

STRUGGLE ENDS WITH BLOODSHED

John F. Dietz, Besieged at Cameron Dam, Wisconsin, Surrenders After Being Wounded by Deputies

KILLS ONE OFFICER IN FINAL FIGHT

Captured Man Has Fought Lumber Companies and the Courts for Several Years—Feared for Wife's Safety

WINTER, Wis., Oct. 8.—If papa comes out will you promise not to shoot him? He is shot through the hand and wants to surrender.

These words, spoken to Sheriff Michael Maden at the edge of the clearing surrounding the besieged home of John F. Dietz, youngest daughter of John F. Dietz, brought to an end this afternoon the stubborn resistance of the man whose stand for the last four years against what he considers an injustice has attracted widespread interest.

The surrender did not come without death and bloodshed. One man is dead, three men and a woman are wounded and much property has been destroyed.

Oscar Harp, age 35, deputy sheriff. The injured John F. Dietz, age 49 years, defender of Cameron dam, shot through the hand, Chat Collett, 32 years of age, deputy sheriff, right arm shot off. Clarence Dietz, shot through the right arm, shot through the left hand, Dietz's two young children of John Dietz, two shot last week by deputy sheriffs.

Harp was found on a hill behind the Dietz cabin with a bullet hole in his head. He, with Mont Wiley, Thomas Pomario and William Rankin, all deputies, had tried to crawl to a place of refuge in the lumber piles, near the Dietz cabin, when a shot was fired at him. According to Wiley, three bullets whizzed by him at about the same time, and one of them struck Harp. The other deputies refused to surrender.

Dietz was wounded while firing from the band during the afternoon, when a bullet went through a crack and passed through his left hand. Dietz denied that the wound caused him to surrender. To Father Joseph Pilon, a priest, who aided in bringing the long hair out, Dietz said a doctor had whispered that a baby was about to be born to his wife, and he feared that both she and the infant might die.

The surrender of Dietz was dramatic. The alert lumbermen leaning on their rifles at the edge of the clearing, and resting lazily at the windows of the log cabin, suddenly saw the flutter of a white handkerchief at the door. Then little Helen appeared and advanced with the cloth over her head, walked to the edge of the clearing, where she announced that her father was willing to surrender.

John F. Dietz came into the limelight about four years ago when he defended the Cameron dam on the Thorapelle river against one of the largest lumber companies in the State. He declared that the dam was on his property and tied up several thousands of dollars, by refusing to allow them to pass through the dam without paying toll. He was fought in the courts by the lumber company, but defied the order of the judges and held off at the point of the gun all officers who attempted to serve papers on him. Dietz won. The lumber company paid him a large sum and he allowed the logs to go through.

The intense controversy between Dietz and the authorities of Sawyer county dates from September 6, when Dietz shot and seriously wounded Sgt. Harold in Winter, Wis., in a wrangle. It is said, over rent due on a school house.

Since the shooting Dietz has defied the sheriffs to serve warrants on him. Last week deputy sheriffs found a daughter and a son of Dietz drifting to town. They wounded and arrested both children, and their harsh treatment of the girl aroused much indignation.

Found Wounded GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. 8.—Sgt. John N. Cohn, a member of the New Orleans and Liverpool riotous, was charged, was tonight found in his room unconscious with a bullet wound in his neck.

Head of Danish Brotherhood. FERRINO, Cal., Oct. 8.—T. F. Nelson of Seattle was elected grand president of the Danish Brotherhood at

MONTEREAL VICTORIOUS

MONTREAL, Oct. 8.—Montreal easily beat Toronto Agronomists in the opening game Inter-Provincial Rugby union here today by 25 to 10.

Victim of Hindu Fraud. SEATTLE, Oct. 8.—Believed by the police department to be the victim of a long existing fraud among his countrymen, a Hindu lies on a cot at the city hospital, temporarily bereft of his senses and suffering from injuries about his head and neck. A sign was found in the doorway of a lodging house, his head covered by blood and bearing marks made by some unusual weapon. He was taken to the city hospital and on regaining consciousness expressed fear of something he believed to be pursuing him.

Charged With Forgery. SEATTLE, Oct. 8.—R. W. Montgomery, a well known real estate man of Fort Worth, Tex., was arrested by operatives of a private detective agency this afternoon on a charge of forgery. Montgomery, who left Fort Worth several months ago, is said to have swindled the banks of Fort Worth out of \$40,000 by forging the names of his business partner, W. P. Fischer, and of his father, C. M. Montgomery, to promissory notes which he discounted at the banks. Montgomery was traced from Fort Worth to Kansas City, where he disappeared and remained hidden until recently, when the police located him in Seattle. He is being held pending the arrival of an officer from Texas with the necessary warrants and extradition papers.

Several Minnesota Villages Severely Visited—Property Loss Heavy—Urgent Appeal for Aid Sent Out

WINNEPEG, Oct. 8.—Word received from the afflicted districts along the Canadian border is that at least thirty villages and millions of dollars in property have been lost by forest fires. The Canadian Northern cancelled all trains out of Winnipeg and Port Arthur today, and word has been received by that company that many dead bodies, many of them with clothing burned off entirely, have been found along the tracks. Two thousand people are crowded into Rainy River and the Canadian Northern is sending a special train of box cars and provisions from Port William.

Superintendent Wilcox's train, on its way from Port Arthur, is reported to have gone through a bridge.

The Canadian Northern announced late today that the estimated loss of life by forest fires to settlers living along their line in forty. Rainy River town was saved after a big fire, but the Rat Postage mill at Rainy River is burned. Spooner, Minn., is not so badly burned as first estimated. The Shepley-Matney mill was saved, but several large buildings were burned. Burned was wiped out.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 8.—The Associated Press has this afternoon received the following message from C. A. Moody, mayor of War Road, Minn.: "The people of this county, which is burning, residents of this county, which is burning from War Road to the international line. Spooner, Gracevorn, Besideau and other places are burning. Dead bodies are lying along the Canadian Northern Railway right of way, and hundreds of settlers are penniless. The towns of Roosevelt, Swift and Cedar Spur are all in danger. Aid can be sent to the newspapers or the State Bank of War Road, the nearest place of refuge. Refugees are flocking into War Road."

Recall Campaign. Large Number of Names Attached to Petition Asking for Mayor Gill in Seattle

SEATTLE, Oct. 8.—The campaigning for signatures asking for the recall of Mayor Hiram C. Gill started off today with a rush, a large number of names having been placed on the list when the work stopped for the day.

Acting on the advice of leading attorneys, the Public Welfare League, abandoned the plan to place petitions in all the churches tomorrow. It was feared that the signing of names on Sunday might invalidate the signatures and thus jeopardize the success of the recall movement. The leaders of the campaign are taking every precaution to prevent the taking of a misstep that would cause the petitions to be thrown out on a technicality.

Twenty members of the American Purty Federation on a tour of the country in the interest of a social purity campaign, arrived from Chicago tonight. The Public Welfare League arranged the date of the local conference of the federation as an affair of the campaign, in the conference will occupy pulpits in Seattle churches tomorrow to speak in behalf of the anti vice campaign now being waged here.

City Prosecutor Resigns. VANCOUVER, Oct. 8.—J. E. Kennedy, city prosecutor, has sent in his resignation. Just when it will take effect has not yet been decided, as the master has still to come before the police commissioners.

Explosion Suspects. TUSCON, Ariz., Oct. 8.—Bill Hogan and A. Colie are held by Sheriff Nelson of this county as suspects in the Los Angeles Times dynamiting case. Hogan closely answers the description of the man who is believed to have been in Los Angeles at the time of the explosion and has told several conflicting stories. Colie has expert knowledge of high explosives.

Col. Roosevelt in Georgia. ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 8.—Theodore Roosevelt came into Georgia today, and found a warm welcome. He was greeted at Atlanta by crowds which blocked the streets and cheered for him. Earlier in the day he spent sev-

FIRE'S VICTIMS NUMBER FORTY

Many Dead Bodies Found Along Track of Canadian Northern Railway in Rainy River District

TOWN IS SAVED AFTER HARD FIGHT

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NEW REPUBLIC QUIETING DOWN

People of Portugal Quickly Reconciling Themselves to New Order of Affairs—Government Protects Property

TROOPS ATTACK JESUIT MONASTERY

Amnesty Granted and Liberty of Press is Increased—Story of Royal Family's Flight From Country

LISBON, Oct. 8.—The proclamation of the republic of Portugal is being received by the people generally in a matter-of-fact way. While order has been in a measure restored, the feeling still prevails that things against the republican establishments may become general.

The most marked feature of the situation now is the restoration of the press. The most marked feature of the situation now is the restoration of the press. The most marked feature of the situation now is the restoration of the press.

Plot to Kill President Taft. Strange Story Told to His Aunt in Massachusetts Town by Mysterious Stranger—Visitor Utterly Disappears

MILLBURY, Mass., Oct. 8.—An alleged plot to assassinate President Taft was unfolded, to Miss Della C. Torrey, aunt of the President, by a stranger who called at her home here today.

The man, who refused to give his name, declared he overheard the plot while in Boston, and the queen mother, he threatened to return and kill Miss Torrey if the matter got into the newspapers.

The man went away from Millbury as suddenly and as mysteriously as he had come, and tonight there is no sign of his whereabouts, although Miss Torrey immediately reported the facts to the Millbury authorities and they in turn asked the assistance of the Worcester police. The matter has been reported to the secret service authorities.

Bourassa Boom Giving Concern. Meeting to be Addressed by Premier in Montreal on Monday Evening Intended as a Corrective

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—Extraordinary efforts are being made to boom the meeting at the Monument National, Montreal, which Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to address on Monday evening. It is apparent that the object is to counteract the impression of Mr. Bourassa's growing strength which prevails in Quebec province, and particularly in Montreal.

That the National leader is winning adherents every day by his attitude of hostility towards the government of French prerogatives and prejudices is undeniable. Nobody recognizes this more keenly than Sir Wilfrid Laurier, hence the liberal demonstration, at which he will be the chief functionary, on Monday night.

The arrangements are under the direction of H. G. Gervais, M.P., who is acting as chairman of the meeting. He is leaving no device untried which would lead to the occasion. His zeal has an additional spur in the fact that a successful demonstration would give to his chances a political impetus, and would also be a publicity of Hon. Mr. Brodeur's retirement owing to ill health the opportunity for Mr. Gervais to enter the cabinet seems to him and his friends to be at hand.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will leave here on a special car Monday. Several press representatives will accompany him.

REMAIN AT GIBRALTAR

Remain at Gibraltar. GIBRALTAR, Oct. 8.—It is reported that the royal yacht Amelie will return to Lisbon tomorrow. King Manuel, the Queen Mother, the Dowager Queen and the Duke of Oporto, however, will remain as the guests of the government at the governor's cottage at Europa Point.

HOMESTEADERS INCREASE

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—For the first eight months of the present calendar year, January 1st to August 31st, homestead entries in Western Canada numbered 28,218, as compared with 24,226 entries for the corresponding period of 1909.

In each of the prairie provinces there is an increase as compared with corresponding months of last year. Manitoba having 9,042 entries as against 10,723 in 1909, Saskatchewan 20,852 as against 12,837, and Alberta, 14,013 as against 12,837.

