

COURTS SLOW, SAYS MR. TAFT

President Suggests that Widening Power of Impeachment Might Work Reform in Judiciary

CONTRASTS WORK OF ENGLISH JUDGES

Law's Delay Part Cause of Recall Idea Being Adopted—Another Reference to Reciprocity's Defeat

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 25.—During a moderately busy day here today, President Taft made six speeches, took a forty-mile automobile ride, opened the football season by tossing the puck into the gridiron at St. Louis university, laid the cornerstone of a new Y. M. C. A. building, sat through nine innings of baseball between the St. Louis and Philadelphia National league teams, visited the Masonic club to be made a life member of the organization, and after addressing a throng in the Coleman tonight, had nothing to do but travel all night in order to be in the inaugural state of Kansas tomorrow.

On the eve of entering this reputedly hostile territory, President Taft put forward the suggestion of a wider power of impeachment as a substitute for the more radical proposal of a judicial recall. The president declared that the law's delay unquestionably was one of the great causes of unrest in this country, and said that undoubtedly this recall idea had grown out of the fact that the courts in many instances are not performing the functions that they should.

Judges should be more responsible, the president declared, and the means of impeachment made more simple. There should be judicial procedure, a proper hearing, rather than public clamor. Mr. Taft declared that the delay in administering justice in this country should bring the blush of shame to all good Americans, and that the courts of this country made a very poor showing in comparison with those of England, where the judges keep up with the dockets and where criminals find swift punishment awaiting them.

The president spoke with a great deal of earnestness on the subject of reform in judicial procedure. The speech on this subject was entirely impromptu and followed the conclusion of a luncheon at the City club. The president's speech of the day was going through the work and the purpose of the tariff board.

Mr. Taft's reception throughout was the most cordial and demonstrative he has received on any of his visits here. In one of his addresses the president said: "I suppose you have heard through the speaker Champ Clark has been speculating as to who is responsible. I cannot say who is responsible, but I do know that I am content to abide by the result."

"I have been on the bench long enough to know that when you get a decision that hits you between the eyes, the best thing to do is sit still. I regret that it is not going through for it would have been a benefit to both countries."

Wife-Bearer Makes Escape

KLAMATH FALLS, Sept. 25.—Assistant District Attorney C. J. Ferguson announced today that the grand jury will be asked to investigate the case of G. H. Allen, a Washington who has been charged with the murder of a woman while the authorities are deliberating whether or not a felony charge should be placed against him in connection with numerous beatings inflicted upon his wife. Allen was found dead at his feet, and his wife is fragile.

Democratic View

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—So far as Democratic senators and representatives are concerned the defeat of reciprocity was not such a great setback to free trade with Canada. They predict that the same ends that were intended to be accomplished by the adoption of the reciprocity agreement could be accomplished by a tariff bill that would provide for lower duties on Canadian importations or for free importation of many articles coming from that country.

Death of Bandit Colquhoun

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 25.—Louis Colquhoun, a bandit who figured in the public eye in 1905 in holding up a westbound express on the C.P.R. near Ducks, B. C., and the theft of the registered mail bags, died yesterday in the New Westminster penitentiary hospital. Colquhoun was a pal of "Bill" Miner and "Shorty" Dunn in their holdup. The trio were captured later by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police after a hard fight in the foothills near Kamloops. Miner and Dunn were sentenced to life imprisonment and Colquhoun was given 25 years. A few months ago Colquhoun's health became impaired and tuberculosis had taken its end. He was thirty-four years of age and unmarried. He was at one time a school teacher and later a bookkeeper. His brother is in this city and is taking the remains east for burial.

Irish Strike

DUBLIN, Sept. 25.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Aberdeen, has taken hold in the attempt to settle the railway strike, and the back of enthusiasm on the part of the men to obey the general strike order promises to aid him in his task. Though some of the porters on the Great Northern struck today, the passenger service was little affected. Special trains carrying 20,000 delegates from Ulster to the anti-Home Rule demonstration at Belfast, were operated without trouble. In other directions the service is greatly restricted.

ALASKA EARTHQUAKE

Shocks Reported to be Violent, But Doing Little Damage, Valdez

CORDOVA, Sept. 25.—The earthquake felt throughout the Copper River region on Thursday night caused no damage other than the breaking of dishes. Two shocks were felt, the first coming at 3 o'clock (central Alaska time) and lasting 15 seconds. Another slight movement came at 9:40 o'clock. Wireless messages from Kodiak, Dutch Harbor and the Pribilof islands say that the disturbance was not felt among the Aleutian islands or in Bering sea.

VALDEZ, Alaska, Sept. 25 (by wireless).—The most violent earthquake experienced in Valdez since the town was founded thirteen years ago occurred at 7:23 o'clock last night. The oscillations were northwest and southeast and their duration was 52 seconds.

Valdez is built of wood, with no building more than two stories high, and no damage was done.

This disaster is sent by wireless to the British Columbia telegraph line.

Four Goes Up

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 25.—The effect of the Canadian elections was felt when the price of four bounded thirty cents on the market. Members of the milling and grain concern here are of the opinion that today's rally is the beginning of what may prove to be an unprecedented rise in flour prices. The increase is directly attributed by flour merchants to the defeat of reciprocity. Back of this is the bulge in six cents in wheat. Today's increase in flour prices brings it to 25.40 barrel. This marks the highest price in many months.

Expecta Cheaper Sugar

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—That sugar will be cheaper within a fortnight is the prediction of Edward Atkins, vice-president and managing director of the American Sugar Refining company. In a statement issued here, Mr. Atkins says: "The domestic beet sugar crop of the west is just commencing and in two weeks deliveries will be made. This crop is estimated at 150,000 tons. The Louisiana crop is estimated at 25,000 tons and will come into the market the first of November. These two sources will furnish a supply sufficient to provide for all requirements until the new arrivals from Cuba January 1st."

Cutlery Trade

STOLINGEN, Prussia, Sept. 25.—Theodore Diehl, representing the United States treasury department, arrived here today to investigate the cutlery frauds which were revealed. It is alleged, when large shipments of cutlery from this district were seized by the customs officers of New York last June.

FALLING BRICKS KILL FIREMEN

Crash Through Three Floors of Building in Which They are Working—Three Men of the Force Dead

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25.—An avalanche of bricks from upper walls of a burning six-story building in the wholesale district crashed through three floors of an adjoining building tonight, killing three firemen and injuring several other men.

The dead: Lieutenant Virgil Ferguson, salvage corps. Fireman Richard Hardman, salvage corps. Fireman Richard Dial, salvage corps. The injured: Jacob Staegel and Arthur Montanus, employees Kentucky Wall Paper company.

The firemen and clerks were on the street floor of the Louisville Paper company when the upper walls of the adjoining building of David Baird & Sons, wholesale milliners, crashed without warning. The Baird loss is \$300,000, while adjoining stores also suffered damage.

Stabbed by Negro

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Because they were crowding into a seat on a crowded car here tonight, Thomas Taylor, aged 25, and Floyd Easter, 21, were attacked by an unidentified negro and sustained knife wounds which will prove fatal. The negro escaped. The two men, both of prominent families, were hurried to a hospital.

Evidence of Tragedy

SANDUSKY, O., Sept. 25.—The body of an unidentified man, with legs strapped together above the knees, a rope around the waist and a large gash in the neck was washed ashore at Kelly's island today. The body was nude and bore no marks to make identification possible. It is believed the man was murdered aboard a vessel and thrown overboard.

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HIS MAJORITY STILL GROWING

Mr. Borden is Assured of Supporter from Thunder Bay by Mr. Comhee Deciding to Withdraw

TWO MORE SEATS WON IN QUEBEC

Five Liberal Candidates in Toronto Lose Their Deposits—Mr. Lake Fails of Election in Ou'Appelle

MONTRÉAL, Sept. 25.—Mr. R. L. Borden, who will organize the new government, comes in with a majority of 48, which is likely to be increased. The results show 132 Conservatives, 1 Nationalist and 3 Liberals elected, with five constituencies yet to vote. Never was a government more completely unopposed. Eight of the thirteen members of the Laurier cabinet are swept into the oblivion of private life. The standing of the parties up to date exclusive of Comox-Atlin, is as follows:

	Govt. Opp.
Prince Edward Island	2 2
Nova Scotia	10 8
New Brunswick	8 6
Quebec	37 25
Ontario	13 72
Manitoba	10 10
Saskatchewan	8 2
Alberta	6 1
British Columbia	6 6
	84 132

Nationalist—J.

Mr. Comhee Retires

WINNIPEG, Sept. 25.—A meeting took place today in Fort William of James Comhee's supporters, representatives being present from all parts, to consider the advisability of withdrawing from the defeated election to be held on October 12, and the meeting was unanimous in advocating Mr. Comhee's withdrawal. This means Mr. Carrick's election by acclamation and another supporter for Mr. Borden. Latest returns show that L. Thompson, Liberal, was elected in Qu'Appelle, Sask., defeating Mr. Lake.

Two More Seats

MONTRÉAL, Sept. 25.—The latest returns give the Conservatives two more seats in Quebec, Colonel Talbot being defeated in Bellechasse by J. O. Lavallée by 28 votes, while in Sherbrooke J. Davidson, last night reported as defeated, secured election by a majority of three.

Many Congratulations

HALIFAX, Sept. 25.—R. L. Borden has received about six hundred messages of congratulation by telegraph and cable, many of which he will be unable to answer until he reaches Ottawa on Monday. In the meantime he sends his thanks through the press to all those from whom he received messages. Mr. Borden left for Ottawa today.

Mr. Ferguson's Narrow Escape

ST. JOHN, N.B., Sept. 25.—Official report (Continued on Page 2; Col. 4)

WAY IS HARD FOR AVIATORS

Cross-Country Flyers Find Many Obstacles to Contend With—Roger's Biplane Damaged by Fall

FOWLER TROUBLED BY HIGH WIND

HORNELL, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Forced to descend because of the failure of a spark plug of his biplane to work, C. P. Rodgers, the coast-to-coast aviator, landed three miles out of here today. When his machine touched the earth the rough surface caused it to tilt to one side, shattering the left plane and snapping one of the supports.

Rodgers was thrown from his seat, but was unhurt. The damage is not serious, and will be repaired in time for the aviator to resume his flight tomorrow at 9:30 a. m.

In addition to the engine trouble, Rodgers faced a stiff breeze and he decided to give up for the day after being in the air an hour and 17 minutes, in which time he covered 60 miles.

NOT DEAD YET

Mr. Bunyan Settles to Find that Some Other Man Has Been Buried in His Name

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Sept. 25.—Found-drowned buried and declared dead 13 months ago and now walking the streets as large as life, indignantly denying that he was ever dead, is the experience of a certain Mr. Bunyan. In August, 1910, a body was found near the Coquitlam river in the reservoir close to the dam. The face was downward and in the mud. The body was recognized as an injured field. Four men positively identified the body as that of Mr. Bunyan, who had left the employment at the dam without calling for his wages. The body was buried. This week, however, Mr. Bunyan returned and called on the foreman of the jury empaneled to inquire into the cause of his death. The foreman was thunderstruck. There still remains the mystery as to who was the unfortunate man drowned 13 months ago.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD

Stock Investment Operator and His Colleagues Said to Have Been Swindling the Public

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—In a raid on the stock investment office of Isaac Clegg, 35 West 14th street today, Flagg and seven other men were arrested on a charge of fraudulently using the mails in a series of endless chain schemes to defraud investors. Among the principals were former United States Treasurer Daniel M. Morgan of Bridgeport, Conn.; James K. Schock, said here to be a member of the Senate, and formed church; F. Tennyson Neely, former publisher on Fifth avenue, this city; Joshua Brown and Harold Jackson, brokers; Alvin M. Higgins, lawyer; and Edward I. Schickel, banker.

Express Office Robbed

WINNIPEG, Sept. 25.—Robbers entered the office of the Wells Fargo Express company at Winnipeg, near here, today and took \$3,750.

Premier Whisker Message

TORONTO, Sept. 25.—Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, in a telegram of congratulation to Mr. D. J. Bruce, elected of Canada, today said: "I think one effect of yesterday's work is that our neighbors in the United States may possibly stop and devote five minutes to consider the fact that this continent and one that might be reckoned with seriously."

FATAL WOUND WITH UMBRELLA

Quarrel Over Politics in Campbelltown, N. B., Ends in Tragedy—Umbrella Point Pierce's Man's Brain

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., Sept. 25.—Campbellton is mourning for one of her most respected citizens. Mr. D. J. Bruce, who died at an early hour this morning as the result of a blow struck him by Dr. W. W. Doherty. Bruce and Dr. Doherty were in a somewhat heated argument about political matters, Mr. Bruce being a prominent Conservative, while Dr. Doherty is a Liberal, when a very personal matter respecting Dr. Doherty was touched upon. Thereupon he stabbed at Mr. Bruce with an umbrella, the weapon piercing the unfortunate man's eye, and it injured the brain. Mr. Bruce was rushed to the hospital, but died in a few minutes. Doherty is in jail.

Postoffice Robbed

WATERFORD, Ont., Sept. 25.—The Waterford postoffice was broken into early this morning, the safe dynamited and over \$3,000 in cash stolen.

MaHo Town Scorched

MIDVALE, Idaho, Sept. 25.—Fire today destroyed more than half of the business section of the place, causing a property loss estimated in excess of \$20,000. The loss was about half covered by insurance.

Makes Fast Mile

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Ralph De Palma, in a Simplex car, today broke the one mile Point Breeze track record, going the distance in 57 7-10 seconds. The former record made by Bob Burman was 58 4-5 seconds. De Palma won the five-mile free-for-all race, lowering the record for the track from 6:27 to 5:24:18.

