ate

29.

With

nese

ture, in

are a

Price.

medium These

eason's nt 75¢

Shirts

its, the

1 sizes.

\$1.00

Elastic

reasted,

may be \$1.25

n medi-

l value

\$1.00

nixture.

ese are

per gar-

...75¢

famous

made

medi-

brand

te price

for

tside

black or

at. They

.\$3.75

iscolized

ier foot-

in black

.\$5.00

her, tan

nd com-

.\$6.00

and Sur-

ices that

for

Quality

es—just

s of the

At per

.\$5.50

ner with

hat will

v be, at

.\$6.v0

e brand.

art lasts

weight

ioes are

ir \$4.50.

.\$3.50

mart in

durable

.\$6.00

erest

Freckles

.31.50

eptimus,

\$1.25

.\$1.25

l, author . \$1.25

story as . \$1.25

h \$3

are now

of great re. They ong lock, ced with ned with

superior

that are

lot while

\$2.25

VERY

ALGERINE IN

Reaches Esquimalt After Completing Sealing Patrol in Bering Sea-Spoke Japanese Sealers

NO VICTORIA VESSELS SPOKEN BY WARSHIP

Two United States from Ounalaska Engaged in Otter Hunting-One Took Nine

H. M. S. Algerine is back from Bering Sea after making the annual patrol cruise which was unique this year in one respect. No Victoria sealing schooners were spoken or reported. Five Japanese schooners were boarded by officers of the Algerine and reported catches ranging from 400 to 500 sealskins. Two United States vessels, the Everett G. Hays and another schooner hailing from Ounalaska, were seen here after completing an otter hunting voyage, which resulted in the Everett G. Hays taking nine sea otter while the other vessel did not get any pelts, The report brought by the Homer to San Francisco some days ago that the schooner Thomas F. Bayard, of Victoria ad taken nine sea otter skins, is understood to have been due to the Everett G. Hays being confused with the Victoria vessel. In view of the interference by the U.S. Bear with the Victoria schooners Jessie and Thomas F. Bayard, two seasons ago when their arms were peremptorily sealed up despite protests by their masters and by Captain Bertholf, on the ground that otter hunting at sea was prohibited the presence of the United States vessels engaged in hunting sea otter is interesting. Claims were made against the United States government owing to the action of the Bear, but no redress s yet been obtained from the United

States government. Two Cruises H. M. S. Algerine made two patrol

cruises about the islands, each patrol

ccupying a week. Foggy weather prevailed on the first cruise and St. Paul island was not made out. It was or the second cruise that the majority of the Japanese sealers were boarded Their papers and everything else was egular. The Japanese were within the 60-mile limit, but as the regulations under whihe Victoria sealers must use only spears and remain 60 miles distant the rookeries did not apply to them they were not interfered with: No raiding had been reported. The fact that wireless telegraph stations have been provided on the seal rookeries, and quickfiring guns placed on the islands, in addition to the close patrol maintained by a number of United States revenue vessels, made raiding difficult, and the Japanese schooners have kept outside the three-mile limit. One vessel found close to the islands early in the season was at Ounalaska

where the crew was imprisoned. The Japanese schooners reported that over thirty sealers from Japanese ports entered Bering Sea this season, and for the first time a Japanese cruiser, the Naniwa, went into Bering Sea this eason. The Naniwa was not sighted, aving left the sea before the Algerine

The Algerine left here on July 26 and encountered rough weather when bound north, being hove to for a couple of days. Foggy weather was encoun tered in northern waters. The Algerine left Ounalaska on August 13, and it was intended to proceed to Naden harbor, Graham island, but the weather was thick and dirty and Commander Jones decided to proceed to Esquimalt. The warship will leave on Monday for Comox to engage in her annual firing practice.

Local Vessels Not Seen

The schooners Jessie, Lady Mine Pescawha and Thomas F. Bayard, the fleet from Victoria, were not reported y the Algerine. It is understood they tended to hunt sea otter off the Alaskan coast until early in August and then proceed into Bering Sea. They vere probably in the sea when the warship made her second patrol cruise around the islands, but were not sight-This is the last cruise the sealers make, as the treaty under which pelagic sealing is to be suspended for fteen years will come into effect soon

after their return.

COAL MINER KILLED Lange Caught by Fall of Book in Mine at Cumberland-Inquiry

to be Made

NANAIMO, Sept. 19.—By a fall of rock, thich occurred on Sunday night in No. 7 time at Cumberland, J. Lange was caught and crushed to death.

Mine Inspector Newton left this afternoon make enquiries into the accident.

Petroleum has been struck near kanagan Landing and samples of the

out the option of a fine.

oil sent to this city for expert anaylsis. Magistrate Shaw of Vancouver has lounced that anyone convicted hereafter of carrying concealed weapons here will be given imprisonment with-

HIS BODY FOUND Cashier Befly, at Welson, is Cleared up by Discovery

along the shore of Kootenay lake, four les from Nelson, today, W. D. Morgan, a ourist, stumbled upon a dead body, sup osed to me that of Richard Reilly, cashie company, who disappeared early this month. The body was much decomposed, but J. L. Abadie, manager of the express company, identified it.

Reilly's cance and clothes were found on the shore of Kootenay lake September 2nd. As he alone had the combination of the company's safe, some days passed before the safe could be opened and it was then found that there was a shortage of nine hundred dollars.

CATANIA, Sicily, Sept. 20 .- The eruption of Mount Etna, which yesterday seemed to be subsiding, today was renewed It is feared that eight peasants have been cut off by lava. Shots from their guns were heard, but no aid could be given them.

Dies from Esting Matches MONTREAL, Sept. 20 .- Mrs. Gaston Jacobs died today in the Royal Victoria hospital. The woman, who was 25 years of age, had eaten the heads of a number of sulphur matches, which she had got into the habit of chewing, and the chemical diet resulted in her death from poisoning.

Strike in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20 .- The executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants tonight adopted a resolution setting forth that unless the railway companies reinstated, all the men and cease penalizing for refusal to handle "black leg traffic" the society will call a national strike. The strike continues to spread and traffic to England has practically ceased.

Bitten by Gila Monster

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20 .- Prompt treatment with a vacuum pump saved the life today of Matheas Eigenherr, a miner from Arizona, who was bitten by a Gila monster while he was exhibit ing the animal to friends on the street Eigenherr arrived in Los Angeles yesterday morning with the monster se cured in a box. He met some friends and tried to open the box to show them the animal. The Gila sank its fangs in to his hand and in a few moments the man became delirious from fright Eigenherr was rushed to the receiving hospital, where the surgeons succeed ed in withdrawing the poison from the wounds. The Gila monster was shot by

Efforts to Discover Clews in New Westminster Bank Robbery Are Fruitless -Hunters Arouse Suspicion.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 18.—Both on the spot where the big bank robbery was successfully committed at New Westminster and also in this city, the detectives have been following up suggested clews with a view to running to earth the men who, on Friday morning, got away with a quarter of a million dollars from the Bank of Montreal. But up to the present the clews have led to nothing pointing to the criminals.

One of the clews indicated that there might be something doing in the neighborhood of the entrance to Indian river. and yesterday morning Detectives Mc-Donald and Scott with Sergeant Deacon and two Pinkerton men searched the woods around Wigwam inn.

Two men, wno appeared to be hunters, had sought provisions at the inn, and their actions and the fact that they had oil skin-covered packages aroused suspicion. This afternoon the posse returned to the city, having satisfied themselves that the supposed suspicious characters were genuine hunters.

In New Westminster it would have been easy for a party of two or three presumably business men to have taken small office in the city a week or two back, ostensibly for real estate transactions, while they spied out the land, and this possibility has not been overlooked police. It is not thought likely that the man Clarke, who was released from the penitentiary the day before, could have been likely to have anything to do with the robbery.

NO TENDERS FOR LOAN Montreal Unsuccessfully Endeavors

Borrow Seven Million Dollars for Civic Works

MONTREAL, Sept. 19 .- No tenders were received for the civic loan of \$7,000,000, which it was desired to float for working capital for filtration of water and for public works. The time for receiving of the tenders by the city

treasurer expired today. A tender of \$96.31 was received for the school loan of \$350,000 and this was sent to the Roman Catholic school commissioners, who decided to accept it.

When asked to account for the forewhen asked to account for the foregoing extraordinary outcome of the
city's call for funds on ample security,
Mr. Robb said: "I think it is owing to
the unsettled condition of the world.
This thing has never happened before."

ASTORIA. Ore. Sept. 20.—The steamer
Golden Gate, which piles between Portland
and Tiliamook is aground in the Columbia
river on a said spit at the mouth of
Hunter's Island. The craft is in no danger
and it is expected she will foat off the
spit at high tide tomorrow morning.

WOUNDS FATAL TO M. STOLYPIN

Russian Premier Succumbs After Indications of Recovery-Steps Are Taken for Protection of Jews.

KIEV, Sept. 18 .- The Russian prefrom the wounds caused by bullets of an assassin during a performance at the Municipal theatre on Thursday night The official time of his death was announced at 10:12 p. m. (3:12 p. m. New York time). Almost until the last the premier was conscious, and for half an hour earlier in the evening his wife alone was at his bedside.

Towards the end Stolypin suffered greatly. Finally the heart action became weaker and as his hody grew cold the premier realized that death was overtaking him. In a lucid interval a priest administered extreme unction. The Metropolitan Flavian blessed and consoled him in his last moments. Fre quently the dying premier called: "Give the letter. Take it away. Give me a red pencil." His last words were: "Lift Light up."

He died peacefully, surrounded by the several of his relatives and state of-

All hope for the premier's recovery was abandoned this morning. Saturday night indications of peritonitis were noted, which became aggravated Sunday. The bulletin issued by the attending physicians early this evening declared that the patient's condition was hopeless.

Premature reports of the premier's death were current for hours before i occurred. Several missions and embassies were misled by these reports and notified their governments. The authorities at first decided to conceal the news of the premier's death until morning fearing anti-Jewish outbreaks. This was found to be impossible and after the announcement was made all the attention of the authorities was centred in the protection of the Jews.

Reports came that the Jawish com-munities were panic-stricken and begged for protection and 30,000 troops were poured into Kiev to prevent rioting. The

M. Kokovsoff, the minister of finance, who was appointed acting-premier after M. Stolypin was shot, has sent peremptory circular to the various governors commanding the maintenance of order. It is believed that M. Kokovsoff will be appointed premier. Governor General Tropost has issued

be tolerated, and stringent regulations are published forbidding the carrying of arms. It is officially announced that the manoeuvres are ended and that the troops are returning to Kiey. Out-going trains are crowded, and double trains and extra trains are leaving every hour Hundreds of well-to-do Jews are leaving the city.

KIEV, Sept. 20 .- A mass for the repose of the soul of the late Russian bremier, M. Stolypin, who was shot during a gala performance at the municipal theatre Thursday night, was celebrated yesterday at the Kiev hospital, where the statesman succumbed last night to the injuries inflicted by Dmitry Bogroff.

Emperor Nicholas participated in the ceremony and at its conclusion condoled with Mme. Stolypin. His Majesty left Kiev this afternoon for Sebastopol where the imperial

party will take up for three months their residence in the newly-built nalace at Yalta, in the Crimea, Thousands of persons, cheering enthusiastically and singing repeatedly the national anthem, accompanied the Emperor throughout the street from the hospital to the railroad station.

A complete change has been made in the funeral arrangements. Before he died M. Stolypin expressed the wish to be buried at Kiev, and the emperor ordered that the wish be respected. Accordingly the body will be removed to Vietchersk monastery. The funeral will take place there at 10 o'clock Friday morning, with a religious serv

ice in the monastery churchyard. The emperor sent a cross of white flowers as a tribute, and the empress and dowager empress telegraphed condolences to the widow. Governor General Trepoff has issued a proclamation declaring that any acts of violence will be rigorously suppressed.

Emperor Nicholas in a long rescript to the governor general says that he and the empress had been deeply touched by the hearty welcome from all classes during their visit to Kiev, but that the joyous feeling has been darkened by the outrage upon the ourageous champion of his trust.

Fire-Killed Timber Sold

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 .- The government saved itself from a total loss as a result of forest fires in the northtoday for the sale of 125,000,000 feet of fire-killed timber in Idaho. Part of the timber was sold to an Idaho lumber company and the rest to a Washington concern. The value of the tim ber was fixed according to the kind of wood and the logging methods necessary.

BUBONIC PLAGUE

STOCKTON, Cal., Sept. 20.—Angelo Blanchf, a laborer, was taken to the isolation hospital here today suffering from bubonic plague. He is thought to have been bitten by a flea which had become inouculated from a squirrel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Dr. Rupert Blue, surgeon of the United States public health and marine hospital service, in charge of the division of California, announced tenight that Dr. George W. McCoy, bacteriologist of the marine hospital service, had been despatched to Stockton to investigate the reported case of bulionic plague there, Dr. McCoy probably will report tomorrow.

Marshal Shoots Indian

HAINS, Alaska, Sept. 20 .- Marshal De lave last night killed Newton Nelson. a Killianoo Indian, who was carousing in a cabin on the outskirts of the tow coroner's verdict was to the effect that the marshal shot in self-defence while attempting an arrest,

BIG YUKON PROJECT

White Pass Bailway Officials Conten plate Headgate at Miles Can-yon, to Frolong Navigation

SKAGWAY, Alaska, Sept. 20 .- Vice president Dickeson of the White Pass and Yukon railway, accompanied by J M. Shanley, an engineer from Montreal returned today from Dawson, having made his first trip over the White Pas ine. President Graves today appointed Mr. Dickeson general-manager of the railroad. Both Mr. Dickeson and Mr Shanley are enthusiastic over what they saw along the line. They are consider ing a big project to put a headgate in Miles canyon. in the Yukon river, to raise the water in spring and fall, thus lengthening navigation three or four

SLAUGHTERS FAMILY

Ghastly Orime of Young German Peas ant Who Harbored Grudge Against

BERLIN, Sept. 19 .- An appalling tragedy, which must be almost without, which automatically closed, here a parallel in the history of crime, has occurred in the Hessian village of Rendel. Wilhelm Gunderloch, a young peasant of dissolute habits, after quandering the sum of \$25,000, which had been hoarded up by his father, sold his farm about a year and a half ago for \$11,500, and, abandoning his wife and children, made off to London with the money. Before leaving he threatened to return some day and murder every one of his relations because they had found fault with him. Some time before that he had already shot his brother dead, but had been s on the ground that he had acted in

self defence. On his departure his wife went to live in the house of her parents whose name was Eberland. They had also with them another daughter and her husband, Wissenbach by name.

Shortly before five o'clock in the morning Gunderloch arrived at Rendel n a motor car, which he left outside the village so as to avoid attracting attention, and, stealthily made his way into the courtyard of his father's farm. where he hid himself. Punctually at five o'clock, according to his wont old Eberhard entered the yard to feed the hens. He was then confronted by Gunderlock, who at once shot him dead with a couple of bullets from his double-bar-

relled rifle. The murderer then rushed into the There he met his mother-inhouse. law, who was coming downstairs, and had just reached the bottom step. Without speaking a word he raised his weapon and fired. The old woman was struck in the body, and fell dead on the stairs, where her corpse was found in a sitting posture.

Gunderloch then went upstairs, and entered the bedroom occupied by Frau Wissenbach. The woman, clad in a nightdress, was standing at the open vindow screaming for help. Another double shot from the rifle killed her instantly.

Meanwhile her husband, who had been in bed in the neighboring room, had sought safety in flight. Gunderloch pursued him downstairs, reloading as he went, and reached the door in time to lay the fugitive low with another fatal couple of bullets.

Of the adults in the house only the murderer's own wife now remained alive. The wretched woman had in her terror sought out a window that opened onto the the roof of the neighboring house, and from this she had frantically torn a score of tiles in the hope of es caping through the hole. But the bloodthirsty husband was too quick for her. He discharged both barrels into her body as she hung half out of the window, and she, too, expired immediately.

Apparently Gunderloch made no attempt on the lives of his two little chiliren, but after killing his wife quietly left the house with the rifle under his arm. The neighbors, alarmed by the shots and shouts for help, had gathered round the farm, but none dared approach the man who had just given such evidence of his marksmanship and his contempt for human life, and he disappear ed unmolested among the gardens that surround the village. The pursuit of the desperado was taken up later on by police dogs, who found him lying dead n a potato field. He had finished his terrible deeds by firing a bullet into his own mouth. Gunderloch was only 26 years of age.

Great Hole Torn in Side of Gigantic White Star Liner-None of Great Crowd of Passengers Injured

ly before noon today crowded with returning American tourists, lies tenight at the entrance to Southampton water, with a gaping hole in her side as the result of a collision with the British protected cruiser Hawke.

Fortunately no lives were lost, and of the 2000 or more passengers and crew of the vessel, none was injured. The accident occurred a few miles from the spot where the American liner St. Paul and the British cruiser Gladiator collided nearly four years ago, and as in the previous-case, the warship came off second best. The extent of the damage to the liner, however, cannot be decided until docked.

The Olympic left dock at 11:25 o'clock this morning for Cherbourg to pick up continental passengers. It already had on board nearly 1700 persons in addition to the crew. The first cabin passengers were just answering the call to lunch when attention was attracted to the Hawke, which was undergoing

The warship, moving at great speed, followed the liner, but apparently was clear. Suddenly it swerved and before the passengers could realize what was happening, struck the liner on the starboard quarter, near the stern, tearing through a section about ten feet in ex tent.

The miracle is that the Olympic wa

not sunk, as the Hawke is fitted with a ram specially designed to sink a vessel in spite of its watertight compart ments. The liner's frame shock well, and the water

The Olympic listed slightly to star-board, but not to a sufficient angle to cause serious alarm, and the officers quickly reassured the passengers. The rent in the Olympic was of such a size, however, that the passengers on a small steamer passing at the time could see into the interior of the vessel.

So far as can be learned, the Hawke uffered more severely. Curiously enough, 12 feet of her upper deck was twisted out of all recognition. The stem appears to be completely gone. The plating was ripped open, exposing the forward torpedo tube, and the fore com partment filled with water. The engines of both ships were stopped immediately, and as soon as the watertight doors were secured, the engines were set

astern and the vessels drew apart. The Hawke sent wireless messages for tugs and remained alongside the liner until they arrived to convoy it to Southampton water, where it drop ped anchor to await the turn of the tide to enable it to proceed to its dock. The cruiser proceeded to Portsmouth under its own steam.

The White Star company despatched tenders for the passengers desiring to land, but only 70 took advantage of

Many theories are advanced as to the cause of the collision, but generally the warship is blamed. It is suggested that the cruiser's steering gear failed to act. The naval officers and the officers of the Olympic are withholding comment until the inquiry which the admiralty will institute immediately, is held.

Directly after the collision occurred, Thomas Magee of San Francisco, who found himself close to the water line gazing through the rent in the Olympic's side, hailed a boatman and offered him three sovereigns to be rowed ashore. In explaining the incident of his leaving the vessel so hurriedly he

said: "I realized that the Olympic would be laid up for some time, and my wife and I were in a great hurry to return nome to see our three-year-old baby. observed a rope coiled up by a port hole, and throwing it over the ship's side, I clambered down hand over hand

"For five minutes I hung there until the boat could reach me. man made three attempts to get along side before he succeeded, and there was nearly two feet of water in the boat. We had a hard row against the wind and the tide to Cowes.

"Directly I got ashore I rang up the White Star office at Southampton and gave them the first tidings of the colision. They were so astonished that they refused at first to credit my story. succeeded in reaching Southampton Adriatic, leaving Liverpool tomorrow My wife did not know of my leaving the ship, and was greatly alarmed as to what had become of me.

Among the passengers on the Olym pic were Clarence Mackay, Frank Munsey, Mrs. Daniel Manning and President Judson of the University of

Aviator Fowler's Plans

COLFAX, Cal., Sept. 19.-Aviator Robert G. Fowler announced tonight that, barring some untoward accident flight on Thursday morning. Fowler expects to start at 6 o'clock Thursday morning and to fly to Winnemucca, a distance of 274 miles, by nightfall.

REWARD INGREASED

VANCOUVER, Sept. 20—The re-wards offered by the Bank of Mon-treal in connection with the recent New Westminster burglary have been increased to \$32,000, of which \$5,000 will be paid for any information leading to the arrest and conviction of the robbers, in addition to which ten per cent. will be paid on all or any part of the money recovered, which on the whole amount stolen would amount to \$27,000 odd, being the remainder of the sum offered.

ALPINE ADVENTURE

Narrow Escape of Large Party Engag-ing in Ascent of Mont Blanc— Peril of Avalanches GENEVA, Sept. 19.-Twelve Alpin

ists, including seven Frenchmen, French lady, two guides and ten porters from Chemonix, had a marvellous escape from death a few days ago while climbing Mount Blanc. The party reached the hut on the Tete Rousse, 10,300ft, high, at 1:80 p. m., and the amateurs, headed by Mile-Alice Abeille and her two brothers, in-

sisted on continuing the climb further though it was late in the afternoon and strongly against the advice of the guides. Michel Simond and Alex. Couttet. Rather than abandon the foolhardy climbers, the guides finally consented to take them up the Aiguille du Gouter, where the night was spent in the hut, at the same time warning them of the great risk of avalanches.

Towards 6 o'clock Simond, who was eading, suddenly threw himself down and shouted "Avalanches! Lie down, lie down." There was a roar like thunder, and big boulders and blocks of ice swept over the climbers for several minutes, stopping for short intervals of a few seconds and then re-Mile. Abeille's life was saved by her

naversack, in which everything was mashed, her brother had his face badly cut and his glasses broken; M away and his clothes torn, while a porter had an arm injured. With white faces the amateurs for out of the danger zo the hut later in safety. Owing to the heat the Mont Blanc ange has been very dangerous during

SIR ROBERT HART DIEN III ETIMETITE

the past few weeks, and avalanches are frequent. Two well-known guides

bers, and several have been injured.

been killed, as well as three clim-

Noted Diplomatist, Who Was for Many Years in Charge of Chinese Customs, Passes Away

LONDON, Sept. 20 .- Sir Robert Hart irector general of customs in China from 1901 to 1908, and inspector general since 1863, died today. Sir Robert had been living in England since his retirement from the Chinese service on account of ill health.

Sir Robert Hart was born at Milltown, County Armagh, Ireland, in 1835. He received his education at Queen's College, Taunton, Wesley College, Dublin, and Queen's College, Belfast, getting his B. A. degree in 1853. In 1854 Sir Robert entered the consular service in China, being appointed supernumerary interpreter and superintendent of trade at Hongkong. After holding many minor offices he was appointed inspector general of Chinese customs in 1863, and in that position made for himself a record that drew the attention of almost the whole civilized world. He received high orders and decorations from Britain from China and from many European countries. He was further entrusted by the Chinese Imperial government with the inspector-generalship of posts, and was finally made director general of customs. In 1908 he retired because of ill health.

NANAIMO FAIR

Annual Exhibition at Coal City Much Superior to Predecessors-Good Attendance on Opening Day

NANAIMO, Sept. 19 .- The annual show of the Nanaimo Agricultural and Horticul-tural Society was opened today in its mag-nificent new building. The official opening takes place tomorrow afternoon by Mayor Planta.

