

OYCLORS TAKLS
MANY GHINESE With Homing Celestials
When She Left the Outer Wharf Yesterday Morning
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## LDRRISDISCLISS






## THE CITY MARKETS

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## Serious Disorder Breaks Out in Portuguese Capital-Many Shots Fired by Soldiers and


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MANY ADDRESSES

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## Births, Marriages, Deaths








LOCAL FIRM SUCCEEDS







Natan
the victoma colonist



# Britain's First Sea Lord 


he navy-Ear1 Spencer, for example-have
an undying record by a wise policy none an undying record by a wise policy none
gained in lasting repute by a niggardly
thent of the country's first-and.indeed
common knowledge that a few years r. Churchill believed that great economy
be effected on the navy. II is even re-
that he made a close inestigation into nditions of naval administration, and
 dions, forl the fleet were increased by
five millions sterling to be followed by nsiderable rises in subsequent years. At this
ne the new First tort was very active as
economist, but there is reason to believe an economist, but there is reason to believe
that subsequent events in Europe have mate-
rially modied his views on the subject of Britally modified his views on the subject of Brits a defender of the army estimates in 19ro in
the House of Commons when he claimed that we maintained the unquestioned supremacy
we me sea," and he added that "the whole of
the egular army would not, and even could
es sent out of the country until that supreot be sent out offecually established and need
acty had been effectin any case be sent out of the country until
ot in y their strength and training the territorial
rmy were qualified to take the place of the
egular troops whiom we had now to keep in United Kingdom.
this statement
Mr. Churchill enunciated In this statement Mr. Churchill enunciated
e general defence policy of the government,
hich was supported, as the Prime Minister tated a year or two ago, by the unanimous
pinion of the naval and military experts on
he committee of imperial defence-namely, he committee of imperial defence-nemen amey,
hat the unquestioned command of the sea was
he necessary basis on which an island kinghe neecssary basis on which an island king-
lom and sea-divided empire must rest. On an-
other occasion Mr. Churchill declared that * we ther occasion-Mr. Churchill declared tand effect-
nust and could maintain "an ample and enery
ve superiority of sea.power over every likely
These phrases are indefinite,

 years and a clearer knowledge of our defensive
arrangements gained as a member of the Com
mittee of Imperial Defence, has realized the supreme importance of a predominant flee
The navy judging him by his public record
will hardly give him a particularly cordia welcome. It has suffered too muct from so-
called economy. But it will not he hasty
in condemning him until he indicates by his
policy that the later views attributed to him in condemning him until
policy that the later views attribu
are unfounded.
Changes on the Board.

Changes on the Board.
ant the board is a particularly strong
will give Mr. Churchill every support it it his intention to continue the prpesent
iaval policy. But unfortunately, Mr. Church-
II will not have the benefit of all his present ill will not have the benent of atmens present
atvisors for long. His anpointent will be
tollowed by several important changes in the board of admiralty, which may have consid-
crable influence on the future of the fleet. By wisxt spring only one of the sea lords who sign-
c.d the navy etimates of the present year will be still at Whitehall; while the constructive
department will be under a new director, Sir
William Smith, and Sir W. Graham Green is now permanent secretary in place of Sir
Iniyo Thomas, who has alately retired.
One of the earliest changes will be the tirement from the office, of the admiral of the
fleet Sir Arthur Wilsn, V. . ., who has acted
as First Sea Lord since Admiral of the Fhet
Lord Fisher of Kilverstone relin the