For the month of August alone the entries numbered 3,560, of which 1,222 were made by Canadian born persons, some of whom have just returned from the United States, 225 by English Scotch and Irish, 225 by Scandinavians and

Blow was Foul

OGDEN, Utah, Oct. 8.—In the eleventh round of what was to have been a twenty-round go at the fair grounds last night, Gene McGovern of Milwaukee, was given the decision over Jim Regan of San Francisco. During the first eight rounds honors were about even. After a minute's fighting in the eleventh round, McGovern received a blow in the stomach that sent him to the floor. The referee then counted him out. McGovern's seconds declared that he had been fouled. Two physical police officers and after an examination declared he had been struck in the groin. Regan then reversed his decision, giving the fight to McGovern on a foul and declaring all bets off.

"Red Sweater Kid"

SEATTLE, Oct. 8.—Traced for five years through a dozen states and provinces by government officers, William W. Urquhart, 21 years old, wanted at Nome, Alaska, to answer to a charge of highway robbery, was located at Macleod, Alberta, last Monday through the efforts of J. Warren, special government agent for the second judicial district of Alberta. Last night Urquhart was taken to the city jail for safe-keeping by Warren, who tells the story. According to Warren, Urquhart, a small, well dressed man of innocent appearance, is one of the most desperate bandits the government operatives have ever captured. He is known to the police of many cities as "William Urquhart, alias Bob McCullough, alias Bob Kennedy, alias J. H. Hall, alias the "Red Sweater Kid."

WILL NOT ENDORSE UNIVERSAL RULE

Vancouver Yachtsmen Fail to Adopt Suggestion Victoria Regarding Regulations Governing International Race

VANCOUVER, Oct. 8.—By a decided majority and after a lengthy debate on the subject the Royal Vancouver Yacht club, decided to adhere to the international racing rules for future contests for the Alexandra cup, emblematic of the yachting championship of the Pacific coast. This does not mean that the international rule must remain in force for it is in force now jointly with the universal rule. The action of the club means that the local yachtsmen cannot see their way clear to fall in line with the request of the Victoria Yacht club to have the deed of gift of the Alexandra trophy altered from the international rule to the universal rule.

The decision of the local yachtsmen will still another half hitch to the knotty question of racing rules governing yacht racing in general and the Alexandra cup competition in particular. All three of the American yacht clubs in the Northwest International Yacht racing association are in favor of the universal racing rule as it is essentially a Yankee creation and favors the flat bottomed, fin-keel type of yacht. Lately the Victoria yachtsmen who have aspirations to building a cup challenger next spring have been talked into favoring a universal rule and thereby hangs the present deadlock. For it the Royal Vancouver Yacht club do not favor the universal rule, the Victoria yachtsmen will side with the American clubs.

The question is now up to the North Vancouver Yacht club and from what is known of the sentiment of the yachtsmen on the north side of the inlet it is not likely that they will favor the universal rule.

MANCHURIAN BANDITS

Marauding Gangs Boldly Attack Japanese Patrols—Authorities Are Helpless

PEKIN, Oct. 7.—Recent depredations of bandits in Manchuria have stirred the Chinese imperial government and orders have been issued to the viceroys of Manchuria to appoint a high military commander for the purpose of subjugating the Hunghuans bandits and effecting reforms in the military administration of the three provinces. The viceroys, however, is reported have requested that the project be held in abeyance for the present, on account of the general financial embarrassment which prevails. Meantime, the activities of the bandits continue.

Archaeological Find. ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.—In an ancient sepulchral recently unearthed in the Chersonese, in the course of archaeological explorations, several cups of a form hitherto unknown have been discovered, as well as two rings with artificially engraved stones of the semi-precious order. The grave in which the sepulchral was found had remained absolutely untouched for ages, whereas most of the graves found nowadays show traces of having been filled at some previous period and very often there are traces of robbers having opened the graves in different ages.

MR. ROSS JOINS THE CABINET

Joins Provincial Government as Minister of Lands in Succession to the Hon. Price Ellison

LATTER NOW MINISTER FINANCE AND AGRICULTURE

Member for Fernie Expected Today to Take Oath of Office—His Career a Distinguished One

The announcement was last evening made by Premier McLeod, that Mr. William R. Ross, the sitting member for Fernie, has been invited to a place in his cabinet, and that his name having been submitted to His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, His Honor being pleased to accept Mr. Ross as one of his advisers.

The new minister is now on his way to the capital, and is expected to arrive today or tomorrow and be at once sworn in. To him has been assigned the important portfolio of lands. Hon. Price Ellison becoming minister of finance and agriculture.

Hon. Mr. Ellison has filled with conspicuous ability the chief commissioner's position of lands during the past year and more. His executive and financial genius has been amply demonstrated in his private business, in the administration of which he has amassed a fortune; his experience as one of the foremost and most progressive farmers of the Province peculiarly fit him for the progressive and efficient administration of the department of agriculture, to which he brings a broad and extra-modern experience, possessed in particular by this class of his predecessors.

It is expected that the by-election in Fernie necessitated by Mr. Ross's acceptance of office will be brought on forthwith; opposition being offered in the Socialist interest by Mr. Bennett, formerly of Cranbrook, and editor of the Fernie District Ledger.

The new minister, Hon. Wm. Roderick Ross, who has filled the important post of Conservative whip and chairman of the Private Bill committee during some time past, is personally one of the most popular members of the local house, while at the same time he occupies a position of precedence by reason of his long and continuous representation of one of the most populous and important constituencies of British Columbia.

He is a son of Duncan Ross and his mother's maiden name being Miss Anne MacKenzie, both of true Scotch blood, and was himself born at Fort Chipewau, Athabasca, where his forebears had been attached to the service of the Victoria Yacht Club for two generations back.

The new minister, who holds the degree of a master of arts and is also a King's Counsel of British Columbia, was educated at St. John's college, Winnipeg, where he graduated and received his degree and was married on October 6, 1893, to Miss Lella Young, who has aspirations to have been born. Hon. Mr. Ross is the vice president of the Northern Coal & Coke Co., and has played a conspicuous and useful part in the business and commercial affairs of East Kootenay during several years past. He was first elected to represent Fernie riding in the Provincial house in 1893, being re-elected in 1907 and 1909. His home and offices are in the city of Fernie.

Vancouver's Tax Collections. VANCOUVER, Oct. 8.—During the month of September City Cashier Lewthwaite took in at his wicket in the city hall nearly \$1,000,000 on account of the general city taxes and water rates. The exact figures were \$983,121.34, of which \$946,107.59 was paid in taxes and \$37,013.75 on water rates. These amounts represent an advance of \$235,000 on taxes and \$1,250 on water rates over the collections for the corresponding month last year. For the quarter ending September 30, the city collections totalled \$1,205,000 for taxes and \$198,500 for water rates.

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RECIPROCITY

By far the most important utterance on Reciprocity since the proposal now before the people of Canada was first made is contained in two articles contributed by Senator Sir George W. Ross to the Toronto Globe. Sir George is one of the best known public men in the Dominion. He is a life-long Liberal, was for years Premier of Ontario and has always stood high in the councils of his party. His views therefore derive additional force from his position. He is a master of English and possesses in an eminent degree the ability of condensation; but we hope to be able to give a correct idea of his argument without reproducing his articles in full.

Senator Ross begins his articles by the statement that the advances of the government of the United States towards reciprocity are regarded in Canada with indifference if not with distrust. He points out that, whereas the average duty in Canada on imports from the United States is 24.36 per cent, the United States duty on imports from Canada is 48 per cent, and he finds that taking into account the free list, our imports from the United States considered as a whole only pay a duty of 12.52 per cent. This is because nearly half our imports from that country are duty free. From these facts he argues that if the trade relations between the two countries are not satisfactory the fault certainly is not on our side. If we care to enter into a treaty it can only be on the supposition that we still further extend our free list, or reduce our tariff on manufactured goods; but the first seems to be as wide as it can very well be, and as our duties are only one-half those of our neighbors, they have a wide scope for reduction before they bring their tariff down to ours. He takes the position that if the Washington government desires to promote trade with Canada it can easily alter its customs schedule for that purpose, and when that has been done Canada can determine for herself if any changes ought to be made in hers.

The Senator cannot see that any treaty is necessary. He points out that the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 was necessary because there were certain other things that had to be determined, some of which were only finally disposed of by the Hague Tribunal. He takes the same position in respect to a reciprocity treaty as the Colonist took some time ago, namely that it deals permanently with "conditions that are fluctuating and unstable." Such a treaty must be for a certain length of time, and it is very easy to understand how during the pendency of its terms such changes might take place in business conditions as would render adherence to the treaty a hardship to one party or the other and possibly to both. We are now free to deal with the tariff from year to year, and it seems needless and might be mischievous to enter into permanent obligations that might interfere with our freedom of action. A second objection which Senator Ross takes to the principle involved in such a treaty is that being permanent in its nature it would inevitably lead to the establishment of new avenues of trade.

Sir George discusses reciprocity in natural products. He admits that free admission in the United States of Canadian exports such as those produced on the farm, might tend to increase the price of them, but he is inclined to think that any such increase would be fully offset by an import of similar articles from the United States. It would only be possible, he says, for the farmer to derive any advantage from the enlarged market when his produce was of a higher character than that of the United States or when there was a shortage in that country. He instances the case of cheese, which he says would be governed in price by the United States market, whereas now it is governed by the demand at home and in the United Kingdom. He can see no advantage to the Canadian farmer in the free admission of oats, wheat and cattle into the United States. Both countries are at present exporters of these articles, and under reciprocity the market of Canada might at any time be demoralized by the export to this country of any surplus product from the south. He thinks also that it would become impossible to differentiate between high class Canadian wheat and the lower grades produced in the United States, the result being greatly to the disadvantage of the Canadian wheat grower.

Senator Ross looks upon the effect of reciprocity upon transportation in Can-

ada with very great alarm. He points out that Canada has expended \$80,000,000 on railways and \$80,000,000 on canals to provide routes of transportation across the Dominion. He thinks that anything that would lead to the diversion of traffic from these roads to United States railways would be productive of great injury. He says if the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Northern or the Intercolonial could hope to hold the carrying Canadian exports, if our trade is to be diverted to the south, and he asks what would become of our seaports in such an event. He points out that freight on our imports from the United Kingdom are kept down by the fact that our exports go over Canadian lines, and he anticipates that if the exports are diverted there will have to be an increase in freight on our imports.

Imperial considerations also are dealt with by Sir George. He asks if it is contemplated to impair the preference given to the United Kingdom and if reciprocity may not minimize "our consideration for imperial interests." If we will not weaken our position to consider favorably proposals for inter-imperial preferences, if we are prepared to prejudice British capital invested in Canadian railways and steamships, if we wish to form commercial alliances what will divert our trade from the Empire, if we are willing to run the risk of entering into a treaty that might be open to misconstruction and might disturb the friendly relations between the two countries, and if we prefer to enter into a commercial partnership with a foreign nation instead of forming one with the Mother Country.

Having dealt with these aspects of the case Senator Ross goes on to consider the necessity for a reciprocity treaty, and is unable to discover any in 1854 British North America needed the market afforded by the treaty then agreed upon. We had lost all the advantages we possessed in the British market under the Corn laws and the Trade and Navigation Act, and it was necessary to do something to meet the emergencies then existing, but there is no such emergency now. No necessity is felt by the people of Canada for any improved trade relations with the United States. Every year our position in respect to the market of that country is improving, and he thinks we can very well afford to wait upon the developments of the future. This is much the same argument as the Colonist has advanced. He urges the importance of the fact that Canada now has the absolute control of its fiscal arrangements and can alter them from time to time as Parliament wishes, and he is unable to see why the country should be in a position to any definite period in the future for the sake of the very shadowy advantages likely to follow from a treaty.