Leprosy in Kansas

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 25.—Dr. S. J. Crumbin, secretary of the state board of health, today discovered two cases of leprosy at Hayes, Kan. Mrs. Mike Quinn and her young child are afflicted with the disease. The entire family has been placed under quarantine and the federal health authorities have been notified. These are the first cases of leprosy found in Kansas.

Argentine Battleship

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Ranking as one of the greatest warships ever constructed for any government in the world, the Argentine battleship Moren was launched today from the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J. The Moren will carry twelve 12-inch guns. She is even larger than the Dreadnaught New York, which will have a displacement of 27,000 tons.

SIR WILFRID WILL BE LEADER

Announces to Visiting Representatives of the Press that He Will "Stay with the Boys" for a Time

ARRANGEMENTS FOR LEAVING OFFICE

Cabinet Meeting to be Held on Tuesday to Commence Work of Clearing Up Old Business

OTTAWA, Sept. 25.—"I will stay with the boys," Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave his decision as to the future to a few newspapermen in the office which he will soon leave.

"What about the opposition leadership?" was the question which had provoked this answer.

"Yes, I'll stay with the boys," he replied. "It would be deserting them to leave them now, would it not? I won't discuss the result of the elections now. The people have expressed their will, and of course I bow to it. I have asked my colleagues to be here on Monday or Tuesday, and we shall expedite the business as much as possible and shall get out at once."

"You'll come and see me in the other office I bow to it. I have asked my colleagues to be here on Monday or Tuesday, and we shall expedite the business as much as possible and shall get out at once."

The "other office" is the small room at the southwest corner of the main building which belongs by tradition to the leader of the opposition.

Sir Wilfrid's decision does not, of course, mean that he will permanently undertake the grueling work of the leader of the opposition, though of course he may do so. He said that he had frequently said on the hustings that it was not his intention to lead the opposition if his government were defeated, but the old fighting spirit was revived. In any event, he will be at the helm for some time until the wreckage is cleared.

The premier today arranged with Earl Grey the procedure necessary in connection with the change. A cabinet meeting will be held on Tuesday.

Toronto's Assessment

TORONTO, Sept. 25.—The total assessment of the city as shown by the new assessment is \$34,703,276, an increase of \$7,088,502 over last year. The increase in population is 32,681, or a total of 374,672.

Death of C. B. Koomis

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 25.—Charles Battel Koomis, famous humorist, author and lecturer, died here tonight at the Hartford hospital. Death was due to cancer of the stomach.

Explosives Under Pier

VENICE, Cal., Sept. 25.—A large quantity of high explosives was found under the pier here today by a small boy. Local police reported the case to District Attorney Fredericks, who sent the detectives to make an investigation. The explosives consisted of four sticks of dynamite and large quantities of nitro-glycerine and powder.

TEXAS STATUTE STANDS IN WAY

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company Prevented from Meeting Demands of Striking Employees

LAW'S RESTRAINT ON CORPORATIONS

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—The strike of the carmen and inspectors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, which began today in the shops of the company along the entire system, is the result of a demand for a new schedule of wages, according to W. A. Durham, assistant general manager, that the company cannot legally give.

MAIL BY AEROPLANE

First Experiment Tried in United States With New Means of Transportation—Women as Aviators

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The first United States mail ever transported by aeroplane was carried today from the aviation field on Long Island Sound, to Garden City, a distance of five miles by air. The flight was a record-making one. The flight was the leading feature of the international women's opening today.

Aviators took only one bag of mail and held it between his knees, and when he was over Garden City he dropped it on the ground. The flight was a record-making one. The flight was the leading feature of the international women's opening today.

Kokovoff is Premier

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says that Mr. Kokovoff, the Russian minister of finance, has definitely assumed the premiership made vacant by the death of N. Stolypin.

France's New Dreadnaught

L'ORIENT, France, Sept. 25.—The dreadnaught courted was launched here today. She is the second of the six battleships projected in 1910 to be built for the navy. She was launched yesterday.

Chelan Bridge Opened

ABERDEEN, Wash., Sept. 25.—Swelled by business men from Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, Centralia, Chehalis and all points in western Washington, at least 20,000 persons this afternoon witnessed the opening of the bridge across the Chelan river which admits to Aberdeen and Hoquiam the Oregon and Washington Railroad and Navigation company, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and Pacific Sound railways.

The day was the greatest in the history of this section and never before has there been such an outpouring of southwestern Washington. Tonight the visitors were the guests at a "jubilee supper" at which 200,000 guests were introduced.

RACE BATTLES IN CLEVELAND

Bands of White Men and Negroes Meet on Streets and Fight With Deadly Weapons—Several Wounded

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 24.—A race riot between whites and blacks broke out in this city shortly before midnight. Three riots in less than two hours occurred, knives and revolvers being used. Most of the participants were under the influence of liquor. The rioters were stationed in the district to patrol the streets until daylight.

The rioters were the result of a feud of several weeks' standing between the whites and blacks. The police say, started out to find the former, and when the two factions met there was a fight with pistols, knives, fists and missiles. The fighting spread several blocks down the street and continued until the negroes fled.

Patrolman McNally was badly beaten when he arrested Charles Lyons, white, said to have been a leader of the gang which started the fighting.

The police at 1:30 o'clock had succeeded in restoring order after making several arrests. Thirty policemen were stationed in the district to patrol the streets until daylight.

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Commits Suicide in Geneva

GENEVA, Sept. 25.—A young San Francisco lawyer, Louis Nader, was found dead in a hotel here this evening. The police say he committed suicide.

Riffs Kill Spaniards

MADRID, Sept. 25.—A quantity of war material and provisions being conveyed by a detachment of Spanish troops was captured today near Melilla, Morocco, by Riff tribesmen. The Spaniards were taken by surprise and 15 soldiers were killed or taken prisoners.

Foreigners Let Alone

PEKING, Sept. 25.—Foreigners have not been attacked in the disturbed province of Szechuan. The leaders of the agitation against the Chinese government's policy of building railroads with foreign capital evidently have instructed their followers not to molest foreigners. The obedience of the natives to these instructions indicates, it is believed, that the movement has behind it an organization from which further trouble may be expected.

FRANCE'S REPLY GUESSES TO BERLIN

Semi-Official Communication Notes Changes Proposed and Expresses Hope of Reaching an Agreement

SCENE OF TROUBLE SHIFTS TO TRIPOLI

Italy Making Ready to Attack Turkey if Her Demand for Protectorate is Rejected—Consent of Powers

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The latest reply of the French government to the German proposals, which was approved today by President Fallières, who received the cabinet at Rambouillet, was dispatched to Berlin tonight.

A semi-official communication issued this afternoon said the reply showed some slight divergence from the text of the German note.

"In the matter of consular courts and foreign proteges, France, in order to remove the abuses complained of, desires that not only Germany but all the powers shall agree to the revision of the Madrid convention, until French jurisdiction has been completely established in Morocco. Finally, Foreign Minister De Seves proposed a new wording for the clause relating to the control which France agrees to exercise over transport enterprises."

Italy and Tripoli

Advices from Rome say the entire Italian naval force is ready in case of emergency for a conflict with Turkey if the latter country refuses to give its consent to an Italian protectorate over Tripoli.

The Italian plans according to these advices, are to send an expedition of 20,000 soldiers to the Adriatic coast and to operate in Macedonia, Syria and Arabia, with a view to protecting the numerous Italians living in those countries.

While Italy is perfecting her military plans, every effort is being made to induce Turkey to come to an amicable arrangement. Italy is willing to leave Tripoli under the sovereignty of the sultan in case Italy's preponderant influence is assured. It is said Germany and Austria are supporting this plan, and that France and Italy stand ready to indemnify Turkey.

Arranged with Other Powers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Italy's demand on Turkey for consent to the establishment of an Italian protectorate over Tripoli has been announced from Paris, it is credited by diplomats here to the anticipated early adjustment of differences between France and Germany over Morocco.

The view prevails that Italy was induced to refrain from asserting its independence during the pending Moroccan question by an implied promise that it would be left to deal with Turkey with a strong hand in so far as Italian right to the control of Tripoli was concerned. This promise, it is said, was given as compensation for Italy's support in the extension of French influence over Tunis and of German rights in Morocco or the Congo country.

That the inhabitants of Tripoli are apprehensive of trouble as a result of the latest Italian demand is indicated by a report to the state department from the American consul at Malta, which said that 53 Italians and Jews passed through Malta last night coming from Tripoli, and that more were reported to be en route.

Wash May Be Paroled

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—Banker John R. Walsh of Chicago has behaved so excellently since he has been in the Leavenworth federal prison that his parole is expected in a few days. An official of the department of justice is the authority for the statement that Walsh will probably be paroled. Robert V. Levey, superintendent of prisons, is now in Leavenworth. He, with the warden and the prison physician, constitute the parole board.

War on Settlers

UKLAN, Cal., Sept. 25.—Open war is on between settlers on Alder creek, near here, and emissaries of a lumber company, over rights to thousands of acres of the finest redwood timber country in the state. Already settlers have been dispossessed and their cabins have been burned. They assert that the presence of armed men in the vicinity is due to the lumber interests and declare that if more gun men have been summoned from San Francisco.

Tragedy in Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Detectives searching the unoccupied house in Englewood where Dr. W. H. Folker shot and killed Emil Dignos, the aeroplane mechanic, discovered a locked closet today in which six stapes had been driven into the floor with rivets drawn through them in such a manner as to permit the bidding of a human body. In one corner of the closet was an axe. The police believe that the stapes and axe were put in the closet by Dignos. Although Dr. Folker was exonerated at the coroner's inquest the police still are investigating the case in the belief that another motive for Dignos' attack on the physician besides robbery may be discovered.

RIGHTS AVIATORS

Sacrificed to... of Crowd and Machine Fire

22.—Forced... of thousands... Frank H. Miller... aviator, shot into... this evening, and... as burned to death... spectators on the... grounds, near here... the race track and... a spiral glide into... when something... dropped like a... blue flame was... and in an in-... exploded.

Sept. 22.—"Dare... Curtiss aviator, met... Maugliel, Pa., fei... in an exhibition... pre-quarters of a... and his machine ca... and fell. Castel... in the wreckage... and. His wife wit...

London... 23.—That she was... of jewellery by... in London was... by H. E. Myers, a... inspects, on her... on the steamer... explaining why she... the same amount... d listed on her... on the Lapland... who still had left... more than \$10... trip over she had... Cuban who called... with a woman com... ed her to take a ride... a remote part of... the island and al... they succeeded in... her a \$1,000 dia... diamond heart... jewellery and \$1,000

JAPANESE SEALING SCHOONER SEIZED

Kato Maru Taken by the Russian Cruiser Manjuria and Towed to Petropavlovsk Where Crew is Jailed

The Japanese sealing schooner Kato Maru was seized by the Russian patrol cruiser Manjuria off the Copper Islands on August 12, according to advices brought by the Empress of India. The schooner was taken off by an armed party and imprisoned on the Russian warship and the schooner was towed to Petropavlovsk, where the crew was imprisoned. The Japanese reported to their government that they were not provided with food and their schooner was looted and their personal effects stolen.

TELL HARD VOYAGE

ed in Hiding on Pan... How They Were... in Blige

the steamer's blige... ways were taken... nana Maru on her... They subsisted for... of water and rice... led to them once... all space in the... allowed them only... flat, and when they... their hiding place... so cramped that... for several hours

GREAT DISASTER DUE TO FLOODS

Empress of India Brings News of Loss of Over Hundred Thousand Lives—Greatest Famine in History

News of terrible loss of life, estimates placing the dead at over 100,000 as a result of the floods in West India, was brought by the Empress of India. The country was like a great inland sea, the higher sections being covered with corpses washed there. Hundreds who escaped the floods, arrived in the cities to find hordes of starving people and engaged out on the roads, the majority to fall by the wayside and die. The receding waters was followed by disease due to the stench of the rotting bodies of men and animals. Great traffic in human beings resulted from the disaster, boats full of girls being sold for removal to the cities, and misery beyond description exists over many hundreds of square miles. It is anticipated that the worst famine in the history of China will follow.

DEAD NUMBER 100,000

In the valley of the Yangtze it is estimated that more than one hundred thousand persons have perished up to date, while millions have been driven from their ruined homes to the hill-sides where the majority lives in the most wretched conditions. The remains are sheeted like pigs. The remains are sheeted from the torrential downpours by the matting and subsist upon roots, grass, weeds, leaves and bark; with the little grain carried with them in their girth.

THE ELEPHANT'S CALL

Both the temper and the location of the elephant in its wild state can easily be told by the sound of its trumpet. The key in which the trumpeting calls are given. When hungry, and after a long search food has been found, a loud growl is given through the mouth, this call invariably causes a rally of others from the district round, if danger is apprehended, a long loud "war cry" is given as notification, whereas a clear but harmless sound, heard through the trunk only, is an indication of good humor. These sounds, when indulged in during captivity, are a great help to the attendant.—Empire Magazine.

TARIFF REFORM IS HEARTENED

Defeat of Reciprocity in Canada Gives Encouragement to Its Advocates—Imperial Preference Furthered

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The result of the Canadian election has put a heart in the tariff reform movement here, and has been received by the Unionists with great enthusiasm. Sir Eric Balfour, member of Parliament for the Walton division of Liverpool, says "Canada's example will be of immense encouragement to the tariff reformers here and a corresponding rebuff to the free traders." Andrew Bonar Law, Unionist member of Parliament for the Dulwich Division of Camberwell, believes the result of the election will hasten the triumph of Imperial preference. William R. Peel, leader of the municipal reform party, says that Canadians defeated an American conspiracy to absorb their country, and that Imperial preference is now certain.