## position in January, 1910. The first sea lord is the principal naval adviser of the frst lord. In particular he is .esponsible for the war readiness and distribution of the fleet and his In particular he is responsible for the whis his readiness and distribution of the fleet, and his views on naval affairs influence powerfull views on naval affairs influence powerfully the whole policy of the board. When Sir Arthur Wilson reluctantly returned to active .  contemporary officer-it was shown that he would remain'at the admiralty only for short period. On March 2 he celebrates his short period. 7oth bitthday, when, under the age regula- tions, he will be placed on the retired list. and no surprise would be occasioned if he ceased to be first sea lord befor this, date. cel and no surprise wourd ceased to be frst sea lord before this date. During his tenure of office there has been no important change in the reform policy initiatimportant change in the reform policy initiar- ed durtig Lord Fisher's six and a halif years at Whitehall while, in association with Mr. McKenna, Sir Arthur has been respo for unparalleled building programmes. for unpig to various circumstances, the field of sielection of a successor to this, one of the most responsible position in the government, most responsible position in the overnish of of is a is very restricted. Though this offer is a minister of the crown he is no longer a poli- tical partisan. But a first sea lord must, in accordance with precedent, have been in com- mand of one of the chief fleets. and must have One of the few officers on the active elist who ful- ofis, these conditions is Sir William H. May, Ind at present commander-in-chief at He was formerty third sea lord and controller of the' navy, and from March, 1.opt, until March 1909 acted as second sea lord, and and then served for two years a a commander- in-chief of the home fleet. Sir William May will in due course become admiral of the feet, and if he went to the admiralty he would he in a be in a position to hold the appointment or first sea olor for several years. He is only fa years of age Another officer is Prince 62 years of age Another officer is Prince Louis of Battenberg, who was formerly dire- tor of naval intelligencece, was for two years in command of the third and fourth divisions command of th the home fleet. <br> \section*{New Board:}

Rear Admiral Charles Madden, who with
one period of sea service as captain of the Dreadnought and chief of staff of the home
fleet, has been associated with the naval ad-
ministration for many years as private secreministeration for many years as pivate secre
tary to the first lord, naval assistant to the
contro controller of the navy, naval assistant to the
firt sea lord and junior lord of the admiralty
successivel, will hootly hoist his fag on his
sice reeent promotion to rear admiral. In the course
of the next few months: the command of the
Sithe of the next few months the commatl wacant, and
Sixtrif cruisel sguadron will fall
Rear-Adminat Sir Edmond Slade will thortly relinquisis the command of the East Indies
squadron, for either of which positions RearAdmiral Madden would be eligibie.
Thus in the spring the whole board will
have been reconstituted within the twelve have been reconstituted within the twelve
months, except for the parliamentary secre-
tary tary, Dr. Macn amara the civil lord Mr. George
Lambert, and Rear-Admiral Charles. Briggs, who became controller in December last, for
Vice-Admiral Sir George Le Clerc Egerton
was not appointed second sea lord until quite recently.
In addition to the flag changes afloat men-
tioned already in connection with Rear-Ad Hined aiready in connection with Rear-Ad
miral Madden, in April next Admiral Sir Ed
mund Poe will complete two vears mund Poe will complete two years in com-
mand of the Mediterranean feet in April. This
is the normal term, and should Sir William May become first sea lord, it would occasion
no surprise if Sir Edmund Poe succeeded him
as commander-in-chief at Devonport.

LAST H. B. C. COMMISSIONER The departure of Mr. C. C. Chipman from
Winnipeg is an event which will be marked
with regret by every class of citizen. Durhie has taken an active part in the develop-
ment
ment which has characterized the whole of
Canada, and has been one of the foremost in Canada, and has been one of the foremost in
helping in the work of the advancement ot
Winnipeg.
The post which he was the last to hold, that
of comissioner of the Hudsan' Bay Com-
pany, was one which was unique in the Cannals pany, was one which was unique in the annals
of the commercial history of Canada. Not
only was he the executive head of one of the great commercial enterprises of the world. but
of one which was among the ollest and best of one which was an
known; and, so far as Canada is concernemat at
least which he took up in 189 r he occcupied in direct
succession to a line of auttocrats whlich had
held sway over the held sway over the greater portion oo what to
day constitutes the Dominion of Canada, fo nearly two hundred and fifty years. For two
hundred years the whole of Western Canad was a kingom, over which his predecesson
held the power of life and death; whose slight
est wit was no appeal. Under their rule the Britis
flag wat flag waved not only over the Canada of today
but up to less than a century ago over Orezon,
Wastington, Idaho, Montana, welf down int Washington, Idaho, Montanna, welf down int
Califormia; and Dakota and Minnesota -an ell pire, alienated by the British Govermment it
self, almost as large as the Western Canad M. Chipman took charge of the fortulues
of the Hutson's Bay Company on the eve of
the great era of development which overtook the great era of development which oovertook
Canada in the last decade of the ninetenth
century The task century. The task of guiding its course through
the epiod of transition from a furtrading or
ganization to ong of the greatest land-owners