The exhibits this year far exceed those of previous years, and the opening day was

Chicago Avistor Killed DEWITT, Iowa, Sept. 20 .- John Al.

Rosenbaum of Chicago was killed here late this afternoon when his aeroplane fell from a height of 50 feet. He had been the the air only twenty minutes when he lost control of the machine. Rosenbaum was making a trial flight in a Curtiss biplane when he met death. Other aviators previously had failed to make successful flights in the same machine, and this afternoon Rosenbaum declared he would prove that the machine could fly. He had just started a descent when he lost control,

principal description of the second s

New Vessel for Canadian-Australian Line Will Be Ship of Between 12,000 and 13,000 Tons.

TURBNE AND RECIPROGATING ENGINES

Order Given to John Brown & Co. for Liner Which Will Be Ready at the End of Next Year.

News was brought by the Makura that the new steamer ordered from John Brown & Co. of Clydebank, Scotland, builders of the Mauretania, for the Canadian-Australian line will be the largest vessel registered in Australasia, and her accommodation will surpass that of any vessel now on the Pacific. Mr. C. Holdsworth, general manager of the Union tSeamship Co., said the steamer will be between 12,000 and 13,000 tons register, and will have combination of turbine and reciprocating engines. He said: "This vessel will be a big ship. The fact that Messrs. Brown are the builders of the Mauretania is sufficient guarantee of her being all that we desire. She is to be 522ft, long, and will have a beam of 66ft. We expect her to be of between 12,000 and 13,000 tons gross register, to have accommodation for 700 passen gers; and she will be a triple scre steamer, fitted with twin reciprocating engines, and turbine amidships. This is the method of propulsion supplied for the White Star line (and the largest ship in the world). As Messrs Brown practically work in agreement with Messrs. Harl and and Woolf, the builders of the right favored Atlantic liners; she will partake of their characteristics. To drive these engines she will be fitted for oil fuel. The remaining six, in the meantime, will be driven by coal. The steamer's bunkers and tanks will, however, be constructed to carry oil fuel, with a view to oil being used entirely in the future, and we hope to see that oil produced in Aus-

tralia. "The steamer will cover 17 knots an for 15), and we have little hesitation in saying that she will cover more of the ocean per day than any visiting mail steamer. Wireless, of course, will be installed, as it is now on all the other vessels of the service. The vessel will have the distinction of being the largest steamer registered in Australasia, as one of our vessels, the R.M.S. Makura (8,000 tons) does now. Her accommodation for passengers will be unsurpassed outside the Atlantic services, and when I say that, the Australian public can be perfectly certain that they will never have seen such accommodation before. We expect the steamer to be delivered here about the

end of next year."

The steamer Port Kingston, which has been renamed the Tahiti, will not go into the Canadian-Australian line as reported, but will replace the Matai in the Wellington-San Francisco line of the company. The Port Kingston has been running in the mail service between England and Jamaica and is said to be admirably suited for passenger service, most of the accommodation being on the bridge deck. The steamer will be re-named the Tahiti and will leave for New Zealand in about a month's time, after alterations have been made to fit her for her new service. The Port Kingston, a steel twin-screw steamer of 7,200 gross tons, was built in 1904 by Messrs. A. Stephen and Sons, Ltd., at Glasgow, for Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. Her length is 460ft., and beam 55ft.

Strike Action Delayed

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.-From an authoritative source it was learned that no action will be taken on the strike question by the international union officials until after the international machinists, now holding their annual convention, it is said, will consider the situation on the Harriman lines, and the Illinois Central before the end of the week, and unless the machinists decide to give their moral and financial support, it is declared no walkout will be ordered.

Golf Tournament

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 19 .-It will be a case of Great Britain vs. Chicago in the final invitation tournament at the National Golf links of America tomorrow. The survivors to-day were H. H. Hilton, the British champion, and recent winner of the American amateur championhsip, and Charles Evans, the Edgewater lad who won the French title while abroad a few months ago. Hilton barely scratched out from the semi-finals this afternoon when, after being one down with two holes to play to W. C. Fownes, jr., of Pittsburg, he won after an extra hole. Evans supplemented his victory over Herreshoff in the morning by defeating William Watson, of Bal-tusrol, two up and three to play, this

riday, September

RTHCOMING

Juestion Affectin

Revision in Pray

of Most Interes

for Discussion

The forthcoming Syn

rch Cathedral scho

Tuesday and We

ortant matters wil

ssion. The Syno

of Columbia, which wi

3, 4 and 5, promises to

st, and a number o

on Monday evening v

the Cathedral and th

will open on Tuesda

number of matters the

sion in London, Or h. These will incl the diocese of Briti

third ecclesiast

ada, which has

board having been

view the most i

General Synod.

arch-deaconal duties

purpose. But from t

of all will be those

posed revisions in the

ne which one imagin

but little objection ev

onservative minded

men. The proposed

clauses in the Athana

has been discussed for

dil also come up,

the Affinity will be

sister bill, and the

second cousins. Som

Holy Communion

present calls for the

hortation every Sund

ministration of the

people, was drawn u

munion celebration

derlying idea in this

nothing should be for that cannot be carr

A great deal of in taken in the Old Co

East over the propose exhortation in the m

very large number

being of the opinion

lines, might be very

away with Others,

that as the evils to

tion refers are as pre

were in the age w

service was compile

be a concession to

modesty to elimin

thereof. Some chan

is also contemplated

of church people wi

that the vows will

dealt with.

The use of the con

Some discussion

the matter of the

language of the pray

is almost certain th

direction are likely

good deal of critici

held on Tuesday

chief speakers being

son, of the Indian

Lytton, who preache

sermon on home mi

It is expected tha

journ on Wednesday

BARK OLIVEBA

REACHES

A big missionary

church.

an average of once

rubric, it is needless

view of the recen

ich resulted in th

made to change th

rial service, to be

one of the chang

Mysterious Tragedy at Colorado Springs - Bodies of Slain People Found Terribly Mangled With Axe

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 20. -Murdered in their own homes by some unknown persons, the bodies of six per sons, three in each of two neighboring houses, were found here this afternoon. The heads of all the victims had been mashed with an axe. The appearance of the bodies indicated that they had been dead several days and that death came while they slept. A report says that the murderer had been caught, and that he has confessed, but this is denied by the police officials, who, it is intimated, fear a lynching might follow such an announcement.

The axe, which had been loaned to Mrs. Henry F. Wayne, one of the victims, by J. R. Evans, a neighbor, last week, was found by Mrs. Evans on Monday near the back door of the Wayne home. The implement was blood-stained No attention was paid to this fact, however, it being thought that the axhad been used for killing chickens.

The dead: Mrs. Alice May Burnham wife of A. J. Burnham, cook of the Modern Woodmen sanitarium; their two children, Alice, aged six, and John aged three; Henry F. Wayne, a consumptive, until recently a nationt at the Woodmen's sanitarium; Mrs. Wayne and their one year old baby girl.

The Burnham home is back to back with the Wayne home, and close to it is that of Evans. The discovery of the bodies was made by a neighbor, who called at the Burnham house to spend the afternoon, sewing. Not getting any response and noticing a strong odor, she forced an entrance.

The bodies of Mrs. Burnham and those of her two children were found in their beds, which were covered with blood. The walls and ceiling were also splattered.

The woman rushed to the street and gave the alarm. Instinctively a dozen persons went to the Wayne home, where there had been no signs of life since Sunday, and the same terrible scene was presented. As though in their natural sleep, were the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne and their babe, all horribly mangled, as in the case of the bodies in the Burnham house.

Not even a footprint was found or the floor of either house, and not a person could be found who had seen anyne about the premises since Sunday afternoon, when all the murdered persons at different times were in a neighboring grocery store.

There is no known motive for the crime. Both the Burnham and the Wayne families were of moderate means.

Burnham was placed under arrest soon after the discovery of the crime, but there seems to be nothing to implicate him with the tragedy. His employers long range. Wells' round, say he was at work when the crime must have been committed. He is a left there about 5 o'clock.

Little is known of the Wayne family here, except that Wayne came to the months ago from Indiana as a patient. One month ago his term in the instiand child to this city, and rented the house in which they were murdered. Neither has any relatives here.

When brought into the morgue the bodies were almost unrecognizable. The head of every one of the six victims was either cut or smashed open and in almost every case the number of the wounds indicated that the murderer had cut and smashed until he was sure that he had destroyed life.

HEAVYWEIGHTS NO LONGER FAVORITES

Big Fellows Are Out of Vogue Among Pollowers of Ring-Lightweight -Battles the Public Fancy

Heavyweight pugilists are out of style at least for the time being. Possibly the fact that Jack Johnson and a few other dusky-skinned men are on top of the heap has something to do with the public's indifference towards the big fellows. But, whether such is the case or not, it is noticed that the promoters are not reaching out for heavyweight cards, and the promoters are supposed to keep a finger on the public pulse.

Hugh McIntosh, the Austranian promoter, makes it his boast that he will have a whole herd of American heavies in Syduey before Christmas. Possibly he will. The heavyweight situation at present resembles a weed patch, and if Mac has secured the men he speaks of it may give those tender plants known | close quarters. Wells' round. as "white hopes" a chance to grow.

It is noticed, however, that McIntosh is not bragging about American lightweights he will introduce to fight-lovers of Australia. No sir. The lightweights as he broke from a clinch. He outare having it made worth their while to stay at home, and the heavies are being permitted to wander where they listeth. The moral stands out in this like a wooden peg in a cheap shoe.

Lightweight boxers will furnish the best of the pugilistic entertainment in | One Inmate of Folsom Inflicts Patal In this country for quite a while. And the better the lightweight the oftener he will entertain.

Knock-Out Brown's manager, Dan

new to the game that his mount of appear in the 1910 records, yet we appear in the 1910 records, yet we appear in the committed to a dozen. hear of him being commit natches in the next two months.

It almost looks as if Morgan, in addion to claiming the lightweight cham-lonship for Brown, might claim the re-ord for the greatest number of matches in the shortest space of time. Surely it must be a record.

Will Knock-Out train separately for ach of those bouts, or will he condition maelf to begin with and the figure that the first will constitute training for econd, and so on until he has finished the campaign? Whichever way he fixes, it looks as if he would have to sleep in fighting costume and with boxing gloves led to his wrists.

But, perhaps, after all, Manager Morgan is drawing the long bow. Possibly he was afraid of offending Welsh if he told Freddie straight out that Brown wanted nothing to do with him and preferred pleading a multiplicity of engage-

Joking aside, it was evident that the ew order of things in the east is going hard on rising young lightweights. If the K. O. B. date book is to be taken as a fair sample, the New York fight fans will be watching bouts between jaded poxers before the season is over. Bat Nelson used to say that he would

have preferred to box every two weeks... With that time the Dane would have to have a life tenure of the wonderful endurance with which nature endowed him. Now he knows that even fighting flesh has its limitations.

Get Big Game in Alaska

SEWARD Alaska, Sent 20 .- Jim and lack Jeffries arrived today from the Kenai river country, where they have been hunting for several weeks. They killed seven bears, three mountain sheep and one moose. The brothers will sail on the steamship Northwestern next Saturday for Seattle, on the way to the bedside of their mother, who is ill in Los Angeles. Baron Von Loehneysen, German consul in Seattle, also arrived from the big game country today with two moose heads, one of which was exceptionally large and handsome.

WELLS WINS EASILY AGAINST ATTELL

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, N.Y Sept. 20 .- Abe Attell, the feather weight champion, tried the impossible tonight by conceding about thirteen pounds in weight to the English lightweight champion, Matt Wells. Wells, being as clever as the American in every ring move, had the Californian going almost from the start and won handily. Attell is given credit for the game stand-he made against his heavier and cleverer opponent.

At 10.30 Attell and Wells entered the ring. Wells' leading seconds were George Macdonald and Boyo Drise Attell was attended by Jim Flynn and Kid Broad. His weight was said to be 122 pounds, while the Englishman weighed in at 5 o'clock, not turning the beam at the stipulated 135 pounds. Referee White got the men together

at 10:33 Round 1-Wells led first with a light straight left and repeated twice without a return. After two clinches Wells again shot a straight left to the face. Both missed left and right swings at

Round 2-Wells landed a light left to the head. Attell was short with of Colorado Springs camp No. two left leads, and took two lefts on 7226 M. W. A., and is a native of the face. He retaliated with a right Michigan. He was last seen at his home on the face. Attell swung left hard on on Sunday afternoon, and is said to have the ear, and was countered with a straight left to chin. Both fought roughly. Honors even.

Round 3-Wells led with a straight Modern Woodmen sanitarium about ten left to the face, and Abe countered with a left hook. Wells sent right and left to the face. In a rush Wells tution was up, and he brought his wife forced Attel to the ropes with five successive hooks to the jaw and they mixed it, fighting hard at the gong. Wtlls' round.

Round 4-Wells landed two straight lefts to the face. Both were cautioned for holding. Attell cleverly blocked a right and left swing. Wells' round. Round 5-Wells sent Attell's head

back with a hard left on the drawing first blood. Abe tried hard to land, but Wells blocked cleverly and sent in a few light blows. Wells'

Round 6-Abe was short with a left lead. Wells drove him back with a straight left over the heart. Attell was short with a right swing and they clinched. Wells drew blood again with straight left but Abe came back with several hard rights and the round ended in a fierce mixup. Round even. Round 7-Wells hooked his left to the nose, and Attell sent back four straight lefts to face without a return Wells was the aggressor in the mix-up which followed, and evened up the lead Attell had in the early part of the

round. Round 8-Wells led off with a left hook to the head, and at close quarters sent in three similar blows without a return. They exchanged straight lefts, and Wells sent four left hooks to the jaw. Abe came back gamely with straight left to the chin and held his own at in-fighting to the bell Wells'

round. Round 9-They clinched and Wells had the better of all the exchanges at

Round 10-They opened up cautious ly. Wells was the aggressor, and after landing two lefts sent a right swing to the head. He repeated a moment later fought Attell, having all the better of the closing rallies although Attell fought back gamely.

MURDER IN PRISON

juries on Another with Piece

Knock-Out Brown's manager, Dan Morgan, in declining a Los Angeles offer to match his man against Freddie Welsh, said that Brown had a dozen contracts to look forward to in the contracts to look forward to in the man against freddie helmer, murderer, robber, and condemned to die, daded another murder to his list this atternoon when he killed Francisco Quijada, also condemned to die, with a piece of iron bar in the corridor of the prison. The killing was the result of bad blood that has existed between the men for several months. Both figured in a recent attempted jail break, and both were sentenced to hang, under a new law, which makes it a capital offense for a life termer to attempt a jail break. Oppenheimer is one of the most noted criminals of the FOLSOM, Cal., Sept. 19.-Jake Opper

and graduation to the contract of the contract

sest. He had killed two men and figured a several attempted jail deliveries. He as been the most unruly prisoner in the distory of Folsom.

"I just wanted to add another scalp to my belt," is his only explanation of the After the attack in the corridor Quilad staggered to his cell and expired. The iro bar with which Oppenheimer made his mu derous attack was wrenched from a prise fully meet his fate on the gallows if Op-enhelmer were hanged first.

"If they hang him first I will willingly out the noose around my own neck," he

LOOK FOR AGREEMENT

anco-German Negotiations Believ to be Mearing Satisfactory Close —Prance's Contentions

PARIS, Sept. 19 .- The long period of national anxiety attendant on the Moroccan negotiations is drawing towards a satisfactory conclusion. A semi-official communication tonight says that, although the question of the omic interests of Germany in Morecco appears to be on the eve of settlement, there remained other disputed points to be settled. Among these are the questions relating to consular courts and a system whereby the legations and consulates take certain natives under their protection. France desires that Germany shall eccept in principle the eventual abrogation of the convention of Madrid concerning the question of jurisdiction

not undertake to increase the number of her proteges while awaiting such abrogation. France's position in Europe, it is conceded, has been greatly strengthened, by the firmness and tenacity of the government toward a formidable neighbor.

California Porest Ablaze

in Morocco, and that Germany shall

BANNING, Cal., Sept. 19 .- A serious forest fire, the third within a month to threaten the Cleveland national forest, was discovered today near Idylwild resort in the San Bernardino mountains. Reports from the fire tonight indicate that there was danger of its getting beyond control. A strong west wind was blowing, which made extremely difficult to curb the flames. Ranger Decker has hurried all available men to the scene.

GOTCH IMPROVED

Wrestling Champion Said To Be Better Athlete Now Than Ever Before

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat's wrestling expert figures Frank Gotch a better man than he ever was before. What shall we do with the familiar old dope story about the newly-wedded athgood? I cannot see where s known in this country with Gotch, except Mahgot in bad a year or so ago

ount of a fake, and has been barred ever since. Gotch is 35 years old, which is not old in wrestling. He is good for least five years, and may not go back decidedly until he is about 45. Gotch takes fine care of himself. He looks like a corn-fed husky. I have never seen a man who was so strong in the weakest part-from the top of the hip to the floating ribs. The moment the opportunity came to compare Gotch and Roller in this one particular I saw what Roller was up against. The man who beats Gotch must be more than they arrive in Vancouver and also rescience and knowledge. Gotch is like Walter Camp in always having a potent factor in reserve. He uses it only when necessary. Granting he can retain his present form, it is hard to see any of the present generation of wrestlers defeat him. Tremendously big men appear to have no terrors for the champion, as he has thrown all kinds of giants and Turkish behemoths without any particular trouble: in fact. he is skillful enough to make them throw themselves. Should one of the big fellows show speed and science to compare with Gotch, of course, the matter would be different, but Europe. where all the big wrestlers come from with but few exceptions, is far behind the United States in wrestling science. Hence it appears that the wrestler to defeat Gotch will have to be developed in this country or be trained according to American ideas: The champion can take care of any American wrestler in this country at present without extending himself-Portus Baxter, in Seattle

MCNAMARA CASE

Witness McManigal Says He Has Broken With His Wife-Lawyer Under Arrest

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19.—With the trials the McNamara brothers, accused of nurder by dynamite, only three week way, Ortie E. McManigal, the chief wit s for the state, announced today that had broken with his wife, Mrs. Emina Manigal, a prospective witness for the

"What got me," he said, "was her sell what got me, he said, was her seli-ing McNamara defense buttons at a plenic in Chicago on Labor day. I read about it in the papers. If she wants to have to come to me first."

With no emotion McManigal went on, saying Mrs. McManigal would be 32 years of age the day the trial of the McNamaras on October 8, and his daughter Evelyn, eight, on October 13. It struck him, he said then, that many of the principal events in his life occurred in October. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—John R. Harrington, the Chicago attorney arrested here today on a warrant from Los Angeles charging him with contempt of court in connection with the Los Angeles Times dynamiting case, departed for Los Angeles to-day. He refused to discuss the circumstances leading to his arrest. stances leading to his arrest.

French's Complex Ore Reduction Co. Ltd. will erect a large plant at Nelson for the treatment of the zinc ores of the district by a secret process invented by A. Gordon French, the well known metallurgical chemist of this city. In addition to the zinc plant, a factory will be established for the making of dry batteries from the zinc produced and the black manganese oxide which is a valuable by-product of Mr. French's process, while a third plant will be built for the manufacture of zinc pigment from the pure metal saved from

The Dominion government authorities have hurriedly selected a new Post

Suggestions Made by Tecumsehs and Vancouver Regarding Forthcoming Championship Lacrosse Games

VANCOUVER. Sept. 20,-Accepting e challenge of the Tecumseh lacrosse am of Toronto, champions of the National Lacrosse Union, for the Minto Cup, the Vancouver Lacrosse Club has wired the trustees and the challengers suggesting Wednesday, October 4, and Saturday, October 7, as the dates for the games.

The dates suggested by the Tecum sehs are September 30 and October 7, but on September 30 the Vancouver paseball club will hold forth at Recreaion Park, playing the final games of the season with Victoria, and so the park will not be available for lacrosse

on that day.

Mr. Con Jones, president of the Vanouver club, has received a wire from Premier McBride, who is one of the trustees for the Minte Cup, enclosing a wire from Mr. James Murphy, of Toronto, president of the N. L. U. In this wire Mr. Murphy made the Tecumseh suggestion as to dates and continuing, suggested that an eastern referee be secured to handle the games. In the wire, Mr. Murphy said:

"As British Columbia referees have een unsatisfactory during the last season, I would suggest that one eastern official be appointed for the matches. I submit the names of Ald. O'Connell, Shamrocks; Peter Murphy, Montreal; Wm. Foran, Ottawa; Wm. McIntyre, Ottawa, and P. J. Lally, Cornwall, Ont."

Leave for Coast

TORONTO, Sept. 20.-The Tecumsehs left here this afternoon for the west and will arrive in Vancouver on Satur day night, when it is expected dates will be set for the games with the British Columbia champions. The following left for the coast: Manager Charlie Querrie, Roy Kinsman, Rowntree, Neil Felken, Harry Murton, James Durkin, Ed. McGregor and Leonard McDougall. Accompanying the team are: Peter Small, Dr. Crawford, Fred Humbly, T. Humphries, A. Marks, C. Teasdale, Garnet Rountree and J. K. Forsythe.

Con Jones, of Vancouver, wired this afternoon that the Vancouver baseball team were occupying the grounds on Septemer 30 and suggested Wednesday, October 4, and Saturday, October 7, as the dates for games. He also stated it would be useless to attempt to play after October owing to bad weather. The following western officials were roposed: Charlie Cullin, W. Ditchburn, W. Cullin, W. Moresby and Stanley Okell, of Victoria; Bob Cheyne and Alexander Turnbull, of New Westmins ter: W. Haley Wilson, of Ladner; Archie McNaughton, Matt Barr and Lionel Yorke, of Vancouver.

The Tecumsehs wired back that they will decide on western officials when quest that an eastern man be secured as one of the officials.

May Change Plans

It has been suggested that the pro posed Vancouver-Tecumseh games for the Minto Cup be declared off, a Vancouver despatch stating that Manager Querrie and his team reach the coast on Saturday, the leader of the Indians may change his mind in regard to making his cup effort this

fall, and will play exhibition games at the Westminster fair instead. Although the exhibition management decided some days ago not to have any professional lacrosse at the fair, the directors have experienced a change of neart and last night at the banquet in the Royal City tendered the Vancouver Lacrosse Club executive when the Minto Cup was formally turned over to the safekeeping of Vancouver, Manager Charlie Welsh, of the Westminster Lacrosse Club made the suggestion on benalf of the fair management that the Tecumsehs be secured to play an exhibition series at the fair. A big fat purse with a winning and a losing end would, he declared, be hung up for the Vancouver and Tecumseh clubs and Westminster might also be drawn into three-cornered series.