Among the more moderate of the tariff reforming papers the feeling of triumph is tempered by expressions of regret at the disappearance from political life of such a staunch opponent as Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the recognition that the victory is due to the Bourassa party. The Standard and most of the other Unionist papers predict that the reciprocity party will be the policy of Imperial preference is triumphant.

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CANADA'S VOTE HELPS EMPIRE

Lord Charles Berosford Says Rejection of Reciprocity Was of Great Service—Admiral Pleased with B. C.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 22.—"I believe that if reciprocity had been carried it would have been the beginning of the end of the British Empire as a whole," said Lord Charles Berosford in an interview here today. Lord Charles is on a tour of Canada. "All thinking people with large imperial and national ideas in Great Britain were viewing this election with the greatest interest, and the results will be regarded as of an all-important character in the Old Country. The greatest industry the Empire possesses is the industry of peace, and that depends on the strength, efficiency and organization of the British fleet, which should be so strong and well organized as to make war impossible." Speaking on the Panama canal and its influence on trade and the food routes of Great Britain in time of war, the admiral said: "The Panama canal will surely alter the trading routes of the world, and more than that it will alter the strategic positions with regard to the defence of the trading routes. If I had a great deal of money and wanted to make a great deal more I should commence shipbuilding here and in other places right now, so as to get a large proportion of the carrying power of the Pacific to the Orient, which undoubtedly will develop into one of the great industries. Though the canal is American property there is no danger in my opinion to the water-borne commodities of Great Britain in this affair. War, in my opinion, between the English-speaking nations is impossible, and would be fratricide. "The present good feeling between the United States and the British Empire is most remarkable and I should like to see the English-speaking nations so strongly that they can command the peace of the world without alliance, treaty or written obligation to each other." Discussing China and her future, Lord Charles said: "China is essentially a peaceful and industrial nation, and her awakening will be a peaceful and industrial one as she has no land-grabbing proclivities, and only wants to develop her resources. In this connection I believe that cheap labor will be a certain menace in the near future to those countries who have not a tariff, for the Orient's cheap and enormous supply of labor will be a serious menace to the industrial nations of the world. I don't think there is any danger of war between the United States and Japan, as Japan is also an industrial nation and knows that war is the worst way of effecting their desires." Regarding the naval activities of the nations, Great Britain's foremost expert on naval matters had the following interesting things to say: "The present mad competition in navies is entirely the fault of the British for they started it when they threatened the world with the Dreadnought, stating that it would sink fleets of other powers, and stopped building in the interest of so-called economy. The command of the sea, is necessary for the British Empire. As long as we were the warden of the seas the freedom of the seas was open to all, and all other nations understood that our position was totally different from their own. But directly we became the bully of the seas—as our language with regard to the Dreadnought seemed to infer—other nations began to build up to us, hence the position with regard to the mad competition in armaments. I believe in peace being secured by being strong enough to prevent war, and all the flabby sentimentality is useless." It is British Columbia, however, that arouses the admiral's undying admiration and enthusiasm for "British Columbia is second to none in resources and people, and after having seen this wonderful province I congratulate Canada doubly for not having shared this magnificent heritage with any other nation," said Lord Charles. "I spent more than a week in the Fort George region, and what I found there makes me wish in a way that circumstances would permit me to come here and be one of the men of blood, energy and fearlessness. I should love to call myself one of those heroes of peace who go forth and conquer nature and force from her bosom not only unlimited wealth, but self-satisfaction in their achievements and prosperity and happiness for their own and future generations, and this is exactly what the people in the Fort George country are doing. They are a splendid race, well worthy of such a manly paradise, and I truly envy them. "The future of this country, and I must confine myself with conservatism to the Fort George country, of which I have seen such a great deal, is most promising indeed, and seems to offer marvelous opportunities to the man of ability and willingness to work, for there he will no doubt find rich reward for his labors and the most glorious and sunny nature can provide. The Duke of Sutherland, in whose company I traveled that part of the country, was so enchanted with it and the possibilities it holds out to the colonist that he has decided to establish a model place on which he can carry out his colonization plans."

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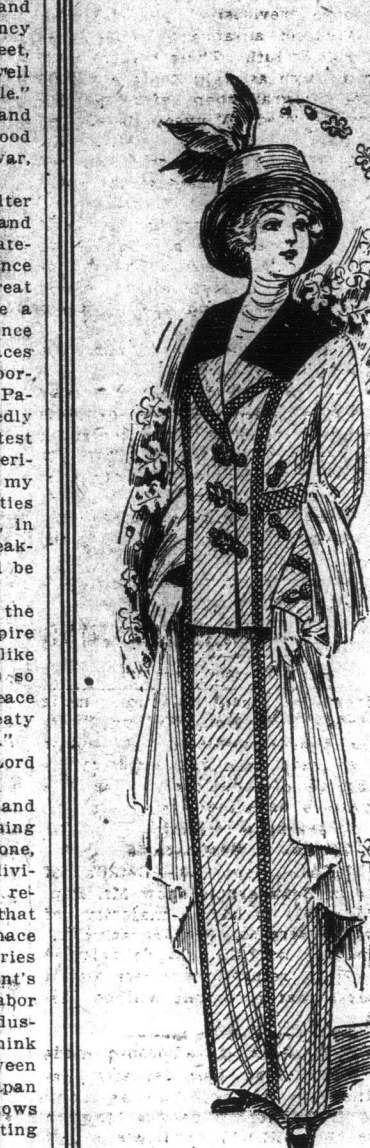
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Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd., 1008-1010 Government Street

Literary Mention from the Mantle Section

Here, at "Campbell's," Fashion Unfolds for You Her Rarest Creations



TIME and again the ladies in and around Victoria have pronounced CAMPBELL'S to be a liberal education in style correctness. THIS is an age when scientific accuracy is demanded in every phase of social and business life. Particularly in the realm of Ladies' Fashionable Apparel, we cannot guess or surmise, we must KNOW what is correct—not a month or a week ago—but today. Few ladies would have time or opportunity to learn these vitally important facts were they dependent wholly upon their own efforts. But every woman is more than welcome to avail herself of the knowledge we have gained through years of unremitting study, observation and experience. We know where to seek for the truest interpretation and the most perfect delineation of Fashion's latest edicts. World famous designers and importers have contributed their choicest productions to make our Fall and Winter display the greatest possible style significance. The hundreds of ladies who have already made their Fall and Winter purchases from us, have themselves admitted that they have gained a real insight into the countless innovations Fashion has decided upon for the coming season. THE well-informed woman is without exception the well-dressed woman—she carries with her an unmistakable air of distinction. This style knowledge so essential to the fashionable woman may be pleasantly acquired by a visit to "Campbell's."

Friday next, from 3 to 6 p. m., display de luxe of Evening Dresses, Dinner Gowns, Visiting Costumes and Ball Dresses.

Important Notice

Next Friday afternoon, from 3 to 6 p. m., we have decided to make a special exposition of Evening Gowns, Dresses and Tunics, purchases that were made personally in Paris by our Mr. Campbell.

Our three French Rooms on Friday afternoon will be devoted entirely to this exposition, which we venture to say will be the first and finest of its kind ever attempted in Victoria.

The graceful new lines, the one-sided Parisienne effects, the many new garnishes and the glorious French designed Tunics all will be placed upon models ready for your inspection.

We very respectfully mention that between these hours (3 to 6 p. m.) no garments will be sold in either of our three French Rooms; this is necessary in order that we shall be able to extend our usual prompt courtesies, and enter into chatty detail upon the various exclusive styles you will find displayed here.



You gleam as much information here as a trip to New York or Paris, for we have the exact models which were personally purchased at these great centres.

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Burned in a Boarding House YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 22.—Developments to-day indicate that nine or ten persons, all Slavs, were killed in a boarding house fire here early today. There were 24 roomers in the house and those not killed were injured. The fire started from a gas explosion.

Irish Railway Strike DUBLIN, Sept. 22.—The railway men in three stations in Belfast joined the railway strike tonight and the movement is extending in other directions. The attempt of the Amalgamated Association of Railway Servants to bring about a national strike has failed. All the railway companies are maintaining a restricted service.

The Colonist.

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To the United States \$2.00
Payable in advance.
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

MR. R. L. BORDEN

The Colonist most heartily congratulates Mr. R. L. Borden upon his election and upon the prospect that he will soon be called upon to assume the honorable, if onerous, duties of First Minister of the Crown in Canada. A well known Liberal editor, speaking of the incoming Premier, said: "Whatever may be said of him as Leader of an Opposition, there can be no question as to his eminent fitness for the position of Premier. He is a man of integrity, broad sympathies and undoubted patriotism. It is a great thing for Canada to be able to look forward to the accession to power of a man of his stamp, when the time comes for a change of government." This, we are sure, is the feeling of all Canadians irrespective of party. Mr. Borden will bring to bear upon the discharge of his forthcoming responsibility not only a ripe experience in public affairs, but those finer instincts which have gained for him the respect and esteem of his political opponents in no less degree than of his political friends.

Mr. Borden is a fine type of public man. He is in public life only from a sense of duty, for it is at great personal sacrifice. A lawyer of the highest standing in his profession, he might easily enjoy a large and remunerative practice and look forward with certainty to any position on the Bench when he desired it, but he has listened to the call of his country, and his country has rewarded him with the highest honor in her gift. He is in the very prime of his physical and intellectual manhood, for he is only fifty-seven years of age. In the ordinary course of events he has many years of usefulness before him.

He can hardly accept the task, which is his, with a light heart, for the problem of guiding the destinies of Canada at this period in her history is no easy one. Fortunately he can count upon a unanimity of support from the people such as has rarely been the fortune of an incoming premier. The manner in which the citizens of Canada responded to his appeal to their patriotism cannot fail to be full of encouragement to him in the necessarily difficult labor which he will be called upon to perform.

AN EPOCH.

Thursday's election marked an epoch in the history of Canada. Perhaps not many of us can fully appreciate the significance of the verdict of the people; indeed, it is doubtful if any of us can. Yet it is right that we should try to understand it. The first thought that arises in one's mind is that the old historic Liberal party is a thing of the past. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the last of its leaders, and he has told us that he will retire from participation in public life. He will leave no successor. Indeed there were few members of his cabinet who could truthfully be said to be representative of historic Liberalism. Mr. Fielding was, and so was Mr. Stafford. They, with Sir Wilfrid, stood for Liberalism when it represented a principle—a living, active principle in Canadian public life, a principle that grew robust under the blows of political adversity. They were the successors of the men who maintained for years the unequal struggle for responsible government. It would not be just to them to say that they "laged superfluous on the stage"; but it is true that they represented a condition of things that has passed away. Liberalism, as it was understood when they entered public life had long since ceased to be, and the name had become "a voice and nothing more." (Vox et praeterea nihil.) With their passing all that was vital in Liberalism has ceased to exist. They were able, by their ability and unblemished reputations, to preserve the shadow of it, but even that has disappeared. There is no longer a representative leader around whom the supporters of what was best in the Liberal creed can rally, and there is no occasion for such a rally if a leader were in sight. Historic Liberalism has done its work and has passed off the scene. We have just witnessed the close of an epoch in Canadian history.

And what of the era that is opening? In the natural rejoicing over a wonderful victory a successful party may not at once realize the tremendous responsibilities that have been cast upon it; but it is not too soon to say that the overturn of Thursday was something more than a party victory, something more than the assertion of the people of Canada that they intend to remain faithful to the Empire and that they resent the suggestion that they will contemplate

union of any kind with the United States. What we witnessed was the birth of a new Canadianism. The student of history will not need to be reminded that nations are built up by processes which are not always apparent on the surface of things. There has been developing in Canada during the last forty years a national spirit which aimed at making Canada a nation within an Empire, and we need not hesitate to give to the Liberal party every credit that is their due for assisting in maturing it. Canadians have grown to feel that they are really a nation and, explain the result of Thursday's contest as you may, you cannot escape from the fact that it was due fundamentally to this sentiment. If it had not existed, there would have been nothing to appeal to, and the great victory gained would have been impossible. It is the duty of the Conservative party to strengthen this sentiment in every way, and it will have to be done by acts and not by words. For fifteen years the duty of Conservative public men and Conservative newspapers has been one of criticism. Their task has now become one of construction. It is a task of no ordinary difficulty. The best that is possible must be done, and we venture to indulge the hope that in the weighty responsibility which has been cast upon them, the Conservative leaders will receive the support of all Canadians, whatever their past political affiliations may have been, who desire to see a united Canada, a Canada that will occupy her proper place in the galaxy of nations which form the British Empire, a Canada that will be true to her great mission as the possessor of an abundance of all that goes to make up a prosperous and happy country. Believing that Canadians will be true to Canada, no matter what may arise in the future, we enter the new era in the history of our country with hope, confidence and courage.

MR. BARNARD'S OPPORTUNITY

Mr. Barnard, whom the people of Victoria have chosen as their representative in the House of Commons, occupies a position that is unique in respect to the opportunity afforded him to promote those things that are for the benefit of the city. A brief historical review may serve to make our meaning clear.