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ADVERTISTIGG CANADA







 many or the Central and outh American counr
tries which many acourt in a larg measure
for the comparatively large populations, which

 Chambre de Commerce for distribution among
the French people Both of these works have
 real correspondent of the Pratis Figaro, and,
needeses to seyp,they repesent the fruits of an
nentiring eneesy and
 of the exact facts with regard to this country,
untrammelled by any avvertising conidera-



## AN AUTO SELF-STARTER






 gerald saw that, unlike the engineer in the en
gine
gin gine cab, the auto driver must irstrs sumicentin
twist a steel rod in the front of the car so thaa



 nounced. He learned that Fitzegerald, in Grand
Rapid, had exented the final stok on ad de-
vice that allowed an automobile driver to start his car without cranking, by pressing a burton
Fitzerald had been sucuessful at last. He had




CAN THE SERPENT FASCINATE?



 chain, or the sollith It appears to perceive
ground with a sith
only sounds of high pitch, for it pays no attention to the low notes of the flute or the beating
of a drum. Protessor Barnar has also
otons

 birds, and he concludes that this
cination is alsop purely imaginary.
 of Newmarket won the first prize, Miss Wring
and Miss Thomspon of Brightingsea being
secon dand third Mr, and Mrs. Edwart Cotiterns of Stutton,
Suffoli, have celebrated the sixtieth anniverSuffolk have cele ebrated the sixtieth anniver-
safy of ther wedding When receiving depu-
tation who made a tation who mad
Mr Coterns ar
Mis wedfigh day