TRUST PROSECUTION Officers of United States Shoe Machin ery Company Indicted by Grand Jury at Boston

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Six men conected with the United States Shoe Machinery company were indicted to day by the federal grand jury for alleged violation of the Sherman antitrust law. Two indictments were returned, alleging the maintenance of an unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade on the part of President Sydney D. Winslow, Vice-Presidents Edward P. Hurd, George W Brown and William Barbour, Counsel Elmer P. Howe and James Storrow. All except Mr. Barbour, who is a New Yorker, are directors of the company. Mr. Storrow resigned from the directorate just before the municipal election two years ago, when he was a candidate for mayor of Boston. The indicted, officials, will be summoned into court within the next ten days t plead to the indictments and furnish bail. The trial will not take place until next winter.

AWARD AGAINST CITY

With the arbitrator representing the city refusing to sign the award the finding of the court of arbitration appointed to decide upon the amount which the city shall pay Mr. Davie for fiftyeight acres of land on the shores of Sooke Lake has gone against the city. Francisco; John Schumacher, capital-The city requires the property, which is ist of Los Angeles; W. G. Kirkhoff,

velopment scheme whereby Sooke Lake will be made the source of water sup-ply for the city. An offer of \$4,902 was made by the city to Mr. Davie while he asked \$28,500. Arbitration proceedings were instituted, Mr. Arthur Coles being appointed to represent the city; Mr. F. B. Pemberton, the owner, and Judge Lampman referee.

arbitrators find that the city must pay Mr. Davie the sum of \$13,500 but the award is not signed by Mr. Coles who dissented from the decision The award will, it is understood, not be accepted by the city, but, instead, city taking the ground that the value

property is wholly excessive and mucl higher, per acre, than other property equally valuable can be secured for. PORTUGUESE UNREST

Mobs Defy Military Forces Guarding

Officials Engaged in Making

Church Inventories

as placed by the arbitrators upon the

LISBON, Sept. 20 .- (Via The Fron tier)-Notwithstanding the recogni tion of the republic by the power and the apparent tranquility of the coun the general situation is far from settled.

> According to the Diario Notacias, state officials yesterday proceeded to Penacova, eight miles from Coimbra, o make an inventory of the church property to be confiscated by the state The inhabitants, advised of their approach, sounded the church bells and gathered to the number of more than 1,200.

> The vanguard was formed entirely of women armed with pitchforks, knives and shotguns. The women numbered 300, and the local military forces were unable to resist the onslaught and fled ingloriously. Strong einforcements were despatched to the scene and a fierce fight followed. the inhabitants being forced to give

The officials burst in the doors of the church, only to find the edifice empty, Paintings, statuary and tapestries had been removed and hidden.

The same thing happened in the churches of the neighboring villas and he officials were forced to abandon the district.

SPORTS BLOCKED Athletic Meeting at Dublin Broken Up Because of Exclusion of Men Who Worked Through Strike

DUBLIN, Sept. 19 .- A singular affair oc curred at Jones' road athletic ground, Dub-in, where a Gaelic athletic sports meeting was held, under the auspices of the Dublin United Trades Committee. Among the entrants were two clerks, one employed by railway company and the other by a ship ping company, each of whom had stood by his company during the recent It is stated that the committee n receiving their entries, decided to refus nem, but did not notify either of them that effect. They accordingly attended

r the purpose of competing.
When one of them turned out to com pete in a cycle race, a member of the amittee informed him that owing to hi action during the strike he would not be to compete. It was alleged he had performed work which had been abandoned by the strikers, such as pushing rucks and removing goods. When the ol ction was made the other cyclists who had entered for the events in which the ecided to stand by him. They intimated that unless Wilson was allowed to compete they would "go on strike." An impasse was thus created. As the officers of the Gaelic Athletic Association present sup-ported the committee in the objection, and competitors remained true to the solve, the sports had to be abandoned.

SUPPOSED CLEWS

Theory that Bank Robbers Passed Through Everett to Seattle--Story from Aberdeen, Wn.

SEATTLE, Sept. 19 .- Two men whose ctions tend to identify them with the New Westminster bank robbery passed through Everett late last night and are thought now to be in Seattle. A sleepy passenger in the Great Northern station reports having been awakened at midnight by two men quarrelling in the station washroom. The men were in controversy whether to take the train north to Westminster or to go south to Seattle. From this dispute their conversation drifted to the New Westminster robbery. The station agent says he thinks the men took the train for

From Aberdeen comes a new clew t the much sought robbers. A letterhead bearing the name of Mrs. Nellie C. Reynolds, proprietor of the Hotel Cecil at Aberdeen, was found in the Bank of Montreal building on the night of the robbery. Mrs. Reynolds says she recalls that three men who roomed at the hotel for several months were uncommunicative and gave little information regarding their activities or their history. One of them, known as Perenette had been employed as firemen at the Aberdeen hospital. The others were unemployed. About two months ago the trio left for Vancouver, saying they expected to go to work in that city. Detectives are in Aberdeen getting what information they can about these men.

NOTABLE GATHERING OF FIELD TRIAL DOGS

Nine Day Meet Announced to Start Next Monday at Mount Vernon

SEATTLE, Sept. 20 .- The most important meeting in the history of field trials in the Pacific Northwest, and which is expected to bring here several cars of dog fanciers and their families, will be held at Mount Vernon, beginning September 25 and continuing approximately nine days. These field trials are competitive tests of setters and pointers to determine the stamina, speed, style, range and bird finding qualities of the various sporting breeds, and will be under the combined auspices of the United Northwest and All-American Field Trial clubs. Two hundred sportsmen from the East and Pacific coast are expected to partici-

pate in the trials. Among the noted California sports men to participate are J. E. Kelley, Sacramento county: Frank Ruhstaller the millionaire brewer of Sacramento; W. Cortney Ford, capitalist, of San described as section 34, Malahat dis- multi-millionaire of Los Angeles; J. M.

Kilgarif, San Francisco: S. Christen sen one of the owners of the Palace hotel, San Francisco; J. W. Flynn, San Francisco; Hugh Tivis, a capital-ist, of Bakersfield, Cal., and John W. Considine of Seattle, president of the club, and Elliott Kelley, of Tacoma; W. W. Kurtz, of Hoquiam and several Seattleites will attend.

Some of the big Eastern dog fancier are: H. R. Edwards, Cleveland, O.; Frank Hall, Detroit, Mich., a large lumberman; A. M. Masters, H. C. Knoll, of Memphis, Tenn.; Fred W. Scott of Winnipeg; Thomas Johnson of Winnipeg; W. F. Booker, of Louisville, Ky.; R. L. McClusky, of Ala

Among the great handlers of setter and pointers who will also be are: John Gude, Indiana; J. M. Avent, of Hickory Valley, Tenn., the most noted dog handler in the world; J. L. Holloway, John Lucas and Jake Bishop, all of Alabama; Fred Lockhart, of Indiana; James McMichael, Mississippi; and M. H. Elliott, also of Mississippi; George Dozier, Ohio, and E. S. Munger, also of Ohio: W. A. Kilchrist of Kentucky: W. B. Coutts, California; S. Hansen, of Mount Vernon, who handles J. W. Considine's dogs.

Henry L. Betten, secretary-treasurer the United Northwest Field Trial chib, and other representatives of the club have completed arrangements for the reception of the visitors, and has also gained the consent of the various land owners in and around Mount Vernon who have dedicated the use of their farms for the purpose of making the trials the most successful ever held.

Arrangements have also been made for the sidetracking of several private cars of owners and fanciers of dogs during the term of the trials.

The new offices are among the finest in the city and show an improvement in direct keeping with the rapid advance of Douglas street. A fruit and vegetable display at these offices trayal of the producing capability of the Fire Valley Orchards is worthy of more than passing notice this week.

SPAIN FACING SERIOUS CRISIS

Revolutionary Outbreaks in Towns Leads to Suspension of Constitutional Guarantees

MADRID, Sept. 19 .- Spain is face to face with a crisis equal in gravity to that following the riots in Barcelona in 1909. The agitation and the power of the agitators over the masses have increased in proportion to the rigor of the repressive measures undertaken

What at its origin was purely a labor novement now has developed into a revolutionary conflict, a commune having actually been proclaimed at two towns near Valencia and the officials driven out. The affiliated trades unions have de-

cided to call a general strike tomorrow all over Spain, and the government today decided upon the drastic step of "suspending the constitutional guarantee" throughout the country. All meetings have been forbidden. The military authorities, it is stated officially, will not assume control except in extreme cases.

"The grave measure we have taken is absolutely imperative, not only for the refense of public institutions but for society itself," said Premier Canalejas tonight. "The suspension of the constitutional guarantees has been decided upon by the government in the presence of a movement unmistakably revolutionary in character—a movement it may be assumed, directed against all

The authorities assert that the general union of labor, which proclaimed a general strike, represents only a limited number of workers. Late despatches from Valencia say that the agitation was renewed tonight. A mob threw up a barricade and derailed a tramcar, while another mob tried to storm a convent. In the street fighting one workman was killed and several were wounded.

It is reported that the residents of Alcocer before the troops arrived burned the public buildings, dynamited a bridge and cut the railroad. All policemen in Madrid have been armed with carbines. Anarchists at Work

VALENCIA, Spain, Sept. 19 .- The inhabitants of Alcocer and Caragnete revolted today, drove out the authorities and proclaimed a commune. A strong body of troops was dispatched from here and occupied the towns, as well as Cullera, where yesterday a judge engaged in the trial of rioters was killed and several of his court officers Valencia was comparatively quiet to

day, but a band of 3,000 many of whom are armed, are roaming over the country fomenting disturbances. The presidents of several unions have protested against the action of the anarchists, declaring that they went on strike only in sympathy with their colleagues in Bilboa, and had no revolutionary intentions. A. A. MacAdam opened an employ-

ment office in Vernon recently and wished to run a poker game as a sideline. He approached the chief of police in an endeavor to arrange for protection, with the result that he is now awaiting trial on a cnarge of attempted bribery.

The recent census-taking in Vancouver gives a population of over one hun dred thousand within the old city limits and a total of 150,000 for greater Vancouver, inclusive of Hastings townsite and South Vancouver. One hundred thousand dollars was the

price finally paid the Indians for relinquishment of the Fort George reserva tion to the G. T. P. railway, the deed of surrender being eventually signed by Rev. Fr. Coccola for the Indians and F. R. G. Durnford, for the department of Indian affairs. The division of the money will give \$2,000 to each head of a family; \$500 to each wife; \$1,500 to each widow: and \$500 to each individual child. Further than this, a new reserve is provided satisfactory to the Indians, and they will have new homes and church built for them. At Port Essington last month seven

Indians died from ptomaine poisoning

caused by eating decomposed salmon

REACHES PORT

Brought News that Little Hope is Entertained for Empress Chino-Portuguese Crisis -Other News Items

The steamer Panama Maru, Capt. Muto, of the Osaka Shosen kaisha line, which reached the outer wharf yesterday morning with nine saloon and 85 steerage passengers and a cargo of 1800 tons, including 961 cases of silk worth \$570,000, brought news that hope was dwindling for the stranded C. P. H. liner Empress of China, ashore on Mera reef off the entrance to Yokohama bay Since the liner grounded on July 26; she had been moved but 20 feet and the numps were unable to keep the after part of the hull free when the Panama Maru left. Work had been temporarily abandoned when the Japanese steamer left owing to rough weather. When Panama Maru sailed from Yokohama the salvage steamers were preparing to return from there to the scene of the wreck.

Typhoon Disaster

Much loss of life and property was caused by typhoons in Formosa, a cording to advices brought by Panama Maru. Several towns and vi ages were destroyed or submerged, the big town of Akoten being demolished the loss of life being placed at several hundreds and thousands were being fed at military concentration camps. From Takao, the southerly port facing the Pescadores, a large number of vessels in harbor were blown ashore. The Tansui river rose over 20 feet and flooded the surrounding country.

China-Portuguese Crisis

A crisis was imminent between China and the Portuguese at Macao when the Panama Maru sailed. The Cantonese viceroy had appealed to Peking for military assistance and had sent a de achment of Chinese troops to the boundary while a Chinese warship was sent to keep watch over a Portugues dredger which was sent beyond the point which China regarded as territorial waters. A Portuguese warship is also standing by the dredger and it was anicipated that any effort to start work yould result in strife.

Opium Pipes Burned

From Tientsin the Panama Maru brought news that a great throng of over ten thousand Chinese, headed by prominent officials, gathered to burn a great heap of opium pipes on August 25th, while a Chinese band played patriotic airs, and the throng cheered for 'New China," and addresses were given by the United States consul, German and other consuls and many officials The Anti-Opium society is now arranging for a great pipe burning at Peking. The New Government

According to the leading Japanese lournals there seems to be general satisfaction that Katsura is out, but at the same time they do not have much confidence in Saionji, for the reason they believe that Katsura has made trade that gives him control of the new government. Katsura has made speeches in which he has openly stated that he intended to return to office in the not far distant future. While he has accomplished a great deal during his administration he has left many important tant things undone, and as these could no longer be delayed he has dodged the issues and placed Saionji in power face them-when the latter fails, as openly claimed he will, it is said that Katsura will again come in: power. The economic situation he ha left in a very unsettled state, for while he has failed to keep his promises t reduce taxation he has outlined add tions to the cost of the army and nav the extension of railways, the change to a wide guage and other measure that will require the increasing of the national debt by many hundreds millions. This means the addition to burdens of the taxpayers without a visible means of how the new loan are to be paid. Considering the op demands that he should resign i unquestionable that the new ministr lacks the confidence and support of people, the reason for this senting being they feel that Katsura is simp hiding behind a screen and will con-

tnue to pull the strings.

Steamer Burned

Shanghai the Hamburg-America

er Meishun was badly damaged

following an explosion on board, a

the crew had no time to cut the Vas

sel adrift or save their belongings an

were forced to jump into the river

many with their clothing on fire. A

by a Chinese sailor of the tug Sam

son, which manoeuvred close to

burning vessel and he volunteered

swim with a hawser to the Meishun

He made fast to the anchor chain twice

but this was burned through and the

made fast a wire hawser, which allow-

ed the steamer to be towed out from

the other vessels and the wharf, pre-

A sensational find of native silver

on Hudson Bay Mountain, forty miles

east of Hazelton, has caused a stam

pede of prospectors to that viciniz

Specimens brought to Hazelton show at

abundance of the white metal, which

occurs in bornite ore. One assay, not

of the best ore, returned 5,600 ounces

The long distance telephone between

Vernon and Salmon Arm is now in op-

Charles Dickinson has been found

Work is to begin forthwith on the

lectric road from Shuswap Falls to

Vernon by Mackenzie, Mann and asso-

clates, who have recently secured the

charter of the old Coteau Power com-

guilty of blackmail at Vancouver.

Fred Allen is the discoverer.

eration.

venting much more serious damage.

third time despite serious burns

He made fast to the anchor to sw

were rescued. A daring deed was done

When the Panama Maru was a

Vessel Which was cently at Santa Here for Making a splendi

morning sun shining canvass as she sail Roads, the British reached Esquimalt after a fair passage The Olivebank, owne & Co., was recently ican port and was g intended to convert barge, but when th tonnage advanced re city to the Mexican settlement regarding was turned over to ult, and after bei paired, was sailed

> DROWNED FRO FISHIN

surveyed and repair

Vega Returns to Seat ing Grounds of I Losing Tl

After one of the

orded in many yea

ing sea codfishing b eached Seattle on T On the Vega's from Seattle in the sen, a young sailor, rove his shipmate He was finally overp and put ashore at I About a month l g on a hatch co tte, was striken wi fell over dead. Soon ed the Bering young fisherman, wa

Little Hope Empress Crisis —

Maru, Capt. n kaisha line, wharf yestersaloon and 85 cargo of 1800 of silk worth that hope was anded C. P. R. shore on Mera rokohama bay. on July 26th 0 feet and the ep the after en the Panama en temporarily nese steamer her. When the Yokohama the eparing to rescene of the

property was Formosa, acowns and vilbmerged, the ng demolished, aced at several were being fed camps. From ort facing the ber of vessels hore. The Tanet and flooded

Crisis between China acao when the The Cantonese Peking for had sent a dee warship was a Portuguese eyond the point as territorial arship is also and it was an-

to start work

lurned Panama Maru reat throng of lese, headed by ered to burn a lpes on August and played paong cheered for sses were given onsul. German many officials is now arrang

ning at Peking.

nment

ding Japanese e general satis out, but at not have much or the reason rol of the new made speeches stated that he ffice in the not ile he has acduring his admany imporas these could has dodged the nji in power to tter fails, as it vill, it is said in come into tuation he has state, for while is promises to outlined addirmy and navy, ys, the change ther measures easing of the hundreds of addition to the without any the new loans

support of the this sentiment tsura is simply and will con Maru was at America steam naged by fire on board, and cut the ves elongings and to the river. ng on fire. All eed was done the tug Samclose to the volunteered to the Meishun. hor to swim hor chain twice, ough and the us burns he

ering the open

d resign it is

ious damage. native silver ain, forty miles aused a stamthat vicinity/ zeiton show at te metal, which One assay, not ed 5,600 ounces. verer. phone between

which allow-

wed out from

the wharf, pre-

been found Vancouver. thwith on the uswap Falls to Mann and assotly secured the au Power com-

n is now in op

FORTHCOMING SYNOD OF

Friday, September 22, 1911.

DIOCESE OF COLUMBIA

Question Affecting Proposed Revision in Prayer Book One of Most Interesting Matters for Discussion

The forthcoming Synod of the dioces of Columbia, which will meet in Christ Church Cathedral schoolroom on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 4 and 5, promises to be full of interest, and a number of interesting and inportant matters will come up for discussion. The Synod will commence Monday evening with a service in Cathedral and the sessions proper open on Tuesday morning. her of matters that have been disand at the General Synod now in n in London, Ont., will be deal These will include the forming diocese of British Columbia into third ecclesiastical province ida, which has been approved by General Synod. A discussion of deaconal duties will also be held,

noard having been formed for that pose. But from the layman's point view the most interesting debates will be those affecting the prorevisions in the prayer book. al service, to be used over infants of the changes proposed, and which one imagines could meet with little objection even from the most ervative minded among church-The proposed changing of the ses in the Athanasian Creed, which been discussed for some time now

also come up, and the Tables of Affinity will be considered, chiefly iew of the recent state legislation ich resulted in the deceased wife's bill, and the intermarriage of and cousins. Some effort will also made to change the rubric in the oly Communion service which at resent calls for the reading of an exortation every Sunday before the adinistration of the Sacrament. This rubric, it is needless to remind church ople, was drawn up at a period in the church's history when the Communion celebration was only held on an average of once a month. The unlerlying idea in this connection is that nothing should be found in the rubric that cannot be carried out in the

A great deal of interest has been taken in the Old Country and in the East over the proposed changing of the exhortation in the marriage service. a very large number of church people being of the opinion that, practically all of it with the exception of a few lines, might be very satisfactorily done away with. Others, however, contend that as the evils to which the exhortation refers are as prevalent now as they were in the age when the marriage service was compiled, it would merely a concession to a false sense of modesty to eliminate the mention thereof. Some change in the prayers is also contemplated, but the majority of church people will hear with relief t the vows will remain unaltered. The use of the condemnatory clauses

the Communion service will also be dealt with. Some discussion will also be held in

he matter of the modernizing of the anguage of the prayer book, though it almost certain that changes in this rection are likely to meet with a good deal of criticism.

A big missionary meeting will be eld on Tuesday evening, one of the speakers being Rev. Leonard Dawthe Indian Industrial school at who preached a remarkably fine on on home mission work, at the

It is expected that the Synod will ad-

BARK OLIVEBANK REACHES ESQUIMALT

Vessel Which was Gutted by Fire Recently at Santa Rosalia Comes Here for Repairs

Making a splendid picture with the morning sun shining on her spread of canvass as she sailed into the Royal Roads, the British bark Olivebank reached Esquimalt vesterday morning after a fair passage from Santa Rosalia The Olivebank, owned by Andrew Weir & Co., was recently on fire at the Mexican port and was gutted. It has been intended to convert the vessel into a barge, but when the rates for sailing tonnage advanced recently the under-Writers sent Capt. W. H. Logan of this city to the Mexican port to arrange a settlement regarding the vessel which was turned over to the owners as a result, and after being temporarily repaired, was sailed to Esquimalt to be urveyed and repaired.

DROWNED FROM FISHING SCHOONER

Vega Returns to Seattle from Cod Pish ing Grounds of Bering Sea After Losing Three men

After one of the slowest passages recorded in many years between the Bering sea codfishing banks and the Puget ound, the cod-fishing schooner Vega,

eached Seattle on Tuesday. On the Vega's northbound voyage from Seattle in the spring, Gus Sundensen, a young sailor, became insane and liove his shipmates into the rigging. He was finally overpowered, put in irons

and put ashore at Unga. About a month later T. Dougherty, nother member of the crew, while siting on a hatch cover rolling a cigarte, was striken with heart failure and ell over dead. Soon after the Vega enered the Bering sea Hans Larson, a Young fisherman, was washed overboard be laid as far as Carmi.

The schooner was delayed by calm and strong headwinds. Twenty-one days were required to sail from Unimak pass to Cape Flattery. The Vega brought a catch of 165,000 codfish.

PRINCE GEORGE IN FROM PRINCE RUPERT

T. P. Liner Resched Port Testerds Morning Brought One Mundred Passengers

The steamer Prince George, Captain Saunders, of the G. T. P., reached port yesterday morning from Prince Rupert with 100 passengers, including D. D. Munroe, William Atkinson, W. Letts, Miss Stephens, F. Waring, Robert Ross, L. Macks, C. Macks, H. Humphries, L. Eldred, Miss H. Foley, J. J. Morirs, Misses V. and N. Greenwood Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Johnson, Cameron, W. H. Wylie and A. B. Williams. Very little freight was brought south by the Prince George, J. Lee D. O. Wing, two surveyors who were injured when at work in the north, as a result of a premature explosion, were rought-from Bella, Bella. The steamer will sail for the north again this morn-

NEW INDUSTRIES IN B. C.

Three of Largest Pulp Mills in the World to Open in a Couple of Weeks' Time

"Three of the largest mills in the world, located on the Northern British Columbia coast, will be in operation in the course of a few weeks' time," says C. R. Gordon, provincial factory inspect or. The three plants of the Powell River Pulp Mill Company, Swanson Bay Forest, Wood, Pulp & Lumber Mills company and Ocean Falls company represent an outlay of over \$15,000,000 and employ in the neighborhood of between 2,400 and 2,500 men. The Powell River company's plant is already in operation and the Ocean Falls company's plant will be ready for commission in

Awarded Contracts .- The contract for the erection of the Naas River lockup has been awarded by the Provincial De partment of Public Works to W. Sibbald of Prince Rupert, at \$2,770, and that for alterations and repairs to the Public Schools at Extension to D. Ferguson of Ladysmith, at \$1,350.

Whaling on West Coast-Mr. J. Baxter, inspector of machinery, has returned from a tour of inspection at the Queen Charlotte Islands. The whaling stations at Rose Harbor and Nadin harbor had been very busy, but recent gales and bad weather had made the catch of whales fewer in number. The mines at Ikeda Bay were being got ready to start up, and it was anticipated some 40 or 50 men would soon be engaged in developing the property. Other places were busy, as at Queen Charlotte City the mills were busy filling orders for lumber and Pacofi at the fish and fer tilizing business. Boring for coal was in active operation all around Massett and vicinity, but with what results Mr Baxter could not ascertain.