In the days of the last Conservative regime at Ottawa, British Columbia had not found herself, and her importance to Canada was very imperfectly understood. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was looked upon by the majority of Eastern Canadians as a costly and almost needless task, as not much more than the sacrifice of millions of money for an idea of doubtful value. There were men of prophetic vision, who saw what a transcontinental railway really meant for Canada, and who had dreams of the part which the Pacific Coast might one day play in the destinies of the Dominion and the Empire. But the time had not come when it was necessary or expedient to take any very substantial steps in addition to building the railway, to promote the progress of the coast. Such facilities for business as existed were ample. When the Liberal ministry came in, it was largely influenced by the prevailing conceptions of this then distant province. Moreover there was so marked a hostility between those in power in this province and the Ottawa authorities, that for a year or two it was impossible that there could be any very active co-operation between them in matters relating to the general development of this province. Then came the unsettled period, that preceded the entrance of the McBride ministry into office. It was hardly to be expected that anything of very great advantage could be accomplished then, for as we all know many people lost all faith in the immediate future of this province. There was no impelling reason for any very considerable undertakings at that time. The province needed the vivifying touch of business-like administration. This it received and we all know the result. We do not propose to comment upon the attitude which those persons in the province who were in sympathy with the Laurier ministry saw fit to take toward matters relating to the development of British Columbia. That is all past and gone. The book is closed and there is no occasion now to reopen it. We have the important fact that the affairs of the province are in the hands of men, who are in political sympathy with those who will shortly be entrusted with the management of the affairs of the Dominion, and that Victoria's representative is a member of the dominant party.

But it is not this alone that lends strength to the position of Mr. Barnard and makes his opportunity unique. We have the additional facts that during the past few years British Columbia has forged to the front in public esteem as no other part of Canada has, and that it will be a part of Mr. Borden's duty, when he accepts office, to determine upon a line of policy relating to the Pacific Coast. We do not believe we will be disappointed if we anticipate that his policy in this regard will be one of appreciation, that he will show a recognition of the Western shore of Canada as well as of the Eastern. We

believe he will appreciate that it is his high privilege to see that this frontier of the Dominion is fitted to play its proper role in the progress of Canada. The approaching completion of the Panama Canal makes this a national necessity. Mr. Barnard will, therefore, be able to approach the consideration of questions affecting Victoria, with the incoming Premier under more favorable conditions than those that have been enjoyed by any of his predecessors, and he will have the invaluable assistance in any requests for important public works, which he may advance, that must legitimately follow from the fact that Mr. McBride has inaugurated an era of development on Vancouver Island. That he will seize the opportunity thus afforded him, and press with vigor the claims of this city, we are sure will be as much his pride and pleasure as it is his duty. That his efforts will be crowned with success we see every reason to hope.

In his address to the electors printed in the Colonist Mr. Barnard pledged himself to certain lines of action. His constituents can believe with certainty that his promises were made with every intention of fulfillment as far as lies in his power, and that he will not shrink any of the responsibilities in that behalf that he has assumed. We bespeak for him the cordial co-operation of the whole community. The election is over. Let us forget politics for a little while and unite in an effort to secure the accomplishment of the important projects which Mr. Barnard has promised us he will do his best to further. Let us see to it that, when he goes before the ministry soon to be formed with requests for the great undertakings which we in Victoria believe are our due, and the carrying out of which is a matter of national importance, he will be supported by a united community, and be backed up by all the influence that we can bring to bear upon the government.

As we have said, Mr. Barnard's opportunity is in some respects unique; but let us not forget that if we expect him to succeed in the efforts he will make in our behalf, we as individuals and as a community must be prepared to stand behind him for all we are worth.

Mr. Champ Clark says that he is not as much to blame as President Taft. They can settle that among themselves. Between them they did the trick pretty effectually.

This has been a very good crop year in the United States as well as in Canada, but the stock market in New York does not show any signs of strength. In Canada the restoration of settled conditions as the result of the election is likely to be followed by exceptional activity in all lines of business.

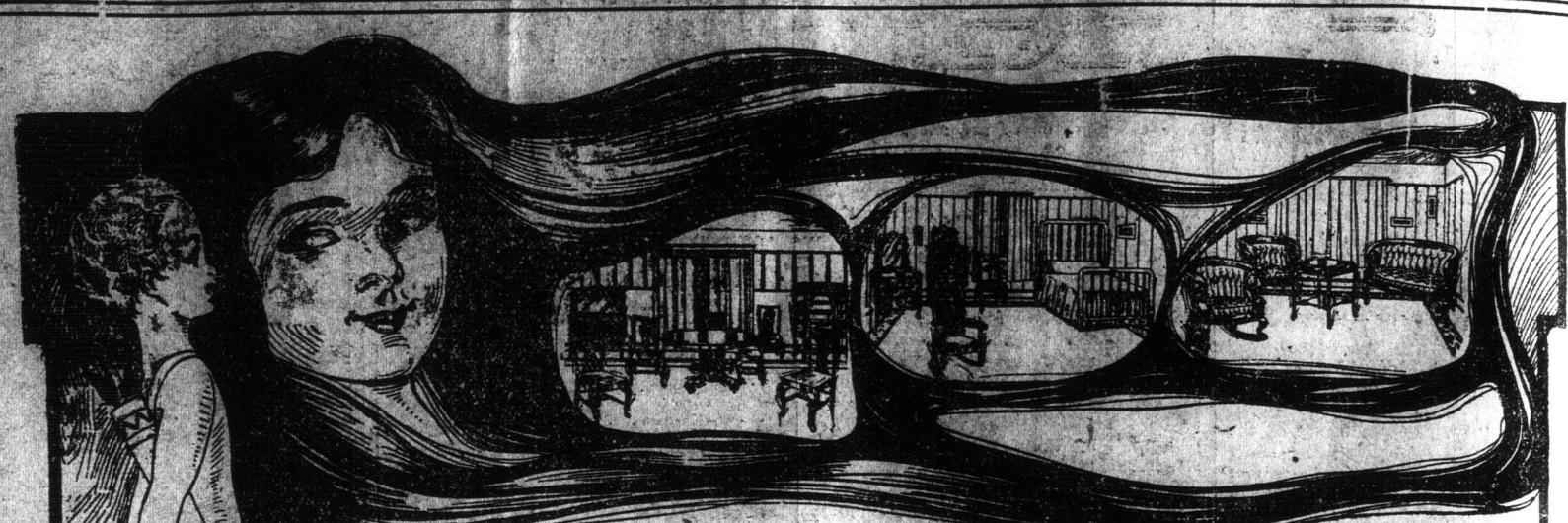
It will be no occasion for surprise if the United States decides to leave the reciprocity agreement upon the statute book. It will not do so with any expectation that it will be accepted by Canada, but because to repeal it would be a somewhat undignified proceeding. It will remain as a standing offer to us, and by it will be forgotten.

An exceedingly interesting report comes from Dawson of the discovery of very rich gold-bearing quartz in the vicinity of that city. Not much has been heard of recent years of the prospects of quartz mining in the Yukon, but those who recall the anticipations of the days of the great trek to the North, will not need to be reminded that all experienced miners confidently predicted that rich quartz discoveries would be made. It is stated that the rock found is so good that gold can be panned from it very readily. Pans carrying \$5 worth of the yellow metal are of common occurrence. While quartz discoveries will not lead to a stampede of large proportions, the new discoveries if they prove to be what is claimed of them, will revive interest in the Yukon country, and there will be an influx of prospectors next spring.

There is one feature of the election in this city that is especially gratifying. The advocates of reciprocity devoted their efforts chiefly to persuading the workmen that it was to the interests of their pockets to support reciprocity. The appeal failed. The workmen placed their country before all other considerations. Their action is a rebuke to those persons, who thought they could trade upon their very natural desire to increase the purchasing power of their wages. We venture to believe that in future there will be no attempt to single out the workmen of Victoria as the object of special appeals, but that politicians will treat them as men—other citizens, that is as men as well fitted as any others to decide great questions from the standpoint of common sense and robust patriotism.

J. W. Stewart, of Foley, Welch & Stewart, announce that construction of the G. T. P. from Prince Rupert through to Hazelton will surely be completed by next spring.

Change is Believed
CHUNGKING, Sept. 21.—Chentu, the capital of Szechuen, which has been under siege by revolutionary forces several weeks, has been relieved. Fifteen hundred troops have arrived here from Tibet. The foreigners are safe and the gates of the city have been re-opened.

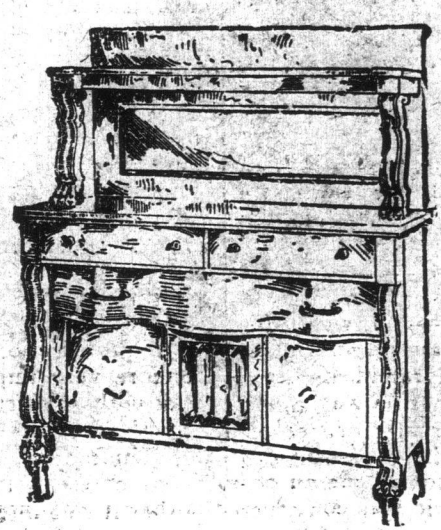


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- Our showing of Buffets in such a variety of style and finishes is worth while taking a trip to our third furniture floor to see. A Buffet is an important piece of furniture for the dining-room, and it often sets with the styles and quality of this article to set off your dining-room. You can see at a glance, which Buffet will suit your room, and you will see that Buffet amongst these. We herewith list a few:
- Mission Oak Buffet, top 48 x 21, British beveled mirror 40 x 9 \$47.50
- Mission Oak Buffet, top 20 x 44, British beveled mirror 10 x 36 \$42.00
- Mission Oak Buffet, top 18 x 44, British beveled mirror 11 x 32 \$45.00
- Mission Oak Buffet, top 19 x 48, British beveled mirror 12 x 38 \$55.00
- Mission Buffet, top 22 x 50, British beveled mirror 12 x 42 \$28.00
- Fumed Oak Buffet, top 22 x 54, British beveled mirror 10 x 50 \$65.00
- Fumed Oak Buffet, top 19 x 48, British beveled mirror 12 x 38 \$55.00



- Fumed Oak Buffet, top 50 x 23, British beveled mirror 10 x 42 \$60.00
- Fumed Oak Buffet, top 24 x 66, British beveled mirror 10 x 42 \$105.00
- Fumed Oak Buffet, top 20 x 54, British beveled mirror 10 x 45 \$75.00
- Fumed Oak Buffet, top 21 x 50, British beveled mirror 42 x 13 \$50.00
- Golden Oak Buffet, top 20 x 48, British beveled mirror 11 x 40 \$90.00
- Golden Oak Buffet, top 19 x 46, British beveled mirror 8 x 36 \$97.50
- Golden Oak Buffet, top 19 x 44, British beveled mirror 10 x 40 \$35.00
- Golden Oak Buffet, top 20 x 44, British beveled mirror 19 x 38 \$42.00
- Dull Oak Buffet, top 24 x 54, British beveled mirror 14 x 28 \$70.00
- Golden Oak Buffet, top 19 x 44, British beveled mirror 12 x 40 \$38.00
- Golden Oak Buffet, top 24 x 48, British beveled mirror 10 x 38 \$25.00
- Golden Oak Finish, top 24 x 48, British beveled mirror 12 x 38 \$30.00
- Golden Oak Finish, top 21 x 36, British beveled mirror 12 x 42 \$28.00

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Never in the history of lamp making have art and science been so cleverly combined as at the present time.

The practical considerations have not been sacrificed in striving for the ideal—yet we have lamps in forms and colors that are truly artistic and within the lines of conservatism as to cost.

Perfect combustion renders them odorless—eliminating the only objection to kerosene as a lighting agent.

Our display for the coming winter season is the largest we have ever shown and by far the best.

Come in and we'll tell you all about them.

HE WONT BE HAPPY TILL HE GETS IT!

If you get him a Whitney, you get him the best and at as good a price, if not better, than the common kind. In a Whitney he will be comfortable, and therefore he will be happy. The largest variety for you to select from in the West, and the latest 1911 designs. Get a famous "Whitney." Come and investigate.

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This stock of ours is so pregnant with suggestions in the souvenir line, that it is quite impossible to itemize. It is a huge exhibition of souvenirs—that's what.

Not showy, unsubstantial things, gimcracks or gewgaws, but artistic bits of decorated china, useful and decorative, such as you will delight in keeping.

Lots of little-priced things, which can be safely carried.

Come in! You're truly welcome.

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ALL THE LATEST ARRIVALS

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

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Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

Quality Is in Every Article.

SELF-

A poet wrote, "ages," which is true than one, although to realize fully up of us has many ger who read this are cent from people w of the Norman Co and it is hardly p A little calculation there had been no ancestry, you wou living in the days than there were p Kingdom. Hence ity are more nearly pear at first sight cracy is that cert than others, and as it is true that c than others. A ti an aristocrat. Ar mean what is the rule of the best w cation, means that self-realization has best lines. If there from ancestors, v striven to attain s lines, he is very li all the best senses prevailing in reign dren should interm though in practice

But we are no tors. Our duty does not end with leaves an inheritan dren. Our duty in other best aspects other that it is his can upon an inve work, or upon his upon anything else dispute it. That is do. Some are suc but we are all, th really trying to e pects of life, end selves. We are o what we have a making the most what we are that hereafter there ma Success in materi achievement, as m successful in that There is more ple than in attaining the striving we are times we wonder w great success in b or, if he does seek answer is that whe engaged in self-re pression to himse pleasure. Fortuna cultivates more th that he may be ab self in more than be superior to ad be more difficult prosperity.

Self-realization most of ourselves, no matter what speaking of the s there is a square n person is born w ically, mentally or necessary to go to the sins of the fa children. We all that many of us d Some are born p nurtured in atm tal development brought up with have spiritual nat ment. It is cert the slums of Live not all born equal; us are handicapp in the first breath theless by self-re can make our liv of goodness in u make it grow to standing all the h to encounter.