## Pitt's Inife Reviewed

Dr. J. Holland Rose achieved so remarka-
ble a success with his suty of "William Pitt
and the National Revival," that this second and the National Revival, that this secon
volume (Bell, 165 , net.) on the personality and eceived with interest by all who can apprecite that which is best in historical literature,
ays the London Daily Tetegraph. It it a
eeally fascinating work that is now completed really fascinating work that is now completed
-for though the author promises us a third
volume, to consist of "Pit and Napoleon Mis-
 nan is finished in this one, Ank a pointed
splendid biography it is , marked as we poiliety, by the
ut in welcoming the earlier moiet ripe scholarship and clear-sightedness of the
historian, and by his very real literary charm.
Wide and involved as is the chapter of our history dominited by the remarkable person-
ality of Pitt, it is presented by Dr. Rose in a
singularly clear and deeply interesting fashThe dece and a half covered by this volume of ceocae pages is perhaps as momentous a
period as any within the limits of modert hiss period as any whin
tory, and that not only to this country, but to the greater part of Europe. In 1791 the
French Revoution. was proceeding to courses
that might well horrify the world, and drive that might well horriy with that reform, of
many smpathizers with the
which Pitt himself had earlier been an advocate, into a policy of reaction and of detesta-
tion of the things done in the name of liberty equality, and fraternity. Within this perion
the Revolution ran its course, and the young
Co Corsican officer of the Repubbe proceeded un
on his sgeat career and emerged from the un
known to be a formidable menace to Entland within it, too, was waged war all over the
Continent, and in the Indies, East and West. Nor was it in foreign affairs and the threat o
invasion alone that the period was one of uninvasion alone that the period
ceasing anxiety. At home there was a King
whose mental condition threatened the neces sity of a regency there was such agitates
of clubs and societies of reformers as suggests of clubs and societies of reformers as suggests
that the fear of revolution crossing the Chan-
nel may well have been a nightmare threatening to become actual; there was rebellion in
Ireland, and sedition at home. It was, indeed as has been said, as momentous a period of
fifteen years as our history knows, and if, as Dr. Rose puts it, it represents the less
tous part of Pitt's cereer, it is by no means the less glorious.
Varied as are the interests around Pitt's
ubblic life of this period -his private life, as his biographer says, unfortunately, counth the
ittle -it is the story of his struggle with the man who emerged from the welter of the
French Revolution to establish an empire and dream of world-dominance that is the chief
factor. It was near the close of Pitt's career Napoleo Nmperor of the French, President of the IItalian Republic, Mediator of the Swiss
Republic, Controller of Holland, absolute ruler of a great military empire; Pitt, the
Prime Minister of an obstinate and, the times
half-crazy King, dependent on a weak Cabin-half-crazy King, dependent on a weak Cabin
et, a disordered Exchequer, a Navy weakened
by ill-timed economies, and land forces whose by inl-timed economies, and land ardor ill made up for lack of organiza-
mattial ardor
tion, equipment, and training." In the present volume Dr. Rose narrates:
"Faithfully and as fully as is possible, the
story of the dispute with France, the chief
episodes of the war, and the varied influences episch it exerted upon polititical development
which
in these in these islands, including the en
movement, the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and other events which brought about the Union
of the British and Irish Parliaments, the break
俍 up of the great national party at estminste
in 18or, and the collapse of the strengtt o
Pitt early in the course of the struggle witl Pitt early in the courst of Napoleon,
the eoncentrated might of Even the French Emperor could not sustain the role which he aspired to play, and, failing
to discenn the signs of the times, was whirled
aside by the forces which he claimed to conaside by the forces which he claimed to con
trol. Is it surprising that Pitt, more slightly
endowed by Nature, and beset by the many limitations which hampered the advisers
George III., should have sunk beneath burdens George III., should have sunk beneath burdens
such as no other English statesman has been
called upon to bear? The success or failure of such a career is, however, to be measured by
the final success or failure of his policy; and in this respect, as I have shown, the victor
the Great War was not Napoleon, but Pitt. Yet Pitt died at the age of 46, shortly after
the arrival of the news of Napoleon's triumph the arrival of the news anly ten years were to
at Austelitz, and nearly
pass before the conqueror was to be finilly laid by the heels. With regard to Pitt's
mark on first hearing of the battie which sper
disaster to his plans, "Roll up that map ( mark on trst his plans, "Roll up that map
disaster to
Europe); it will not be wanted these years," Dr. Rose thimks he occasion, but points
bly fell from him on some
out that there are widely divergent stories of what the occasion was.
Revolution and Reform
In his opening chapter the biographer gives
a survey of the state of things in England, and shows how the national agitation for various
heforms reforms received a serious setback To take
excesses of the French Revolution. To take excesses ale point. In 1889 an attennt to re-
but a single
move the civic and political dsiaitilities immove the civic and political dsiabilities im-
posed on Noncomforisist was defeated in the
House of Commons by a majority of only twenty. In the Parliament elected in the ol-
lowing year the same proposal was defated
by 294 to 105 . Similar results. were seen when
the mildest attempt at Parliamentary reform
was attempted. The theories which underlay the French Revolution inspired the advanced
Whigs and Radicals, but the practical outtome Ot those theories among a peeple gone mad no
unnaturally hardened those already out sympathy with change, and brought to their
ranks many waverers. That it was an inclement season in which to "put forth the tender
leaves of hope" successive records of trials for sedition, treason, and so on, abundantlv show
and it is scarcely possible to blame those wh and is sarcely possibe to
regarded severe repression as the only means of avoiding worse things. Pitt had himself
been in favor of reforms, but the gulf betwen been in favor of reforms, but the gulf between
him and the reformers now became impassable.
"His speech of Ioth May ( relaxation of the penal laws against Unitar Eleven a curs daus bler a stringent proctamation wat and panic issued against all who wrote, prithted, and dis
persed divers wicked and seditious writings.' It ordered all magistrates to search out the au-
thors and abettors of them, and to take steps or preventing disorder. It also incuicated
due submission to the laws, and a just con dence in the integrity and wisdom of Parlia-
ment. Anything less acleulated too eeget such ening alike to reformers and levelers, ca
scarcely be conceived." scarcely be conceived."
Pitt v. Napoleon
Pitt, his biographer declares, fell short of
the greatest statesmanship in failing to distinguish between just demands for reforms and
the visionary schemes of ilt-balanced brains he vision thu shissed a great opportunity, per-
haps the greatest of his career. What it means haps the greatest of his caree.
is clear to us, who know that the cause of reform passed under a cloud of course, unfair to
thirty-ceght years. It
censure bis censure him and his friends for lacking a pro-
phetice vision of the long woes that were to
come. Most of the blame lavished come. Most of the blame lavished upon him
arises from forgefulness of the fact that he
wase not a seer mounted on some political Pis was not a seer mounted on some political Pis
gah, but a pioneer struggling throun
explo explored jungle. Nevertheless, as the duty
of a pioneer is not merely to hew a path, bu of a pioneer is not merely to hew a path, but
also to note the lie of the land and the signs of
the weather, we must admit that Pitt did no the weather, we must admit that Pitt did no
possess the highest instincts of his crat. H
cannot be ranked with ulius Caesar, Charle cannot be ranked with Julius Caesar, Charle-
magne, Alfred the Great, Edward I., or Bur
leigh, still less with those giants of his own age, Napoleon and Stein; for these men boldi-
grappled with the elements of unrest or dis
loyalty, and by wise legislation wrought then loyalty, and by wise legistation
into the fabric of the State."