Kaslo and Slocan Railway-Mr. John L. Retallack, of Kaslo, who has been spending some time in Victoria with other members of the Kaslo-Slocan Railway Syndicate, on business in connection with the resumption of that line, has returned home. He states that there is now every probability of the road being restored and operation resumed between Kaslo and Sproules during the present Autumn, thus enabling such ore as is ready for shipment from South Fork and the Utica Mine to be brought down, and permitting properplies to enable work to be carried on until Spring, when the balance of the road from Sproules to McGuigan will be in shape for operation.

Building in Oak Bay-Among the recent permits issued at the Oak Bay municipal offices are as follows:-Dr. Calvert, 8-roomed dwelling, St. David street, \$4,200; W. Gibson, 4 roomed house, Lafayette road, \$1,500; S. Drury, 3 roomed dwelling, Willow road, \$300; E. E. Green, 8 roomed dwelling, Bowker road \$3,000; Victoria Building and Investment Co., 7 roomed dwelling, Wilmot Place, \$2,500; J. A. Manning, 5 roomed house, Monterey avenue, \$2,000; C. B. Armstrong, 6 roomed dwelling, Cranmore road, \$2.500; A. Pogson, roomed dwelling, Newport avenue, H. N. Murrick, 6 roomed dwelling, Burns street, \$2,600; David Farr & Son, roomed dwelling, Foul Bay road, \$1,600; H. C. Roberts, 6 roomed dwelling, Saratoga avenue, \$2,400; W. Dunford, two roomed houses, Newport avenue, \$6,-000; D. C. Reid, 10 roomed dwelling, Victoria avenue. \$4,500; Peters & Mills. 5 roomed dwelling, off Thistle street, \$800; F. W. Sanders, Thistle street, 3 roomed dwelling, \$800; T. G. A. Young; 6 roomed dwelling, Wilmot place, \$3, 000; P. R. Jones, Woodlawn crescent, 6 roomed dwelling, \$2,500; Victoria Building and Investment Co., 6 roomed dwelling, Wilmot Place, \$2,500; J. M. McCrath, Oak Bay avenue, \$2,500 and G. H. S. Edwards, 10 roomed dwelling, Beach drive, \$8,500. At the present clip, the building record of this year in the district will eclipse by double more than any previous year. Many more permits will be up for consideration at the next regular meeting of the council on Mon-

day night.

Accused of Selling Opium SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20 .- Norman B. Smith, a young man who until June of this year was a quartermaster on the freighter Columbian, plying between California and Washington ports and Salina Cruz, Mex., was arrested here today as he stepped off the steamship Wilhelmina, when she arrived from Honolulu. He is accused of selling opium, and the arrest is the result of a cable warrant from Honolulu. When arrested Smith had a handbag containing \$3400 in gold. He reufsed to discuss the affair, but waived all objection to removal to Honolulu, where he

By November 1st. steel on the Kettle Valley River Valley Railway

ARRESTED ON CHARGE

Oran E. Hess Wanted in Nebraska is in Hands of Victoria Police Shortage Amounts, to \$3,500

Oran E. Hess, who has conducted an employment agency for the past six onths at 592 Johnson street under the name of Mac Hass, was arrested last night on the charge of embezzling from the Farmers' Grain & Supply Co., of Elba city, Howard county, Nebraska, a sum of \$3,500 while managing one of their elevators at that place. The arrest was made by Chief of Detectives Perdue and associates, from information contained in a circular with a photograph, which came to and a few days ago. Oddly enough only a few days before. Hess was arraigned in the police court for obtaining money under false pretences from persons seeking employment at his present place of business.

As soon as the circular was received the local detectives communicated with the Eastern authorities to get authority to make the arrest. This came last evening from Sheriff Elmer Higley of Elba, and the man is now held for extradition. It is likely that a detective will be sent from Nebraska to

Hess is charged with selling quantities of wheat and speculating with the proceeds in the stock market. The Lion Bonding & Surety Company of Omaha had given guarantees for him and was forced to pay the shortage. The dispatch exercised by the local

detectives was creditable. Hess has been openly conducting the employment business in this city and was taken by complete surprise when arrested last night. He is lodged in the city prison.

Retires from Harriman Lines CHICAGO, Sept. 20,-John C. Stubbs vice-president and director of the Harriman lines, announced today that he will refire on January 1. His successor

MOOSE LODGE FORMED. Officers Installed by Degree Team From

The first lodge of the Loval Order of Moose, which has recently been organized in this city, installed its officers last evening. It will be known as Vic-

toria No. 738. The first officers are:

Past Dictator-Duncan Campbell. Dictator-Dr. A. C. Sinclair Vice-Dictator-G H. Bissell Prelate-W. O. Gardiner. Secretary-W. Wright. Treasurer-J. O'Brien. Sergeant-At-Arms-J. O. Dunford.

Outer Guard-O Kerman.

Inner Guard-J. Stevens. Trustees-J. Anderson, W. W. Grifhs and P. Fleming. The installing officers from Seattle were: J. Richard Dillo, dictator; A. Mc-Intosh, vice-dictator; L. W. Long, deputy supreme organizer; Edgar Easter, sunreme organizer: W. G past dictator; and J. H. E. Armin, ser geant-at-arms. Mr. Easter had charge

of the work in the absence of H. L.

Renlogle, supreme organizer of the northwest, who is in the east. About 250 were in attendance, and the candidates were led through the forest of Moosedom by the Seattle degree ties along the line, as well as those at team. The newly elected officers and Whitewater, to get in sufficient sup- the degree team were the guests of Organizers Corby and Cox at the Songhees grill subsequently. The next meeting will be held in the near future, of which notice will be given by mail and a building committee will be appointed later. The local organizers say they have

about 450 applications. This fraternal society will organize lodges in many of the principal towns in Western Canada, and, making a feature of athletics, has appealed to large number in the United States, where it has a membership of 800,000. Organizers are at work in Cuba, France, Spain and the Hawaiian islands.

Incendiarism at Nelson-In consequence of the recent serious epidemic of ncendiary fires at Nelson, residents of that city have petitioned the attorney general that the Superintendent of Pro vincial Police be sent to their assistance temporarily, with a special corps detectives to assist in apprehending the guilty parties.

Building Permits-Building permits were issued yesterday by the building inspector to Mrs. Elizabeth M. Mc-Laughlin, additions to dwelling on Walnut street to cost \$300; to Henry Watson, dwelling on Walnut street to cost \$1,800; to H. Hasenfrantz, dwelling on Jessie street, \$1,800; to Boniface & Wright, dwelling on Chapman street, \$1,600; to William J. Jones, dwelling on Shelbourne street, \$800: to A. E. Hayward, dwelling on Stanley street, \$1,-

THE CITY MARKETS

1	RETAIL	
ä	· Foodstuffs	7,
3	Straw, per ton	15.00
	Bran, per 100 lbs	1.60
1	Shorts, per 100 lbs	1.65
1	Oats, per 100 lbs	1.75
	Feed Wheat per 100 lbs1.75 1.9	0 @ 2.00
	Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs	1.85
	Barley, per 100 lbs	2.00
	Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs	2.10
	Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs	2.10
	Hay, per ton	22.00
	Chop Feed, per 100 lbs	- 1.50
	Whole Corn, per 100 lbs	2.00
	Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs	2.10
	Alfalfa Hay, per ton	23.00
	Eggs-	0. 6
	Fresh Island, per dozen	.55
	Canadian, per ib.	.20
	Cream, local, each	-10
	Butter-	
	Alberta, per lb.	.30
	Best Dairy, per lb.	.35
	Victoria Creamery, per lb	.55
	Cowichan Creamery, per ib	.55
	Salt Spring Isl. Creamery, lb.	.50
ă		.50
S	Flour.	
	Royal Household, bag	1.85
	Lake of the Woods, bag	1.85

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

CHILDREN'S

COATS

Children's Reefer Coats, in serges,

broadcloths, frieze, soft pilot cloths,

tweeds and worsteds, with or without

velvet collars. Colors are greys, reds,

tans, greens, drabs and black and

just four red broadcloth coats, with

the caracul collars and black frog

trimmed collars and cuffs and lined

with red and finished off with brass

Coats, with turned back cuffs, double

breasted and military collars. We also have the Children's Winter

Broadcloth Coats, with the wide

Rain Capes-On a separate rack

will be found a number of the smart

little Rain Capes with plaided hoods,

fastenings.

shawl collars.

Children's Long Coats-We have

Children's Pony Coats, with red

Children's Reversible Blanket Cloth

NEW, FRESH EXCLUSIVE Three adjectives that correctly

apply to all our departments. In Coats, Costumes and A'noon Dresses we never before have made such an elaborate display. The air of exclusiveness seems to be visible in every stitch.

WHEN LADIES THINK OF 'Smart Apparel'

They naturally think of Campbell's. The two are inseparable in the minds of the wellinformed.

EXCLUSIVENESS AND INDIVIDUALITY

Characterize all our styles and lend a decidedly pleasing note of personal charm to the appearance of the woman who depends wholly upon the "Fashion Centre" for authentic style inspiration necessary in replenishing her wardrobe.

Today and Tomorrow

In our south window can be seen a few of a sample line of Ladies" Kid Gloves, value of

THINK OF IT-VALUES UP TO \$1.25-OFFERED YOU FOR

which go up to \$1.25 per pair.

50c

Colors are tan, beaver, white, black and blue. This special is for today and tomorrow only.

Umbrellas

Ladies' Umbrellas, full size, splendid quality Gloria covers, with boxwood or horn handles. Each \$1.25 Little Better Quality than the above, with Directoire handles of ebony or partridge

cane. Each \$1.50 Very Choice Selection of Umbrellas, Gloria covers, with ribbon edge, in all the style handles. Priced up from \$1.75

Silk Tight-roll Umbrellas, with Directoire handles of ebony mounted in gold or silver -very fine line, indeed. Each, \$4.75 and \$4.50

Extra Large Size Umbrellas, Gloria covers and boxwood handles. Each \$3.50 Children's Umbrellas, boxwood or ebony handles. Each, only 90c and 60¢

FEATHER BOAS

in reds, blues and tans.

One of the newest and smartest effects in neck coverings is the Ostrich Feather and Crepe de Chene Stoles now on display and for which we have the muffs to match. Then there are the Short Feather Stoles, tassel ends, and the All-Ostrich Feather Boas, and other ideas such as can be seen only here.

Snowflake, per bag

Campbell

SCARVES

Spangled Searves in hello, sky green, pink, white, navy and royal blue. From \$3.25 down to as low as 90c While looking over the ideas in Ready to Wear Reversable Veils.

Royal Standard, bag.....

> to chains to point of commencement Located August 25, 1911. E. C. MOLLOY.

Fruit Watermelons, per lb.
Lemons, per dozen
Bananas, per dozen
Grape Fruit (California)
Pineapples, per lb. .100 .35@.40 Local Plums, per crate
Elberta Peaches, per crate...
Peaches, per basket Canteloupes, each10@.15 Vegetables 1.35@1.50

Tomatoes, per lb.
Parsley, per bunch
Cucumbers, each
Potatoes, per sack
Cabbage, new, per lb.
Garlic, per lb.
Onions, 8 lbs. Beests, per lb.
Carrots, per lb.
New Carrots, 2 hunches
String Beans, local, 3 lbs.
Vegetable Marrow, per lb.
Cauliflower, each
Corn, per dozen.
Celery, per stalk
Green Peppers, per lb.
Green Onlons, 3 bunches ,15@.20 .10@.15 .20 Meats

Chickens

Births, Marriages, Deaths

JUBB-September 17, at 1928 Ash street, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Ernest Jubb, a son. CAMPBELL-At St. Joseph's hospital, on Sept. 13, to the wife of C. L. Campbell, of Cobalt, Ontario, a daughter. MONG KOW—On September 17th, 1911, at \$52 Johnson street to the wife of Lee Mong Kow, of a daughter.

MARRIED

HARRIS—HEMING—At Christ Church Ca-thedral, on the 16th inst,, by the Rev IARRIS—HEMING—At Christ Church Ca-thedrai, on the 16th inst, by the Rev. William Barton, Ernest Arthur Harris, youngest son of the late Capt. W. C. Harris, C. B., to Catherine Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late George Ed-ward Heming, of Hamilton, Ont.

> COAST RANGE No. 1 E.C.M. No. 3

E.C.M. No. 3

Take notice that thirty days after date, I. Edward C. Molloy, of Vancouver, B.C., prospector, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on and over the following described lands:—
Beginning at a post marked "E.C.M.'s N.E. corner," planted between Sutherland Bay and Blunden Harbour, being one mile due east of Agnes M. Molloy's southwest corner, thence running south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

E. C. MOLLOY. COAST RANGE No. 1

E.C.M. No. 4 Take notice that thirty days after date

I, Edward C. Molloy, of Vancouver, B.C., prospector, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on and over the following described lands:—

Beginning at a post marked "E.C.M.'s N.W. corner," planted one mile due north of the N.W. corner of location No. 3, thence running east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

COAST RANGE No. 1

E.C.M. No. 5 Take notice that thirty days after date, I. Edward C. Molloy, of Vencouver, B.C., prospector, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on and over the following described lands: the following described lands:—
Beginning at a post marked "E.C.M.'s S.W. corner," planted near post No 4, thence running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement. Located August 25, 1911.

E. C. MOLLOY. COAST RANGE No. 1

· E.C.M. No. 6

Take notice that thirty days after date, I, Edward C. Molloy, of Vancouver, B.C., prospector, littend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on and over the following described lands.—
Beginning at a post marked "E.C.M.'s S.E. corner," planted at the S.W. corner of location No. 5, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement. Located August 25, 1911.

E. C. MOLLOY. COAST RANGE No. 1

Take notice that thirty days after date bdward C. Molloy, of Vancouver, B.C. I. Edward C. Molloy, of Vancouver, B.C., prospector, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on and over the following described lands:—

Beginning at a post marked "E.C.M.'s N.E. corner," planted at the S.E. corner of location No. 6, thence running south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

COAST RANGE No. 1

E. C. MOLLOY.

E. C. MOLLOY.

Located August 25, 1911.

E.C.M. No. 8 Take notice that thirty days after date, Edward C. Molloy, of Vancouver, B.C., rospector, intend to apply to the Assistant commissioner of Lands for a lance to make the commissioner of Lands for a lance to the following described lands: O chains, thence east 80 cl Located August 25, 1911.

> COAST RANGE No. 1 E.C.M. No. 9

Take notice that thirty days after date, Edward C. Molloy, of Vancouver, B.C., rospector, intend to apply to the Assistant formissioner of Lands for a licence to rospect for coal and petroleum on and over he following described lands:—

Located August 25, 1911. E. C. MOLLOY.

Chlorodyne D. J. Collis Browne's The most Valuable Remedy ever discover COUGHS, COLDS, SPASMS. NEURALGIA, GOUT, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA. RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE

Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto

SAYWARD LAND DISTRICT

District of Sayward District of Sayward

Take notice that Charles Pye, of Thornbury, Ont., gentieman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the entrance to Von Donop-Creek, Cortes Island, on the east shore; thence east 80 chains, more or less, to the west shore of Robertson Lake; thence northwesterly along Robertson Lake 66 chains, more or less, to the outlet at Robertson Creek; thence east 20 chains; thence north 20 chains, more or less, to thigh-water mark of Sutil Channel; thence along shore to point of commercement, and containing 220 acres, more or less.

Dated August 17th, 1911.

CHARLES PYE.

CHARLES PYE, W. H. Robertson, Agent

SAYWARD LAND DISTRICT

District of Sayward Take notice that Clarissa Roper, of Toronto, Ont., spinster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner Section 31, Cortes Island; thence north 40 chains; thence east 30 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 10 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 100 acres, more or less.

Dated August 17th, 1911.

CLARISSA ROPER.

SAYWARD LAND DISTRICT

OLARISSA ROPER, W. H. Robertson, Agent.

District of Sayward

District of Sayward

Take notice that Bessie Smith, of Victoria B.C., married woman, intends to apply for permission the purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the mouth of the Salt Lagoon, near Van Donop Greek, Cortes Island; thence east 50 chains; thence north 30 chains; thence west 15 chains; thence southerly, westerly, and northerly along the shore of Robertson Lake, to a point 80 chains north in latitude from the point of commencement; thence west 20 chains; thence south 50 chains; thence south 50 chains; thence south 50 chains; thence south 50 chains; thence sast 20 chains; thence south 30 chains to point of commencement, and containing 240 acres, more or less:

Dated August 17th, 1911.

BESSIE SMITH.

BESSIE SMITH, W. H. Robertson, Agent, SAYWARD LAND DISTRICT

Take notice that Eliza Pye, of Thornbury, Ont., married woman, intends to spply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a

post planted on the east shore of Robertson Lake, Cories Island, about one mile southeast from the outlet; thence north 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence west 20 chains, more or less, to Robertson Lake; thence easterly along lake to point of commencement, and containing 100 acres, more or less,

Dated August 17th, 1911.

- EEIZA PYE, W. H. Robertson, Agent. SAYWARD LAND DISTRICT

District of Sayward Take notice that Roy Smith, of Long each, California, H.S.A., engineer, intends apply for permission to purchase the fol-Beach, California, 11.5.A., angueer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at end of Von Donop Creek, Cortes Island, on west boundary of Lot 117; thence south 20 chains along Lot 117 and Indian Reserve; thence west 31 chains and 24 links; thence north 35 chains, more or less, to high-water mark on Von Donop Creek; thence easterly along, high-water mark to point of commencement, and containing 50 acres more or less. ROY SMITH, W. H. Robertson, Agent.

SAYWARD LAND DISTRICT District of Sayward Take notice that Elisic Roper, of Mont-real, Que., nurse, Intends to apply for per-mission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Lot 988, Cortes Isthe northwest corner of Lot 398, Cortes Is-land; thence east 30 chains; thence north 30 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 30 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence south 12 chains; thence southerly along Sait Lagoon to point of commence-ment, and containing 130 cares, more or

Dated August 17th, 1911. ELSIE ROPER, W. H. Robertson, Agent.

SAYWARD LAND, DISTRICT

District of Sayward District of Sayward

Take notice that Gertrude Roper, of Toronto, Ont., stenographer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Lot 373. Cortes Island; thence west 19 chains and 13 links; thence south 40 chains, thence east 20 chains; thence north 30 hains to high-water mark of Salt Lagoon; thence along Salt Lagoon to point of commencement, and containing 79 acres, more or less.

Dated August 17th, 1911.

CREETRUDE ROPER

GERTRUDE ROPER, W. H. Robertson, Agent.

The Colonist.

Payable in advance.

United Kingdom.

TO THOSE IN DOUBT

There may be those who are as yet in doubt as to how they ought to vote on the question of reciprocity. To such persons a few words may be timely. Reciprocity will be a change from existing conditions. No argument is needed to prove that. Being a proposed change, if any one is in doubt as to its expediency on any important point, it is his clear duty to vote against it. What are the material aspects of the question? They seem to us to be

The Commercial aspect; The Political aspect; The Imperial aspect.

If a voter is in doubt as to the expediency of the proposed agreement on either of these points, it is clearly his duty to vote against it. We do not think this proposition will be denied by

The Commercial aspect-Has it been established to the satisfaction of those in doubt that the proposed agreement termining to vote for reciprocity

brought into competition with pro- think it will be commercially advannot be offset by the diversion of money | Conservative candidates on Thursday. from Victoria merchants to merchants in the nearby states? We have made reference to this phase of the case in another article.

Has it been established that our industrial interests will be advanced by reciprocity? It is not necessary for the opponents of reciprocity to show that they will be injured or even not adport a change they should be shown af- Theatre he said: firmatively that good reasons exist for making the change.

Closely associated with commercial matters in the rate of wages. Has it the other way?

Has it been established to your satisfaction that the deflection of the course of commerce to northern and southern lines will not materially injure the transportation lines of Canada, which

Can you see in what way Canada is to be benefited commercially by reci- he said. This is quite in keeping with procity that it could not be benefited without it?

doubt to consider these and other con- from Hansard, pages 9656 and 9657: siderations of a commercial and industrial character, and if they have not been satisfied in regard to them, to vote against reciprocity.

The Political aspect-Are you satisfied that it is a wise thing for Canada as a self-governing country to enter into a commercial agreement of any kind with the United States? Before you answer this question in the affirmative, you ought to be satisfied, (1) as to whether any agreement is necessary. Bear in mind that every change that out. The policy of this government has will be made in the Canadian tariff by the agreement could have been made at any time by the Canadian parliament without consulting the United States. Bear in mind also that the movement in the United States is strongly in the direction of a lower tariff, and that the reasons which led the president and congress of that country to assent to the reciprocity agreement would have led them to reduce the tariff of the United States upon raw materials produced in Canada without reciprocity. Unless you can satisfy yourself that under these circumstances an agreement was absolutely necessary, you ought to vote against it; (2) as to the effect of reciprocity upon Canada's fiscal inde- quence of certain immigration of Hinpendence. Our contention has been that, although the agreement itself stipulates that it does not contemplate that the future action of either nation shall be bound by it, the very nature of the case will tie Canada's hands for all time to come. We have contended ada of those Hindus. My right hon. that, if the agreement is adopted, there will be constant interference on the part of the United States in our fiscal rangement with China if possible. It is affairs. If we are right in this, Cana- true that with regard to European dians ought not to enter into the agreement. Consider the question for yourself and see if you can satisfy your mind It there also if the opportunity should

Even if you are satisfied to favor reci-

regard to these political aspects of it, your clear duty is to vote against it.

e open to Canada. She may develop her nationality along Imperial lines or along American lines. By American lines we do not necessarily mean as par of the United States. We hope that Canadianism will always be strong enough to save the country from any such consummation as that. What we mean by the distinction we are drawing between Imperial and American lines is that Canada must go forward either as a part of the British Empire or as part of the American Continent. That is to say, the determining factor in her future must be either that she forms a part of the British Empire or that she is a part of the North American Conti-

That the agreement now before the people is only the beginning of closer trade relations between Canada and the United States cannot be disputed; neither can it be maintained that closer trade relations with the United States are compatible with the development of

inter-Imperial trade The undoubted belief entertained by many leading men, and doubtless by the very great mass of the population of the United States, that reciprocity is a preliminary to annexation is proper any one, even though he may favor reci- to be considered by a voter who is making up his mind as to how he ought to

Unless you can satisfy yourself that reciprocity will not militate against imwill be to the commercial advantage of perial solidarity and that your vote for the community? We do not propose to it will not be construed as one favorgo into details on this point, but only able to the annexation of Canada to the to mention the several phases of the United States, it seems to us that, as a subject upon which a voter ought to be citizen of the Empire, who desires to satisfied, before he is justified in de- see that greatest of all national fabrics remain unbroken and be strengthened Will reciprocity be an advantage to by wise policies, it is your duty to vote local producers who will thereby be against reciprocity even though you may ducers from the adjoining states? Has tageous, and politically innocuous. Much it been established that there will be more then ought you to vote against it any reduction in the cost of living by if you entertain any reasonable doubt reason of reciprocity? If there may be on all these points. The man in doubt possibly be such a reduction would it about reciprocity ought to vote for the

CHINESE IMMIGRATION

Mr. Templeman insists that his attitude towards the Chinese head-tax has been misrepresented. There is no neessity for any one to be in doubt as to his position, for he defined it recently, although at a time when he was not anticipating an immediate election. On vanced. When voters are asked to sup- July 4th last, speaking in the Victoria

The Chinese have been coming in in considerable numbers of late and the question is what shall we do as to the \$500 head-tax. . . As to the increase in the head-tax I do not know been shown that these will be increased that I would be prepared to say it by reciprocity? Is not the evidence all should be done. . . . I would very much prefer to see an agreement which | pointed. rould limit to a very reduced number the Chinese coming here, somewhat on the lines of our agreement with Japan.

