—The defeat of Hon. W. S. Fielding in Queen's Sheolhouse is practically assured. The minister's organization collapsed...

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RECORD CROWD AT EXHIBITION

Attendance on Citizens' Day Estimated at Well Over 10,000—Varied Attractions are Thoroughly Enjoyed

Citizens' Day at the Victoria exhibition is believed smashed all records in point of attendance. While the exact figures are not yet available...

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DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

Montreal People Plan Elaborate Reception for His Arrival to Assume Governor's Duties

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught will be fettered a magnificent and stately royal reception by the city of Montreal upon his arrival here...

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EXPLAINS GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES SCHEME

Mrs. Willoughby, Cummings Addresses Audience in the George Jay School on the Value of Thrift

At the George Jay school on Tuesday evening Mrs. Willoughby Cummings impressed upon her audience the value of thrift...

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SALT SPRING ISLAND

Government Sets Aside Lots for Pre-emption Purpose

The lands contained in lots 31, 32 and 33, north division of Salt Spring Island, reputed to contain considerable good agricultural land...

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BANKERS TO VISIT

Yacht Aquila to Visit Party from Washington for Fall Fair

Victoria will today have as visitors a distinguished party representing the banking and financial institutions of the state of Washington...

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WATER NOTICE

I, Edward Selman Field, of Metchoin, by occupation a farmer, give notice that I intend on the 5th day of October, 1911, next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to apply to the water commissioner...

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By the Pleasant Cut with her And greedily

Corrig College advertisement with details about the school, location, and contact information.

An Interesting Showing of Rich Black Velvet and Seal-ette Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and Dainty

Luxurious Velvet and Seal-ette Coats in Many New Styles

This line embraces some of the very best productions of the leading French and American fashion artists and should prove to be a great attraction to women of refinement. The high price of natural furs put them beyond the reach of many, but so far as beauty and appearance go, you can duplicate the finest natural skins in these rich seal-ette and fine velvet coats.

These beautiful textiles have wonderful wearing qualities and are strong rivals of the real furs, in fact they have the advantage of not shedding hairs in their favour and we guarantee that for beauty, comfort and durability they will give the wearer absolute satisfaction.

Dressy Velvet Coats, in plain and mirrored velvets with large shawl collars, in various styles. Some are trimmed with extra wide silk braid bands of satin and heavy silk cord, while others are richly trimmed with watered satins, etc. All these coats are lined throughout with good Skinner satin, and are most refined in appearance. See the window display on View street. It is impossible to give you a correct idea of the beauty and value that these garments embrace unless you examine them.

Near Seal Coats, made with beautiful shawl collars, deep turnback cuffs, handsome one-frog fastening and lined throughout with striped satin. These coats are semi-fitting and have a very superior appearance. Price **\$75.00**

Seal-ette Coats, made in the reefer style with a three-button fastening and lined throughout with high grade satin. This is a splendid garment and is extraordinary value at **\$47.50**

Children's and Misses' Coats in a Great Variety of Materials and Styles

These come in many very attractive and new colors, including box cloths, English and Scotch tweeds, serges and wool mixtures. Some have large collars and lapels of astrakan, and sleeves neatly trimmed. Others have shawl and sailor collars, turnback cuffs, patch pockets and wide stitched seams. Many new and attractive models of Reefer Coats are being shown with this lot. They are made of heavy tweeds, have large collars, patch pockets, turnback cuffs and wide stitched seams. Let us show them to you. Prices range from \$17.50 down to... **\$3.50**

Very Attractive Styles and Values in Women's Skirts

Tweed Skirts, made in the six-gored styles with panel back and front, wide double-stitched seams, small patch pocket on the right hip, and come in colors, grey and brown mixtures. These are very smart outing skirts, and may be had in all sizes. Price **\$7.50**

Plain Skirts, in entire new style, have panel back and front, and a divided flounce trimmed with buttons. Price **\$7.50**

Panama and Serge Skirts made in plain gored and with the new loose panel or sash effect. These skirts come in a variety of the newest colors, and are a very superior garment to be sold at **\$6.75**

Art Needlework Dept.