The Genius of Pitt
does not seek in any way to slur over the great statesman's mistakes-notable
anong which he puts Pitt's diffusion of effort
over too large an area of conflict and undu trust in doubtful allies, also an over-readines
to credit others with his own high standard o intelligence and probity. But one comp who
of his fine study of the career of the man whe
stod for incarnate duty at a time when Eng stood for incarnate duty at a time when Eng
land greaty needed succ, will be found to giv give true that much of the personality of Pall
evades us, but that is, perhaps, in no monal de evades us, but that is, perhap, , hyly identifie
gree because he was so thorouithure the m with his work, we have to pil documents, in
from his deeds, from his official dol stead of from the gossip of salons or the reve
lation of a diary or of light correspondence
Lady Hester Stanhope described the demand
upon Pitt's time and energies by his work a upon Pitt's time and energies by his work
murderous, and Dr. Rose says "he killed himsel by persistent overwork on behalf of a na
tion which did'not understand him, nad in the service of a Monarch who, refused to allow
him to strengthen his administration," But,
as Dr. Rose says at the close of his work, it is as Dr. Rose says at the close of his work, it is
easier thassess the importance of Pitts life-
work than to set worth his character in living traits. Concentration of effor the Alpha and Omega of Pitts' creed.". Informed by a pas-
sionate patriotism, he sacrificed himself in the
very prime of life in the service of his country very prime of life in the service of his country
in his dying words we have a moving instance of this dying words whing sassion strong in death: "My
of untry! How I leave my country!" Though
count he passed away at the moment when the stran
was most tense, the effects of his genius con
tinued, and "As moral grandeur is always inwas most tense, the effects ondeur is always in
tinued, and "As moral grander
spiring, Pitt's efforts were to be finally crown spiring, Pitt's efforts were to be tinally crown
ed with success by the statesmen who had
found wisdom in his teaching, inspiration in found wisdom in his teaching, inspiration ib
his quenchless hope, enthusiasm in his all-ab his quenchless hope, enthusiasm en egoist never
sorbing love of country. An
founds a school of the prophets. But Pitt, who