This extract is from Mr. Templeman's own paper, and as it has been drawn to his attention several times without him in any way disputing it, we may assume that it is a correct report of what what Mr. Templeman's Colleague, Mr. Sidney Fisher, said in the House of It is the duty of those who are in | Commons on May 18th last. We quote

> Mr. Fisher: The immigration laws of the United States can shut anybody out. They can shut the Japanese out; but by reason of the protocol attached to the treaty, it is evident that the United States authorities prefer a friendly arrangement of that kind to being obliged themselves to shut the Japanese out by their own laws. They might be able to do that under the treaty but they preferred a friendly arrangement with the Japanese because, like ourselves, they prefer the policy of friendly relations between people, rather than be under the necessity of insisting on their full rights by shutting them been that we should secure the restriction of Japanese immigration by friendly arrangement with the Japanese government, under which the Japanese government would restrict that immigration themselves, rather than under-

take to restrict it by our laws. Mr. Goodeve: Why does not the government of Canada make similar arrangements with all other countries and allow all other countries to restrict immigration to Canada? If the government are going to hand over to one country the right to control emigration Canada, it would only be logical that they should give that right to

Mr. Fisher: As a matter of fact we have just such an arrangement with the government of India. My hon, colleague the Minister of Labor (Mr. King), went to England some time ago in consedus into British Columbia, which was objectionable.

Mr. Goodeve: That was a British country. Mr. Fisher: And he then made an arrangement with the Indian author-

ities by which they agreed to restrict and discourage the emigration to Canleader stated not long ago in this House that he would be glad, so soon as the time was ripe, to make a similar countries generally, we have no such arrangement, but we have other means of dealing with them. We might adopt arise, but it has not yet arisen. With Japan, however, we had the opportunity Even if you are satisfied to favor reciprocity because of the commercial as-did make it with the most satisfactory accomplished.

ween the policy of the hon gentleme opposite, and that of this governmen The policy of this government is The policy of this government deal with Oriental immigration selves restrict emigration from bliged to pass regulations to restrict

Analyze these statements of Mr. Fisher. He defines the policy of the government in respect to Japanese immigration to be that the Japanese shall restrict that immigration themselves rather than undertake to restrict it by

He then went on to declare that an arrangement had been made with the Indian authorities by which they agreed "to restrict and discourage the emigration to Canada of Hindus."

Then he declared it to be Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy "as soon as the time was ripe to make a similar arrangement

with China." Note the concluding paragraph of Mr. Fisher's remarks:

"The policy of this government is to deal with Oriental immigration by means of arrangements by which the governments of those countries will themselves restrict emigration from them to Canada, and we shall not be obliged to pass regulations to restrict it ourselves."

In the previous sentence he compared the policy of the two parties by declaring that "there is a direct difference between the policy of the honorable gentlemen opposite and that of the govern-

These words are not the Colonist's. They are Mr. Sidney Fisher's, speaking in the House of Commons for the government in May last, and Mr. Templeman's observations in the Victoria theatre in July last were doubtless made with the recollection of Mr. Fisher's statement fresh in his mind, and theyare wholly in accordance with what Mr.

Under the circumstances it is perfectly idle for Mr. Templeman to claim that he has been misrepresented, or to expect anyone to believe that the government of which he is a member has not resolved upon the policy of entrusting to the Chinese themselves the control of Chinese immigration into Can-

It is abundantly clear that if the Laurier government is sustained the restriction of Chinese immigration into Canada will be in the hands of the Chinese government and that the headtax will go.

Have any good reasons been advanced why Canada should tie herself up to the United States in a commercial alli-

Every annexationist in the State of Washington would regard Mr. Templeman's election tomorrow with feelings of unbounded satisfaction. But the State of Washington will be disap-

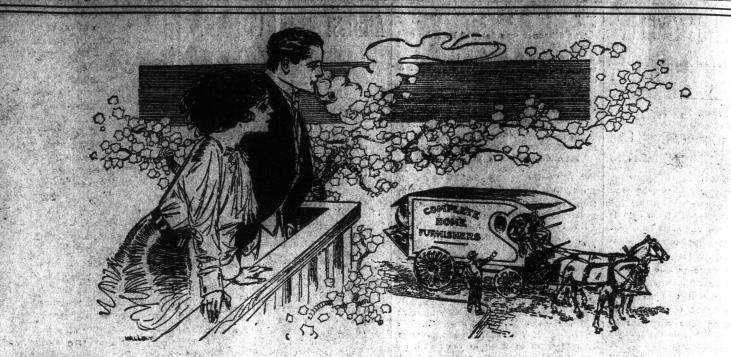
The most egregious attempt to mislead a constituency as to the status of a proposed public work is that of Mr. Templeman in connection with the proposed breakwater. He has deliberately contradicted himself. He has put a construction upon words used by Mr. Pugsley that those words do not justify.

"It is now conceded," says the local Liberal paper, "that the Laurier government is certain to return to power." This is not conceded anywhere. It is claimed with more or less vehemence by the Liberal leaders, but no one conceded it. The next thing we will be told is that Mr. Templeman concedes he will be elected; but possibly that would be rather too tough a morsel for that gentleman to swallow.

It is not necessary for you to believe that reciprocity will lead to annexation in order to be convinced that you ought to vote against it. It is sufficient for you to know that there is a strong element in the United States that will regard a victory for reciprocity as a victory for the annexation sentiment. What leading United States public men think and leading United Sattes newspapers say cannot be ignored in this contest.

It seems that the concessions granted to Messrs. Brewster, McIntosh and Jacksen covering the West Coast of Vancouver Island are only that these gentlemen may go out and kill naughty fish and things that prey on good fish. Perish the thought that the concessions are worth anything at all. Does not the record say that they only paid \$1 each for them. It will be a sight to make the angels weep to see Messrs. Brewster, McIntosh and Jackson sitting out on the bleak West Coast armed with clubs shooing the wicked varmints out into the vasty deep.

What will be the effect of reciprocity upon the development of inter-Imperial relations? It has never yet been claimed that it will promote them. It may have an injurious effect upon them. Therefore if you believe as a Canadian that your effort and the policy of the country ought to be to advance the cause of Imperial unification, you will vote tomorrow for Mr. Barnard, for he stands for opposition to the great experiment, the result of which may be fatal to the object you desire to see



When Your Home Demands New Things

ANYTHING WHATEVER IN FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

Just remember one place, the Weiler Bros. Store, and that at this store your home demands will be better supplied; that everything is here that your home needs demand and that the things are new and artistic and of the very best grade; that prices are right (always the lowest): in fact, whatever things you'll ne ed, at whatever prices you desire to pay, the Weiler Bros. Store can and will meet your demand. May we not look for you today?

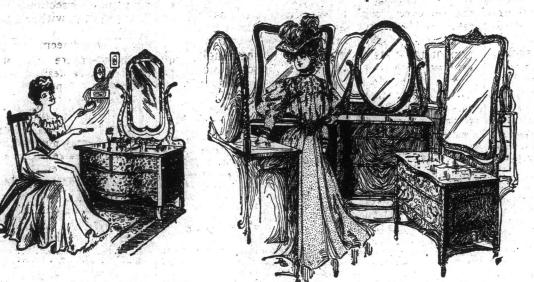
CHIFFONIERS AND DRESSERS FOR YOUR BEDROOM

LOOK AT OUR BROUGHTON STREET WINDOWS

Are you in need of a new Chiffonier and Dresser? No matter whether you are in immediate need of them or not, see our windows and visit our third or fourth furniture floors. We have the most complete assortment at the most reasonable prices to select from, in WHITE ENAMEL, BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE, MAHOGANY, EARLY ENGLISH, GOLDEN OAK, CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, SATIN WALNUT, etc. There is bound to be one here that you want, and as to price-well, you can't do better than see these.

We have some of the most exquisite Bedroom, Furniture on exhibition just now. Come in and see these quality pieces before buying the SO-CALLED cheap furniture. When you b uy CHEAP furniture you are always buying, but when you get a piece from here you are finished; you do not require to replace it for years. Come and have a look at our selections. Always

CHIFFONIERS from \$95.00 to\$9.00 | DRESSERS from \$175.00 to\$10.00





MAGNIFICENT NEW BEDROOM SUITES IN SATIN WALNUT

SEE OUR WINDOWS TODAY

We have just received some beautiful new BEDROOM SUITES in SATIN WALNUT, in designs and quality and price that will make them sell fast. We are displaying these beautiful new goods in our Broughton Street Windows, and if you want a BEDROOM SUITE OR PIECE in the very latest and at a most reasonable price, you want to see these new goods

Satin Walnut Chiffoniers, in different designs \$30.00 Satin Walnut Dressers, in different designs, \$32.50..\$30.00 Satin Walnut Somnoes\$8.50 Satin Walnut Washstands\$10.00 Be Sure You See These New Arrivals Today



SOME OF THE LATEST ARRIVALS OF MAJOLICA JARDINIERES AND FANCY VASES

IN OUR GOVERNMENT STREET WINDOWS



Our window space only enables us to display a few of these new arrivals. The MAJOLICA JARDINIERES are highclass, richly glazed in subdued color effects, not the bright and gaudy low-grade goods, but artistic and handsome. We want you to see these. It is impossible to reproduce by means of illustration the artistic beauty or give a suggestion of the quality of these goods shown in our window. They are reasonable in price and are in perfect keeping with the furnishings of

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Victoria's Home



Highest Quality At Lowest Prices

Measurements now been made sy: but they relate chi sea, where the den that the friction of modifying effect.

A few months liner Brandenburg bor with her crov water line, stove marks of the dam vave that broke iles east of Sand nated the height eight, according exceptional, but n be remembered against an obstacl reater height tha

IInbroken way ie cases rea rest of 40 to 50 f sionally occur a seaquakes. "Soli ter have sometime wise tranquil wea prise and not infre bottom.

According to probably devoted ject than any other ence, the average tered in a severe ordinary maximus same storm will : very exceptional may reach 30 feet, feet. This is reg the height of wave finds that in the o in feet is about

wind in miles per So much for These waves, tho the speed of an ex surface water far water describes the transit of the is rather the form

The case is break upon a sho produces "waves are relatively sho they enter water to or a little exce to crest. They a tion nearly at righ line, whatever the is explained by th first directed at when it reaches wave nearest the the wave tends to the shore.

In planning protection of coas the amount of ex line at right angle ed technically t the fetch to the was announced b ing to his formul is one and one-h

the length of the The force of a a sea wall or othe to tax the streng of the engineer. measuring the fo was devised by S ago, and modifica since been introd According to Stev an Atlantic wave French engineers waves on the br attain three and a

Some interesti which breaking v work they may de given by Wheeler Tides and Waves

Stevenson rec was thrown to a l Rock light. At t said that water h feet. At Peterhe miles, waves of 500 to 600 feet in the water has stru force as to be t blocks of concret displaced at level water.

At Wick two s tons each were th breakwater, the above high wate weighing respect were displaced, whether the latter to wave action.

At the Bishop exposed to the ful an iron column thrown up 20 feet At the harbon solid rock of the ns was overtur

ped into the water At Ymuiden crete weighing tw harbor walls, was of 12 feet vertica pier, which was 5 The above ca of the individual

OAK, ell, you

pieces

you get

Always

\$10.00

In the Days of 1745-46

Measurements of the size of waves have tion, but the imagination of mankind is more when made systematically for many years, impressed by the widespread effects wrought now been made systematically for many years, but they relate chiefly to the waves of the open sea, where the depth of the water is so great that the friction of the sea bottom exercises no

A few months ago the North German Lloyd liner Brandenburg came into New York harbor with her crow's nest, 50 feet above the water line, stove in, and bearing many other marks of the damage wrought by a monster wave that broke over her bows about 1,000 miles east of Sandy Hook. The officers estimated the height of the wave at 65 feet. This neight, according to the Scientific American, is exceptional, but not unprecedented, for it must be remembered that the breaking of a wave against an obstacle throws the water to a far creater height than the unbroken wave could

Unbroken waves due to the wind may in extreme cases reach a height from trough to crest of 40 to 50 feet. Much higher waves occasionally occur as a result of earthquakes or seaquakes. "Solitary" waves of this character have sometimes been encountered in otherwise tranquil weather, taking vessels by surprise and not infrequently sending them to the

According to Vaughan Cornish, who has robably devoted more attention to this subect than any other contemporary man of science, the average height of the waves encountered in a severe storm at sea is 20 feet, but the rdinary maximum height of the waves in the same storm will attain 30 feet. In a storm of very exceptional violence the average height may reach 30 feet, and the maximum height 45 feet. This is regarded as about the limit of the height of waves due to wind only. Vornish finds that in the open sea the height of a wave in feet is about one-half the velocity of the wind in miles per hour.

So much for the waves on the high seas. These waves, though they may race along at the speed of an express train, do not carry the surface water far with them; each particle of water describes a local circular orbit during the transit of the wave, so that what advances is rather the form than the substance.

The case is quite different when waves break upon a shore, where the shoaling water produces "waves of translation." These waves are relatively short and steep, and break when they enter water the depth of which is equal to or a little exceeds their height from trough to crest. They approach the shore in a direction nearly at right angles to the general shore line, whatever the direction of the wind. This is explained by the fact that if the wave is at first directed at an acute angle to the shore, when it reaches shallow water the side of the wave nearest the shore is first retarded, so that the wave tends to swing around until it faces the shore.

In planning harbor construction and the protection of coasts it is customary to consider the amount of exposure to which the coast is ubject, i.e., the extent of open sea in a straight line at right angles to the shore. This is called technically the "fetch." The relation of the fetch to the possible height of the waves was announced by Stevenson in 1852. According to his formula, the height of waves in feet is one and one-half times the square root of the length of the fetch in nautical miles.

The force of a great wave breaking against a sea wall or other construction is so terrific as to tax the strength of the best planned work of the engineer. A marine dynamometer for measuring the force of impact of such waves was devised by Stevenson over half a century ago, and modifications of this instrument have since been introduced by several investigators. According to Stevenson, the maximum force of an Atlantic wave is three tons per square foot. French engineers find that the force of the waves on the breakwater at Cherbourg may attain three and a half tons per square foot.

Some interesting examples of the height to which breaking waves may be thrown and the work they may do in moving heavy objects are given by Wheeler in his "Practical Manual of lides and Waves"

Stevenson records a case in which water was thrown to a height of 106 feet at the Bell Rock light. At the Alderney breakwater it is said that water has been thrown upward 200 feet. At Peterhead, where the fetch is 300 miles, waves of 300 feet in height and from 500 to 600 feet in length have been recorded; the water has struck the breakwater with such force as to be thrown upward 120 feet and blocks of concrete weighing 40 tons have been displaced at levels of 17 to 36 feet below low

At Wick two stones weighing eight and ten tons each were thrown over the parapet of the breakwater, the top of which was 21 feet above high water; while blocks of concrete weighing respectively 1,350 and 2,500 tons were displaced, though there is some doubt whether the latter movement was due entirely

At the Bishop Rock lighthouse, which is exposed to the full force of the Atlantic waves, an iron column weighing over three tons was thrown up 20 feet and landed on top of a rock.

At the harbor works at Bilboa in 1894 a solid rock of the breakwater weighing 1,700 ions was overturned from its place and drop-

At Ymuiden breakwater a block of concrete weighing twenty tons, placed outside the harbor walls, was lifted by a wave to a height of 12 feet vertically and landed on top of the pier, which was 5 feet above high water. The above cases illustrate the sheer force

of the individual wave as an engine of destruc-

fects are most pronounced, when the wave propagated outward from a storm area happens to coincide with the occurrence of flood tide on the coast affected. The precise mode of origin of the storm wave has been the subject of much discussion, and even now is not fully understood. Such waves attend every severe cyclonic storm at

Force of Ocean Waves

sea, and as they travel much faster than the storm (i. e., the storm as a whole, not the wind revolving about the storm centre) they often occur on a coast when the weather is overwise serene, and thus serve as a valuable prognostic of the storm's approach in case the coast happens to lie in the storm track.

by the great storm waves that sometimes inun-

date low lying coasts. These waves are often miscalled "tidal waves," the only justification

of the latter name being the fact that their ef-

It is well known that the barometric pressure is much lower at the centre than at the periphery of a storm—the difference sometimes amounting to two inches or more-and this difference of pressure must disturb the equilibrium of the water, causing it to become heaped up at the storm centre. This bulging of the water would amount, theoretically, to about one foot for each inch of barometric depression. However, although this process doubtless contributes to the production of the wave the violent winds at the vortex of the storm are probably a much more important factor.

The mechanism of storm waves was studied by a board appointed by the chief of the United States Weather Bureau for this purpose in 1901, and the reader is referred to the report of the board, published in the Monthly Review of October, 1901, for further information on the subject.

We are concerned here chiefly with the effects of storm waves (which the newspapers and the public call "tidal waves" as persistently, and with as much reason, as they call tornadoes "cyclones"). These are most severe when the wave moves toward the low-lying coastal region, having a converging shore line; this convergence producing the same effect as seen in a tidal "bore."

The most disastrous storm waves have occurred along the coast of the Bay of Bengal, on the extensive flats lying about the mouths of the Hugli, the Megna, etc. The storm wave of October 7, 1737, is said to have risen 40 feet in the Hugli, sweeping away 300,000 souls. In May, 1787, at Coringa, near the mouth of the Godavery, such a wave is said to have taken toll of 20,000 lives. The Calcutta cyclone of October 5, 1864, caused the inundation of the flats on both sides of the Hugli estuary, with a loss of about 48,000 human lives and the destruction of 100,000 head of cattle. The greatest disaster of recent times in this much afflicted region was the Backergunge hurricane of the night of October 31-November 1, 1876, which cost the lives of over 100,000 persons. In this storm the water rose from 30 to 40 feet in less than half an hour.

The islands of the Pacific are also subject to visitations of this character on a huge scale in connection with tropical hurricanes. The latest of these was the storm of March, 1910, which was especially remarkable for the vast area that it covered, its track extending some 2,500 miles from Fiji to New Caledonia, Norfolk Island, and the North Island of New Zealand. Statistics of the loss of life and

property in this storm are not yet available. Our own seaboard has repeatedly suffered from the effects of storm waves. In the Galveston hurricane of September, 1900, a series of waves invaded the city; 6,000 lives were lost and the destruction of property amounted to \$30,000,000. The damage was due to wind as well as water, but chiefly to the latter.—New

HOW TO START A FORTUNE

These are the views of Charles E. Warren, who has been president of the New York Bankers' Association:

"The possibilities for a young man founding a fortune today lie almost entirely in his getting away from the city, with a very small percentage of possible success to be achieved in favor of the big city. It is overcrowded. Almost every profession is overdone.

"Of course, I do not mean that a man has no possibilities of making a living in the city, perhaps a good living. But the big fortunes of tomorrow will have begun in the open country. There are the great resources—the untapped reservoirs, developing the country, farming, business opportunities with less competition, easier living, all may be gained there."

"Then you do not think that there is always room at the top, as the optimist will always have us believe?" I asked.

"No, I do not," answered Mr. Warren. "It is all very fine in theory, but another matter in practice. The men who reach the top are few in the city-most of the climbers camp on the hillsides, while others get tired and take the toboggan route.

"There is no doubt but that the city offers more opportunities for the making of an immediate living. For there are workers needed all the time, and when one steps out there is another ready to take his place. But as a rule. if you would admit the truth, the places are so well filled that there is usually a waiting list. A man may make a living, a good one perhaps' But the chances for the fortunes are away from the madding throng."

"What would you suggest as the most plausible place for development?" "I would say, 'Go South, young man-in-

stead of West.' I have had occasion to study both sections, and the South seems to offer more vast opportunities than anywhere in this country and even outside our own country. "Take South America-the Argentines.

There is a wealth of country that has not been fully developed, the cities of which are advancing at an enormous rate—rich in ore, rich in money and in all products that produce the fortune germ. Our great trouble is that being birds of a weather, we flock together. The individual seems to go with the tide. But the histories of the greatest fortunes prove that the man who struck out on a path of his own making usually came back a winner."

"Then you agree with the poet about 'the crooked path through the wood?" I suggest-

"Just so," answered Mr. Warren. "There is the city scheme exactly. First a foolish calf came along through the woods and made a path all bent askew, a crooked path, as good calves do. Then a bell-wether sheep followed the path made by the calf. Pretty soon a dog chanced along and followed the same winding way. A horse and rider drove through the road. Then a pedestrian found the place and he, too, traveled the now beaten path-and there you are.

"That is the way of the city. Everybody travels in the footsteps of the fellow who went

"While this may lead to bread and butter and a coating of molasses, with perchance an occasional cigar, it does not usually lead to the fortunes made by the few.

"Living in the city is unusually high. And no matter how much you may cry against it, it grows less, slowly. The demands on the man making a living are enormous. And many a worker is kept busy merely keeping his head above water.

"When you narrow down to making a fortune, the seething sea of the city is filled with human flounders. And the high cost of living which we hear so much about is due primarily to there being too many consumers and not enough producers. The salary man of the city who saves a portion of his money in view of the rainy day or the making of the nest egg, presumably for a fortune, is very much like the man running after himself to catch himself. In other words, he does at a comparative snail's pace, so much does the trend of times demand

"Of course, the new country has its inconveniences. But in this era of electricity, telephones, railroads and vast capital ready to be expended on prospective possibilities, these in-

conveniences are not insurmountable. "Of course, it may be that the man who strikes out in this direction-or the womanmay have to put up as it were for a time with many disadvantages which are overcome in the thickly populated section. But has there ever been any fortune without obstacles or inconveniences?

"And it would seem that the struggle in the quiet-close-to-nature condition of things is much more to be desired than the continuous overwhelming competition that presents itself on all sides in the city.

"No one ever obtained anything big without trials and self-denial. For instance, miladi in the country may not see the best plays, may not be near a theatre or have her shopping delivered at her door, etc., etc. But the later reward may compensate to a marked degree."

"But suppose circumstances will not permit the young man of the city to leave? Suppose he has people dependent upon him who are already established, and he does not have the rudiments necessary to a successful career outside?" I suggested.

"To such a man I would say if he would be on the way to fortune, he must do whatever he does better than his neighbor. Even if he makes a better mouse trap than the last man who made one, he is in line for the big success.