Self-realization ment. It means the proper care o trol of our phys watchfulness over stituted that our ph our mental and sp fore self-realization it takes account What electricity is force is to our liv same in many res in that they can b tions more readil lectual tendency is resistance, and per so. The world i holes, the result of themselves as th mistake drifting know many peop selves to drift int given their mind have never put fo progress. That is of most of us, and

An Hour with the Editor

SELF-REALIZATION

A poet wrote, "I am the heir of all the ages," which is true of all of us in more senses than one, although not many of us are able to realize fully upon our inheritance. Each of us has many generations of ancestors. You who read this are probably thirtieth in descent from people who were living at the time of the Norman Conquest. You may be more and it is hardly possible that you can be less, and a little calculation will show you that, if there had been no intermarriage among your ancestry, you would have had more ancestors living in the days of William the Conqueror than there were people living in the United Kingdom. Hence the people of any nationality are more nearly one family than would appear at first sight. The theory of aristocracy is that certain people are better bred than others, and this is quite correct, just as it is true that certain cattle are better bred than others. A title does not make a person an aristocrat. Aristocracy, using the word to mean what is the best in society, and not the title of the best which is its original significance, means that element of society in which self-realization has been along the highest and best lines. If there is a man who is descended from ancestors, who for generations have striven to attain self-realization along such lines, he is very likely to be an aristocrat, in all the best senses of the term. Hence the rule prevailing in reigning families that their children should intermarry, is sound in theory, although in practice frequently works out badly.

But we are not responsible for our ancestors. Our duty begins with ourselves. It does not end with ourselves, for each of us leaves an inheritance in character to his children. Our duty is to attain self-realization in its best aspects. If one should say to another that it is his duty to realize as best he can upon an investment, or upon his handiwork, or upon his crop, or upon his poultry, or upon anything else of that kind no one would dispute it. That is what we are all trying to do. Some are succeeding better than others, but we are all, that is those of us who are really trying to succeed in the material aspects of life, endeavoring to realize upon ourselves. We are on the alert to make the most of what we have; we are not so keen about making the most of what we are. Yet it is what we are that counts, not only in whatever hereafter there may be, but in the present life. Success in material things is not the greatest achievement, as most persons who have been successful in that way will bear testimony. There is more pleasure in striving for success than in attaining it, and the reason is that in the striving we are realizing ourselves. Sometimes we wonder why a man who has achieved great success in business does not seek rest, or if he does seek it, is after all restless. The answer is that when he was in business he was engaged in self-realization, he was giving expression to himself, and that is the highest pleasure. Fortunate, indeed, is the man who cultivates more than one side of his nature so that he may be able to find expression for himself in more than one way. Such a man may be superior to adversity, and what seems to be more difficult of attainment, superior to prosperity.

Self-realization is the act of making the most of ourselves. We are not all born equal, no matter what theorists may say. A writer speaking of the slums of Liverpool, says that there is a square mile in that city in which no person is born with a fair chance in life physically, mentally or spiritually. But it is not necessary to go to Liverpool for evidence that the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children. We all know it is true; we all know that many of us do not get a fair start in life. Some are born physical weaklings; some are nurtured in atmospheres where vigorous mental development is not possible; some are brought up without being taught that they have spiritual natures which call for development. It is certainly not necessary to go to the slums of Liverpool for proof that we are not all born equal; but on the contrary some of us are handicapped from the moment we draw in the first breath of air until we die. Nevertheless by self-realization along right lines we can make our lives successful. There is a germ of goodness in us all, and if we choose we can make it grow to splendid maturity, notwithstanding all the hostile influences it will have to encounter.

Self-realization implies all-round development. It means right physical development, the proper care of our bodies, the due control of our physical appetites, the proper watchfulness over our health. We are so constituted that our physical condition reacts upon our mental and spiritual condition, and therefore self-realization cannot be complete unless it takes account of our physical well-being. What electricity is to a motor, so our mental force is to our lives. All minds are not the same in many respects, but they are all alike in that they can be developed in certain directions more readily than in others. Our intellectual tendency is to move in the line of least resistance, and perhaps it is wise to let them do so. The world is full of square pegs in round holes, the result of efforts by people to express themselves as they are not, to realize not themselves, but some one else. But do not mistake drifting for motion. We, all of us, know many people who have allowed themselves to drift intellectually; they have never given their minds any definite direction and have never put forth any continuous effort at progress. That is probably true to some extent of most of us, and the consequence a general

lack of mental self-realization whereby the world is much the poorer. We fail also very often in spiritual self-realization. Conscious as we all are that we are something more than body and mind, we are unwilling to attempt the realization of our potentiality in that sphere of being. The result is that our spiritual natures are dwarfed, and we struggle along without those aids and comforts that may be ours for the seeking.

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

A correspondent asks for some information concerning the Seven Wonders of the World. In replying to this request, it may be mentioned that we will be very glad from time to time to reply to any questions of this nature, as far as we are able.

The Seven Wonders of the World were not, as some suppose, natural objects, but in every case creations of human skill. They were:

- The Pyramids of Egypt;
- The Hanging Gardens of Babylon;
- The Temple of Diana at Ephesus;
- The Statue of Jupiter at Athens;
- The Mausoleum;
- The Colossus of Rhodes;
- The Pharos of Alexandria.

The idea of grouping these works together under the well-known title originated in Greece about the time of Alexander the Great, or some three hundred and twenty-five years before Christ. While they are all very remarkable, there were doubtless other great works of art and skill which equalled some of them, the grouping being purely an arbitrary one.

There are forty pyramids in Egypt, of which that known as the Great Pyramid of the Pyramid of Cheops, is very much the greatest. This is, and apparently will always remain, the greatest wonder of the world in the way of structures, for, in spite of all that has been learned or guessed about it, we really do not know by whom or for what purpose it was built. Herodotus is authority for the statement that it was built by Cheops, who, he says, was a despot ruling over Egypt at a date corresponding to 2800 B.C., that is, about 4700 years ago. He also says that 100,000 men were engaged 30 years in erecting the Pyramid. Herodotus wrote about the year 450 B.C., or nearly twenty-four hundred years after the date which he assigns to the erection of the Pyramid, and it is therefore very improbable that he was able to speak with any very much greater degree of accuracy than investigators of the present day can. The modern acceptance of the purpose for which the Great Pyramid was constructed is that it was intended as a tomb for Cheops or some other potentate, but this is by no means certain. There are certain features about the structure which suggest that it was intended for some other purpose besides a sepulchre, although this may have been a secondary object in the mind of its builder. Perhaps it may be more accurate to suggest that Cheops in constructing the Great Pyramid as a tomb desired at the same time to make certain memorials. There has been much speculation as to the significance of some of the features of this amazing edifice based upon its location, which is very nearly in the centre of the land surface of the globe, has its entrance pointing to what was the Pole Star at the time it was constructed, and has certain measurements that seem to have a special significance. But these things must be left to the domain of speculation where they properly belong. To attempt to give even an outline of the suggestions that have been made regarding them would require many pages of this paper.

The Great Pyramid covers twelve acres. It was originally 768 feet square and had a height of 482 feet. The outer casing has been removed, and the dimensions are now: Length of the sides of the case, 750 feet; height, 450 feet. The outer casing was originally perfectly smooth, so that the structure seemed to be a solid mass of stone. There were nearly 90,000,000 cubic feet of masonry in the mass. It contains two chambers, one known as the King's chamber, and the other as the Queen's. The entrance is from a point about 50 feet from the base on the north side.

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon: Some ancient writers have denied that these structures ever really existed. Herodotus does not mention them, but other historians give what purport to be accounts of them. There is no agreement as to when they were built, some attributing them to Nebuchadnezzar, who was said to have erected them to please his Queen, who, having come from a hilly country, wearied of the monotony of the level lands of the Euphrates valley. Another account attributes them to Semiramis, that great queen, whose name has come down from about 1200 B.C., and whose memory is more legendary than historical. One description of the famous gardens is as follows: They formed an area of nearly four acres in extent, rising in terraces, upon stone pillars supporting platforms of stone. These were covered with a layer of reeds mixed with bitumen, and upon these were laid bricks in cement. These were partly covered with sheets of lead, so as to prevent the moisture from flowing down the terraces, and then the soil was laid on.

The height of the structure was about 300 feet. On the top was a reservoir filled by water pumped up from the Euphrates, and around the sides on the terraces were many fountains. Groves and avenues of trees adorned the terraces, and there were many beautiful parterres of flowers. The gardens themselves were exceedingly beautiful, and

the surrounding country being level, from the top there was a fine view of the city of Babylon and the richly cultivated fields which surrounded it for many miles. What are believed to be the ruins of this remarkable structure are yet to be found near the ancient site of Babylon.

The Temple of Diana: Great was Diana of Ephesus. Diana was the Roman name of the goddess of chastity and motherhood. To the Greeks she was known as Artemis and to the Syrians as Asteroth. Her worship was performed by women only. Her temple at Ephesus was a structure measuring 425 by 220 feet, and its distinguishing characteristic was its 127 marble columns, each 60 feet high. In the temple there was a statue of the goddess, which tradition said fell down from Heaven. Its architectural magnificence must have been exceptionally great, seeing that it was given prominence above all other temples, some of which, from the descriptions preserved of them, would seem to have been the last word in such structures.

The Statue of Jupiter: This was a colossal figure of gold and ivory, made by the sculptor Phidias about 433 B.C. Phidias is accounted the greatest sculptor that ever lived, and this statue is his masterpiece.

The Mausoleum: This was the tomb of Mausolus, King of Caria, and was erected in his honor by his wife in 353 B.C. It stood upon a basement measuring 126 by 100 feet and 65 feet high. Upon this stood a colonnade 23 feet high, upon which there was a pyramid 23 feet high, on the apex of which stood colossal figures of Mausolus and his Queen. This building was in existence as late as the 12th Century of the Christian Era, and was probably destroyed by an earthquake. Many of its beautiful statues and carvings have been dug from the ground.

The Colossus of Rhodes: This was a statue of the god Apollo, erected at the mouth of the principal harbor on the Island of Rhodes, at one time the centre of the commerce of the Mediterranean. It was about 100 feet high, possibly somewhat more. It is supposed to have served as a beacon. Tradition says it was erected so as to bestride the entrance to the harbor and that ships passed under it. Hence the language which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Brutus, who, describing Caesar, says:

"Ye gods, he doth bestride this world like a colossus, while we poor mortals creep beneath his legs to find ourselves dishonorable graves."

There does not appear to have been any good foundation for this tradition as to the position and size of the statue.

The Pharos of Alexandria was a lighthouse erected on an island off the Egyptian coast. It was 400 feet high and the fire that was kept burning on its top could be seen for forty miles out at sea. It was built by Ptolemy I. about 280 B.C., and it stood for sixteen centuries.

TALES FROM THE CLASSICS

The Story of the Cid

The Cid was the name given to Roderic Diaz de Bivar, a Castilian noble living in the 11th century, famous for his daring achievements against Christians and Moors. He was a Lord Champion and fought for his own ends, but at the same time displayed so much heroism, so much skill and forethought, never stooping to submission or even intercession, we do not wonder that he is honored as one of the national heroes of Spanish history. In the last article he saw we had served Sancho of Castile until the latter was killed and then as the head of the Castilian nobility put Alfonso, Sancho's brother under a severe examination before he would agree that he was fit to wear the crown of Spain. Justly incensed, the monarch, when he was assured of his position, exiled the haughty Castilian knight, and nothing daunted, the Cid went to the Moslem city of Saragosa in central Spain.

He was very warmly welcomed by the Arab chief, and given a command in the army. He and Montamin his chief marched against the Christian Catalans, defeated them in a great battle near Larida and took the Christian leader prisoner. Besides prisoners they took a large amount of booty and the grateful Montamin, gave gold and jewels in profusion to Roderic in return for his services.

The following year they fought against the Christians in Aragon, and once more the Moslems under Roderic were successful, and returning to Saragosa the champion was loaded with gifts.

Montamin at all events did not live long enough to suffer through the Cid's faithlessness. As long as this Arab chief lived Roderic continued to lead his army with success, even after he died Roderic commanded the army for the chief's son Mostain, fighting as occasion offered against Christians and Moors, and always managing to win for himself fresh glories and rich booty. So by this time he was a very rich knight indeed, and both on that account and for his really wonderful success in battle was become famous from one end of Spain to the other.

The Cid had two daughters about whom the Castilian minstrels wove many a pretty romance. One of them Christina, married the Infante of Navarre, and the other Maria became the countess of Ramon Berenguer III of Barcelona. This much we know for fact but there is a story which tells how the Cid gave his two daughters as brides to the Cid Carrion and how these noble knights were no

sooner away from Roderic's power than they spurned the women they had professed to love and refused to wed them. The Cid's anger when he heard of this knew no bounds, and before Alfonso of Spain he called the nobles to account. To his very face the haughty lords dared to defy the champion, but the king took the Cid's part and it was arranged that three of Roderic's champions and the champions of the Lords of Carrion should fight the trouble out between them all the glory to the winners. Just as this decision was come at, messages were brought from the kingdom of Aragon and Navarre asking the hands of the two monarchs in honorable marriage, and the two monarchs themselves soon after appeared to make their plea in person. King Alfonso gave his gracious consent, and peace was restored.

And Ruy Diaz grasped his beard: "Thanks be to God," said he.

"Of part or lot in Carrion now are my daughters free; Now may I give them without shame wh'er their suitors be." And favored by the king himself Alfonso of Leon, Prosperous as the wooing of Navarre and Aragon. The brides of Elvira and Sol in splendor passed Stately the former nuptials were but stately far the last.