Spurn'd at the sordid lust of pelf,
And served his Albion for herself trained and inspired a band of devoted dis
ciples such as no other leader of the eighteenth
century left behind him." century left behind him","
It was granted to these men to labor in the
canse for which Pitt had given his life, "and cause
finally, in the years 1814-55, to bring back
France to France to her old frontiers by arrangements
which he clearly outlined in the years 1798 and
I805.

The Duchess of Albany has intimated he
intention of appealing to the Surrey Quarte intention of appealing assessment of Clarem
Session against the
her Esher estate, which is rated at $\$ 7,000$. Betsy Smallwood, an aged woman, whio
lived alone at Uliome. an East Yorkshire vil lage. accidentally set her bed on fire white
lanking a pipe. She struggled frantically to smoking a pipe. She struggled frantically to
throw the burning bedding out of the window,
but her strength gave out, and she was suffothrow
but her
cated.

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THE VICTORTA COLONIST

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| Garbled Quotation of Navy Resolution Passed by House in 1909 is Introduced Into His Amendment |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | Dated Sept．15，1911，TULIA SULJIVAN， |  |  |  |
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|  | WATER NOTICE |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | WATER NOTICE |  |  |  |  |  |
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| cry for reciprocity，as it had in $1891 .{ }^{-}$ He admitted the Liberals in 1896 had taken over the national policy．He |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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# - Trat ield and (Grardent 

FRUIT GROWING IN B. C. R. M. Winslow, Provincial Horticultur-
s. issued the following bylletin in regard
iit Pit or Baldwin Spot in Apples: Pit or Baldwin Spot in Apples
disease in Apples slis been reported
Deartment from practicall pevery Department from practically every
growing section of the Province this
Not only is the Interior affected, but Now only is the Interior affected , but
Nast as well, while probably the greatest
are reported from the most prominent are reported from the most prominent
sections. During the last six weeks,
ies on the subject thave increased great-
dicating a rapid development of the ries on the subject have increased great-
dicating a rapid development of the
de juit previous to and following shipPuring the season of 1909 a a sinilar out-
$k$ occurte, though not to as sreat an ex-
In $=5=5=5$ large shipments have of had to be cascri-
la arrival the destination, because of de-
ment in transit. nient in transit.
his trouble goes under a confusing vari-
names.
The principal ones commonly
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ARDEN ARCHITECTURE IN GERMANY
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| New Potatoes at Chistmas |
| :--- |



 $\underset{\text { LAYERING HoLLY }}{ }$






 down yhis be oone toll thi lower branciles and in the special instance referred to 60
trees were obtained this October from three
tres that trees that had been so mated 21 months ago.
trees the young trees were well rooted from one
The yoult feet upwards in height and some even had berries. For the rest, it may b added that Holly can do with a great deal o
water in summer, and thrive in a rich soil
well cultivated, but it must be thoroughly well cultivated, but it must be thoroughly
drained as it must have no excess of water drained as it must have no excess
round its roots in winter.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.
 Santemum Sociesty throuth its ammal exhi









 Weather recenty experiereced, they yrought
theif best contributions from
all parts
and -theri best contriultions from anl parts, and


 than has been sen jor some years, and the




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 tie visitors. vithe exhibitions are to thave an


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 fiant The growers for market have in recent




ture and they are mos. nestill lor decorativy




 Messrs. W. Wells and Co.-Daily Telegraph WINTER EGGS.
The haying her is usully searching for
what she neede to mate egse
She takes

 wan oumpen herto the what the dooser

 hend cin at what they wat without wasting
it on the foor.