"Here in the bank we have one system for advancement. That is, as soon as a man knows his work, and a little more, we give him the next place. In other words, the man who gets the big places must not only be competent, unusually so, in his own work, but must also know the work of the man ahead of him before he takes that position.

"And the fellow who looks ahead the farthest with the best clearness of vision, even though he start in an obscure position, is one of the few who reach the top. But the places at the top are few, notwithstanding. The open country has possibilities that will mark epochs o fachievements as yet undreamed of."-Sophie

NOT TO BE DISTURBED

Waiter (to night nurse watching patient)-Have some coffee, ma'am? Night Nurse-No, I greatly fear that that would keep me awake.-Le Rire.

MORE TO THE DOLLAR

George Ade, at the recent Lambs' gambol in New York, objected to the extravagance of the modern. "It is true that the married men of today," he ended, "have better halves, but bachelors have better quarters."-The Mirror.

NEW TO THE "BEAT."

The New Girl-An' may me intended visit me every Sunday afternoon, ma'am? Mistress-Who is your intended, Delia? The New Girl-I don't know yet, ma'am. I'm a stranger in town.—Harper's Bazar.

HOLIDAYS

Willie-All the stores closed on the day my

closed for three weeks the day after my pa left town.-Puck.

Through the glamor of the past the mind conceives of the smuggler's trade in the terms of romance. Romance there was, no doubt, but behind it assuredly was the hope of gain. Not many in each successive generation of smugglers or of privateers succeeded in enriching themselves, but at least the opportunity of glimpsing illegal rewards was never so bright as in the year or so after October, 1745, when an illicit import trade flourished on the coasts of Scotland. The privateer himself and his crew were usually Frenchmen or Spaniards, carrying with them a Scotch pilot picked up at some turbulent home port and made a permanent part of the ship's company. The appearance of their ship-snow, lugger, brig, dogger, by whatever name she was knownwould be the occasion of some excitement on shore. She would be a vessel of no very great tonnage, carrying a few guns, besides her crew and cargo. What poor man possessed of a boat or of but a part share in one could have watched her movements, with indifference? Where were the terrors of the penalty for touching contraband consignments when the forbidden thing lay out at sea before his eyes? Besides, there was the ardent smack of racy politics to season the coming transaction. But a Jacobite it would make of him! Such a chance was not to be thrown away, and the barer and lonelier the coast thereabouts the better in more ways than one was that chance likely to

Landing a Cargo

Rates for illicit lighterage must have varied. The ship was sometimes openly laid alongside the quay or docked in a Jacobite harbor, when the boatman or docker worked much as usual, and, under the protection of a Jacobite shore guard, was not only safe in the present, but carried away with him an excellent basis for a plea of duress hereafter, should the need arise. But the case was different when a landing had to be effected in a few hours at some exposed

So long as wind and tide served and no alarm was raised the privateer would lie off the point agreed upon, as close inshore as possible for safety and for the convenience of the boats. Sometimes the unloading would resolve itself into a sharp race between the government spy on shore and the Jacobite receiver. There might be no man-of-war within hail, or the ship at length summoned might be too big to come to close quarters with the delinquents. All this would tell in favor of the privateer's chances of clearing his ship where he was, which he generally seems to have been successful in doing.

The Privateer's Fate

Suppose, on the other hand, he was sighted at sea by one or others of the ships on the station, the only remedy would be flight to-a safer locality, if possible. But should escape by sea be quite cut off, then at last, after first getting as close to the shore as possible or beaching his ship outright, the foreign skiper would go over the side into the boats with his crew and his Scotch pilot, and the whole company make for the shore as hard as they could pull, to be shortly afterwards succeeded in possession of the abandoned ship by a boarding party from the man-of-war.

Without loss of time the deserted vessel was then set on fire and once more abandoned, left, in fact, to burn herself out. It was an easy way of getting rid of her, and an excellent warning to others. There were several ships thus burnt within sight of the shore, one or two near Peterhead, for instance. But the boatmen at Peterhead were not an impression-

About all these encounters between a manof-war and a privateer there is one fact noticeable. It is that events seem to have succeeded one another with a certain regularity, which suggests at once some sort of routine observed. by both parties, under a tacit but definite understanding. Thus the letter of marque did not as a rule scuttle or destroy his own ship, and it was unusual for any lives to be lost at such times. The shipwrecked crew might be taken or they might reach the shore in safety. It was certainly easier and wiser to let them go. Once on shore they were spirited away by friendly hands. In one instance a privateer in a predicament of the kind saved himself and his men by a fresh piece of audacity, and made his way back to France at once. Thither all stranded French seamen must ultimately have gravitated, mingled with the fugitive troops no doubt. But when they land on Scottish soil from their burning ships we lose sight of them, and can only make conjectures.

Smugglers by Constraint

It is difficult to imagine the English government as at all anxious to secure prisoners of this kind. The jails were full enough already. Captured foreign crews, moreover, were at all events entitled to be treated as prisoners of war. Not so the native longshoreman, who might have the ill-luck to be seized red-handed, as many had. What possible chance could there be for him? An embargo was laid upon the shipping along the northeast coast, and it had scarcely been removed ere a party of boatmen, whose fate partly answers the question, were arrested in the act of assisting the escape of fugitive Jacobites near Peterhead. Lord Ancram, the officer in command of the district, was greatly enraged, especially at the defence set up. For the men appear to have got to windward of hlm by pleading that they were law-abiding persons after all who had had the misfortune to be pressed much against their will into the service in which they were discovered. Ancram seems to allude to this plea as an old

one. It is easy to believe that it was. If it was, the incident sheds an interesting light upon the men of the '45 and their ways. there not sometimes, we may ask, among the English officers one now and then who, without any other than ordinary humane leanings, might be secretly ready to listen to such pretexts or to any sort of plausibleness which did not outrage appearances too far? For many of these men had little relish for their task. Albemarle had earnestly begged to be excused from succeeding Hawley in the chief command. Ancram retired on sick leave. What Wolfe thought of his position does not appear. He took his share of the work without comment, though the well-known Colloden story, whether true or false, remains attached to his name, as a souvenir at any rate of what was thought of his connection with the

'45. The boatmen's story merely as a Jacobite evasion was far older than Ancram suspected, if ninety-five years can be spoken of as an advanced age for such a good excuse. For the master of the small vessel which carried Charles Edward's great-uncle to Fecamp first induced that monarch to make a pretence of leaguing himself with the four men of his crew to persuade him to cross to France, so that it should appear that the master only consented to go when he found all on board against him. As little was the embargo a novelty either. It too had been tried in the Commonwealth days, and then included the south coast of England when Charles II. lay in hiding thereabouts. In Scotland boats and wherries were seized and small coasting vessels dismantled, but nothing sufficed to abate the contraband nuisance.

Return Cargoes

So long as the shore remained Jacobite it seemed to matter little or nothing who ruled at sea, and it was not till Charles Edward finally left Scotland that the King's troops became fully masters of the coast. As late as: July, though Culloden was fought in April, the landing of foreign supplies still went on, the only difference now being that since April the contraband trader might look for a return cargo. Fugitive officers crowded the shores, on the lookout for his white sail and French rig. Provided they had their passage money, these outcasts might be sure of such accommodation as the ship offered. But the passenger's peril did not pay his fare, and passage money was required.

No reason exists why it should be taken for granted that at any period of these troubles motives common to us all obtruded themselves less than usual. In a chronicle of small events, however, deeply interesting, there cannot always be room for historical perspective. We must look on, not at a distance, but at close quarters, and be prepared to catch sight of some part of comedy's share of frail human nature, especially when the turn of events lays motives bare.

The articles imported by privateers at various times included meal, brandy, beef, ammunition, saddlery, big guns (only five in number, so far as is known). Horses came with the cavalry, and, if horses, fodder also. Shiploads of troops came, and tubs of French livres, which were worth a pound sterling in Scotland. The most famous consignment of money reached Scotland, but never reached the Prince. Yet had he where he then was been in a position to spend it all, he could not have bought greater security than was his for next to nothing. The money came too late. From this alone it partly follows that the campaign of 1745 could not have been a costly affair on the Scottish side. Charles himself was the source of confidence and the rallving point to all. He was Jacobitism when Jacobitism was formidable. It fell to nothing when he went, as for thirty years before he came it had been as good as dead .- G. A. P. in the Glasgow Herald.

PUNS IN THE BIBLE

An interesting article in the August "Treasury" by the Rev. Malcolm Peart, M.A., points out that the pun is one of the commonest forms of humor in the East. "The Old Testament writers, especially the prophets, are true Orientals in this respect, for they use this ornament of speech most effectively."

"Amos, the desert prophet, the first of the writing prophets, uses puns more successfully than any of the prophets. Unfortunately in our translations the play of words is lost to us, and we fail to see the delicate shade or meaning or the mocking or scornful irony of many a phrase. A most notable pun of this prophet is that of the vision of summer fruit-And he said Amos, what seest thou? And I said a basket of summer fruit. Then said the Lord unto me-The end is come upon my people Israel.' (Amos viii. 2.)

"In this verse the translation fails to bring out the play upon the words 'summer fruit' and 'end,' consequently the joint is lost to us. The Hebrew word for 'summer fruit' is kaitz, and the word for 'end' ketz. The parable is made far more expressive by the pun and much more liable to stick in people's memories. Just read the verse, substituting the original words, 'And he said, What seest thou? And I said a basket of kaitz. Then said the Lord unto me. The ketz is come upon my people Israel'—and we at once see how sight and sound must have combined to arrest the attention and impress the mind of the unthinking Israelite. The beauty of this punning parable lies in the fact that (as Pusey says) 'the symbol and the word expressing it coincide." Mr. Peart gives

many other examples.

Tommy-That's nothing. All the banks

nd price

if you

goods

\$30.00

\$8.50

ings of

\$1.00

DAY CASE ADJOURNED

Evidence for Prosecution Is All Heard-Material Witnesses Have to Be Produced in Court.

With the evidence for the prosect tion all in, the charge against John D. Day, accused by Commander Vivian of H. M. S. Shearwater, with having been in receipt of stolen goods, the property of the Admiralty, reached another stage. The case at the conclusion of yester day's session was adjourned until Mon-

John C. Newbury, the first witness yesterday, said he was collector of customs and knew the accused. John Day. He had not known Day to be connected with any ship chandlery firm in Victoria. On the 21st of April last certain goods were seized, and as a result under the terms of the customs act, witness received Day's cheque for \$1,000. represented the estimated value of the goods seized.

Cross examined by Mr. Stuart Hender son, witness said there were two seizures made, one on the Victoria Machinery depot and one at Mr. Day's premises No goods were found at the latter place. Mr. Henderson and the witness entered into a warm controversy during which the former accused the latter of telling an untruth, and the court finally ended the debate. Witness admitted to Mr. Henderson that he personally had not seen the goods seized, and had no seen Day in the matter at all.

Asked by Mr. Henderson if the \$1.000 might not be reclaimed by Mr. Day, witness said it might if Mr. Day proved his case and added: "But he would have to prove me to be a fool first."

Mr. Henderson: "That might be easily enough done."

Asked by Mr. Aikman, in rebuttal, if he was informed why the time for action by the accused to reclaim his deposit had been extended, witness said he

William P. Winsby, customs appraise to the port of Victoria. examined by Mr. Aikman, gave similar evidence to that at the preliminary hearing in the police court.

Peter Shandley, customs officer, exnaval painter, also repeated the evidence given at the preliminary hearing. Boatman's Evidence.

Louis Peter Hanen, a boatman a Esquimalt, knew the premises of John Day. Witness was twice engaged in September a year ago to go from Mr. Day's premises with stuff for the Victoria Machinery Depot. He took tins

and boxes but could not identify any of the exhibits, however. The expense of the trips was charged to Day. Witness staved at Day's hotel and so far as he knew Mr. Day had no other business than that of operating a hotel. Wm. R. Dunwoody, provincial constable. who also assisted in searching the

Victoria Machinery Depot premises, described some of the candles found. They were similar to candles put in as exhi-

Commander Vivian identified the exhibits of candles as naval candles and picked out a box of candles as one of his own boxes. He described the vellow painted stripe running around the boxes among the exhibits as indicative of admiralty stores. This was the navy mark placed on such stores in the navy yard before issue. Witness described one of the boxes from the marks on it as being an Admiralty candle box from Hong Kong, belonging to H. M. S. Egeria, and made in Lambeth Marsh, London. Witness also produced two tins of paint from the stores at Esquimalt and compared them with exhibits from the seizures. Witness would say that these tins and those he brought from the stores himself were precisely simi-

Asked if he was aware of any thefts from the Admiralty stores witness said he knew personally of one theft as he saw the man taking a drum of paint away. If the store officers were dishonest there was no possible means of checking thefts. Witness gave prices of the various paints and candles. The latter were charged for at the rate of \$5.50 a box wholesale in the old coun-

Did Not Mave Marks.

To Mr. Henderson witness admitted that the goods in question did not have the peculiar marks laid down in the Ca nadian statute as belonging to naval stores. Reid, the petty officer involved in the case, was under no restraint and witness could not say whether he would be arrested on his return to England. The man might be dealt with under the Naval Discipline Act either summarily or by court martial.

Mr. Henderson asked witness if it would not be possible to purchase exactly the same kind of candles as used by the admiralty from the contractors. Witness thought it could be done but did not think the contractors to the ad miralty would manufacture for anyone else. Mr. Henderson said: "As a matter of fact we have obtained a box of candles from Messrs. Burch, one of the contractors to the admiralty." Commander Vivian:-But did Burch

make them?" Mr. Aikman:-We know you got the candles all right and we know how you

Constable Dunwoody was recalled by the prosecution to state that the acd, John Day, had informed him on various occasions that he was an ex-British navy man.

This closed the case for the prosecuion and Mr. Henderson at once moved for the dismissal of the charge on the ground that there was no evidence to connect John Day with the charge of receiving the stolen goods. The evidence was all of a vague character. There was evidence that Reid could be either summarily or by courtmartial. If such action were to be taken, there was no indictment and therefore

Moreover, Mr. Henderson argued, if the brother-in-law, bolted, She away from the man, Without tall there was nothing to show that ay was guilty of receiving.

His Honor argued if the brother-in-law, bolted, She away from the man, Without orders were given by the French give chase and the standard on the island, and the brother-in-law, bolted, She away from the man, Without orders were given by the French give chase and the standard on the island, and the brother-in-law, bolted. She away from the man, Without orders were given by the French give chase and the standard on the island, and the brother-in-law, bolted. She away from the man, Without orders were given by the French give chase and the brother-in-law, bolted. She away from the man, Without orders were given by the French give chase and the brother-in-law, bolted. His Honor, commenting, said that so far as he could see the charge was of

which apparently was a crime.

The afternoon session was occupied principally by argument of counsel for the defense who urged an adjournment as material witnesses would be produced. First it would be proved that Bullock had been sentenced at Toronto for forgery, and also that Oliver Richards, another witness, was in Seattle.

Mr. Henderson wished an adjournment for some weeks as witnesses from Torwould be called.

Judge Lampman pointed out that there had been time enough to secure these witnesses. What was there to connect Bullock with the Bullock sentenced in Toronto?

Mr. Henderson stated that Chief Davis of the local fire department had known Bullock in Toronto twenty years ago and witnesses from Toronto would prove him to be the Bullock sentenced for forgery in 1886. Mr. Aikman claimed Bullock's evi dence had been corroborated in every

of the charge stated would not affect It was finally decided to go on with the case on Monday morning next when Mr. Richards will be on hand. Mr. Henderson urged this adjournment at least as he wished to go to Ashcroft for election day.

particular and even to prove him guilty

OPPOSITION TUGBOATS AT COLUMBIA BAR

Puget Sound Tugboat Company Sends Vessels to Compete With the Port of Portland Commission

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 19 .-- On top of the suggestion made to the Port of Portland Commission, an organization supported by public taxation, made by Frank Waterhouse of Seatttle to cut our port charges and have the rates absorbed by public taxation, comes the announcement of the Puget Sound Tug Boat company of Seattle will establish a tug boat service to the Columbia River bar in opposition to the tugs operated by the Port of Portland.

The introduction of the Puget Sound tugs on the bar will strike the Port of Portland Commission a hard blow. The tug Tatoosh is expected over in a few days and will be followed by one or two other tugs.

Victor Dahlish, formerly superintend ent for the Port of Portland at Astoria, will handle the Puget Sound tugs on the river and bar.

Marine interests look forward to lively war over towage and a probabl cut in rates. The commission has the pilot service in charge and it is expected that the Puget Sound company will support the opposition pilots in their warfare against the Port of Portland pilots.

MONTARA TOOK TOTEM POLE SOUTH

Big Carving From Haidah Village to Grace San Francisco Square—Took Fertilizer as Cargo

A long totem pole brought from the village, at Massett. north end of the Queen Charlotte be erected at San Francisco, was loaded on the steamer Montara, of the Pacific Coast Steamship company at the outer wharf yesterday morning. The steamer loaded 300 tons of fertilizer at the outer wharf, and had 1,300 tons of coal from Ladysmith, where she discharged a large shipment of ore from mines on Alaskan islands for the Tyee smelter. The steamer has just returned from Cape Nome by way of the inside passage and brought news from Treadwell that 40 stamps are to be established on the opposite side of

GRAY ARRIVES FROM WHALING STATIONS

Sighted Many Alien Poaching Craft Off West Coast on Her Previous Voyage

The steamer Gray, the tender the Canadian Northern Pacific whaling company, reached the outer wharf yesterday morning from the whaling stations of the company with another cargo of whale oil and fertilizer. On her previous voyage the steamer sighted a number of gasoline auxiliary poaching vessels at work inside the three-mile limit, off the west coast of Vancouver island, taking their catches to the receiving brigantine Harriet G. which was anchored at Swiftsure bank.

JOINT RULE IN

THE NEW HEBRIDES Missionaries Tell of Island Tragedies i the South Seas Where British and

Missionaries from the New Hebrides maintain that the laws are not being observed there, according to advices by the Makura. Rev. F. J. Paton, one of the best known missionaries in the islands, said the condiminium was farce. Speaking to an Evening News reporter at Sydney he said: "It is a farce. The British do their

French are in Control

best to keep the law, but the French don't." "Can you say why?" asked the re

"Well, they simply don't obey the law. Four times have they removed their Resident. Mr. King, the British representative, is a courteous official, but-

After a pause he repeated, with emphasis, his former statement, Chatting further, Mr. Paton told the following story-a recent happening in the group. "Not long ago a man and wife, also a young brother-in-law, were legally recruited by a Frenchman. On an island near Malekula, a Frenchman annexed the woman for himself. The husband objected, but was promptly tonight for Quatsino and way ports.

wards landed on the island, and, with the brother-in-law, bolted. She cleared away from the man, Without delay, give chase, and the whole of the island population started out in pursuit. The boy turned on the pursuers, and shot a native. The chase was continued, and the woman overtaken. She was clubbed to death—in the sea. The younger

brother was eventually captured, and taken on board a British man o' war, which came along at the time. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for shooting a man in self defence. "What happened to the Frenchman? "Nothing was done to him," said the missionary.

PANAMA MARU REACHES WILLIAM HEAD

Japanese Liner Will Dock at Outer Wharf Early This Morning-White Liner En Boute

The steamer Panama Maru, of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha line, reached William Head quarantine station last night from the Orient after a fast run from Yokohama, which port she left on September 5. After passing quarantine at daylight this morning the Japanese liner will come to the wharf. She has a large cargo of general freight, including silk worth over half a inillion dollars. The R. M. S. Empress of India, of the C. P. R., is expected to reach the outer wharf on Friday from the Orient, having sailed from Yokohama on September 12. The steamer Monteagle, which was scheduled to leave Yokohama on Friday, has been held over at Hongkong until October 14 to take the place of the wrecked white liner, the R. M. S. Empress of China. The Kamakura Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner is en route across the Pacific, having sailed from Yokohama on Wednesday last, and she is due here next Wednesday. The Bellerophon, of the Blue Funnel line, left Yokohama for this port on Saturday.

METHODS EMPLOYED

Fraudulently Constructed Ballot Boxes As Factor to Secure Election of Hon. Frank Oliver.

The Colonist has already had somehing in its telegraphic dispatches relative to the disclosure made at Edmonton on September 11 by Mr. William Griesbach, the Conservative candidate for that riding, to the effect that some thirty special ballot boxes had been manufactured by the Liberals and sent into the constituency, and that they were so made that the hasp was fastened only to a wire in the front of the box which could be filed, the wire withdrawn and the box opened without

damaging the seal. The Edmonton Journal, just to hand, itains full partic islands for the affiliated universities to series of cuts showing the boxes as they were to have been manipulated and quotes Mr. Griesbach as saying: "Out of the 215 polling divisions in this Dominion constituency 185 of the required ballot boxes have been manufactured seemingly in accordance with the legal requirements imposed by the statutes of the Dominion. But there have been 30 ballot boxes specially constructed for use in this election. They are of fraudulent construction, made for use in this election, and have been shipped to the most remote sections of the province. There they cannot be properly supervised and the present government agents can manipulate them as they will, for the Conservative party has not the funds to meet the expense of supervising the polling booths in the far-distant polling

booths of the constituency. During the course of his speech Mr. Griesbach produced a sample of the fraudulent box. It was a most ingenious contrivance.

The incident has created a great re ulsion of feeling in the district and t is freely predicted that Hon. Mr. Oliver will be defeated.

RED DEER FOR B. C.

The arrival on the Mainland is anounced of a first consignment of twenty-three red deer from the Old Country, which are to form the nucleus herd from which it is proposed later on to stock Vancouver Island and a portion of the Mainland Coast district. Fifteen head of the new arrivals come from the well known preserves of Mr. C. J. Lucas of Warnham Court, Sussex, the remainder being from the estates of His Grace, the Duke of Sutherland. The deer will be accommodated, pending their increase and distributed, at the Provincial Farm near Coquitlam, where an area of forty acres has been enclosed in stockade for their safe deten-

The importation of the red deer by the province is purely experimental. About half a century ago a similar experiment was made by the government of New Zealand, which country in its topography and climate, resembles British Columbia not a little. The experiment there proved a great success. The deer not only bred in a prolific manner, but through successive generations increased in size until at present the red deer of New Zealand approaches the elk its noble proportions. If British Columbia proves as suitable a habitat as New Zealand, sportsmen the world er will have good reason to congratulate the government of this province upon its experimental action

Tees Returns. The steamer Tees, Capt. Gillam, of the C. P. R. returned to port yesterday afternoon from Clayoquot and way ports with 90 passengers, and will sail again

THE AVIPORS

Robberies on Board Canadian-Australian Liner Sousa's Band Among the Passengers.