Sir George makes the suggestion that the government of the United States might of its own accord initiate reciprocity by reducing its rate of duties on articles manufactured in Canada to the level of duties in Canada on articles manufactured in the United States, and he points out that if the Dominion lowers its duties upon manufactured goods it will at once stop the investment of United States capital in factories in this country. Already \$25,000,000 of such capital is invested in this country in such enterprises, and a treaty would speedily put an end to anything of that kind. He says that as overtures have come from the United States for their "could not" very well be declined, but he adds: "I am not sanguine that any proposal that can be made for mutual concessions will ultimately prove advantageous to the industries of Canada or the development of our great natural resources."

The arguments advanced by Senator Ross will produce a profound impression upon the people of Canada. The Globe did not make any comment upon them at the time it published them, although when the second paper appeared it published an editorial indicating that its own views in respect to reciprocity do not go very far. It denies that it is promoting reciprocity

with the United States, but asks how "Canada's national interests would be imperilled by an arrangement that would give Nova Scotia and British Columbia coal free entry into the United States, and permit us in Ontario to bring soft coal from Pennsylvania without paying three millions a year into the Dominion treasury." As yet we have to find any prominent Canadian journal advocating reciprocity as a general proposition.

MR. MACKENZIE DREAMS.

When Mr. William Mackenzie dreams, he usually manages to discover a way by which Castles in Spain can be solidified with a fine lot of capital behind them, and there is a rumor abroad that he has exhibited considerable ability in annexing sufficient of that capital to offset any discomfort that his dreams may afford him. The Toronto Globe tells us of the latest subject upon which the President of the Canadian Northern has been indulging in what is alleged to be one of his habits. Colonist readers may recall that some months ago we quoted a California capitalist, who was visiting this city and who said: "Almost everything worth accomplishing was first a dream in the mind of some man, who had the courage, foresight and energy to make his dream a reality." But we will quote from the Globe:

On the upper reaches of the Sanguaney there is a water-power capable of developing from 150,000 to 200,000 horsepower. To the North of Lake St. John, draining a vast area of the best spruce country in the Dominion, Mr. Mackenzie's dream is of a city that is to be built around the falls and of the use of Lake St. John as a huge mill pond on which the spruce can be stored to be floated down to great pulp and paper mills at—well, let us call it the city of Mackenzie. A number of capitalists with ten million dollars to invest are interested in the dream, and it is proposed next year to make the vision a reality. This is certainly a proposal of vast interest, and we have not the least doubt that Mr. Mackenzie will carry it into effect. In these days a project involving half a score of millions is not a very serious matter. There is money available to do anything at all that is worth doing. The great thing is to dream the right sort of dreams before going out into the market for the coin.

Work on raising the Maine is about to be begun. If it is successful the world will know whether or not the United States was justified in declaring war against Spain.

The Ottawa Free Press says Mr. Bourassa how he would like it, an "English" bank refused to lend any money to a "French" business house. Mr. Bourassa has not thought that far along.

Mr. Roosevelt is going to make a whirlwind campaign in New York. He is to make a tour of the State in a motor car, speaking in every city, town, village and hamlet. Whenever two or three are gathered together the strenuous Theodore will be in the midst of them.

It seems very likely that if Portugal could be let severe alone and the revolutionary movement could be kept from spreading, matters would soon settle down to a satisfactory basis. The great danger is it may spread to Spain. If it does no one can tell what may happen.

Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M.P., thinks a good way to begin imperial unification is to create a department in London "with colonial connections as connecting links between imperial conferences." We are under the impression that something of that kind had already been inaugurated. It is a good idea anyway.

Premier Murray of Nova Scotia, who has been ill, is getting well again and his political opponents vie with his friends in the kindness of their congratulations. This is as it ought to be; but why is it only when people are sick or dead that their opponents, as a rule, speak kindly of them? "What's all the world to a man when his wife's a widow?"

WEILER BROS

little house maid says, next time you put down a carpet put down a new one



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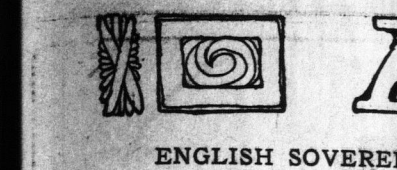
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English Sovereign. To us who have seen two kings throne without a question being their right to do so or any desecrated that the crown should another, who remember a part long reign of Victoria, it comes shock to know that her accession accompanied with a more of demonstration against placing the hands of a young girl, who living representatives of the royal male line more fitted in year possibilities of the kingly office of Cumberland, her uncle, was far as successor to his brother William Victoria was ineligible to the throne which descended in the male line there not a few people in England hardly undesirable that a mere slip of a girl should ascend of the United Kingdom. The some strong personal friends, was not a man to be greatly esteemed the United Kingdom was in a satisfactory condition. Then ly contented population in Scotland was torn asunder by political and sunk in deep poverty. It was after that Lord Macaulay, reply O'Connell, who had stated that event there would be civil war in "We have passed that fear, for we civil war in its worst form" but it quite reached this stage when Victoria throne. In England there was content. The effect of the Referendum was disappointing. Too much was it. Men had fancied that an extension franchise meant the enlargement happiness, and when it did not thought the fault was to be found that the Bill had not gone far enough last three years of the reign of were marked by bad harvests, a Laws preventing the importation of that necessary article of food had were then regarded as famine privation of the people was almost desolation was the strengthening of movement, which in the year following session of Victoria assumed definition committee consisting of six members and six representatives of the framed what they called "The Peace" It demanded universal male all persons, either native-born or British subjects over 21 years of electoral districts; the ballot; amendments; the abolition of property for members, and the payment of That these things were thought to tationary in 1838 shows how far gone on the road to democracy Victoria was a girl Queen. The enthusiastic for the Charter. Me held everywhere in support of it, at that on more than one occasion a million people gathered together their determination that it should The government did not interfere holding of meeting by torch-light rated, when through fear that it easily be made the instrument of by reckless people, they were several of the most incendiary leaders. In 1839 the Chartists led tatives to meet in what was called Convention. They proposed to come by the adoption of various n was recommended that there should upon all banks for gold; that the able articles should cease; that a merchants and manufacturers should cotted, and as a last resort that a strike should take place. Collision the military and the mob occurred rages became no infrequent. A there was no general resort to the strength of the movement may from the fact that a petition in Charter, signed by 1,280,000 people, ily prepared and sent to Parliament body refusing to consider it, the ordered a general strike, but the obeyed. There were, however, ma disturbances, and some conflicts vitary resulting in loss of life. Rioting over a series of years, culminating when it was found necessary to s less than 200,000 special constables alone. The good sense of the govern equal to the occasion. Severe mea pression were not resorted to, only more turbulent spirits being placed rest and punished. Perhaps never tory of any country did a great peo great principles in a better temper shown in England during the Ch ment. The violence was not con that which accompanied popular tions in other countries. It has some that this was due to the entire anything resembling Communism. agator wanted the franchise, n might unite with others and form a but that he might as an individual fight to vote as he himself person The movement gradually died away influence of the general prosperity of try, but its violence is worth recall days, when we are told that the nat to be rent asunder whenever there popular demonstration. When Victoria came to the throne Melbourne was Prime Minister. H great statesman, but he was shrewd headed. It is said of him that h

Am I labour with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

To us who have seen two kings ascend the throne without a question being raised as to their right to do so or any desire being expressed that the crown should be given to another, who remember a part at least of the long reign of Victoria, it comes as a sort of shock to know that her accession was not unaccompanied with a more or less overt demonstration against placing the sceptre in the hands of a young girl, while there were living representatives of the royal house on the male line more fitted in years for the responsibilities of the kingly office. The Duke of Cumberland, her uncle, was favored by some as successor to his brother William IV. Victoria was ineligible to the throne of Hanover, which descended in the male line only, and there were not a few people in England who felt it hardly undesirable that a man from the Royal House should rule Hanover, while a mere slip of a girl should ascend the throne of the United Kingdom. The Duke also had some strong personal friends, although he was not a man to be greatly esteemed. At this time the United Kingdom was far from being in a satisfactory condition. There was a fairly contented population in Scotland, but Ireland was torn asunder by political dissension and sunk in deep poverty. It was not long after that Lord Macaulay, replying to Daniel O'Connell, who had stated that in a certain event there would be civil war in Ireland, said: "We have passed that fear, for we have already quite reached this stage when Victoria came to the throne. In England there was much discontent. The effect of the Reform Bill had been disappointing. Too much was expected of it. Men had fancied that an extension of the franchise meant the enlargement of human happiness, and when it did not many of them thought the fact was to be found in the fact that the Bill had not gone far enough. The last three years of the reign of William IV. were marked by bad harvests, and the Corn Laws preventing the importation of grain until that necessary article of food had reached what were then regarded as famine prices, the condition of the people was almost desperate. The result was the strengthening of the Chartist movement, which in the year following the accession of Victoria assumed definite shape. A committee consisting of six members of Parliament and six representatives of working men framed what they called "The People's Charter." It demanded universal male suffrage for all persons, either native-born or naturalized British subjects over 21 years of age; equal electoral districts; the ballot; annual parliaments; the abolition of property qualification for members, and the payment of members. That these things were thought to be revolutionary in 1838 shows how far along we have gone on the road to democracy since Queen Victoria was a girl Queen. The people grew enthusiastic for the Charter. Meetings were held everywhere in support of it, and it is said that on more than one occasion a quarter of a million people gathered together to affirm their determination that it should be granted. The government did not interfere until the holding of meetings by torch-light was inaugurated, when through fear that these might easily be made the instrument of great harm by reckless people, they were prohibited and several of the most incendiary leaders were arrested. In 1839 the Chartists elected representatives to meet in what was called a National Convention. They proposed to coerce Parliament by the adoption of various methods. It was recommended that there should be a run upon all banks for gold; that the use of excisable articles should cease; that anti-Chartist merchants and manufacturers should be boycotted, and as a last resort that a universal strike should take place. Collisions between the military and the mob occurred, and outrages became not infrequent. Nevertheless there was no general resort to violence, but the strength of the movement may be judged from the fact that a petition in favor of the Charter, signed by 1,280,000 people, was speedily prepared and sent to Parliament. That body refusing to consider it, the Convention ordered a general strike, but the order was not obeyed. There were, however, many serious disturbances, and some conflicts with the military resulting in loss of life. Rioting continued over a series of years, culminating in 1848, when it was found necessary to swear in no less than 200,000 special constables in London alone. The good sense of the government was equal to the occasion. Severe measures of repression were not resorted to, only a few of the more turbulent spirits being placed under arrest and punished. Perhaps never in the history of any country did a great people discuss great principles in a better temper than was shown in England during the Chartist movement. The violence was not comparable to that which accompanied popular demonstrations in other countries. It has been said by some that this was due to the entire absence of anything resembling Communism. The British agitator, wanted by the franchise, was that he might unite with others and form a Commune, but that he might as an individual exercise a right to vote as he himself personally saw fit. The movement gradually died away under the influence of the general prosperity of the country, but its violence is worth recalling in these days, when we are told that the nation is likely to be rent asunder whenever there is a strong popular demonstration.