Roderic succeeded in winning Valencia for himself through anything but fair play. He had been called to the assistance of Cadir who had been placed there as king, against the Valencians wish, and who was now in peril for his very life. Roderic promising Alfonso that he would act only for the advantage of Christendom and honor of Castile, and entering into an agreement with Mostain that the city should be his if Roderic were given all booty, he was admitted to the city. Here he imposed a tribute upon the Valencians in consideration of his support, and then hid him away to make trouble and demand booty somewhere else. It was during one of his absences that Alfonso, always suspicious, determined to lay siege to Valencia for himself.

Roderic, hearing that the king of Spain had done, made war upon the peaceful dominions of Najero and Calahorra. He surprised the husbandmen at work in the fields, the women cooking and spinning in the cottage. He spared no one. Charming little villages were burned to the ground and their inhabitants put to death.

The important city of Logrono was razed to the ground. Fearing what the Cid might take it into his head to do next, Alfonso raised the siege of Valencia and went north to stop the champion's ravages.

Then with his customary cunning Roderic returned to the neighborhood of Valencia. Having heard that Cadir, the king was dead, killed some say, at Roderic's instigation, the Cid set to work to capture the city for himself. He was aided in this as he had his own mercenaries within the walls. "The operations" says the chronicles "were carried on in the most ferocious fashion. Roderic burned his prisoners alive from day to day within the sight of the walls, or caused them to be torn to pieces by his dogs under the very eyes of their fellow-townsmen. After the capitulation the Moslem commander was burned alive. The Moslem inhabitants are treated with scant consideration, and the Cid, as might have been supposed, proclaimed himself sovereign of Valencia, independent of either Christian Alfonso, or Moorish Mostain, and at Valencia he lived and reigned until the day of his death, but five years afterwards in 1099.

"To judge the Cid" writes Wilberforce "even as we know him, according to any code of modern ethics, is supremely unreasonable. To be sure, even now, that we know him as he was, is supremely presumptuous. But that Roderic Diaz was a great man and a great leader of men a knight who would have shocked modern poets, and a free lance who would have laughed at modern heroes, we can have no manner of doubt. That he satisfied his contemporaries and himself; that he slew Moors and Christians as occasion required, with equal vigor and absolute impartiality; that he bearded the king of Leon in his Christian council, and that he coerced the king of Saragosa at the head of the Moslem army; that he rode the best horses and brandished the best blade in Spain; that his armies never wanted for valiant soldiers, nor his coffers for gold pieces; that he lived my Lord the Challenger, the terror of every foe, and that he died rich and respected in the noble city that had fallen of his knightly spear, of all this at least we are certain, and if the tale is displeasing to our refinement, we must be content to believe that it satisfied the aspirations of mediæval Spain."

THE ROMAN EMPERORS.

Maximin, who was acclaimed emperor after the murder of Alexander Severus, was a native of Thrace. In stature he was a giant, his height being upwards of eight feet, but unlike most men of extraordinary size, he was active and athletic. About thirty-two years before he was called to the imperial office, the Emperor Severus was holding games to celebrate the birthday of his son Geta, he being at that time in Thrace. The people from the surrounding country came to witness the sports, and among them was a young, ill-clad barbarian, who pleaded to be allowed to try his strength against the soldiers. This was not to be permitted, because it was deemed ignoble for any Roman to pit his strength in personal contest of a friendly nature against a barbarian, so a number of stout camp-followers

were detailed to test the young fellow's prowess as a wrestler, of whom he threw sixteen in succession. Next day, when the emperor was about to set off upon a hard ride, Maximin ran beside him and kept up with him with ease. When the emperor had returned to the camp, he asked the youth if he was ready to wrestle again, and on his assenting, he was matched against picked men from the army, seven of whom he threw in succession. Severus thereupon directed that he should be enrolled on his bodyguard, and the youth thus set his foot upon the lowest rung of the ladder of power. He was soon promoted and at the time of the death of Caracalla had reached the position of Centurion. His tremendous strength was equalled by his valor, and both by the prudence with which he was able to disguise his natural ferocity. When Elagabalus became emperor, he withdrew from the court, but on the accession of Alexander Severus he rejoined the army. He was made tribune of the fourth legion, which he soon converted into the best disciplined force in the whole army. He became one of the most influential men in Rome. It is not quite certain that he had any part in the plot that led to the assassination of Alexander Severus, but he was ready enough to accept the imperial office.

Having attained the highest post at that time known to men, the savage mind of Maximin was ill at ease. He felt himself the inferior of the men over whom he had supreme power. He was seized with a desire to destroy every one whose presence might serve to remind him of his humble origin. He included in these not only those proud patricians upon whose pleasure he had often been compelled to wait in his younger days, but also those who had given him a helping hand to overcome his difficulties in fitting himself for his advancing fortunes. It was as much a crime in the eyes of this despot to have befriended him when he was in a humble station as it was to have despised him. His cruelty was unbounded. A certain Senator named Magnus was accused, rightly or wrongly, of having been shown—of planning his murder. He was seized, condemned without trial and slain together with four thousand others, who were suspected of being in sympathy with his alleged plot. Hundreds of the leading men of Rome were led in chains behind chariots to the camp of this fierce creature for some imaginary offence and were banished, deprived of their property, tortured or slain outright, as suited Maximin's whim at the time. During the three years of his reign he never visited Rome or even Italy, until just at the last. He drove from his presence every person of noble birth or elegant accomplishments, and surrounded himself with slaves and gladiators. For any one to display a knowledge of civil affairs was to incur his bitter enmity. He oppressed every part of the Empire. It was the useful practice of the provinces to accumulate money for the purpose of purchasing corn for the people, but Maximin ordered that all of this wealth should be sent to him to be used for his personal purposes.

Such gross tyranny was too terrible for some at least of the Roman people, even though the Senate had not the courage to protest against it. Rome and all Italy bowed under the yoke of the oppressor without a visible protest, although doubtless the iron of their degradation had entered deeply into the souls of the patricians, who lived in fear and trembling lest this dreaded barbarian should select some of their number as the victim of his unrestrained rage. A trifling incident occurred in Africa which precipitated a crisis. One of Maximin's lieutenants made certain demands upon the people of a city lying in the interior to the south of Carthage, which a number of the more opulent youths refused to comply with. Instead of yielding to the command they called upon a patrician named Gordianus to accept the imperial office and put himself at the head of a movement against Maximin. This after some hesitation Gordianus agreed to do.

Gordianus was at this time eighty years of age. He was a descendant of one of the most ancient and honorable families in Rome, the celebrated Gracchi being among his ancestors. He was of exemplary life and also possessed of great wealth. With him was associated in the imperial office his son, the two being proclaimed joint emperors. The new emperors set up their court at Carthage, and thus the Roman Empire witnessed the spectacle of two imperial courts, one maintained in Thrace by Maximin, where the practices of barbarism were indulged in, and the other at Carthage, where everything advanced in Roman civilization characterized the imperial household. When the Senate came to consider what course it should take, between these rivals, it unanimously resolved that the Gordians should be recognized and Maximin was declared as a public enemy. This proved of very little benefit to the Gordians, for thirty-six days after their reign began the younger was slain in battle with one of Maximin's lieutenants, and his father committed suicide on learning of his fate. On hearing of their fate the Senate was in dismay, but urged by a Senator named Trajan, a descendant of the emperor of that name, it proceeded to elect two senators, named respectively Balbus and Maximus as joint emperors and directed them to prosecute war against Maximin. The populace were not satisfied and they demanded a third emperor, and accordingly a nephew of the younger Gordian was proclaimed Caesar.

Tailor—The raincoat suits you splendidly, sir. Makes you look ten years younger.
Customer—Good. Then you can send in the bill in 1921.—Filegenda Blatter.

SPECULATION AS TO CAUSES

Eastern People Busily Reviewing Circumstances and Results of Thursday's Contest at the Polls

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.—That popular post-election puzzle, "How did it happen?" has fascinated all Canada today.

"Reciprocity was repudiated," states an evening paper, in three inch type, with a cartoon below showing an archangel chiding the "destroyer" reciprocity with a cherub of victory.

Another paper, displaying the severed heads of the eight deceased Laurier ministers, insists that the time had come for a change in government, lest the controlling party become entrenched in graft.

Fear of annexation and disagreement with the government's naval and transportation policies and anxiety lest the principle of independent national development be abandoned, were other causes assigned for the surprising changes which give the Borden Conservatives a majority of at least 48 in the new house of commons.

The Borden regime will be inaugurated with an even more completeness of power than is indicated by the mere statement of majority. Of the 122 Conservative seats, but one is held by a Nationalist, Henri Bourassa's appeal to the young French vote of Quebec failed to secure more than typically enthusiastic applause from the people who dearly love political campaigning. The elected Nationalist had no Conservative opponent in his district.

The names of the victorious leader and the defeated one have not been more on the popular tongue today than has been that of President Taft. What, if any effect the result will have on his political career, was much discussed. That his oft-quoted words, to which were assigned meanings he has said were unintended, have been some of the most potent weapons against reciprocity, is generally accepted. The "parting of the ways," as synonymous with the "severance of British ties," wrought much destruction to the Laurier forces.

Stocks Stronger Canadian milling and industrial stocks were generally stronger, with considerable price gains in several instances.

The tables showing the vote by province afforded an interesting study for the politicians. It was noticed that the Conservative gains in the maritime provinces were seven to the government's three. In the grain-growing and western provinces the government increased its representation but by one, while the opposition secured four seats.

The two most populous provinces showed the most serious government disaffection. The opposition won 23 to the government's two in Ontario and 14 to 4 in Quebec.

The deferred elections in four districts are expected to result in four Conservative gains, experience showing that under such conditions a majority of the electorate prefer to have their representative seated on the side of the party in power.

The Liberal organs, describe the Premier's defeat as little short of a national calamity. The Ottawa Journal, personally, the Montreal Herald tonight says:

"Even in defeat Sir Wilfrid Laurier makes a splendid figure. His prestige will be forever associated in the minds of Canadians with Canada's golden age; he leaves office with his great reputation unimpaired. He could not have lost power in circumstances more honorable."

Cabinet Speculation

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—R. L. Borden, the victorious Conservative leader, is expected here on Sunday to receive the governor general's summons and to begin cabinet making. The Ottawa Journal, which is regarded as close to Mr. Borden, makes the following forecast of a new cabinet:

Prime minister—R. L. Borden. Trade and commerce—H. E. Ames or Sir M. Bowell.

Secretary of state—Hon. L. P. Pelletier or H. B. Ames. Minister of Justice—T. W. Crothers or Judge Doherty.

Marine—Dr. Reid or A. S. Godevee. Postmaster-general—J. D. Hazen or Dr. Schaffner.

Agriculture—A. Broder or R. S. Lake. Interior—C. R. McBride or John Stanfield.

Finance—G. M. Perley or E. B. Osler. Railways and canals—E. B. Osler or H. B. Ames.

Interior—C. A. McGrath or Hon. McBride. Militia—Lieut. Col. Hughes or Major Sharpe.

Customs—Hon. G. E. Foster. Retail revenue—R. Forget or Dr. Reid. Labor—Judge Doherty or J. Stanfield. Solicitor general—O. S. Crockett or N. Rhodes.

DIVERS RECOVER THE RAMONA TREASURE

Million Taken From Wrecked Steamer Being Brought South on the Humboldt

Bringing the treasure cargo of the wrecked steamer Ramona, \$1,000,000 in gold and part of the fish and salmon cargo, the steamer Humboldt is on the way from Ketchikan to Seattle. Also aboard the Humboldt are Capt. E. L. McNoble, of the Pacific Coast Steamship company, and E. J. Gagnereux, of the San Francisco board of marine underwriters, and three divers who went into the hold of the wrecked vessel and recovered the treasure cargo and part of her salmon shipments.

Of the steamer's 8,000 cases of canned salmon, only 750 were saved. Soon after the Ramona went ashore she listed suddenly in heavy seas and a large part of her salmon cargo crashed through her deck and was lost. A part of the vessel's mails was recovered, but none of the baggage of the passengers.

The Ramona is lying in an exposed position and is breaking up rapidly. Her house has been swept away and the vessel broken in two amidships. The steamer will be a total loss.

NEW VESSEL FOR UNION STEAMSHIP LINE

Chaloin Will Leave Belfast in a Few Days to Enter Northern B. C. Coasting Trade

Mr. J. H. Welsford, head of the big shipping firm of J. H. Welsford & Co., Limited, of Liverpool, is at Vancouver. His firm operates the Gulf Transport line, running to Colveston and New Orleans, and a number of steamers which ply between New York and the Argentine. They are also interested in the Union Steamship company of Vancouver.

Mr. Welsford is making his usual last visit to Vancouver in connection with the general business of his company. He states that a fine twin screw steamer, named the Chaloin, has just been completed at Belfast. This boat is leaving England in a day or two for Vancouver and will be a well appreciated addition to the Union Steamship company's popular line of steamers running from this port. The new boat is something on the lines of the Camoun, now in service.

ALASKA EARTHQUAKE

Shock Felt in Prince William Sound Country Severs Cable Connections—Registered on Seismographs

SEATTLE, Sept. 22.—A strong earthquake shock was felt in the Prince William sound country of Alaska tonight, but its extent cannot be learned because the earthquake severed the cable connection between Sitka and the locality. The operator at Valdez was sending a message to Seattle when wire was developed. The operator explained that the cable office was rocking and he feared an earthquake was responsible. Communication was lost a few minutes later.

The seismograph at the University of Washington showed a record of an Alaska earthquake beginning at 9:07 last night and continuing 83 minutes. The quake was strongest at 9:02. The shock came from the north and extended in northerly and southerly direction. The earthquake severed the cable between Sitka and the locality. The operator at Valdez was sending a message to Seattle when wire was developed. The operator explained that the cable office was rocking and he feared an earthquake was responsible. Communication was lost a few minutes later.