When the R. M. S. Makura of the Canadian-Australian line reached the outer wharf yesterday morning a trio of city detectives went on board to search for some thieves who had been busy on the voyage from Sydney. Soon after the vessel left the Australian port some members of the crew reported the loss of clothing, and after the liner left Honolulu a number of passengers reported to Capt Gibb that watches and jewelery and money had been stolen from their staterooms Frederick Senno, flute-player of Sousa's band, reported the loss of all his instruments, four in number, and other passengers reported that their watches were gone. Two days from the island port a search of the steamer was made and in the shaft tunnel hidden under some engine-room stores two gold watches and a brooch stolen from passengers were found. While the search was being carried out two stowaways who had secreted themselves in the stokehold were brought out, and locked up. Some suspicion was at first attached to the stowaways, but the robberies continued and the night before the vessel reached port some jewelery and pocket books were stolen. The detectives made a search, but could find no trace of the thieves or more of the missing property.

Cargo for Vancouver

The Makura brought a large comple ment of passengers and about 1758 tons of general cargo. The passengers included Sousa's band of 65 members who debarked at Victoria. The Makura left Sydney on August 28th, Auckland on September 1st, Suva on the 4th and Honolulu on the 12th. The cargo was made up as follows: For Victoria, 15 barrels cocoanut oil, 495 carcases frozen mutton, 60 cases preserved meats, 24 cases euc. oil, 47 cases honey, 15 crates pineapples. For Vancouver, 1710 tons: 531 cases of meats, 6003 packages frozen meat, 988 pieces timber, 9 crates live fowls, 8 cases bacon, 35 cases jams, 12 cases eggs, 7559 sacks sugar, 70 bunches bananas, 2305 cases cd. pineapples, 185 cases fresh pines, 431 ingots tin, 139 cks. pelts, 1552 sacks hides, 13 bales wool, 83 bates furskins, 80 cases Kauri gum and quantity sundries.

The steamer experienced fresh moderate northeast winds and fine weather throughout the voyage. The passengers who debarked at Victoria were: 1st class, Misses M. Rye, Okerbloom (2), M. L. Jamleson, E. V. Root N. Zedeler; Mesdames Okerbloom, Reibold; Messrs. L. Rye, F. Conley, L Jackson, G. W. Alier, J. A. Okerbloom, W. M. Finley, A. L. Griswold, J. P. Sousa, E. Mix, E. G. Clarke, H. L. Clarke, C. H. Smith, J. L. Fieming, J. P. Cooke, R. McCoriston, L. S. Reibold, Master D. Stanley. 2nd class, Misses E. Freidrich. the attempted outrage. It prints a Scott (2); Messrs. A. E. Storch, M. C. Lyon, S. R. Millhouse, W. H. Welte M. F. Haynes, W. Lowe, J. G. Perfectto. P. Lephilibert, W. H. Culley, J. Narritt, A. J. Garing, J. Cox. W. G. Collins, H Baldwin, G. Lucas, W. E. Laendner, J. S. Lomas, C. J. Russell, G. Ahlborn, R. Corey, J. Spindler, A. Berry, A. E. Gadley, S. Eckstein, A. Kuntz, C. R. Livingston, J. L. Marthage, A. Hellsberg, E. A. Williams, O. Modess, H. Freeman, E. A. Wall, B. Vereecken, W. H. Decker, H. Hand, I. Davis, G. C. Gapley, J. J. Lawnham, J. Kapralet, A. E. Knecht, S. Luxton, C. Schroeder, W. E. Schaffer R. Magnand, F. A. Snow, W. J. Robinson, G. C. Kampe. 3rd class, Misses L. Harrison, Hansen: Mesdames Imhof and 5 children, Hansen and 3 ch. aren, L Fitz, C. Kessing; Messrs. A. Lewis, A. Kloske, A. Lind, R. Deffebach, F. Imhof, J. T. Higgins, Saidum Cale, During the voyage Sousa's band gave

some enjoyable concerts. BILL MINER AS FARMER

Famous Train Robber is Allowed Fresh Air to Improve His Health

It need surprise no one who has been for any time a resident of the West, to pick up his daily paper some fine morning and read that old Bill Miner is again at large. Stray extracts from the newspapers of the southern states, when read between the lines, seem to contain premonitory warning that there may be something doing very shortly in good old Georgia, and that the industrious Bill Miner will not be far out of the spot-light when the suggested doings occur.

Bill Miner, alias George Anderson, is known in every section and corner of America as one of the most daring, adroit and singularly successful stage and railway robbers that the continent has produced. After his escape from the penitentiary at New Westminster, to which he had been committed after a little affair of business in his line on the C. P. R., nothing was heard of Miner until he bobbed up in Georgia six months ago and was captured after another railway holdup. For this he was, upon conviction, sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, twenty years being regarded as beyond his natural remain ing span of life.

Now come reports first of Bill Miner's exemplary conduct in the Georgia prison and next of his contraction of consumption and the decision of the prison doctor that continued close confinement must jeopardize his chances of life.

And even later is the announcemen that upon the doctor's report, the State Prison Commissioners have ordered relaxation of conditions, under which he is to be removed from the prison to the Georgia State Farm and there employed as much as possible in out-of-

door avocations. "Old Bill Miner as a farmer-it is to

cific coast detective, after reading over the related newspaper clippings from the southern states a day or so ago.
"Take my word for it, Bill Miner will be out and about his old business again before long, and it will mean more work for us."

Bandits in Spain MADRID, Sept. 19 .-- A Cordoba tele gram states that, after months of quiet indits have again made their appearance in that district. Two bandits, mounted on good horses and armed with carbines, called at a farmhouse belonging to Don Jose Chacon, situated on the mountains near Puente Genil. They threatened to kill the occupants, and despatched the overseer to Don Jose Chacon, demanding 1,000 pesetas, threatening him with death in case of refusal These same bandits recently stole \$10. 000 from Don Antonio Montenegro, at Fuente Ovejuna. A section of the Civil Guard has gone in pursuit of them, bu t is thought that it will be andcult to capture them at the present moment, because the inhabitants of the small villages protect them through fear of re

Chinese Rebels Ingenious

SHANGHAI, Sept. 19.—Letters from Canton give disquieting accounts of an ngenious device of the revolutionaries to distribute seditious pamphlets in the guise of Gospels published by the Britsh and Foreign Bible Society and other missionary societies. One of the participants in the recent attack on Admiral Li Chun was observed to throw away a box which was found to contain bombs, concealed beneath two Gospels. These books are readily obtainable, and thus the revolutionaries easily pose as mission colporteurs. The revolutionary scare in Canton is possibly overrated, but the authorities are most nervous and the wealthy continue to quit the city. The missions have been requested to temporarily suspend the street sales.

British Columbia's total salmon pack this season will not fall far short of 750,000 cases, of which 355,000 are sockeyes.

ZIONIST CONGRESS CLOSES SESSION

Sittings More Orderly Than Usual—Question of Jewish Emigration Gets Attention From Delegates.

BASEL. Sept. 19 .- The Tenth Zionist congress has closed. As in former years, the last words uttered were (in Hebrew) "May we meet next year in Jerusalem!"

In many respects the congress difered from previous Zionistic gatherings. It still could not be said that the sittings were remarkable for their orderliness, or for the promptitude with which the delegates obeyed the chair; but at any rate the chair was obeyed, which at one time was not the case. There was not the slightest tendency to reak chairs as wa e at one Zionist congress in the past, still less to break

eads, for the love of the cause. The president of the tenth congress, Dr. Max Nordau, and other speakers besides, referred with satisfaction to the growing influence of Zionism upon the younger generation of Jews, and certainly among the delegates there was a emarkably large proportion, larger than in other years, of young men. There was also a larger proportion of women than in former years, and one of the speakers was even a woman, Mile. Schnach, of Paris, who dwelt on the possibilities of the work of women in Zionism, especially insisting on the influence they might have on the children. This was the first occasion on which a woman has addressed a Zionist congress. It was impossible for an onlooker not to be impressed by the generally high level of intelligence of the delegates, an intelligence still somewhat undisciplined, it is true, but evidently in process of becoming brought under

Death After a Scratch

Morris Quatzam, an eleven-year-old Windsor boy, fell from his bicycle and scratched his wrist. He thought nothing of the injury, but blood poison set in and he is dead.

Such incidents as these-by no means infrequent-ought to make people realize the danger that may lie even in the smallest flesh wound. Take a simple illustration. When a

knife, a rusty needle, a splinter of dirty wood, a barbed wire fence, or a thorn, scratches the hand, the latter is inoculated with germs, of which the air about us is full.

The way to avoid serious results is to cleanse the wound and apply Zam-Buk. Zam-Buk is a powerful, yet painless germ killer, and when applied to the broken skin is absorbed into the tissue, instantly destroying the germs that spread disease and stopping the pain and smarting. That is why Zam-Buk is so popular with children. The flesh thus soothed and purified

and all poison and cause of festering removed Having done this, Zam-Buk then proceeds to heal the wound or sore, and new healthy tissue is built in a quick, painless and perfect manner Zam-Buk must not be confused with ordinary ointments. Zam-Buk is a unique preparation, possessing antisen tic, soothing and healing qualities that are not to be found together in any other preparation. It is not only a unique healing balm, but is is also a skin food. For all skin diseases and in juries-cuts, bruises, burns, eczema, chafing, ulcers ringworm, etc., it is without equal. It is also used widely for piles, for which it may be regarded as a specific. All druggists and stores sell at 50 cents a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful imitations.

The principal achievement of the con gress was the revision of the statutes or charter of the movement, and the cast-ing of this into a greatly improved form. But, what is of far more interest to the general public unskilled in Zion ism, for the first time at a Zionist con-gress the question of Jewish emigration was discussed—"the most important and the most burning Jewish question of the day," as it was called by Dr. Katzenelsohn, a Russian delegate and a member of the executive committee of the Zionist movement, in his able speech on the subject. The speaker stated that, in the last twenty-five years, 1,800,000 Jews had emigrated to the United

States, while another 400,000 had emigrated to other countries. If emigration continued at the present rate of progress, the whole Jewish nation now alive would have emigrated in a generation. Even in the times of Spanish Inquisition the Jews had not emigrated in such numbers as of late years. "For us Zionists," continued the speaker, "there is but one emigration, and that was the unhappiest of all—the emigration from Palestine. For us there is but one way by which the happiness of the Jewish people can be brought about once more, and that is emigration to Palestine. All else is mere tinkering with the question-work which cannot last."

Dr. Katzenelsohn commented on th smallness of Jewish emigration to Palestine and Syria, amounting to only about 2,000 persons a year, as compared with the vast numbers of Jews constanty going to America and also elsewhere. He quoted statistics in order to dispose of certain still commonly-held beliefs as to the Jewish emigrant. The Jew emigrates not alone, but with his wife and children, and he emigrates never to return, unlike the Chinese, whose heart is ever set on returning to China and who in most cases does return thither. For this very reason, just because the Jew does not emigrate alone. Zionists must pay particular attention to the matter of organizing Jewish emigration. Among Jewish emigrants there is smaller proportion of criminals and paupers than among those of any other nationality, while the proportion Jews rejected in America as "undesirable" or "unfit" is only 0.8 per cent., as compared with 1.1 per cent. of other nationalities.

The congress eventually decided that the question of Jewish emigration is one of those with which Zionists must grapple in the immediate future, especially where emigration into Palestine is concerned. It was even proposed that there should be a Zionist emigration committee, with its headquarters in Berlin, this matter having been referred to a committee of eight members.

The official language in Zionist congresses is now Hebrew, but most of the proceedings at the tenth were conducted in German. Here and there, however, an orator spoke in Hebrew, a language which perhaps one-third of those present fully understood, while another third or so partially understood it. One day all the debates were conducted in Hebrew, and this occasion was seized by a Polish delegate from Warsaw to plead eloquently against the neglect of Hebrew by Jews. The speaker referred to a time when

Jews cherished their national language as if it had been the apple of their eve. He recalled the great indebtedness of other languages to Hebrew, specially referring to Luther's beautiful translation of the Bible, and the influence it had exercised in fixing the German language in its present form, and also to Addison's well-known tribute in the Spectator (No. 405) to the "innumerable elegancies and improvements" our lan guage has received "from the infusion of Hebraisms which are derived to it out of the poetical passages of the Holy Writ." The speaker's arguments for the preservation of Hebrew as a living language by Jews was that a national language is to national life what bindweed is to the sand-dunes it holds together, preventing them from dispersal by rough blasts or storms.

The congress decided on the desirability of establishing more Hebrew schools in order to revive interest in the Hebrew language as the ennational Jewish tongue, and specially to prevent the younger generation from growing up in ignorance of Hebrew. Perhaps the most striking feature of

the tenth Zionist congress was the absence of political Zionism. The cry of a Jewish Kingdom, so noticeable formerly, seldom if ever made itself heard this year. It was evident from the utterances of many speakers that Turkey under the new regime is looked to with a fervent hope of her realizing that Jewish colonization in Palestine and Syria will be solely of benefit to her. It is significant that at the opening of the congress it was unanimously resolved to send 5,000 francs to Turkey for the relief of the sufferers in the Constantinople fire. But what shall be said of hopes pinned to Turkey if, as Dr. Nordan said, the official attitude of the Turkish authorities to Zionists be that they want to have nothing to do with them?

The Anglo-Jewish community was poorly represented at the congress. Except the Lord Mayor of Bradford, Mr. J. Moser, few prominent members of it were present.

AUSTRALIAN CONDITIONS

Letters from Men Who Emigrated from England Present Bather Unflattering Pictures

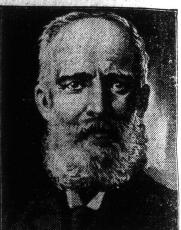
the wound is made perfectly healthy. LONDON, Sept. 19 .- Whatever be the truth about the advantages and disadvantages of Australia for the British emigrant, there is no gainsaying that there are thousands of working people who have left this country only o find that the conditions of employment are much worse for them there than at home. Perhaps these failures if they may be so called were unsuited for their new environment, but the probability seems rather to be that they were lured across the sea by the overcolored reports of emigration agents to find that Australia is no Eldorado. and that whatever its drawbacks, Great Britain is at least as comfortable place for the working man as the grea continent of the Antipodes. From time to time newspapers opened their columns to the correspondence of those

TORTURED FOR THIRTY-FIVE YEARS

Really Could Not Live Without

FENAGHVALE, Ont. Jan. 29th. 1910. "For thirty-five years (and I am now man over seventy) I have been a terrible sufferer from Constipation. matter what remedy or physicians employed, the result was always the same-impossible to get a cure. About two years ago, I read about "Fruit-atives" and I decided to try them. I have used "Fruit-a-tives" ever since

They are the first and only medicine that suited my case. If it were not for "Fruit-a-tives" I am satisfied that I could not live" JAMES PROUDFOOT.



The greatest remedy in the world for all forms of Indigestion and Dyspepsia is "Fruit-a-tives". Doctors as well as nundreds of people proclaim it.

"Fruit-a-tives" cures all stomach troubles because it makes the liver active, strengthens the kidneys, purifies the blood and keeps the stomach swee and clean. "Fruit-a-tives" is the only remedy made of fruit juices 50c a box. 6 for \$2.50, or trial size 25c. At all dealers, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

who have had practical experience of Australian life. Most of the oninions have been unfavorable, but both sides of the question have been laid bare. By the latest Australian mail a phen omenal batch of letters on the subject have come to hand. Twenty of them vehemently declaim against the conditions of life; one is couched in terms of moderate commendation. The contrast in the numbers on the alternative positions is in itself suggestive.

The first letter comes from J. Betchell. Broken Hill. N. S. W. His chief complaint is that it is practically imposible to obtain steady work. There s plenty of seasonal employment with good wages, but between jobs all the surplus is used up in traveling expenses and food. He continues: "People are talking about the scarcity of labor. In this town there are 700 unemployed on the books of the Miners' Society, and yet the mine owners say they are short of men. All they want is to get a surplus of men to pick and choose from. They tempt men here by offering \$2.37 a day for laboring, but they do not say anything about the cost of living here. House rent is \$2.62; doven and water

eggs ceents per 100 gallons. Another Englishman, J. R. Williams, is so tired of the conditions that he is coming home. Degradation and poverty are the keynote of his observations in Australia. Speaking of Sydney, he

"During my stay in Sydney of two years I have seen more poverty than saw in London in thirty years. Sydney is the most sinful city in the world. no other city will one see so man young girls parading the streets a night as can be seen in Sydney and Melhourne High wages are no good when everything is so very expensiv with the exception of meat. I have heard women say they were better of with \$7.50 a week at home than the are now with \$14.00.

One of the best known firms of Wast end jewellers have just received a velarge order from the King. The ma ity of articles to be put in hand and monogram scarf pins, and are for tribution during the forthcoming ro tour in India.

Attell and Wells NEW YORK, Sept. 19 .- On the

ing of the 10-round battle between Attell, world's featherweight pion, and Matt Wells. England mier lightweight, both fighter reported fit, and even money laid on the outcome. Attell which troubled him some months ag is said to be in excellent condition. Wells wins the bout, a match Packey McFarland is forecasted, while if Attell defeats the Englishman, it thought his next opponent will be Ad Wolgast. The fighters will weigh at 5 p. m. tomorrow at 135 pounds. Charles White will be referee.

Wreck Breaking Up The wreck of the steamer Ramona, of the Pacific Coast Steamship co

pany, which went ashore at Spanish Island, is reported to be breaking up. Qualra Beturns The government steamer Quadra reurned to port yesterday from the west

coast after taking oil and supplies to

some of the coast light stations. A new public school erected by voluntary subscriptions of the interested residents has been opened at Columbi

Yale-Cariboo is the largest constituency in Canada. It contains 107,000

square miles. A four-mile spur of the Kettle Valley railway is to be built from Penticton to Dog Lake, where connection will be made by steamer with Okanagan

Falls. Kamloops district is the only part of British Columbia in which the codling moth has this year appeared.

The Similkameen Star has been pur-Wright and associates, incorporated as the Princeton Printing and Publishing

opposition Leade Plainly Duty of Pronounce A procity at the

HALIFAX, Sept. 1 sition leader al to the people of a signe that the peop y are called mere questio ture destiny of appealed to L es alike, and party leader, h whose hopes pes of his coun le he said that pe, he believed standing at the s." and he ther eople to cast a so r the preserv ge, for the mainten cial and political us nation v

Situation

Mr. Borden's state 'To the People of "As this campaign solemn duty confron for all time the most n ever submitted electorate, I declare cerity to my fellow the outlook is full attention which the to the discussion of made the few weeks more revealing than ary debate. Throughout this l

tors now understand called upon to dete question of markets, Canada, perhaps the "Even from the reciprocity compact greater process. On boundary line its perfectly that in its. treaty undoubtedly i and fiscal union. The has warned us in la takable import that of this treaty must the consolidation of "With profound

compact, she can ne reach from England to England again. "We must make reciprocity with the procity with the Un let us never forget t become fiscally an part of the United S

vision, he has made

declaration that if (

of the British Empi Duty to I "Can there be a compact will result Aissinating those a which we hold not use and profit, but who are to succee bound in honor to unimpaired to ou margellous heritage won and held in the and obstacles today "Will the people decree that so spler

shall pass into othe town? "The relations cre pact will increase t of the United States cial destinies. Less ago, by the threat of they forced our gove tariff. If we accep must anticipate a r sure. Where is our renewed pressure firmer fashion than nize our constant friendly relations w boring nation; but lieve that such relat sured, if we preserve our present fiscal in

For All "Above all we do r momentous choice w all time. If the tarif tries are interlocked assured that a stro will carry the key.

"I believe that we at the parting of th pact, made in secre date, points indeed must decide whether adianism or of c prevail on the no continent. Canada her destiny. She Atlantic and Pacif highways of the wo United Kingdom, sl portant unit of

system "With Canada's y rapidly increasing p velous material reso hopefulness and en herself in a compar in the highest po mighty Empire. Th which we have pro from which v

"That spirit is country, our institut It is inspired by th its of a past full ments; it is crown and most confident splendor which we ize. It dwells equa British ploneers a those of Canadian to whose ancestors

Opposition Leader Sets Forth

Plainly Duty of Electorate to

FINAL APPEAL

YEARS

n. 29th. 1910. (and I am now ave been a tertipation. No physicians s always the a cure. About about "Fruit-ay them.

and Dyspepsis

ors as well as

all stomach

kes the liver

stomach sweet

s" is the only

or trial size

Limited, Ot-

experience of

but both sides

en laid bare.

mail a phen-

on the subject

venty of them

nst the condi-

iched in terms

n. The con-

on the alterna-

from J. Bet-

practically im-

W. His chief

work. There

iobs all the

traveling ex-

tinues: "Peo

he scarcity of

re are: 700 um-

of the Miners'

ine owners say

All they want

en to pick and

men here by

about the cost

rent is \$2.62;

ind water 18

J. R. Williams,

ions that he is

ion and poverty

observations in

of Sydney, he

Sydney of two

poverty than I

years. Sydney

the world. In

see so many

the streets at

Sydney and

are no good

very expensive

were better off

ome than they

firms of West-

ng. The major

d are for dis-

thcoming royal

-On the even-

le between Abe

weight cham-

England's pre-fighters were

Attell's arm,

e months ago,

condition. If

a match with

recasted, while

lishman, it is

ent will be Ad

will weigh in

mer Ramons,

eamship com

re at Spanish

ner Quadra re-

from the west

nd supplies to

ected by volun-

the interested

ed at Columbia

argest constitu-ontains 107,000

he Kettle Val-

ilt from Pentic-

connection will

vith Okanagan

t stations.

breaking up.

135 pounds.

g Up

oney is being

Vells

eceived a very

laboring, but

suggestive.

the opinions

Pronounce Against Reciprocity at the Polls. es" ever since only medicine it were not for satisfied that I HALIFAX, Sept. 18 .- R. L. Borden. the opposition leader, issued a final appeal to the people of Canada tonight PROUDFOOT. to defeat reciprocity. The appeal in the form of a signed statement, declared that the people now understand at they are called upon to determine not a mere question of markets but

he future destiny of Canada. He appealed to Liberals and Conprvatives alike, and said he spoke not as a party leader, but as a Canadian n whose hopes are bound up with e hopes of his country. While he said that the outlook is full of hope, he believed "that we are in

ruth standing at the parting of the ways," and he therefore begged the cople to cast a soberly considered te "for the preservation of our heritge, for the maintenance of our com rcial and political freedom and for he nermanence of Canada as an automous nation within the British

Situation Hopeful

Mr. Borden's statement follows: the People of Canada: As this campaign closes and the lemn duty confronts us of deciding r all time the most momentous question ever submitted to the Canadian ctorate, I declare with perfect sinrity to my fellow countrymtn that the outlook is full of hope. The keen ttention which the people have given the discussion of this question has made the few weeks of this campaign more revealing than months of ordinry debate.

Throughout this Dominion the elecors now understand that they are alled upon to determine not a mere uestion of markets, but the future of anada, perhaps the Empire.

Even from the economic side, the reciprocity compact is but a step in a greater process. On either side of the oundary line its advocate realize perfectly that in its final outcome this treaty undoubtedly means commercial and fiscal union. The chief magistrate of our powerful neighbor on the south has warned us in language of unmistakable import that the consummation of this treaty must forever prevent the consolidation of our Empire.