When Victoria came to the throne Viscount Melbourne was Prime Minister. He was not a great statesman, but he was shrewd and level-headed. It is said of him that his favorite

reply to those who urged changes was: "Why can't you let things alone?" Yet he was a Whig and therefore was supposed theoretically at least to be in favor of reforms. We already, however, begin to see even at this early day in the history of the two great parties the obliteration of the lines of demarcation between them. The affairs of the Bed Chamber Women illustrates this. When the Melbourne cabinet was defeated, Peel was called upon to form a government. He demanded of the Queen that the principal ladies of her household should send in their resignations, for he had no mind to try to carry on the administration of the country with a young girl as Queen surrounded by ladies opposed to him. He was absolutely in the right and his claim ought to have met with the endorsement of the Whigs, for it was in line with what they had always contended for. But the Queen would not yield, and in consequence Peel refused to attempt the formation of a ministry. Melbourne returned to power, but only for a year, whereupon Peel was again sent for, and his advice was taken by Her Majesty without question. He did not, however, insist too strenuously upon the control of Her Majesty's household, and the Queen herself had profited by her experience. The only result of the incident of the Bed Chamber Women was that a compromise was reached not according to any definite understanding but in practice, so that there never arose afterwards any difficulty on that point. Nowadays the affair seems somewhat trivial, but it threatened at the time to have very serious results. The condition in the country was such that a small matter might have precipitated a revolution. That the Queen appreciated the gravity of the crisis is wholly improbable, and it is just possible that a feeling of consideration for what was to be expected from and what was due to a girl of twenty years may have influenced her ministers and not been without its effect upon the nation at large. The four men at the head of the state although not all of the same party, at this time were Melbourne, Peel, Lord John Russell, and last but by no means least the Duke of Wellington. Wellington, firm in his loyalty to the Crown was prepared to take any course whatever that would ensure the stability of the throne. Russell bred in the old Whig traditions was full of faith in the adaptability of British institutions to every crisis. Melbourne was not to be hurried out of his calmness by any disturbance. Peel was fully occupied with the domestic affairs of the kingdom. His mind was in a formative process. He was seeking to discover the real secret of the trouble of the nation. The conclusion to which he came will form the subject of the next article of this series.

THE EARTH

IV.

As there is a constant circulation of water from the ocean to the atmosphere, thence to the land, and then back to the ocean, it seems to follow that there is a little of everything in sea water, and it will be remembered that at one time there was a claim made that gold could be extracted from it in quantities that would pay. But the presence of any other substances than certain salts of sodium, magnesium and lime is so infinitesimal that they may be disregarded. Water being more or less of a universal solvent in its passage through or over the land during incalculable centuries, it must take up more or less of everything; but this does not explain the saltness of the sea. That is, the sea is not salt because salt has been carried into it by rivers. For the explanation of this fact we must probably go back to the time when the oceans first took shape and a solid earth was being formed out of matter in a more or less chaotic condition. Water when formed by the condensation of vapors would naturally dissolve the more soluble substances, and among these are the salts above mentioned. Originally water existed in the form of gas, or at least that is the accepted theory; then it became vapor; then it was condensed into the form in which we now have it. A common teakettle illustrates what are thought to have been the processes. When water is boiling in the kettle, there will be seen a little space next the spout where nothing is visible. In that place water exists in the form of steam. Steam, or water in the form of gas, is invisible. A short distance from the spout is what we call steam, although it is not steam but vapor. It has been formed by the cooling of the steam. Now if a cool place is held so that the vapor touches it, drops of water will be formed. This water, if precipitated in sufficient quantity, would be found to be hot at first, but it would soon cool. If the atmospheric temperature is low enough the water will be converted into ice. Here we have in miniature form the whole range of phenomena in regard to water from the time when "the earth was without form and void" up to the day when ice first formed at the Poles. Water is therefore either a solid, a liquid, a vapor, or a gas, and either of these conditions is normal, the difference depending upon locality and time. Whether or not any substance is in either of these stages is dependent upon conditions external to the substances themselves. The ocean is liquid because the heat of the earth is such as to keep it liquid.

Bearing in mind these simple elementary facts, we will have no difficulty in realizing that in the cooling process to which the earth has been subjected, the first substances to become solid would be those that are the most difficult to reduce to a liquid form. Therefore the rocks were first formed. We will be safe in assuming, if the theories of geology are correct, that the earth once consisted of a semi-solid mass of about the same size as it is now, sur-

rounded by a dense cloud of vapor mixed with what we know as air. Gradually the vapor became condensed into the form of water, dissolving in its contact with the cooling earth various substances. Those of them that are only held in solution in hot water would be precipitated as the water cooled, but certain salts, of which cold water dissolves as much as hot, would remain in solution. All the water did not become liquid, for much of it is yet held in solution in the air, and will remain there until the temperature of the whole surface of the earth becomes so reduced that even the air itself will become solid. Persons who have lived in very cold countries are familiar with the phenomenon of water in the air being frozen into the form of snow on exceedingly cold days. The theory of geologists is that the water when it was first condensed formed a covering for the whole globe. They even claim to be able to tell what land first appeared above the surface, and have given the place of honor to the Laurentian Hills, which form the western boundary of the valley of the St. Lawrence. According to the received theory there was a time when the Sun shone down a globe enveloped in a mantle of water, although the probability is that at that time the water itself was covered with a dense mantle of mist.

Roughly speaking, in every 1,000 parts of water there are 30 parts of saline matter held in solution. The amount varies according to locality. The Atlantic is saltier than the Indian, and the Indian is saltier than the Pacific ocean, but this is only a general rule, for there are parts of the Atlantic which are no more saline than parts of the Pacific. As a general thing, the sea water is more saline in the north than in the south, the difference probably being due to the fact that there is greater rainfall in the north, owing to the existence of larger land masses, which influence precipitation. This rule does not hold good in cases of seas that are nearly land-locked. Thus the Baltic has only 4 parts of saline matter in 1,000, and the salinity of Hudson Bay. On the other hand, some land-locked seas, such as the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea are very salt, owing, it is supposed, to evaporation. To the same cause is probably due the fact that the surface of the ocean generally is more salt than the water at below the surface. This decrease continues for a depth varying from 1,200 to 1,800 fathoms, when it ceases, and the water becomes more saline, the increase continuing until the bottom is reached. This is not true of inland seas, for in their case the salinity increases steadily from the surface to the bottom.

The temperature of the surface of the ocean is a little higher than that of the air, the mean temperature for the year is meant not the actual temperature on any one day, for we know the temperature of the air varies greatly, whereas that of the ocean is nearly constant. Observations in the North Pacific show that the difference between the temperature of the water varies very little with latitude or the seasons. Hence persons who bathe in the open sea in the winter are not exaggerating when they say that the water is not much colder in winter than in summer. Of course this does not hold good of water close to shore, where the bottom is subject to the varying temperature of the land as the tide rises and falls. The temperature of the surface of the ocean is highest in the tropical regions, as would be expected, but the difference does not extend far below the surface, owing to the effect of currents, but a consideration of these will be deferred to another occasion.

THE DANGER OF IRRELIGION

Did it ever occur to you that there are growing up in this community, and, for that matter, in every community in what we are pleased to call Christendom, a large number of young people who never hear the name of God or of Jesus Christ spoken, except profanely? You, who read this, how often do you employ either of these names with reverence? If you do, how often do you speak of the Deity and the Founder of Christianity in their presence in a manner calculated to impress those who look to you for guidance with any sense of moral obligation arising out of the relation of God to man? Is it not true that an irreligious generation is growing up around us, that is, irreligious in the sense that the majority of young people receive very little religious instruction? These questions touch a very important matter. We are living today in a society that is yet under the influence of those days when practically every person received some religious training. We still recognize, even though we may not always openly admit it, that the moral law has divine sanction. We have yet to know what society will be like when the majority of people have grown up without definite and regular moral training.

Humanity seems so constituted that it must have a God. There never yet was a godless people who did not perish. The very moment a nation has grown so wise in its own conceit that it looks upon worship as a childish thing, as something fit only for women and young children, and as the conducting of worship simply as a piece of business for which certain people are paid, it has begun to descend from its pinnacle of greatness. If there is one lesson that history teaches more forcibly than any other, it is that nations have achieved their greatest triumphs at times when the national spirit was fired with religious enthusiasm. The history of our own race furnishes abundant proof of this. The marvellous triumphs of Islam show how this passion works upon the minds of men. It does

not seem to matter what the religion is, its effects are profound in shaping the national character and stimulating the people to effort. Japan went out to fight Russia inspired by a patriotism which was religious in its character, and the world saw the result. If we take the trouble to think a little on the subject, we will see why this must be the case. Man has a dual nature. You must admit this whether you wish to do so or not, and no matter what you think may be the nature of the duality. You must admit that you yourself can become inspired with something that is all-impelling. You must have felt it scores of times. The possibilities are that you have often realized that if you permitted this something to control your actions, you could accomplish almost anything. In these days, when we talk so much about mental suggestion, faith-cure, telepathy, and the like, no argument is necessary to demonstrate that there is something in humanity more than mere animal life and ordinary intelligence, that is, the intelligence that reaches us that twice two is four. It is to this aspect of our nature that religion appeals, and it seems to be as great folly to expect full success in individual life or in national life if we disregard this side of our nature as it would be for a steamship captain to use only one set of his boilers, when he had two sets, and expect to get the best results. There never was a bigger mistake made than to suppose that religion is only something for parsons, women and little children. It is a tremendous force, the most tremendous force in the world, and in proportion as we permit those around us to grow up irreligious, we weaken the national vigor, nay, more, we promote national decay.

It is one thing to point out a danger; it is another thing to show how it is to be avoided. It is contrary to the policy of this paper to discuss anything that is sectarian, nevertheless it may be stated here that the Roman Catholic Church sets an example in this respect that those who call themselves Protestants would do well to imitate, at least in some degree. The Roman Catholic Church endeavors, and very successfully endeavors, to see that children within its fold receive religious instruction. The Protestant denominations are not so organized that they can do this work very efficiently. The great point of difference between Protestants and Roman Catholics on the educational question arises from the fact that the latter insist upon religious instruction, whereas the former hold that public instruction should be non-religious. One of the most cherished ideas among Protestants is that parents ought to have the final word in respect to the religious instruction of their children. "I want my children brought up in the religion in which I myself believe," is the common expression of parents, who ever speak about the matter at all. With this idea there will be much sympathy; but may it not be possible that the desires of parents in this regard ought to be subordinated to the interests of the state to the extent that the state ought to provide for elementary religious instruction? A difficulty would at once arise, if the state endeavored to discharge any duty in this respect, in determining what instruction should be called elementary. There are people who object to the reading of the Bible in public schools, and possibly it is not desirable that all parts of the Sacred Canon should be read by children; but surely it ought not to be impossible to prepare a Bible Reader, which would give to school pupils the very elementary truths upon which the religion of Christendom is based. From the simple educational test the ordinary school curriculum suffers from the failure to include in it sufficient of the Bible to give pupils an idea of the historical and literary character of that wonderful collection of writings.

But any change in the regulation of our schools in this respect is in the future. What shall we do, not in ten years from now, when public opinion may have been aroused to the need of more general religious instruction than is now given to children; but what shall we do now? Is not the answer that greater attention should be paid to church-going? It is not the question of individual salvation that is now being considered, but that of national salvation. We read in the Scriptures that when the Jews turned aside from God, they were afflicted, and we are told by those who endeavor to explain such things to us that Jehovah especially interfered in anger to punish them. This is the language of a race in its childhood. If a captain should throw his charts overboard and destroy his compass, we would not say that an angry God had punished him when his ship struck upon the rocks. "We would say that he was the victim of his own folly. We should be careful lest as a people we lose our charts and compass." There is no need of an angry God to punish a nation for its folly. If the Old Testament were re-written in the phraseology of today, we would understand its lessons better. We would then see that what is spoken of as the anger of the Deity was only the logical consequence of the growth of irreligion. Depend upon it that there is a danger in irreligion that strikes at the very foundation of national existence, and that there is no truer patriotism than that which teaches children their responsibility to God.