The seismograph at the University of California here registered a slight earthquake shock last night. The center of disturbance was about 2,000 miles distant but the direction was not indicated by the record.

DRINK IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The year's record of drunkenness in London makes an unenviable exception of the general decrease which has occurred all over the country, the metropolitan police district is a notable exception with a total of 48,477 convictions, which represent an increase of 7.31 per cent.

The downward movement in convictions for drunkenness, which has been in progress for some time," says the report, "continued during last year, but at a slower pace than was observed in 1909. There were 161,992 convictions, as compared with 169,518 in the previous year.

The convictions of females for drunkenness did not decrease at the rapid rate of 1909. The decrease in the actual number of convictions in 1910 was 2,451, as against 4,264 in 1909. As regards the convictions for drunkenness in proportion to the population, the report states that in the year 1910 there were 49 persons convicted for every 10,000 persons in England and Wales.

NEW ZEALAND CENSUS

Increase of Dominion's Population Not So Large as Was Expected—North Island Gains

The complete returns of the census for New Zealand do not reveal as large an increase in the population as was looked for. They show the total population of the Dominion to be 1,077,811, an increase of 119,239 over the total shown in the census of 1906, the percentage of increase during the five years being 13.1 as compared with 14.99 during the previous quinquennium. The north island has shown greater progress, its gain being 87,100, as against 32,139 for the south island. For many years the south island had a large preponderance over the north, but latterly the scale has been turned

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PRINCESS ALICE LEAVES ENGLAND

New C. P. R. Liner Sailed from Newcastle-on-Tyne Yesterday en Route to Victoria via the Horn

The steamer Princess Alice built by Swan Hunter & Wigham Richardson at Newcastle-on-Tyne for the C. P. R. left Newcastle on route to Victoria yesterday by the C. P. R. office at Victoria. The Princess Alice is being brought out by Capt. A. Lindgren, who is married to the sister of her sister Princess Adelaide on the voyage to this city. It is expected that the new steamer will reach this port about the end of November and after being renovated and her furnishings gone over she will be placed in service on the Victoria-Vancouver route on a schedule alternating with that of her sister liner, leaving Vancouver at midnight and Victoria at 10 A. M. with the Princess Adelaide in service together with the Princess Adelaide on the direct route between Victoria and Vancouver and the steamers Princess Victoria and Princess Charlotte on the Victoria-Vancouver-Seattle route via the service from Victoria to mainland will be a good one, there being three sailings each way between Victoria and Vancouver.

The Princess Alice on her trials held a few days ago maintained a speed of 17 1/2 knots, which was made by the Princess Adelaide both with oil and with coal. The steamer is equipped with oil burners, but will make the voyage out burning coal. The new steamer is practically a duplicate of the Princess Adelaide, although a few minor changes have been made, several improvements being provided in her accommodation and equipment.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE SHOOK AT YAKUTAT

Admiral Sampson Brings News From Alaska of Southern Disturbances in Northern Territory

SEATTLE, Sept. 22.—The story of a violent earthquake at Yakutat, Alaska, was brought here yesterday by the Hner Admiral Sampson, which arrived from Valdez. The shock which was powerful and lasted for several minutes, was felt the day before the Admiral Sampson reached port. As the few buildings at Yakutat are all lightly constructed, no serious damage was done, although the natives were rather shaken up and badly frightened.

Poll statistics shows that at the same time when the tremor was felt at Yakutat an earthquake was shaking the corners off buildings in Iquique, Chile, and Mount Etna broke forth into violent activity.

Alaskan volcanoes have been so quiet this year that the residents of Northern cities and towns are alarmed for fear they will break forth into one of those periods of violent activity which generally follow a long nap. With the exception of a slight eruption of Mount Pelee and a rumored upheaval of the Boqueron group, the Alaskan volcanoes have been ominously silent this year.

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Another decidedly disquieting item of news from the Dominion is that of the defective physique of the women recruits for the navy. It appears that last year, out of 145 applicants, only 40 were reported to be medically fit. This year, out of 41 applicants, 26 have been reported as fit. About one third of the rejections are due to insufficient chest measurement, more than 28 per cent. to bad teeth, a proportion to scoliosis, or curvature of the spine, and the rest to various other defects. This has led to particular stress on the number of young men with bad teeth.

The Otago Times of Dunedin celebrates this year the fifteenth anniversary of its career as a daily newspaper. It claims to be differentiated from other newspapers which have recently reached the distinction of a jubilee number, in that it has never at any time been issued in any other than daily form, having published, except on rare holiday occasions, six times a week since its inception.

The Times rose out of the gold discoveries in the Tumbago district in 1861, and its commercial manager was the late Mr. B. L. Farjeon, the novelist, who had come to Dunedin from Victoria, joining in the gold rush. It was while he was on the Times that Mr. Farjeon wrote his first novel, "Shadows on the Snow" and "Grill." Being beside a novelist as a composer, Mr. Farjeon is frequently mentioned in connection with the men who were engaged in setting up the manuscript of his novels, in which employment he assisted them. There are still connected with the Times men who recall the "twit" progress he made owing to his not being under the necessity of referring to "copy." He developed plots and characters as he went on. With the rise of the gold fields, the population flowed into Dunedin in thousands, and the prosaic little village was transformed into a short space of time into a large and prosperous town. The success attained a large circulation and its contents were filled with advertisements. The journal, it may be added, has maintained all its character and position it enjoys and maintains.

COMOX-ATLIN STILL IN DOUBT

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WHEAT PANAMA

Plans to Ship Business—Upert—Pro-Orient

Grain shippers here that the railway has in view of wheat and other quantities...

FINLAND

Lighthouse Ser- Control Likely

The decision of ministers to purchase a lighthouse for the island of...

WHEELS BACK

In Favor of Eng- of Popularity

The saddle-horse, temporary eclipse of popularity...

DYNAMITE CASE

Witness for Prosecution Said to Have Disappeared from View—Ar- rangements for Trial

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21.—The sudden departure from Albuquerque, N. M., of an important witness...

PRESIDENT TAFT DISAPPOINTED

Expresses His Opinion on Re- sult of Dominion Election— Official Washington Will Not Talk on Subject

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 21.—Pres- ident Taft at a banquet here tonight said: "I have just been informed that reciprocity has failed in Canada. For me it is a great disappointment. I had hoped that it would be put through to prove the correctness of my judgment that it would be a good thing for both countries."

NEW AEROPLANE

French Engineer Shows Interesting Ex- periments With Balancing Machine of His Own Invention.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—An engineer named Albert Moreau has lately been experimenting at the village of Quincy with a machine of his own for automa- tically balancing aeroplanes...

U. S. STEEL

Question of Dissolution and Reorgani- zation Discussed by Government and Corporation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—It was reported today on excellent authority that the matter of dissolving and reorganizing the United States Steel corporation is receiving earnest attention from the department of justice...

DISORDERS IN CHINA

PEKIN, Sept. 21.—The French legation has received a despatch from Su Fu that the prefect's yamen at that place has been attacked and burned by the rebels.

EXPERIENCE WITH BRIGANDS

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Herr Richter has sufficiently recovered from the effects of his captivity to give to a representative of the Frankfurter Zeitung in the hands of brigands...

SURPRISE AT OTTAWA

OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—The result of the elections was a complete surprise to both parties in Canada's capital. It is expected that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier, will tender to the gov- ernment...

STOLYPIN VICTIM OF COURT INTRIGUE

Officers Disregarded His In- structions and Allowed Bog- roff to Carry Out His As- sassination Plans

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 21.—Full ex- posure of the scandalous criminal in- trigues in high governmental circles leading to Premier Stolypin's death are forbidden, says the Novoye Vremya, for patriotic reasons.

FISHING COMPANIES WILL BE COMBINED

Three Puget Sound Concerns Have Am- algamated—Sixty Vessels in Seattle Harbor Service

SEATTLE, Sept. 21.—Three of the largest wholesale fishing companies on Puget Sound are involved in a combina- tion of interests which is being worked out following the sale of control in the stock of the Occidental Fish Com- pany to Edward Pares, of St. Paul.

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Wild Scenes in Streets Caused by Strike of Young News Merchants—Many Police Injured

DUBLIN, Sept. 21.—A strike of newsboys began several days ago. It was directed against the "Evening Herald." Before 2 o'clock on a Friday, when the second edition of that journal comes out, the boys, to the number of several hundreds, as- sembled opposite the Independent and Herald offices in Middle Abbey street, and awaited the vans laden with the papers.

STRIKING PROOF OF CITY'S PROSPERITY

Mr. E. W. Cox, of Canada Life Assurance—Wheat Crop in Western Provinces

Mr. Edwin W. Cox, the general man- ager of the great Canada Life Assur- ance Co., cited a striking proof of Vic- toria's phenomenal prosperity and de- velopment in a chat with a Colonist representative. Mr. Cox, who is the son of Senator Cox, the well-known president of the Canada Life and sev- eral other leading insurance and trust companies, was in the city yesterday on a tour of inspection of his company's branches.

RED JACKET PUMPS

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Process Devised by Dr. Gordon French Expected to be Successful With Refractory Ores

NELSON, B. C., Sept. 21.—The most important announcement made for many a day from the point of view of Canadian mining is that of the com- plete success of Dr. Gordon French's experimentation looking towards a commercial process for the reduction of the refractory zinc ores of the Kootenay. For similar experimentation being conducted at McGill university by the Dominion government appropriat- ed \$50,000, and some years ago the British Columbia government and a private company spent thousands on an experimental smelter at Nelson for the Snyder electrolytic process, which proved a failure. For practically a year now Dr. French has been con- ducting his experiments in the old city power house, and for months has been taking off plates of zinc daily, making use of zinc ore and slag from the dump of the Snyder smelter.

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COPAS & YOUNG

Prices are NOT cooked up for the occasion, but what WE quote are what we sell for.

Liberal or Conservative WE SAVE YOU MONEY

- CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR. \$1.65 Per sack
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. for \$1.00
CANADA FIRST or ST. CHARLES CREAM. 10c Large 20-ounce can
SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP. 25c 9 cakes for
LYLE'S ENGLISH GOLDEN SYRUP. \$1.00 14-lb. tin 35c—2-lb. tin 20c
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR. \$1.35 20-lb. sack
ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER. 25c 4 packets for

Patronize the Store of the People

COPAS & YOUNG

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HOW B. C. VOTED YESTERDAY

Six Seats for Conservatives, with Comox-Atlin Still in Doubt—Heavy Majority for Imperial Unity

Victoria, on the fatal 1st of September that gave the answer of the Canadian people to the proposal of commercial union with the United States...

Table with columns for location and vote count. Includes So. Wellington, Cowichan, Metchochin, Boleksine Road, Gabriola, Nanaimo, etc.

In Yale-Cariboo the re-election of Martin Burrell has from the first been conceded, and bulletin reports are indicative that he retains his seat by a majority of approximately 500.

Table with columns for location and vote count. Includes Ashcroft, Knait, Kappen, Carson, Grand Forks, Greenwood, etc.

Of the Kootenay also, it may be said that no more than the expected has occurred, the latest bulletin placing Mr. Goodeve's lead at 515 and his safe election beyond conjecture.

Table with columns for location and vote count. Includes Sirdir, Revelstoke, Nakusp, New Denver, Ehalt, Sandon, etc.

"A Canadian election is a revelation," said Elmer Montheth, of the Chicago Record-Herald last evening, "and the conscientious, thoughtful British who in which your people exercise their right to rule...

Table with columns for location and vote count. Includes Beaton, Comox, Comox-Atlin, etc.

The result, not merely locally, but provincially and nationally, came, if not fair, at least very surprising to the inconspicuous citizen, the silent voter, than to the supposed student of politics...

Table with columns for location and vote count. Includes Jewday, Inverness, Telegraph Creek, Goose Harbor, etc.

As to the result in the Province more particularly, it may fairly be said to contain no element of surprise, save perhaps in the size of Conservative majority...

Table with columns for location and vote count. Includes Stevens, Senker, Kingsley, etc.

From this it will be seen that Ald. Stevens' majority is 2748, and his plurality 1917, Mr. Kingsley (Socialist) losing his deposit...

In Nanaimo it is but fairness to say Mr. Ralph Smith polled a heavier vote than had been looked for by a large majority having been conceded even by his staunchest supporters...

MR. G. H. BARNARD MEMBER-ELECT

Conservative Candidate is Returned to Ottawa by a Majority of 567—Story of the Day's Polling

As had been predicted, Victoria yesterday added its voice to the chorus which resounded from the Atlantic to the Pacific in denunciation of the trade arrangement with the United States...

The day dawned cloudy with altogether inauspicious weather conditions, but shortly after the moon hour the weather improved and it was felt that a large vote would be polled.

With the five polling subdivisions in the local constituency, it was not an easy matter to compute the result, locally, but the returns were large and the numbers of people had assembled in front of the Colonist office...

Shortly thereafter the official bulletins of the local contest were made public and there was a tremendous scene of enthusiasm in the vicinity of the Colonist office as the figures were displayed upon the screens...

The Comox-Atlin vote is as yet far from complete, an element of doubt still centring upon the result in Prince Rupert altogether, the Conservative candidate has a majority as the following returns substantiate:

Table with columns for location and vote count. Includes Clements Ross, Jewday, Inverness, Telegraph Creek, etc.

The result throughout this province may, therefore, be set down as fully redeeming the premier's prediction that British Columbia would send a solid Conservative delegation to the next parliament of Canada...

ENTHUSIASM IS UNPARALLELED

Outburst of Patriotism Follows Receipt of News of the Great Conservative Victory Throughout Dominion

A crowd variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand people packed Broad street, centering in front of the Colonist office, awaiting the final bulletin in the great national fight...

which momentarily lit up by the glare of torches carried by the marching hundreds; there were the frequent bulletins of victory cast upon the canvas strung in front of the Colonist buildings...