Marquissette Waists, to be embroidered. The designs are for French knots, beading, couching, cross stitch and Persian embroidery. Put up in envelope with lesson sheet— **\$1.00**

Sheetings, Pillowslips and Towels at Very Low Prices

- 6-4 Plain Sheeting, for single beds. Good quality. Per yard **25¢**
- 7-4 Plain Sheeting, excellent quality. Per yard **30¢**
- 8-4 Sheeting, in twill and plain. Yard **35¢**
- 10-4 Sheeting, full width, in twill and plain. Per yard **50¢**
- Pillow Slips, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches. Plain Hemmed Pillow Slips, ready for use. All sizes. Per dozen **\$2.25**
- Hemstitched Pillow Slips, large hem. Per dozen **\$3.00**
- Hemstitched Pillow Slips, extra quality. Dozen **\$4.00**

Dresses Monday



Afternoon and Evening Gowns From the Plainest to the Most Elaborate May Be Seen Here

It is almost an impossibility to convey to your mind through a newspaper advertisement the exquisite beauty of many of the models that may now be seen in the Mantle department on the first floor.

The range is so wide and the prices vary so much that the most that we can attempt is to give you just a very general idea of what we have in stock and invite you to see the garments as soon as you conveniently can.

You will always find that our best and most careful attention will be given to your wishes, and our staff of experts will help you to make an agreeable selection.

Marquissette and Net Dresses, made with peasant sleeves, Dutch and high necks and trimmed with handsome wide lace insertion in many dainty styles. Some of these dresses are richly embroidered in dainty colored silks, and will be very useful dresses to wear at small parties and other social functions. This line may be had in all sizes at prices ranging up from **\$10.00**

Afternoon Dresses and Gowns, in a variety of silks and cloths, made with high or Dutch necks and peasant sleeves. Some of these dresses come in striped silks with deep knee bands, cuffs and wide bands at the waist line of plain silks of contrasting colors. Others come in many elaborate styles, richly trimmed with lace, silk embroideries, covered buttons and pipings. Prices ranging from \$65 down to **\$17.50**

Beautiful Evening Gowns, in a choice selection of delicately tinted chiffons over silk. Almost all styles of yokes are included in this line, round, square, pointed and Dutch yokes, with embroidered nets, or the very deep open necks in a wide and pleasing variety. You must see these dresses before you can appreciate their rich and refined beauty. Prices start as low as **\$35.00**

A Choice Selection of Dainty Dresses That Should Find Ready Buyers

There is a big assortment of cleverly designed dresses in Panamas and serges to be seen in the Mantle Department at the present time, in all the most popular colors, at prices that will please you. They come in neat styles with peasant sleeves and round, Dutch and pointed yokes of embroidered nets and lace. Sleeves finished with cuff effects of all-over lace or plain silks and pipings of silk to match.

The skirts are plain gored, with panels back and front, and finished at the waist line with a narrow cord. Many very smart effects are included in this lot, and the prices are very moderate, starting as low as **\$13.75**.

Linens for All Purposes Specially Low Priced

- Linen Set, napkin and cloth to match. Cloth 2 yards square. Prices \$12.50, \$11.50 and **\$10.50**
- Embroidery Linen, \$1.00, 75¢ and **65¢**
- Circular Pillow Head **\$1.85**
- Linen Sheeting, 72 in. **\$1.50**
- Linen Foot Towels, each, 40c, 45¢ and **50¢**
- Fancy Figured Huckabuck Linen, 25 in. wide, per yard **75¢**
- 5 O'clock Tea Cloths, hemstitched ends, embroidered work, 45x45 in. Each, \$9.00 to **\$1.75**
- Embroidered and Drawn Squares, in pure Irish linen. Size 30x36. From \$7.00 down to, each **\$2.50**
- Size 45x45, from \$7.50 down to, each **\$3.75**
- Size 54x54, from \$12.50 down to, each **\$4.00**
- Table Damask Cloth, 2x2, floral and scroll design. Each **\$2.50**
- Table Damask Cloth, 2x2½, floral and scroll design. Each **\$3.00**
- Table Damask Cloth, 2½x3½, floral and scroll design. Each **\$6.50**
- 50 Dozen Extra Special Table Cloths, assorted sizes, in floral and scroll. Special **\$3.50**
- 2,000 Huckabuck Towels, per dozen **\$3.00**
- 25 Dozen Napkins, assorted designs. Per dozen **\$1.75**

Smart Suits at Prices That Are Within Reach of All

This year our mantle department is stronger than ever in the display of dainty and serviceable garments, and we are prepared to meet almost every demand.

As regards styles, materials and color, these garments are copies of the highest priced models and have been made especially for us under most exacting specifications. We have insisted upon having the highest grades of materials and workmanship, and we have every reason to believe that we can now offer the very highest values in ready-to-wear suits at a moderate price.