UNCERTAIN OF HIS STEPS

A very small boy was trying to lead a big St. Bernard up the road. "Where are you going to take the dog, my little man?" inquired a passerby. "I'm going to see where—where he wants to go first," was the breathless reply.

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master-Pieces

(N. de Bertrand Ligny)

BEAUMARCHAIS

Many of us who have delighted in the music of "The Barber of Seville," and "The Marriage of Figaro," have not looked beyond the fact that Rossini is the composer of one, and Mozart of the other. Of the plays themselves we have not troubled to find out the author yet he was a Frenchman of great dramatic ability, and "The Barber of Seville," as a comedy, was considered the most famous French work of the eighteenth century.

Beaumarchais is the name by which the author is known to the public, and Paris was his birthplace, in 1732. He was in reality, Pierre Augustin Caron, and his paternal relative followed the trade of watchmaker. Pierre himself practised watchmaking for some years, and it was on account of some invention of his in this line that he was allowed to call himself "watchmaker to the king." Perhaps his father's name seemed inconsistent with such a title, at all events, he adopted Beaumarchais, and it is this name alone by which he is known in the literary history of his country.

He was a remarkably versatile man and followed many professions. After he left watchmaking, he took up music, then became, in turn, a court official, a speculator, and finally, at the age of thirty-five, began his career as a dramatist. His first plays were in a serious vein, and fell far short of success, though they were produced and won some slight recognition, just sufficient to induce the author to try again. He did not make a second attempt, however, until he had become to a certain degree famous through the publication of some very audacious and witty political addresses, in which he found fault with the judicial system then existing in France. These addresses pleased the public mightily, for it was a public eager to welcome anything that was at variance with the established order of things. Louis XV., recognizing his popularity and his ability, entrusted him with secret missions, and Louis XVI., when he came to the throne, made of him a confidant.

Previous to the production of "The Barber of Seville," which was acted at the Theatre Francaise in 1775, Beaumarchais had written the book and the score of a comic opera, which was refused by the Comedie-Italienne. It was the plot of this comic opera which Beaumarchais remodelled and put into prose as "The Barber of Seville." This comedy was remarkably successful. It contains one of the strongest characters portrayed in fiction, in Figaro, the intriguing servant.

The sequel to this play was written some years later, and its performance was forbidden as the sentiment it expressed was so revolutionary. Time, however, and untiring efforts upon the part of Beaumarchais brought about its presentation, and thousands flocked to witness the initial performance. Indeed so great was the crush at the doors of the theatre that three persons were stifled to death. If anything, this play was more sharply satirical than its predecessor, and it was quite as amusing and clever. It became the fashion for amateurs to attempt its production, and a company, which included Marie Antoinette, presented the play for the amusement of the king and some of the court.

In all these years during which Beaumarchais enjoyed the favor of the king and the people, he had managed to gather a comfortable fortune together, so that when the American Revolution began he was in a position to offer aid to the rebellious young nation. He supplied arms, ammunition and other war materials, and had a cruiser of his own, Le Lier Roderigue, in service. During the Reign of Terror he left his own country for Holland, and returning when danger was over, he found that his beautiful home had been demolished. He was, however, able upon his death to leave a fortune of two hundred thousand dollars behind him, which, considering the stress of the times, was a very large sum indeed.

"An interesting parallel," writes Brander Mathews in his review, "could be drawn between 'The Rivals' and the 'School for Scandal,' on the one side, and on the other 'The Barber of Seville' and the 'Marriage of Figaro'; and there are also piquant points of likeness between Sheridan and Beaumarchais. He had a loftier political morality, and he served the state more loyally. Yet the two comedies of Beaumarchais are like the two comedies of Sheridan in their incessant wit, in their dramatic effectiveness, and in the histrionic opportunities they afford. Indeed the French comedies have a wider audience than the English, thanks to the Italian and the German who set them to music."

HE WAS SAFE.

A well to do housekeeper in need of the service of a plumber telephoned to a nearby establishment for a competent man. "Good morning, ma'am," said he. "Good morning. Are you the plumber?" "I am." "Now," she said, "I want you to be very careful in your work, as the floors are highly polished." "Sure now," he answered with a deprecatory smile, "don't worry about me, ma'am. I won't slip. I've got nails in my shoes."—National Monthly.

Tuesday, October 11, 1910.

This is the time when old carpets should be lifted and new ones made to take their places. If you are thinking of brightening up your house for the winter with new carpets, don't do any buying without first seeing the extensive and handsome display that is here.

Empire Axminster Carpets, \$1.90 per yard, worn and laid.

Imperial Axminster Carpets, \$2.25 per yard, worn and laid.

Albert Axminster Carpets, \$3.00 per yard, worn and laid.

Axbury Carpets, \$2.75 per yard, worn and laid.

The Axminster is a very rich, luxurious, deep pile carpet, the plush surfaces giving the shading of the colors a beautiful soft effect. Made in all floral and Oriental designs and colors.

The Axbury Carpet has a deep pile effect of the Axminster with some of the good points of a Wilton, in Oriental and conventional designs.

We are receiving new patterns of carpets every day, and our stock at the present is one of the largest in the West.

Libbey Cut Glass. Reputation. There is a beauty that marks the cutting. The depth of finish give it a brillianth all the shades and colors. The designs and patterns are artistic, and include pieces as such as place mats, etc.

.....\$2.50
\$6.00
\$3.50
\$10.00
\$7.50
\$6.00
\$10.00
\$5.00
\$6.00
\$10.00
\$7.00
\$4.00
\$16.00
\$9.00
\$15.00
\$5.00

ass

\$6.00 and\$5.00
\$3.50
 Champagne Glasses.....
\$30.00
\$7.50 and\$6.00
\$6.00 to\$10.00

ARRESTS MADE AT LOS ANGELES

Police Take Into Custody Two Men Whom They Regard With Suspicion—One Heard to Utter Threat

CHIEF OF DETECTIVES MAKES PREDICTION

Dynamiters Certain to be Captured—Seventeenth Body Recovered Yesterday From Times Building Wreckage

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 6.—Two men were arrested here today in connection with the man hunt for the Times dynamiters. They are Charles Behr and Frank Russell. The former, according to the report turned in by the arresting officer, declared that "this union has something up their sleeve." Russell recently was involved in a case growing out of the alleged "slugging of a strike-breaker."

Captain Flanner, chief of the local detectives, indicated his belief tonight that the men who actually blew up the Times and its men would not be found in San Francisco. He is of the opinion that the plot to destroy the Times and the home of its owner was carefully worked out, and ample provision made beforehand for the escape of the conspirators.

Immediately after the blowing up of the Times, orders were issued to keep close watch over all trains. When descriptions of the dynamite buyers were procured from the Giant Powder works, they were wired in all directions.

"It is certain that the entire gang will be caught," said Flanner. "It may be a week, a month or six months, but we will get them, no matter how carefully they planned and carried out the plot."

Another body was taken from the ruins late today. This makes the seventeenth body so far recovered from the ruins. It was not identified.

Ten thousand dollars was the total amount received today by the various funds being raised for the families of the victims.

NELSON IS CHOSEN

Annual Meeting of Conservative Association to Be Held Kootenay Capital This Year

VANCOUVER, Oct. 6.—Nelson has been definitely selected as the city to be honored as the meeting place of the British Columbia Conservative Association this year.

The choice was made today at New Westminster at a meeting of the executive of the association.

For some months it has been current talk in party circles that Nelson would be the scene of the annual meeting, but not till this afternoon was the matter definitely settled.

The convention will be held in the interior city on November 17 and 18. Between 150 and 200 delegates will probably be present at the meeting. They will represent all the electoral districts of British Columbia.

CLAIMS HER CHILD

Pathetic Case in Seattle Court, With Which Woman Dying in Victoria is Connected

SEATTLE, Oct. 6.—Mother love rekindled the ashes of a dead and buried past today in Judge A. W. Frater's court when, driven by the decision in her attempt to procure possession of four-year-old Delbert Paulson, whose alleged mother, Marion Paulson, was reported as dying in a Victoria, B. C., hospital, Mrs. Mary Thompson, the petitioner, arose from her seat in the court room, and speaking with strong emotion told the court that she herself was the mother of the child.

"My sister, Mrs. Paulson, has always held herself out as the mother of Delbert," said she, "and it is true that she is dying in a Victoria hospital, but when you rule that the mother herself must apply for the custody of her child or lose it, I can tell you truthfully that I am his mother."

Mrs. Thompson filed her petition for a writ of habeas corpus on Wednesday afternoon, setting forth that she was the sister of Mrs. Marion Paulson, mother of Delbert, and that the mother was dying in Victoria and wanted to see her child again. Winifred McGrath, of child, and refused to allow it to go to the Victoria. Judge Wilson R. Gray granted the order for a writ, and Mrs. McGrath brought the child into court before Judge Frater today.

WINNIEP, Oct. 6.—Mr. Dalrymple, freight traffic manager of the G. T. P., left for Vancouver last evening.

Fire At Fernie Cokes Ovens.

FERNIE, Oct. 6.—A fire which broke out at the new slack bins near 2 o'clock, did damage to the extent of fifteen to twenty thousand dollars before it was subdued. Five loaded coal cars, which were standing on one of the tracks over the bins were destroyed, and the damage to the bins was considerable. The working of the ovens will not be interfering with as the temporary tracks and bins in use before the completion of the new ones are still intact and can be used until the damage is repaired. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

COTTON MILLS RESUME

MANCHESTER, Eng., Oct. 6.—The trouble between the Federation of Master cotton spinners and employes, which resulted in the lockout of 180,000 operatives, was settled today and the mills will be reopened Monday.

RACES TOO DEADLY

Grand Prize Contest for Autos to Be Held Somewhere Else Than on Long Island

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—As a result of criticism of the Vanderbilt cup race last Saturday, which cost the lives of four persons and the injury of more than a score, the Grand Prix race, scheduled to be run over the same course, on Oct. 15, was officially cancelled tonight by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., the referee. The decision to call off the race was reached at a meeting of the executive committee of the motor club.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 6.—Following the receipt today of a telegram from W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., that the Grand Prix automobile race had been declared off, Mayor Hepleman and the Savannah automobile club announced that every effort possible would be made to have the race run over the course here. The race was run here on Thanksgiving day, 1908.

Twenty Years for Banker. AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 6.—In the United States court here today, J. J. Loves, the defaulting assistant cashier of the Utica City National bank, pleaded guilty. Judge Ray sentenced him to twenty years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

FLOODS COVER LARGE DISTRICT

Continuous Rainfall Practically Converts Extensive Portions of Five States Into an Inland Sea—Two Lives Lost

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 6.—Deluged by the heaviest continuous rainfall in some places for forty years, a wide strip of country, extending from eastern Texas across the northern portions of Louisiana, Mississippi and over the sections of Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, almost to Pittsburg, is a veritable inland sea.

While rain continues in the northern part of this great area, the storm has practically ceased in the southern, and has given place to a cold wave that has dropped temperatures from 25 to 40 degrees in twelve hours.

Two lives are known to have been lost. Washouts on railroads in Kentucky and Tennessee are numerous. Many trains are delayed. The delivery of mail on rural routes has been abandoned in some quarters, and there has been much damage to farm lands and corn in the shock.