Just before nine o'clock the Conservative members, headed by the Hon. G. H. Green, and Mr. Leonard Tait, the latter president of the Victoria Conservative association...

At this time the crowds thronging the business streets of the city were very dense, and it was with great difficulty that the processionists were able to make their way towards the Colonist office...

Heading the procession as it came in view was a stalwart blue-jacket bearing aloft the British ensign. He was supported by a civilian carrying the Union Jack—and the sight of the ensigns was greeted with a shout of approval...

But the enthusiasm reached its limit, as it was seen that the central figures on the top of the tall-ho were the successful candidate and Hon. Richard McBride. Tremendous cheering was the salute given to the pair...

Mr. G. H. Barnard was received with a flattering outburst of applause. Pitching his voice so that his words might be heard at the extreme fringe of the vast crowd, which thronged Broad street...

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GRIZZLY PE In my brief of Tail-ho, Fri was my fortune Mr. Peter Walk and raconter. called, told me ences, after I h disposition to di and a willingness of them, seemed criticism, as far a selecting the tal "Stub-foot," I an to be a very cre to the judgment opinion of its lit Mr. Peter W Walker, Pete W was better knowe eightys inches i socks, and neve growth of whisk surprised. He w the iron-grey c numerous cond creases, indenta stowed upon hi Father Time, fu lation of "Grizz "And so," sa windy day, "and "Stub-foot," I e "Got any che I sliently shu ing off in the half inches of there never was afterwards. Th with me after bear there back mind fer to kill name, the fell st (rhymes w De Pyster, and even if he did c these canoes the with one felle the back of it name was Regi got him to lea cook might ob callin' up me this Reginald him. "Well, sir, h noon in the Mar asks fer me. So and we git to t tells me of I can "Stub-foot," and he was the felle \$2,500 in gold. some fellers on \$5,000 if he gits put up half of the bear. "So I agree the next I agree she calls a hot shanty to lay my to find this here has got a gun th straight enough about gettin' hit did it, that was town, and goes was in camp na powerful cute to furnish every man kills old 'S beyond I'll reaso I'll porter, and one ury gallery felle to do the job. what he called. "So the next De Pyster, and here's my short photograph fell pack the camp e ready?" An takes a reel long fer a bear hunt of my lawyer," tor, Mr. Walker "So we gets gins to climb. high in the rang to put the ore the avalanches to the valley; no r to give in to whe provisions and eagles, same as learned to carry "So one day r raged, and I s yster he pract mornin'. It w iron I ever see peaks from alo the first few m in' so much see gins to blow u master powerfu of his wuz. W the front part blotter would l yer said, and w

Monday's Attractions--Navy Blue and Black Serge Costumes at \$30, "Cheain" Rain Coats at \$20, and a Shipment of Women's Flannelette Clothing

Black Ponetta Cloth Coats at \$20 and \$25

These coats are becoming very popular this season—no doubt on account of their hard-wearing qualities and handsome appearance. They come in full length semi-fitting styles, with roll collars or closely fitting military collars, large revers and plainly tailored sleeves, and lined throughout with Italian cloth.
Price \$20.00 and \$25.00

"Cheain" Rain-proof Coats for Women

For real good value, this line is hard to beat. The garments are light in weight, attractive in appearance and thoroughly waterproof in spite of the fact that they are rubberless.
The material is closely woven and firmly finished, but is smooth to the touch, perfectly odorless, and may be had in mixtures of greens, greys and fawns. Full length coats with storm collars.
Price \$20.00 and \$25.00

Men's Shirts and Underwear

Imported Natural Wool Underwear—This is the famous ROBIN HOOD Brand of Men's Shirts and Drawers, made of natural wool, in all sizes, and in a very useful medium weight. For hard wearing qualities this brand is hard to beat, and for comfort and moderate price they are unsurpassed. Per garment. \$1.25
White Negligee Shirts, with soft, fine pleated bosoms, starched collar-band and starched cuffs attached. These shirts are cut in the popular coat shape and are remarkable value at each \$1.25

Boys' Shirts in Imported Union, Flannel and Oxford Shirting

Union Flannel Shirts for Boys, are made in fancy striped material, with soft turndown collars that button down at the points and at the back, also with an ordinary collar-band of sateen for wearing starched collars. Either of these shirts may be had in sizes from 11½ to 14, at each \$1.25
Imported Oxford Shirts, in light fancy striped English shirting. Has a starched collar-band and a soft band cuff. This shirt is a medium weight that will be most useful for fall and winter wear, and may be had in sizes from 11 to 14, at each \$1.25

The People's Library

- Dramatic Works—Sheridan
- East Lynne—Wood
- Emma—Austen
- Esmond—Thackeray
- Essays, and Lays of Ancient Rome—Macaulay
- Essays and Other Writings—Bacon
- Essays and Other Writings—Emerson
- The Essays of Elia—Lamb
- Fairy Tales—Grimm
- Fairy Tales, Stories and Legends—Andersen
- Faust (Two Parts)—Goethe
- The Four Georges and The English Humorists of the XVIIIth Century—Thackeray
- Gulliver's Travels—Swift
- Guy Mannering—Scott
- Handy Andy—Lover
- Hard Cash—Reade
- Harold—Lytton
- The Heart of Midlothian—Scott
- Hereward the Wake—C. Kingsley
- Heroes and Hero Worship and Essays on Goethe—Carlyle
- The House of the Seven Gables—Hawthorne

Men's and Boys' Sweater Coats and Slip-Over Sweaters in new and Attractive Styles

Boys' Sweaters, in heavy honeycomb knit, in the slip-over style. Colors navy or grey, with red stripe collars and cuffs. All sizes. Each \$1.00
Imported Sweaters for Boys, in the pull over the head style, in medium weight and made in two qualities. The first quality at prices ranging from \$1.75 down to \$1.00
The second quality ranging from \$1.35 down to \$1.00
Cashmere Sweaters for Boys—These sweaters come in medium weight and represent excellent values, and are made in three styles, to button at shoulder with 2 buttons, to button at the neck and the pull over the shoulder style. Prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$3.00
Men's Coat Sweaters, made with or without collars attached, in all dark shades, with fancy trimmed fronts and buttons. Sizes from 34 to 42, at the following prices: \$5, \$3.50, \$2.75, \$2.25, \$1.75, \$1.50 and \$1.25

An Importation of Handsome European Satin Underskirts—Just Arrived

On Monday we will place on sale this shipment of handsome Satin Underskirts. They come in a great variety of colors and dainty shades, are close fitting, fasten at the side and are finished with a 12in. pleated flounce. The centre of this flounce is very handsomely trimmed with a wide band of brocade lace, in beautiful colors, while some are daintily embroidered in the same color as the skirt.
Many of these skirts have a very attractive overskirt effect in a variety of styles, and the lower flounce is finished with a band of accordion pleats above 2in. deep.
Prices \$7.50, \$8.75, \$10.00 and \$12.50



Diagonal Serge Suits in Navy Blue and Black at \$30

This is one of the latest arrivals, and probably one of the best lines that we have handled this season in popular priced costumes.
They are made of high-grade diagonal serges in navy blue and black, also in attractive tweed effects lined throughout with good skinner satin and beautifully tailored.
The Coats are 28in. long, have roll collars, long revers, single-breasted, side pockets, and the sleeves are perfectly plain tailored. The skirts have panel effect back and front, clusters of pleats on the sides and are button trimmed.
All the seams are double-stitched, and the whole model is so gracefully cut and well finished that even the most critically disposed woman will be pleased with the smart and dressy effect.
Price \$30.00

Black Velvet Costumes

Individuality shows in every line of this costume, and it's rare that you see such a dainty model marked at such a modest figure.
These costumes are strictly plain-tailored and have that individuality that characterizes the expensive made-to-order garment. The coat is 28in. long, has a roll collar, large revers, is single-breasted, and lined throughout with beautiful skinner satin.
The skirts are perfectly plain with the exception of a stitched panel effect back and front—just sufficient to make a pleasing neat finish.
You must see this handsome costume before you can appreciate its value.
Price \$45.00

Novelty Suits in All-Wool Worsteds

The graceful lines and the refined taste that is so strongly apparent in these suits cause enthusiastic comment from all who see them. They are made of beautiful all-wool worsteds in stripe effects, colors grey and black, also blue and grey, and finished with good satin linings and superior trimmings.
The coats are 28in. long, with plain panels back and front, with underarm gores of material running in the opposite direction and finished with deep shaped band, double-stitched and trimmed with buttons, giving a very smart and dressy appearance.
An attractive feature about this suit is the beautiful round collar, gin. deep, and the large lapels trimmed with buttons and double-stitching, while the sleeves are finished with a close-fitting turnback cuff with a band effect.
A smart tailored skirt trimmed with a band—7in. wide—across the side panels and close to the bottom, completes this attractive costume. While the price is an ample demonstration of the wonderful values that our three-store buying powers enable us to offer.
Price \$35.00



A Choice Selection of Net Waists at \$2.95

This offering of waists is something out of the ordinary, comprising as it does some of the newest style features for the Fall season, as well as being just as attractive as many models that are much more expensive. They are made of a strong net, beautifully embroidered and silk lined. Some have high necks and long sleeves neatly finished with tucks, while others have the short peasant sleeves so popular this season. All these waists are lined with silk of good quality, and represent marvelous value for the money.
Price \$2.95

Wools for all kinds of Knitting and Fancy Work

A complete stock is now waiting for you to make your selection, and includes all the well-known varieties and shades of British and German products.
Double Berlin, in all the staple colors. Per packet of four skeins \$30¢
Single Berlin, in all wanting shades. Per packet of four skeins \$30¢
Zephyr or Two-fold Berlin, in black, white, pink, sky or red. Per packet of four skeins \$30¢
Eiderdown Wool for making aviation caps, etc. Per skein \$15¢
Shetland Floss, suitable for knitting shawls, fascinators, etc. Per skein \$7¢
Silken Floss, a fleecy wool with a silk thread interwoven, suitable for making baby jackets and fancy garments. Per skein \$12½¢
Angora Wool, for knitting babies' bonnets. Per ball \$20¢
Ice Wool, the finest wool made for shawls, to be had in cream only. Per ball \$15¢
Beehive soft knitting wool, a standard wool, suitable for general purposes, may be had in all colors and a few mixtures. Per skein \$10¢
Four Ply Scotch Fingering, in black, white and mixtures. Per skein \$12½¢
Scotch Fingering, five ply, universally used for socks, sweaters and petticoats. Per skein \$12½¢
Double Knitting Wool, a heavy make for knitting warm garments. Per skein \$12½¢
Soft Merino Wool, for infants' wear, to be had in white only. Per skein \$7½¢

Splendid Values in New Flannelette Garments for Women

Flannelette Skirts for Women, made of soft white flannelette, and finished with a tucked flounce. Price \$65¢
Women's Gowns, made of soft white, pink and blue flannelette, generously cut. Special \$65¢
Women's Gowns, made of fine quality flannelette, in all sizes. Have tucked yokes and sleeves finished with frill of same material. Price \$85¢
Women's Gowns made of heavy flannelette, in colors pink, blue and white. The yoke is neatly tucked and set with insertions. All sizes. Price \$1.00
Women's Gowns, made of extra good quality flannelette, in O. S. Special \$1.25
Women's Gowns, made of heavy white flannelette, with handsomely embroidered yoke. Price \$1.75
Underskirts, made of good quality flannelette, with a soft finish. Colors pink, blue and white. All made with deep flounce. In sizes 30, 32 and 34. Price per garment \$50¢
Night Gowns, made of soft white flannelette. Yoke set with embroidery insertion. Long sleeves, finished with tucked cuffs. \$1.25
Night Gowns, made of extra good quality flannelette. Large sizes. Price \$1.75
Women's Drawers, in white and pink flannelette, of fine quality, and finished with frill of same. Price \$50¢
Women's Drawers, of soft white flannelette and finished with frill of embroidery. Price \$65¢
Women's Drawers, made of heavy flannelette, extra O.S. Price \$75¢
Women's Drawers, of heavy white flannelette, and finished with frill of silk embroidery. Price \$1.00

THE PEOPLE'S LIBRARY

A LIST OF 120 TITLES THAT SHOULD BE OF GREAT INTEREST TO ALL BOOK LOVERS. PRICE, 25¢ EACH

- Adam Bede—Eliot
- The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table—Holmes
- Barchester Towers—Trollope
- Barnaby Rudge—Dickens
- The Bible in Spain—Borrow
- The Black Tulip—Dumas
- The Channings—Wood
- Charles O'Malley—Lever
- The Christmas Books (Five Tales)—Dickens
- The Cloister and the Hearth—Reade
- The Compleat Angler—Walton
- Complete Works (4 vols.)—Shakespeare
- Granford—Gaskell
- The Crown of Wild Olive and The Ethics of the Dust—Ruskin
- The Deerslayer—Cooper

David Spencer, Limited

Knitted Mufflers, in a Variety of Colors, at 25c, 50c and 75c

These are most useful for all who must go out in the severe weather. Being closely knitted they are very warm, but not thick or bulky. In fact they lay so flat and snug and look so neat that the wearer is delighted with them. They are fastened with a patent fastener and may be had in a variety of colors and sizes at the following prices:
AT 25¢—In colors white, black, cardinal, grey, navy and champagne.
AT 50¢—In colors black, white, grey, champagne and brown, neatly shaped to fit snugly over the shoulders.
AT 75¢—Beautifully knitted and well finished, in colors white, black, navy, cardinal and grey.

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