 they want


























##   - pice wien Iinshed.

are Messt: Trieman Bros. of Low den Lake


The baryard and straw stack my furish





 Whats the rouble mam?" asked the


## Every Fancy Tweed Suit in the Store, Women's, Over $\$ 25$ will be Sold at $\$ 14.75$ on Friday and Saturday

Over 100 to Sell, and Friday and Saturday will see them all sold--We advise making your choice as early Friday as possible

Women's Costumes in Many Styles at \$14.75-Not One Worth Less than $\$ 23.75$ and Many Up to $\$ 37.50$ spectals for friday and saturday





> FRIDAY and SA TURDAYthe first two days of December-will be busy days at Vietoria's Shopping Centre if interesting sales are any ihducement; and Spencer's Sales are, as the following items will prove.

New Arrivals in the Whitewear Dept. useful and fancy aprons at specially low prices


 mell made and represent excelelent vatece at eac represented at the money. Price........... Coined frit Alpors, in itht and dart



Fancy Goods at 25c, 35c and 50c-Art Needle work Department

| you will find a large and | \$1.25 and \$1.50 |
| :---: | :---: |
| sorted stock of fancy goods in a | Dolls at 95 |
| Of metais that soud make eceer | Friday |
| on indudes Jewl boxes wit | Smomes |
|  | \% mix |
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|  | \%aseme |

Suggestions from the Staple Department

| MER BEDDING AT MODER- ATE PRICES | $\begin{aligned} & \text { mforters-Wool filled, and good value, } \\ & \text { at each, } \$ 3.00, \$ 2.25, \$ 2.00 \text { and } \$ 1.50 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Wool Bara | Mmorters-Wool fille |
|  | ms. |
|  |  |
| Wool Blankes-size 5 Sxyz in. | Eidersown Comio |
| Blankes-These are a very | in this special |
| and |  |
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| 2.50 | d Sheeting-Th |
| (en | very strong and 2 yads wide |
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 at $\$ 2.50$ and $\$ 5$


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 1.50 \text { Papier } \\
& \text { Mache Toys for } \\
& \text { 50c Friday }
\end{aligned}
$$

A Special Demonstration


 and






and leather lined, double soles, also heavy calfskin bluchers. Splendid working
boots, at ...................... $\$ 1.95$

Japanese HandPainted China at 50c and 25 c values to stitoorriday and


 aid enine wis siow in be


## Two Day's Special Sale of Boots

 at $\$ 2.95$ and $\$ 1.95$The recent severe weather has made us unusually bus in the Shoe department, and as a consequence, we find many broken lines in our stock. In order to make a clea ance we have grouped them together and marked them down to prices that will surely dispose of them at once Every pair represents a substantial saving to perrehas Men's Boots-Box calf, blucher boots, Men's Boots-Fine box caft, velour cal .95
and patent colt blucher boots. Many
fine lines at this price, all are new style
and suitable weight for present wear-
Women's Boots-Patent leather button $\qquad$
metal and tan Russia, in all shapes and
blucher boots, all shapes and sizes he
metal and tan Russia, in all shapes and
styles, at ................ $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 9 5}$

## A Two Day's Sale of Men's Clothing and Furnishings

A Few Examples of Spencer's Values in Men's Furnishings


| New Fiction by Famous Authors |
| :---: |
| in of Batara Worth, by Harold 8 Bell |
| Tighe |
| Sure of Man, by Duran........s1.25 |
| Seeret Carden, by Hodgson Burnett... 8.51 .50 |
| Eteremating by Corelil. |
| en's Ward, by Lincoln, ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 81.25 |
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| Sieet Barrie, by |
| of Courage by D |
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|  |
| AVID SPENCER |

$\$ 18$ and $\$ 20$ Men's Suits for $\$ 13.75$ and Overcoats Worth $\$ 18$ and $\$ 20$ for $\$ 13.50-$-Friday and Saturday Specials

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