MOVE FOR RECALL OF MAYOR GILL

Public Welfare League of Seattle to Start Tomorrow on Active Campaign Towards That End

SEATTLE, Oct. 6.—The active campaign for the recall of Mayor Hiram C. Gill will start on Saturday according to an announcement made today by the Public Welfare League, which is fathering the movement.

Petitions asking for the recall election have been prepared, and workers will start out at once to get the necessary number of signatures.

The recall provision of the city charter provides that 25 per cent of the total vote cast at the last general election must be represented on the petitions. This means that the public welfare league must secure 8,000 signatures on their petitions to make them effective.

Mayor Gill will be asked tomorrow for permission to bring "recall" banners across the streets in front of the welfare league headquarters. Although Mayor Gill is the object of the league's attack, its members believe that he will not withhold permission for them to advertise their campaign against him in this manner.

Freight Train Collision. FLEMING, Sask., Oct. 6.—A bad wreck occurred here at 10:15 this morning on the main line of the C. P. R. when a through westbound freight crashed into the rear end of the depot freight standing in front of Fireman McCauley jumped from their engine, No. 285, and escaped with only a few scratches. The engine and three cars of the way freight were derailed and wrecked. The line was blocked, but a switching train from Broadview is clearing it.

WARM SESSION IS IN PROSPECT

Programme for Autumn Sitting of Parliament Complicated by Raising of Question of Paying Members

GOVERNMENT LIKELY TO FAVOR PROPOSAL

Little Hope of Definite Results From Conferences on Veto Question—Want of Harmony on Both Sides House

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Ministers are now returning to their departments, and in political circles there is the keenest inquiry into the prospects of the autumn sitting of parliament, which will open on November 15th.

When parliament rises, the only business left over was the income bill and the shop hours bill, and in the House of Lords the constitutional resolutions. To settle this business three weeks would be sufficient for whatever may be the result of the veto conference, one thing is certain, the choice between peace and war will be quickly announced.

The simplicity of things has been destroyed, however, by the Osborne judgment regarding the payment of labor members, and obviously there arises the question whether parliament ought not to meet at an earlier date than the one arranged. The cabinet as a whole has come to no decision upon the judgment and some ministers have wandered beyond the range of newspapers, but it is very improbable that the situation will be met with a mere negative. Payment of members, to commence possibly after the general elections, and payment of election expenses, would be approved, it is asserted, by the cabinet as a whole, and which proposals would be difficult for the Conservative party to resist.

Still it must be remembered that only last year Mr. Balfour and almost all of his colleagues voted solidly against a motion to this effect, and that the present opposition consists essentially of country members, who have little sympathy with the plunger into quasi-radicalism, with which Mr. Balfour seeks to recapture the old Toryism, and he knows that whatever the tariff reformers may say, the advantage of wealth in electioneering would be enormously diminished if members and returning officers were paid by the state.

Regarding the conference on the question of the Lords' veto on Liberal legislation, the government press is optimistic as to the outcome. The Daily Chronicle is of the opinion that there is little hope of definite results from the meeting of the two parties around the conference table. In the opinion of the opposition all is not harmony however. The need of a definite constructive policy is felt keenly. The Morning Post regrets that there is no alternative to the Asquith ministry until the Unionist leaders shall come to know their own minds, while the Standard denounces Mr. Balfour's "inexplicable silence on the question of imperial defence."

The tariff question is also to the fore. With so many topics ready to be ventilated in the two houses, the coming assembly of parliament is awaited with exceptional interest.

Start for Winnipeg. MONTREAL, Oct. 6.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and Mr. Hooper, with "Tay" O'Connor, left this evening for Winnipeg.

Crushed Under Train. KENORA, Oct. 6.—Thos. Francis, who had been crushed under a train, died in the hospital. He had relatives in Alberta.

First Freight Sent. WINNIEP, Oct. 6.—Four trains of freight were sent out tonight over the National Transcontinental by the Grand Trunk Pacific to Fort William, the first shipment over this line.

Struck by Snowslide. NELSON, Oct. 6.—Three pack horses carried to sudden death by colossal snowslide on the mountain at the back of Crawford bay on Kootenay lake and escaping with their lives, Arthur, Houghton, a well known rancher, and a party including Green, Shutt and W. H. Wright of Spokane, have returned minus camping outfit and much shaken up. The party had a narrow escape from sharing the fate of their animals. The snow on the mountains is already deep.

Dynamiters Arrested. JUNEAU, Oct. 6.—Following the destruction of the Treadwell mine ditch and flume with dynamite used by blasters of the California Nevada Copper Co. in a fight over diverting the waters of Gold Creek, all the alleged offenders have been arrested, charged with destroying the mine. Marshal Fullmer wired to the department of authority to name two deputy marshals to go to the basin in an effort to prevent trouble. The attorney general granted the request.



HENRY YOUNG & COMPANY

FRIDAY SPECIALS

REPEATED TODAY

LADIES' HOSE, UNDERWEAR, UNDERSKIRTS, CORSETS, WAISTS, GOLFERS, DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

LADIES' AND BOYS' RIBBED CASHMERE HOSE, Black double knees, special price. Pair 25c

TURNBULL'S PERFECT-FITTING RIBBED WOOL UNDERWEAR FOR LADIES' Special price. Garment \$1.00

LADIES' CORSETS, Odd lines. Special price. Pair 50c and 75c

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS, made of good quality Black Sateen, nicely trimmed with pleated ruffles. Special price. Each \$1.00

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS of good quality Sateen, two flounces, nicely trimmed. Special price. Each \$1.25

LADIES' KNITTED GOLFERS, white only, 3/4 length. Special price \$2.25

LADIES' WAISTS, made of all wool French Delaine, large size only, special price. Each \$2.75

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

ALL WOOL DRESS TWEEDS, striped in Brown, Grey, Navy and Greens, 44 inches wide. Special. Yard 75c

BLOUSE SILK, in fancy stripes, all shades. Special. Yard 50c

HENRY YOUNG & CO.
1223, 1225, 1227 Government Street
Victoria, B. C.

How Can a Cloth Be Rain-proof Yet Porous?

If you examine a single fibre of wool through a microscope, you will find a small passage or canal through the interior. When the cloth is rained upon this canal, in its normal state, immediately fills with water, and the woollen material is said to be in a soaked condition. Now, by the secret English process by which our cloths are made rain-proof, each canal in each fibre of wool is filled up with an insoluble substance, thus destroying the hygroscopic quality, or, in other words, the power of the fibre to absorb water.

Add to this the apparent opacity of the material obtained by the texture being tightly woven, and you have the perfection of a rainproof yet porous cloth, which will resist hours of continuous rain.

YOU ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR RAINCOATS.

FIT-REFORM

Allen & Co.

1204 Government Street
VICTORIA, B. C.

"Dog Will Have His Day"

Shakespeare (Hamlet).

It pays to keep your dog in good condition. Let him have his day with good, wholesome foods, such as these fine

DOG BISCUITS

Spratt's Patent Fibro, for puppies and dainty feeding dogs, per sack 50c

Spratt's Dog Biscuits, per sack 50c

Popham's Rice Cakes, per package 35c

Popham's Dog Biscuits, per sack 65c, or by the lb. 3c

Rodinn Hound Meal, 5-lb. bags, each 50c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
Independent Grocers, 1517 Government Street.
Tele. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 1500

Interesting reading IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN GROCERY PRICES.

Copas & Young

ARE THE LOWEST POSSIBLE. QUALITY THE BEST

—KEEP POSTED—

CLEANED CURRANTS—	25c
Three pounds for	
SHEDED RAISINS—Victoria Cross Brand. Large	55c
16-ounce packet, 10c, or 6 packets for	
ENGLISH MIXED PEEL—	15c
Per pound	
SHELLED ALMONDS OR WALNUTS—	40c
Per pound	
ANTI-COMBINE ESSENCES, all flavors, 8-oz.	20c
bottle 50c, 4-oz. bottle 35c, 2-oz. bottle.	
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—	\$1.00
Three pounds for	
SUNLIGHT SOAP—	50c
Eleven bars for	
GOLDEN WEST WASHING POWDER—	20c
Large 3-lb. packet	
TETLEY'S LOOSE TEA—	\$1.00
Four pounds for	
COLMAN'S MUSTARD—	25c
Half-pound tin	
JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF—	90c
Large 16-ounce bottle	
BROOMS—	25c
Each, 65c	

Let Us Have Your Orders. We Save You Money.

Copas & Young


THE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS
Corner Fort and Broad Streets. Phones 94 and 95.

Our Hobby Again

Proud of our fine All-Wool English Show Rug; a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the discerning eye if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs.

Call or write for prices.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD.
606 YATES STREET.



LISBON BATTLE WAS DESPERATE

Fighting in Streets of Portuguese Capital More Severe Than at First Reported—Canonading Shook City

ROYAL FAMILY SAFE AT GIBRALTA

Provincial Government is Apparently Gaining Support and is Likely to be Recognized by Other Nations

Vigorous censorship prevents the details of occurrences in Lisbon from becoming known, but despatches by way of the cables indicate that the fighting in the streets of the Portuguese capital was of longer duration and more severe than at first reported.

Nothing is known of Thursday's events at Lisbon, but reports show that the provisional government has been obliged to take precautions against a loyalist attack.

The situation in the provinces is doubtful. A despatch from Oporto gives brief details of demonstrations there on the day after the rising. Since then, however, word from Oporto indicates that quiet had been restored.

Notification has been sent to the foreign powers by the provisional government of the proclamation of the republic.

Royal Family at Gibraltar. GIBRALTA, Oct. 6.—King Manuel of Portugal is now under British protection. The Portuguese royal yacht Amélia, having on board the king, the queen mother, the dowager queen and the Duke of Oporto, entered this harbor at 11 o'clock this evening.

Shortly after the king and the queen mother came ashore and drove to the summer residence of the governor at Europa Point.

Many Still Loyal. LISBON, Oct. 6.—While the city of Lisbon is in the hands of the revolutionists, and a republic has been proclaimed, the monarchists, as provisional president, there are many thousands in the capital who are loyal to the monarchy. The monarchists have a portion of the Lisbon troops and troops massed in entrenched camps about the city. Thus far these have refused to ally themselves with the revolutionists and the provisional government is taking steps to enforce allegiance.

For months negotiations have been going on for the overthrow of the king, and it had been definitely arranged to raise the cry of revolution on Wednesday. It so happened that the king was about to take up his residence at Cascaes and the warships were ordered to proceed to that place.

The navy, which is the chief support of the revolutionists, thereupon decided to act immediately. Otherwise that defensive arm of the country would be able to render no assistance in carrying out the plan.

On Monday night at midnight the Republican captains, accompanied by numerous partisans, went to the barracks of the sixteenth infantry. The doors were thrown open to the people and arms were distributed by the soldiers. The barracks of the first artillery were next visited, and the guns were dragged forth. The revolutionists marched to the highest point in Lisbon, a fine strategic point where artillery was mounted threatening the town. The government troops immediately took up a position in the centre of the town about two miles from the revolutionists. Meanwhile the insurgent cruiser Ademar steamed up in front of Lisbon ready for a bombardment while the cruiser Rafael proceeded down the river, taking her station opposite the seamen's barracks, the men of which had joined the revolutionists.

Heavy Cannonade. The cannonading began and the whole town trembled to its foundation. A regiment of municipal cavalry made a brilliant charge in an endeavor to take the insurgent encampment near the railway, but was met with a terrible fire from the artillery. This regiment showed extraordinary courage, and for two days has sustained an attack on all sides by superior forces.