AT \$16.75—We are offering some very smart suits in tweed mixtures and Venetian cloths, in a variety of popular colors. The coats are plain tailored, 28 inches long and lined with good silk serge, while the skirts are in plain gored and plaited styles. To those women who desire a more dressy costume we can show some splendid models at this price—they are beauties and must be seen to be appreciated.

AT \$25.00—You can choose from a very large and interesting selection of costumes made of high-grade tweeds, Venetians, Cheviots and diagonal serges in all the newest colors. There is a tone of distinction about these costumes that is not usually found in the ready-to-wear garment. The coats are 26 inches long and come in the semi-fitting and box styles, are lined with striped silk serge and the sleeves are finished with a four-inch cuff. Many of these costumes have a smart sailor collar with square cut reverses, and the skirts are made panel back and front.

Smart Man Tailored Costumes

These costumes should appeal to all women who usually go to the tailor and have their garments made to their special order. While the prices we are asking for these garments is far below the cost of the specially tailored garment, we do not consider that better value could be given than these suits represent. This line includes the smartest models that we have ever seen in the ready-to-wear line and are splendidly finished. Price— **\$37.50**

High Grade Novelty Costumes

In this line we are now showing some very attractive styles with 28-inch coats with large shawl collars faced with striped velvets or satins and handsomely trimmed with braid, etc. The coats are lined with good Skinner satin and the skirts are made in plain gored styles with the loose panel or sash effect. Prices start at \$75 and range down to **\$35.00**

Smart Fall and Winter Footwear for Men

You must see these lines before you can possibly imagine how really smart and serviceable these shoes really are. It is almost impossible to overestimate the value that these shoes represent, they come in all the best and most popular leathers, made up by some of the best of American shoe makers, in such attractive styles that the most particular man must be well pleased with his purchase. Before making your final choice of winter footwear, inspect these models and you will agree with us that you could not buy more stylish and substantial shoes even if you ordered hand made shoes from your custom shoe maker. Prices ranging down from \$7.00 to **\$4.50**

Black Silks and Velvets for Fall Millinery

Large shipments of Black Velvets for coats and suits just arrived. Velvets are to be greatly worn this fall, and we are prepared with full stock to meet all requirements. **LYON'S PANNE, PRICE \$1.00 TO \$4.75**

Black Silks are to be greatly worn the coming season. Our stock is complete with all the best makes, warranted fast dye.

Peau de Soie, from 50c to **\$1.50**

Taffeta, from 50c to **\$1.00**

David Spencer, Limited

OFFERS AGAIN

Mr. Carruthers' proposal of Monday that Reciprocity be rejected by C.

MORE DEFECTS

Ministers Field and Graham's feat—All P Government

MONTREAL, Sept. 10.—The wrong end of the James Carruthers' story published in the organ to the effect that the effect of the reciprocity bill would be returned to the wrong, said Mr. Carruthers, "Now here is a majority, \$500,000, 20 of a majority, to be beaten. The lost to three months. Mr. Carruthers, in the west as in opposition of reciprocity, known for his principles, but he the time when from the party. This question is along party lines, ly against reciprocity. At the last election a handsome victory from the the latter contributing to local charities. Liberal return.

In Ever the great campaign with the Government clear to every reciprocity will be every province to Prince Edward Scotia it may be in other words, a New Brunswick, Fugatey, the major reciprocity. The been will give in forly against reciprocity. In Ontario it will lanche in favor of servative party. As the American but the shouting and Paterson are feat, Hon. Mr. Grays, is also certain. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in three and will be elected in the third he fact, a veritable place in the Canada with the Laurier's last the people of Quebec deed all the come to the conc was adopted by Wilfrid Laurier covering up the of the last 15 years. Today Horace he had severed h ed with the Conser Mr. Joseph will tive vote. He was of the Montreal. Another striking cal campaign was Conservatives org candidate of E. Maisonneuve. It v and decidedly opposes Verville. candidate, has the the Liberal organ sign of the times Bourassa in Ver Vercheres has been eney for 40 years of Laurierism.

Against B government, while campaign, cries. "Every vote give position candidate den and consequ "Every vote g vote given in navy with partic the empire instea ly Canadian." "French candid duty before you, and your interest for the candidate Canadian auton French-Canadian That the minis in danger of loss Qu's and shall the news which day from reliab rather discourag erals when the in their presence the minister of colleague, the m the political im Mr. Charles represented the