On Tuesday the Ademar shelled the Necessidades palace, and King Manuel and the Queen Mother were forced to escape to Cascaes, whence they were taken to Mafra.

The same night the Ademar and the Rafael shelled the centre of the town, doing much execution to the monarchist forces, and finally the latter surrendered. The republic was proclaimed in the afternoon, and the Republican flag was hoisted on the public buildings.

The Provisional government has issued a communication to the powers notifying them of the proclamation of the republic. No serious objections to the new regime are expected from the provinces. The government has already appointed civil governors for the various provinces.

The Brazilian president-elect, Marshal Hermes Fontes, passed through the streets today with the provisional president. Both were enthusiastically greeted by the people. Order has been restored throughout the greater part of the city.

The English cruiser Minerva arrived.



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Lisbon, Oct. 6.—While the city of Lisbon is in the hands of the revolutionists, and a republic has been proclaimed, with Thomaz Braga as provisional president, here are thousands in the capital who are loyal to the monarchy.

The monarchists include a portion of the Lisbon troops and troops massed in the trenches camps about the city. Thus far these have refused to ally themselves with the revolutionists, and the provisional government is taking steps to enforce allegiance.

For months preparations have been going on for the king and queen to be taken to Cascaes and the warships were ordered to proceed to that place. The navy, which is the chief support of the revolutionists, has decided to act immediately. Otherwise that defensive arm of the country would be able to offer no assistance in carrying out the plan.

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The government troops immediately took up a position in the centre of the town about two miles from the revolutionists. Meanwhile the official agency, publishing a manifesto just issued by the Duke of Orleans, brother of Queen Amélia.

Monarchist Manifesto
PARIS, Oct. 6.—The Correspondant Nationale, an official agency, publishing a manifesto just issued by the Duke of Orleans, brother of Queen Amélia.

of new troops to reinforce the cruiser Newcastle, which reached the port while fighting was in progress. After receiving notification of the establishment of a new government at Lisbon, the British minister, Sir Francis P. Villiers, requested an audience of the Portuguese Minister, Machado.

Spain's Attitude
MADRID, Oct. 6.—After the meeting of the cabinet this afternoon, which was presided over by the King, Premier Castelar announced that Spain's attitude towards events in Portugal would be the same as that of other powers.

Senor Ascarate, first vice president of the chamber of deputies, and a Republican, made an impassioned speech in the chamber, declaring that he assumed that the Spanish government would observe the strictest neutrality in the change of administration in Portugal, for Spain more than any other nation was obliged to remain neutral.

He asked the government to explain unequivocally why troops were sent to the frontier and warships to Lisbon. He vigorously protested in the name of the Spanish republicans that they were not permitted to manifest sympathy towards their Portuguese brothers.

Premier Castelar declared in reply to deputy Ascarate that the government's advice from Lisbon was so contradictory that it did not consider the proclamation of a republic as a definite act. He added that there were persistent rumors that the fighting had been resumed at Lisbon, where the monarchist troops had received reinforcements.

"What is certain," said the premier, "is that the Spanish government has been obliged to make concessions against a loyalist attack. The situation in the provinces is doubtful. A despatch from Oporto gives brief details of demonstrations there on the day after the rising. Since then, however, word from Oporto indicates that quiet had been restored."

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Monarchist Manifesto
PARIS, Oct. 6.—The Correspondant Nationale, an official agency, publishing a manifesto just issued by the Duke of Orleans, brother of Queen Amélia.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED ON ALLEN

Murderer of Capt. Elliston Condemned to be Hanged on December 2—Case Concluded Yesterday

Questioned regarding the duties of the jury, the jurist of August, Capt. Macdonald said that he should have paraded at 7 o'clock for fatigue duty. If he had not paraded, having absent himself because of drunkenness or any other reason, he would have been reported, taken in charge and brought to headquarters. There ensued a dispute as to whether the Allen had been with the white-washing party as he should have been. After a few more unimportant questions Capt. Macdonald retired and Dr. H. Brown was recalled to clear up the point indicated.

Dr. Brown said that there had been no parade on the morning of August 1st, the N.C.O. having ordered the party to go straight to work. The accused had been with the men for a few minutes. As related in previous testimony he had taken no part in the work, as he was plainly suffering from the after effects of heavy drink. One of the men had exclaimed: "Come on Paddy, get up on the plank; that will take the shakes out of you."

Major Hart, surgeon at Work Point Barracks, deposed that he had examined the prisoner on the 11th of December, 1907, and on eleven subsequent occasions. The last time he had entered the hospital was on July 16th. He had been discharged on the 22nd of the same month. He had never noticed anything wrong with the man's intellect, Major Hart declared, in answer to a question from Mr. Davie. He had also observed clear headed. He had heard Dr. Allen's statement that he had suffered from a stroke in the back of the head. It could not have been sun stroke, or a stroke of the brain, as he had recovered from such an affliction would have been a week. His condition when discharged from the hospital was good mentally. In answer to Mr. Davie, Major Hart said that insanity could be described as a departure from the normal. But the normal had to be stretching a point to account the accused mentally unbalanced. He said that he would not certify to Allen's sanity at the time of the deed. He would have had to see him then in order to be in a position to make such a declaration.

Crown Prosecutor Alkman—"In view of all the circumstances—his flight, his concealment in ferns, and his statements to the police—that would you say regarding his sanity?"
Major Hart—"Evidently, he was sane enough to be logically sane. He was sane. Answering his lordship witness said that he had never seen in the prisoner evidence of acute alcoholic insanity."

Address in Defence
Addressing the jury for the defence Mr. Davie pointed out that his responsibility was great. He felt it keenly. There was only his ability to clearly state the facts before the jury. The prisoner's side of the story later proposed between the prisoner at the bar and the jury. He felt it keenly. There was only his ability to clearly state the facts before the jury. The prisoner's side of the story later proposed between the prisoner at the bar and the jury.

He claimed that Gunner Allen had undermined the soundness of his brain and tingled his nerves through long and continued drink. He had not been touched in the brain and had his really, with malice aforethought, and continued drink. He had not been touched in the brain and had his really, with malice aforethought, and continued drink.

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NOT BANDIT HANEY

But Dillon Prisoner Whom Provincial Police Were Watched Land Was Bad Man

While the American sleuths have been unable to identify the suspect at Dillon, Mont., as the slayer of Special Constable Decker, who was shot and killed near Ashcroft in June of last year by William Haney, fugitive train robber, they have at least proved that he is an old-time criminal who has done several prison terms for serious offences. Ever since his arrest at Dillon on August 3, 1909, he has been in the custody of the provincial government and C. P. R. are offering a total reward of \$4,000. The descriptions of Haney and the Dillon suspect tallied in so many particulars that at first it was almost a certainty that Haney had been caught. Further investigation, however, showed that clearly that the man was not Haney.

Now comes word from Sheriff Smith of Dillon, that the prisoner Gordon, who was identified as the slayer of Special Constable Decker, who was shot and killed near Ashcroft in June of last year by William Haney, fugitive train robber, they have at least proved that he is an old-time criminal who has done several prison terms for serious offences. Ever since his arrest at Dillon on August 3, 1909, he has been in the custody of the provincial government and C. P. R. are offering a total reward of \$4,000.

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CHARMING WEDDING AT ST. PETER'S

Marriage of Miss Judith Phillips-Wolley and Mr. John Speir Robinson a Picturesque Affair

One of the most charming and picturesque weddings ever celebrated at St. Peter's church, Duncan, was that of Miss Judith Phillips-Wolley, youngest daughter of Captain Clive Phillips-Wolley—the distinguished British sportsman and soldier, litterateur, poet and ardent imperialist—to Mr. John Speir Robinson, son of Mr. Stephen Robinson, deputy lieutenant of Lynnhale, Herefordshire. The church, for the interesting event was most artistically adorned with flowers and foliage, these floral decorations illustrating the taste and activity of Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Leather and Mrs. Rendwith, by whom sweet peas and caryophylls chiefly had been utilized. The service was fully choral, the choir being for the occasion considerably augmented by friends of the bride from both St. Peter's and the South Cowichan churches, and being for this occasion conducted by Rev. F. G. Christmas, while Rev. A. Silva White, of Nanaimo, presided at the altar. The hour of the church wedding was 2 o'clock on Saturday last, the groom arriving promptly on the hour, with guests of friends, Mr. and Mrs. Speir, of "Tzouhalem" (also from Herefordshire) and Mr. Parker Smith, upon whom developed the duties of best man. The bride's train was made but a few minutes later, after being accompanied by her father, her mother, and her two small bridesmaids, the little Misses Sylvia Kennington and Marguerite Wally. His Lordship, the Bishop of Columbia performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Canon Lennox, of St. Peter's.

The bright October sunshine, which had succeeded the rain of the previous evening and the morning, and the beautiful gold and crimson of the maple leaves in the afternoon, combined to provide a setting to the service as alluring as any St. Peter's has ever seen. After the solemnization of the marriage, a reception was held at the home of Captain and Mrs. Phillips-Wolley, their spacious residence and delightful grounds being taxed to accommodate the many guests who had gathered to follow the happy couple and wish the bride and himself long years of happiness together.

The house had been prettily decorated in sweet pink, white and gold. The main entrance was an arch of wisteria. Tables displayed a wealth of beautiful and excellently chosen gifts to the bride, souvenirs of her all-important day. The guests of esteem of her many friends throughout the district and the province. Having duly and enthusiastically honored the bride and groom, the guests of the occasion were just beginning to arm themselves with the symbolic rice, old slippers, etc., when it was discovered that their good-natured attentions had been frustrated, their intended prey—the happy bride and groom—having already escaped by motor to Shewan's, where the guests of the train for Herefordshire were to spend the winter enjoying the fox hunting. On their return to Canada, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are to take up their residence at the Northwest, where Mr. Robinson has extensive ranching interests.

The wedding was essentially a "country wedding," formalities being banished from all arrangements. There were, however, an exceptional number of dainty and chic toilettes noticeable in the flower-like throng of the lady guests. The bride herself was most becomingly gowned in white serge with white beaver hat and sash, her hair being styled in "bride's roses." Mrs. Phillips-Wolley wore a wisteria cloth costume with Oriental embroidery, and a beaver hat with black underbrim, trimmed with wisteria. The diminutive bridesmaids were charming in white satin frocks, with white picture hats, and carried bouquets of pink roses. Among the guests of the occasion Mrs. Victoria were noticed Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Ian St. Clair, Mrs. Burge and others, while a number of motor parties from the Capital found their well-laid plans most disappointingly disarranged by the rains of Friday night and the following morning. Mr. and Mrs. Payne from Saturna, were among the guests from the nearby islands, Miss Payne appearing to great advantage in a gown of blue, with hat to match. Mrs. Fall wore a creation of grey; Mrs. St. Clair appeared in blue-grey; Mrs. Hirsch in a smart black and blue frock with large black hat; Mrs. Wally in mauve and Mrs. Garnet and Mrs. Ransome in stylish tailor-made gowns.

Interested in this charming wedding party was paid for the property to the district or the Province, the bride (personally or through her distinguished father) being well known throughout the Empire, the guests of which Captain Clive Phillips-Wolley's name is revered for the distinguished services he has rendered his country and his country's history.

If a woman throws a stone at a red window on the 11th of October, she will find a window south by east, were she to cast a vote in the ballot box, would it not land on her neighbor's piano?

BUY'S BISHOP'S PALACE
Former Residence of Catholic Archbishop Purchased by Local Investor

The former palace of the Catholic archbishop on Yates street changed hands yesterday, the price brought being in the neighborhood of \$78,000. A. G. Sargison was the purchaser. The former owner was C. E. Pooley.

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90c

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By Stevenson. Price 25c

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

MASTER of BALLANTRAE
By Stevenson. Price 25c

Monday in the Women's Wearing Apparel Depts.

Business is particularly brisk in this section of the store. We have just the right sorts of garments for present wear—styles that are shown at the world's fashion centres today, and the high character of all the garments must be pleasing to our customers.



Children's Coats

Our buyer was very fortunate in his selection of Children's Coats this year. Every garment seems to have a distinct style and quality necessary to make these ready sellers. We make mention of a few numbers which show these are a little better than the usual.

- Blue Storm Serge, trimmed with red piping cord, gilt buttons, double cuffs, pockets trimmed with red piping cord. Sizes for girls 8 to 15, at **\$7.50**
- Rough Overcoats, in light and dark tweeds. This coat has the appearance of a heavy tweed, but it is not heavy in weight but very stylish. The collar is trimmed with plain cloth and crochet buttons. This is a particularly attractive garment. At **\$8.75**
- Curl Cloth Coats, in various colors. This cloth will be very popular this season. Price **\$6.75**
- Heavy Beaver Coats for young ladies, in various colors, at **\$9.50**

If you take a look through our special show case of evening and expensive novelties, you will be surprised at the variety and exclusive styles we are able to show and sell in a city of this size. Numbers of high-class garments are shown for evening wear that are simply models in richness.

Other Evening Wraps of Silk and Cloth

We have in stock this season a good assortment of large-sized Coats for elderly women, various qualities in black velvet. Some extra fine Cloth Coats.

We Have a New Stock of Moire Skirts

We seem able to give better value each season in the staple lines, as our buying opportunities enable us to get as near the cost of production as it is possible for any distributor to do. In many instances we contract for a manufacturer to take his output in certain lines at a small percentage on the cost of production.

MILLINERY DEPT.—Be Sure and See the Popular-Priced Hats Shown This Week

Special Showing of Exclusive Dress Patterns

We have six distinct lines, no two alike, in the new Tweeds, Heather Mixture.

- 8 yards. Per pattern **\$10.00**
- 8 yards. Per pattern **\$12.50**
- 8 yards. Per pattern **\$20.00**
- 8 yards. Per pattern **\$12.50**
- 8 yards. Per pattern **\$20.00**

- 48in. Diagonal Serge, a good heavy cloth, suitable for tailored suit, in all shades. **\$1.25**
- 52in. Hopack Suiting, a loose woven material, much in demand this season. Comes in taupe, rose, wisteria, brown, tan, myrtle, olive, king's blue, navy and black. Per yard **\$1.75**
- 52in. Pastle Shades in French Broadcloth, for opera cloaks, soft satin finish, in gold, pink, sky, Nile, rose, mauve, grey maize and cream. Per yard, \$1.75 and **\$2.00**
- 44in. Gloria, silk and wool mixture, in all wanting shades for evening wear. Per yard **\$1.00**
- 44in. Poplin, silk and wool mixture, in all shades for evening wear. Per yard **\$1.00**
- Accordion Pleating Done. Leave your orders at the Silk Department

Ladies' Home Journal Patterns

The progressive spirit of this store is again made manifest in the adoption of the Ladies' Home Journal Patterns. These patterns are as superior to all others as electric light is to candle light.

They are perfect fitting—each size being drafted—are economical of material and yet the patented Guide Chart which goes with each pattern so simplifies the cutting and fitting that the home dressmaker can retain the style of the design as has never before been possible with any paper pattern.

Price of Patterns: Ten Cents and Fifteen Cents
The Monthly Style Book Free

New Arrivals in Our Silk Department

- 42in. Oriental Satins. This satin makes up swell reception gowns. Uncrushable. Comes in Persian blue, reseda, emerald, mauve, rose, Nile, brown, electric, tabac, myrtle, navy, cream and black. Per yard **\$2.00**
- Skinner Satin for Coat Lining—Two Seasons Wear
- 27in. wide. Brown, reseda, grey, navy, garnet, myrtle, fawn, cream, white and black **\$1.50**
- Chiffon Taffeta. This is a nice soft finish, will not cut. Comes in good range of shades, peacock blue, electric, brown, navy, tan, rose, pale blue, pink, cardinal, mauve, purple, king's blue cream, white and black. Very Special Value **75¢**
- Plain Nison Cloth. This popular silk is gaining great favor. Comes in all colors. 42in. Yard **\$1.50**
- 44in. Batavia Satin wear guaranteed. This particular satin has a wool back, with rich finished Parisian Novelty, in Sequin, Beaded and Crochet Silks. Per yard **\$2.50**
- Robes, for evening wear, \$127.50 to **\$18.50**
- They are absolutely exclusive design—No two alike.
- 44in. Shot Gauze Chiffon, for evening gowns, in good combination of shade. Per yard **\$2.00**
- 44in. Silk Crepe De Chine. This favorite silk we have in cream, sky, pink, mauve, Nile, electric, white, orange, maize, champagne, rose and black **\$1.50**

House Furnishing Department

The returns in the House Furnishing Department are very satisfactory. We have the most complete house furnishing establishment in the city. We are able to supply every want in carpets, all floor coverings, fine upholstery work done, kitchen utensils, stoves and ranges, wall paper, and everything, in fact pertaining to the furnishing of a home. We have lately put into stock many new pieces of artistic furniture, tables, chairs, and some novelties in buffets, full stock of dining tables and chairs at Spencer Prices.

Special, Monday

Swiss Applique Curtains in ivory and ceru. 9 large and varied assortment in choice designs, suitable for drawing-room and bedroom, single and double border, 3 and 3½ yards long. These curtains are the best value obtainable at such a low price. Per pair **\$2.75**

Having just opened up a new shipment of Arts and Crafts Drapery Materials, we are placing them on sale special for Monday. These comprise the newest productions in designs and colorings for Fall and Winter seasons, are the best fabrics that can be used for window curtains and draperies. Special Monday, per yard **35¢**

Morris Chairs, built of solid oak, finished golden and Early English Mission style. Spindle sides with adjustable rod. Spring seat and back upholstered in hard wearing black leatherette. Extremely comfortable. These are a wonderful bargain. Special Monday **\$3.00**

See Broad Street Windows.

Special, Monday

Den Couch, in Early English, finished solid oak, fitted with loose spring edged cushions, upholstered in red or green imitation Spanish leather. Magazine rack at the head. This is one of the most sanitary as well as a most artistic couch, and we thoroughly recommend it. Special Monday **\$14.75**

Special, Monday

On Monday we intend to clear four odd lines of Ladies' Handkerchiefs. These are PURE IRISH LINEN, with hand embroidered initials. Also a fine quality of Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, ¼ and ½ inch hem. Regular price up to 25c. Monday, all to clear **10¢**

Monday Special for the School Children

Odd Lines of Handkerchiefs, in various sizes up to 16 x 16, all white, fancy woven borders or plain hems, ¼ inch. Regular prices up to 60c a dozen. Monday, all to clear for, per dozen **35¢**

New Silk Corded Ribbon Beiting, two-inch in width. Colors, navy, helio, brown, pale and dark sky blue, mixture of navy and white, also in black or white. Per yard **25¢**

Coughs and Colds

- Preventions and Cures for Young and Old at Popular Prices
- Scott's Emulsion, 90c and **45¢**
 - Perfect Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, 75c and **35¢**
 - Angiers Petroleum Emulsion, \$1.35 and **70¢**
 - Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, 12oz. 45c, 8oz. 30c, 6oz. 25c
 - Maltine—pure **90¢**
 - Maltine with Cod Liver Oil **90¢**
 - Maltine with Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites **90¢**
 - Orange Quinine Wine, 6oz. bottle **\$1.15**
 - Quinine and Iron Tonic, 6oz. bottle **45¢**
 - Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites **25¢**
 - Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 50c and **\$1.25**
 - Balsam of Linseed and Aniseed **20¢**
 - Syrup of White Pine **20¢**
 - Syrup of White Pine and Tar **20¢**
 - Dr. Howard's Cough Cure **20¢**

Special, Monday

A select range of Brilliant Hat Pins **75¢**

Plain brilliant, brilliant and fancy stones, brilliant and amethyst, in all new shapes and designs. Also a large selection of Fancy Brilliant Hat Pins as above, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and up. Our Jet Hat Pins cannot be excelled at, each **15¢**

Our Pretty Collar Support is a remarkable line at the price. 25c value, per set **15¢**

Belts

Plain Patent Leather Belts, best patent colt skin, new shape, oxidized buckle **35¢**

A large assortment of the New Hand Bags just received, prices ranging \$1.75 to **\$1.75**

This includes all plain leathers and plain mountings or fancy leathers, plain or fancy mountings.

Special Prices on Girls' Boots, Monday, at \$1.50

A large purchase of Girls' Boots enables us to mark them down to much below their real value—providing you with a timely opportunity to supply your requirements just at the opening of the wet season, when shoe needs are most pressing.

The wear is guaranteed even at this low price—Girls' Boots in dongola kid, patent tip, strong soles, Blucher cut. Monday **\$1.50**

Girls' Boots in box calf, thick soles, Blucher cut. Monday **\$1.50**



Portieres

are doubly ornamental if made to correspond with the furnishings and hangings of the room.

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COLONIAL Drapery Fabrics

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VOL. L. NO. 396.

FRANCE LOSING MUCH BY STRIKE

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

WORKERS UNABLE TO REACH HOMES

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

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The strike of the railroad men which threatens to spread throughout France was denounced today by Premier Briand, as "an insurrection purely built upon criminal foundations."

The Premier declared that the strike was called while negotiations were going on for an adjustment of grievances, and he promised that the instigators of the strike would be prosecuted.

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

Nevertheless the Northern and Western railways are prostrated. The call to the colors has been ignored by the large majority of the strikers. Today the strikers reiterated their determination not to respond to the call. Much destruction has been wrought on the Western system, on which the strikers and their sympathizers have held up, and derailed trains, blocked tracks, destroyed signals, ripped up rails and cut telephone and telegraph wires.

The government has ordered the arrest of a score of strike leaders, and instructions have been issued to the troops to use severe measures wherever occasion requires.

Thousands of persons living in the suburbs and employed in Paris massed this evening around the depots. These they found closed and silent, with military camps in front. Then, with true Parisian gaiety, they laughingly set out to walk home, perhaps a distance of five or ten miles, or stormed the tramways, cabs, automobiles and other conveyances.

The losses to commerce already are tremendous. Scores of trains have been stalled along the roads, many of these carrying food supplies which have become unfit for use. The passengers for the steamship Oceanic, who took the train for Cherbourg at Paris, are blocked at Nantes-sur-Seine, about thirty-six miles from Paris. Many Americans have been compelled to remain in this city or to pay fabulous sums to reach the coast so that they might embark for England. Several hundred sacks of American mail are now being transported from Havre to Paris up the Seine, and the French steamship line will employ a tug to convey the passengers for the steamer La Touraine, sailing on Saturday.

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

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

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

Warrants were issued tonight for the arrest of 52 strike leaders.

FOUND NOT GUILTY

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

NANAIMO, Oct. 12.—The hearing of the charge against Donald Macdonald, rancher, of Salmon river, for the murder of Frank Stevens on the 14th of September last, which was begun in the assize court yesterday before Mr. Justice Clement, was concluded yesterday afternoon and went to the jury at 2:40 p. m. They returned at 3:15 p. m., and on being asked for their verdict, the foreman replied "Not guilty." The prisoner was at once discharged.