"With profound insight and clear vision he has made the memorable Ceclaration that if Canada accepts this ompact, she can never become a part of that great imperial commercial bond which, as he anticipated, will reach from England around the world

to England again. We must make our choice between reciprocity with the Empire and recirocity with the United States. And let us never forget that Canada cannot ecome fiscally and commercially a part of the United States and remainolitically a part—an important part— British Empire.

Duty to Posterity.

"Can there be any doubt that this compact will result in prematurely ssipating those abounding resources thich we hold not alone for our own se and profit, but in trust for those who are to succeed us? Are we not bound in honor to transmit free and nimpaired to our descendants the marvellous heritage our forefathers won and held in the face of difficulties and obstacles today unknown?

Will the people of Canada willingly decree that so splendid an inheritage hall pass into other hands than this

"The relations created by this compact will increase three-fold the power f the United States over our commecial destinies. Less than three years ago, by the threat of prohibitory duties, ey forced our government to alter our tariff. If we accept this compact, we must anticipate a renewal of the pressure. Where is our guarantee that the enewed pressure will be met in any firmer fashion than before? We recognize our constant duty to maintain friendly relations with the great neigh lieve that such relations can best be assured, if we preserve in fullest measure, our present fiscal independence and au-

"Above all we do not forget that the momentous choice we must make is for all time. If the tariffs of the two countries are interlocked by this treaty, be assured that a stronger party always

"I believe that we are standing today at the parting of the ways. This compact, made in secret and without mandate, points indeed to a new path. We must decide whether the spirit of Candianism or of continentalism shall prevail on the northern half of this continent. Canada is the mistress of her destiny. She commands both the Atlantic and Pacific; she holds the ighways of the world. Outside of the nited Kingdom, she is the most important unit of the whole British

With Canada's youthful vitality, her rapidly increasing population, her marvelous material resources, her spirit of nopefulness and energy, she can place herself in a comparatively brief period in the highest position within this mighty Empire. This is the path uponwhich we have proceeded—this is the from which we are asked to de-

That spirit is one of faith in our untry, our institutions and ourselves. It is inspired by the imperishable merts of a past full of splendid achieve ents; it is crowned by the highest and most confident hope of a future splendor which we can but dimly real e. It dwells equally in the sons of british pioneers and loyalists and in those of Canadian of French descent, to whose ancestors we owe a deep debt one of the shrewdest and greatest base-

of gratitude for the loyal valor which

"This question is above all parties and all individuals, I appeal to Liverals as well as Conservatives, and I speak to them not as a party leader, but as a Canadian citizen whose hopes are bound with the hopes of this country. "To all who are proud of her past,

to all who hope for her future I make an earnest and sincere appeal to above all parties, to take heed of the higher considerations and to determine their course with a sense of the endur ing results of their decision. I beg them to cast a soberly considered and heritage, for the maintenance of our commercial and political freedom, for the permanence of Canada, as an auus nation of the British Em-

R. L. BORDEN."

PRINCE RUPERT FOR G. T. P. PORT

Prince Rupert on Sunday-Big Hotel for Prince Bupert

The steamer Prince Rupert, Capt

Johnson, reached port on Sunday morning from Stewart and Prince Rupert and left again vesterday morning fo Prince Rupert. The passengers from the north included Mr. John Stewart of Foley. Welch and Stewart: Mr. G. A McNicoll, superintendent of the G. T P. at Prince Rupert; Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, architect, who went to the G. T. P. port to look over the proposed site for a hotel to be erected there; Mr. J McNeill, Mr. J. Grady, Miss McGregor Mrs. McMillan, Mr. H. J. Wilson, Mr. K. Wilson, Mr. G. A. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wright, Mr. C. R. Oswald, Mrs James, Mr. C. Hartley, Mr. W. H. Morgan, Mr. P. Clark, Dr. Brouse, Mrs. McLeod, and Mr. G. T. Brown of the Portland Canal Mining Co.

The passengers who embarked here for the north yesterday morning included Mr. Emile Schmidt, Mr. G. P. Napier, Mr. C. G. Duncan, Mr. J. Knox, Mr. J. G. McArthur, Mr. F. B. Punnett, Mr. A. G. Anderson and Mr. Clarence Hoard for Stewart.

Mr. F. M. Ratenbury, who returned from Prince Rupert by the steamer, said the hotel to be built there will contain 150 rooms and will cost half a million dollars. The Prince Rupert Em pire says when completed the hotel will stand from 14 to 16 stories in height It will be a steel frame structure of

SPRECKELS LINERS WILL RESUME RUN

Laid Up At Golden Gate for Years to Bun to Australia

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18 .- The Oceanic Steamship Company announced today that the Ventura and Sonoma, two \$1,000,000 ships which have lain idle since the great fire of 1906, were to be rehabilitated and put back on the Australian run. Exports from this port to Australia fell off more than \$1,250,-000 the year after the ships were taken

MAPPING ALASKA COAST

Commander Hirago, Japanese Naval Attache, Takes Advantage of Trip Gather Information

SEWARD, Alaska, Sept. 18 .- Commander Hirago, of the Japanese navy. now attached to the Japanese legation at Washington, who is making the round trip to Alaska on the stemaer Admiral Sampson, is taking photographs and making maps of the harbors along the Alaska coast. Passengers on the Sampson who ereported the matter say the commander is taking special pains to get a map of Resurrection bay. While here he bought many photographs of the harbor. He is said to have a plate of the coast, upon which he makes markings. It is said here that the matter has been reported to the government at Washington. Commander Hirago says he is on a pleasure trip.

STRIKE IN IRELAND

Employees of Three Principal Railof Work-Traffic Disturbed.

DUBLIN, Sept. 18 .- A resolution in favor of a general strike on the Great Southern and Western, the Great Northern and the Midland Great Southern the three principal railroads in Ireland, was adopted at a mass meeting of rail way employees tonight.

So serious do the authorities regard the situation that all Dublin regiments absent on practice have been ordered

back to this city. Little violence has yet been reported The strike is due to the refusal of the three railways to accede to the demand of their employees that the railways decline to handle consignments of timber from firms involved in labor disputes. The question of wages or hours

does not enter.

Cross-channel traffic has been con siderably affected. It is believed that trans-Atlantic traffic from Queenstown will subsequently become dis-

CONNIE MACK IS THE FAN'S HERO

for American League Title, Ex-

Geader of Philadelphia Athletics, Slate

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 .- Connie Mack is the man of the hour in the American league. It looks as though he is going to pull his world's champions, the Philadelphia Athletics, through to another pennant, and, in the opinion of the writer, to another world's title, for it is believed that if the Athletics win the gonfalon in Ban Johnson's circuit they will defeat the National league representative in the big series next

month. Cornelius McGillicuddy-for that is Connie Mack's real name—is probably

corking good ball player-a catch himself, he has developed into a great-er manager. He is unquestionably the best manager in the American league, and if the Giants should win the National league pennant, and the Athletics land in first place in their circuit, it will be interesting to watch the work of Mack and John McGraw in the world's series. For McGraw is the greatest

leader in Tom Lynch's organizatio When Ban Johnson induced Uncle Ben Shibe to put an American league team in Philadelphia, Connie Mack was cast upon him as a manager by B. Bancroft, who believed that the lanky fellow would make an ideal leader of players. Johnson instructed Shibe to let Mack do all the managing and to trust and confide in him. That was enough for Uncle Ben. Anything Ban said went with him, so he gave Connie full charge of the club. And he certainly has never been sorry since, for Mack has give him pennant winners and made him a

barrel of money besides. In 1902 Mack won the first pennant for Shibe and the Philadelphia fans when he molded the following players into a championship team: Waddell, Plank and Hastings, pitchers; Schreck and Powers, catchers; Davis, Murphy and Monte and Lave Cross, infielders;

Fultz, Seybold and Hartsell, outfielders Connie pulled out another pennant winner in 1905, which included not only Plank, Waddell, Schreck, Powers and Davis, but also Bender, Coakley, Knight, Hoffman and Lord. This great team. however, suffered defeat in the world's series against the Giants, but only because of the wonderful pitching of Mathewson and McGinnity.

Today most of these players have gone to minor leagues or else are out of the game for good. Powers, Schreck, Waddell, the two Crosses, Hoffman, Seybold, Coakley and Knight are missing Harry Davis is still with the team, but Young McInnes has replaced him as regular first baseman. In place of these former stars, Mack has dug up and developed Eddie Collins into the star second baseman of the country; Jack Berry, a lightning fast man, is playing shortstop; Baker, a slugger and a second Jimmy Collins, is at third base; while Rube Oldring is mingling with Hartsel, Lord and Murphy in the outfield, Danny Murphy being shifted from an infielder into a gardener. Thomas Livingston and Lapp have replaced Powers and Schreck behind the bat.

INADEQUATE, AND INADEQUATELY PAID

Understaffed Post Office Leads to Delays in Sorting of Mail - Conditions That Should Be Remedied,

Congestion prevailing at the Victoria ostoffice owing to the refusal of the Ottawa government to augment the staff or to pay its employees adequately to enable it to cope with the business is still delaying the mails, particularly second class mails which are nut aside when necessary to allow the over-The business of the Victoria postoffice has increased over 30 per cent. during the past year while the staff has not been increased more than 2 per cent.

Efforts have been made for a considerable time to induce the government o permit of more employees being added, but the authorities have not acceded to the requests. Victoria fares badly with regard to its postal facilities as compared to many other cities of Canada of smaller population. In Calgary there are three deliveries daily and in Vancouver the business section of the city has five deliveries a day while other sections have three and four. In Victoria there are two deliveries. The mails brought from Nanaimo of the train which reaches Victoria at noon each day are not taken out from the postoffice by the carriers until 3:30 p. m. with the result that often orders are delivered so late that the shipments cannot be handled the same day, This proves a detriment to the city in comparison with Vancouver, where the mails brought by the steamer each morning from Nanaimo are delivered promptly, allowing of orders being filled

without difficulty the same day. The postoffice staff works hard to cope with the congestion, spending many hours overtime in the work, but before the mail of one day is handled another mail is in and the congestion continues. On various occasions when British mails have come in, papers and other second class mails have been delayed at times as much as 48 hours as a result of the

MERLING ENDS

Vancouver Gathering Addressed by Three Candidates Proves Lively—Collapse of Benches Creates Excitement.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 18 .-Uproar punctuated the closing remarks of the Liberal candidate, J. H. Senkler, at a great political meeting attended by 6,000 people at the Horse Show building tonight.

The three candidates, Alderman Stevens, Conservative, Mr. Senkler, Liberal, and E. T. Kingsley, Socialist, discussed the issues of the campaign. Mr. Senkler sought to show that the reciprocity agreement was best for Canada from the economic point of

view, while Alderman Stevens laid stress on the political aspect, referring especially to President Taft's statenents as to Canada being at the "parting of 'the ways." The Socialist speaker dwelt on the question purely from an academic standpoint. Several benches collapsed during the meeting, creating great excitement.

TACOMA, Sept. 18 .- Fire of unknown origin this morning destroyed the plant of the Calpenham Lumber company, at Kapowsin, Wash. with a loss of \$50,-About 2,000,000 feet of lumber was consumed.

Sawmill Burned

BABE BORN ON THE PRINCESS MAY

Little Passenger Had Bank Account Start Life With After Pund Was Collected on Board

The steamer Princess May, Capt. Mc-Leod, which reached port yesterday morning from Skagway and way ports with 165 passengers, had a birth on board, a daughter being born to Mrs. Emerson, wife of an employee of the Swanson Bay pulp mills who was among the passengers en route to the nospital at Bella Bella. When one day old the baby had a bank account of \$75, this being the amount of a fund collected by the passengers at a meetng held in the saloon at which Judge Dugas of Dawson presided. Mr. Wm Marchant, inspector of customs, and Mr. F. W. Nicholson of the Norton Griffiths Co., moved and seconded the following resolutions:

"That this meeting, composed of the passengers, officers and crew of the C. P. R. steamship Princess May, heartily rejoices in the birth of a baby girl during the voyage from Skagway to . ancouver on September 16 and the safe delivery of the young mother.

"This meeting further congratulates the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, upon the felicitous choice of names for the child, and beg to wish Miss Letitia May Janet 'bon voyage' upon the sea of life. This meeting would also request the purser to make a collection as a nemento of the occasion.

"That this meeting would also express surprise that a qualified medical practitioner is not placed at Swanson Bay mills so as to provide for cases of sickness or accident, and would respectfully call the attention of the government and the management of the mills to the matter."

It was moved by Mr. Pelly, Chilliwack, seconded by Mr. Brenner, Dawson, "That the chairman, Mr. Justice Dugas, be requested to bring the necessity of medical assistance at swanson Bay to the notice of the proper authori-

The Princess May left again for the

ESCAPED CONVICT

Alleged Abductor of Snowflake School Teacher Is One of Gang Who Escaped From Polsom Prison.

HANNAH. N .- D. Sept. * 18 .- After having eluded the vigilance of the Canadian police and a posse of 200 citizens who have been hunting him since last Tuesday, "Bill" Minor, the alleged abductor of Eleanor Grace Price, the Snowflake, Manitoba, school teacher, was captured while hiding in a straw stack here.

Aften his anmost M his real name was Edward Davis and that he was wanted in California, having escaped from a penitentlary there after he had served 18 months of a 35-year sentence for highway robbery,

Davis said he preferred being taken to California than to Snowflake, Man. He admitted having been in Snowflake recently, but denied that he had anything to do with the abduction of Miss

Davis said he was willing to go back to California without being extradited. but would fight extradition to Canada. It is the opinion of the Canadian and American officers here that Davis will be returned to California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18 .- Edward D. Davis, alias Bill Minor, alleged abductor of Miss Eleanor Price, the Snowflake, Man., school teacher, was sent from here late in 1901 to Folsom penitentiary to serve a 33year sentence for robery. His escape, with eleven companions, 18 months later, was a dramatic event in western prison annals. Led by a convict known as "Red Shirt Gordon," the twelve killed two guards with knives, and using other guards as bullet shields, fought their way out of the prison. They took several guards 20 miles, threatening to kill them if pursuing posses caught up, and then turned them loose. Most of the band were

recaptured. LANGDON, N. D., Sept. 18 .- Ed Davis, confessed assailant and abductor of Miss Eleanor Gladys Price, the Manitoba school teacher, was positively identified by the girl as the man who appeared at her school house last Monday morning and forced her into captivity for more than thirty hours in the timber nearby, with no shelter and with a terrific storm in progress a portion of the time. Davis was brought here and lodged in

Mob violence, once feared, is not now looked for by the officials, although they are maintaining a careful guard.

Building Permits-Building permits were issued yesterday by the building nspector to Mr. Thomas R. Cusack for a two-storey brick structure on Courtney street to be used for a printing establishment to cost \$10,000; to E. Knapton, alterations to dwelling on Queen's road, \$350; to Dunford & Sons, two dwellings on Merritt street, \$1,200 each; J. Hall, dwelling on Harbinger street, \$3.700; to C. Harris, dwelling on Beta street, \$1,800; to The Victoria School Board, one storey brick manual training centre, at the George Jay school, \$3,000; to Thomas Fraser, dwelling on Burnside road, \$2,900; to F. Rollins, dwelling on Fisguard street, \$1,900; to H. Harkness, four frame dwellings on Wilson street, \$5,000; to S. L. Tudon, dwelling on Forbes street, \$1,500; to S. A. Jones, dwelling on Forbes street, \$1,500.

Victoria capitalists have secured the Morning Glory mine in the Okanagan, and will resume its operation at once.

Struck Rock Near Seymour Narrows - Damage Not Sufficient to Prevent Vessel Completing Voyage.

The steamer Venture of the Bosco witz Steamship company, struck the rocks when entering Seymour narrows northbound from Victoria for northern British Columbia ports on Sunday night during heavy fog. Word of the accident received in Victoria yesterday morning was meagre. The place where the steamer struck was not clear, it being given as near Seymour narrows. The hull was damaged, but the extent of the damage will not be known until

the steamer is docked on her return, The Venture is well provided with tanks and has a double bottom and consequently can continue her voyage o Naas and way ports without danger. It is anticipated, if the damage sustained as a result of the accident is not extensive, that the steamer will continue her schedule and repairs will be effected when the vessel is withdrawn at the end of the season. The Venture was late, having been delayed on her last trip as a result of rain interfering with the work of discharging her cargo of canned salmon at Vancouver and she did not get away on her trip north until Saturday afternoon, being two days behind her schedule.

SPECTATORS HURT

Racing Hydroplane, Getting Beyond Con trol, Crashes into Crowd on Shore-three Injured

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Dixie IV., rederick K. Burnham's speedy hydroplane, which defended the Harmsworth cup at Huntington, L. I., and won the championship of the United States, tonight lies a wreck on a narrow ridge of rocks between Niagara river and the Erie canal, off Riverside park. The Dixie IV was leading in a race for the Great Lakes championship, and was speeding at 39 miles an hour when the accident occurred, which resulted in the serious injury of three spectators.

Mr. Burnham, who was at the wheel, and four of his crew were uninjured. Harold Bell, 13 years old, sustained a fractured skull and will die. His mother, Mrs. Elmer Bell, was injured about the head, and John Daniels, son of Dr. John Daniels, had his leg cut off just

above the ankle. The Dixie was rounding the upper stake boat when something went wrong with her steering gear. She careened for moment then headed directly for the shore. When the Dixie crashed head-on upon the rooks Burnham was hurled into the water but escaped without a

scratch. The two engineers were shaken up, but not seriously hurt. The Dixie leaped entirely out of the water and crashed into the crowd on shore Young Bell was crushed under the hull of the boat and Daniels was pinned to the rocks by the cut water.

The race for the Great Lakes cham cionship was won by the Gretchen II owned by John H. Hubbart of Pittsourg. The time of the Gretchen II for the 35-mile course was 1:02:08.

Big Potato Show .- Mr. Ashahel Smith of Ladner is visiting Victoria for the purpose of consulting officials of the Department of Agriculture in connection with the exhibit which is to be sent from this Province to compete for the Stilwell trophy and \$1,000 prize at the approaching great industrial exposition at Madison Square Gardens, New York. Mr. Smith, who is known as the Potato King of Canada, is to have charge of the collection and preparation of the exhibit for the provincial government. Burnside Boad School.—The selection

of a school site for the city's new school house on Burnside Road to meet the congestion of the North Ward district is still in abevance. At last night's meeting of the school board, by Chairman Jay's dissenting vote, the original motion to buy lots 16 and twothirds of 17 as offered on Burnside road for \$10,250 was turned down, and an amendment to offer \$6.000 for lot 16 alone was carried. Lot 16 is said to be a full acre and in the opinion of 'fius tees Jay, Christie and Stanelaud was quite in proportion to the size of the school. As \$35,000 is the sum set aside for the particular school it was not thought advisable to put it all into the site and run short for the building materials and construction. The matter now stands awaiting a reply to the above offer. Messrs, Riddle and Mc-Intosh were in favor of purchasing the two lots as offered.

Schooner in Bad Luck.

The present year will go down as a most eventful one in the career of the well known local schooner Sailor Boy. The little windjammer's misfortunes are not over, for according to latest advices she has put into Honolulu, enroute here from Fanning Island, in distress. The vessel's main and mizzen masts are broken and she was leaking badly when she put into the island port. The Sailor Boy began the year by sailing from a northern lumber port for Fanning island with a cargo of lumber. Meeting stormy weather off Point Reyes she was compelled to put in here for a new suit of sails. When the craft arrived at Fanning island she was leaking and in need of repairs. After being overhauled the schooner proceeded to the Gilberts and was returning from there when she grounded and lost her false keel in addition to receiving other damages.

The Canadian Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. has, for a consideration of half a million dollars, secured a bond on the H. B. group of six claims at Deer Creek, in the Sheep Creek camp, upon which the big strike of lead carbonates was made !

WITH ACCIDENT TO THE ELECTORS

A TRUE STATEMENT

Copas & Young's prices are ALWAYS THE L LOWEST POSSIBLE

Try an order and be convinced

NICE TABLE APPLES, per box.....\$1.50 PURNELL'S PURE MALT VINEGAR, quart bottle. . 15¢ NICE ONTARIO CHEESE, per pound.......20¢ INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. for \$1.00 ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER, all flavors, 4 packets NICE RIPE TOMATOES, per pound......10¢ MAGGI'S SOUP SQUARES, all kinds. Per packet....5¢ CHIVER'S OLD COUNTRY MARMALADE, 1-1b. glass

WE SAVE YOU MONEY

COPAS & YOUNG

Anti-Combine Grocers

Corner Fort and Broad Streets

Groc. Dept. Phones 94, 95 Liquor Dept. Tel. 1632

RED JACKET PUMPS

REOWOOD NON-SHRINKING WATER TANKS WINDMILLS AND TOWERS

GASOLINE PUMPING ENGINES

FOR SALE BY

The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ld

P.O. Drawer 613 544-546 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.



Chemist

EXTRACT OF WILD PLOWERS

A deliciously fragrant and most heautiful perfume-an odor that lasts long. It is made from nothe ing else but the Devonshire wild flowers. Buy just as much or as little as you please; 50c per ounce, sold here only.

CYRUS H. BOWES

Government St., near Yates.

Huntley & Palmer's

The Biscuit of Quality

A FEW OF THE NEW SHIPMENTS

Oval Water, lb. 30c Alexandra, lb. 30c Ranelagh, lb. 35c Algeria, lb. 35c Rich Arrowroot, lb. ... 40c Cinderella, lb. 35c Coronation, lb.35c Boudoir, lb. 50c Oval Digestive, lb. 35c Breakfast, lb. 50c Tea Rusks, lb. 400 Cafe Noir, 1b. 35c Oval Thin Captain, lb. 30c Osborne, lb. 35c German Rusks, lb. 50c Royal Sovereign, lb. ... 40c Thin Lunch, lb. 25c Standard Meal, lb. 400 Kindergarten, lb. 300 Eton, lb. 30c Maizena Wafer, lb. 35c Standard Assorted, lb... 30c

DIXIH.Ross & Co.

COLONIST WANT ADS BRING RESULIS

he only part of ich the codling has been pur-

incorporated as and Publishing have to be done to minimize the dan-ger to life and-limb to which those

who go hunting at the season's open-ing are subjected. The victim on this occasion was J. Kennedy of 908 Russell street. He was tramping through the brush on Mount Finlayson on Sunday

afternoon when struck on the face ith a fairly spent and scattered

it is stated that he could not have

NRAMOUS PLO

Hearst Campaign in Support of Reciprocity in Canada Is Aided and Abetted by President Taft.

OTTAWA, Sept. 18 .- A profound sensation was caused in Ottawa tonight through the following remarkable revelations published in the Ottawa

The Journal came into possession of sworn documents secured by the Thiel detective service of Canada which absolutely incriminate President Taft of being not only the sworn abettor but the secret originator of the infamous Hearst propaganda. The evidence is irrefutable and irresistible. The most damaging charge ever hurled against the chief executive of a supposedly friendly nation, it offers proof of its assertions to the very hilt.

One of the most prominent citizens of Montreal, a liberal by politics, a man well known in Ottawa, being duly sworn on Saturday last, makes affadavit of the following startling charges: He became quite friendly with Mr. William Hoster, for the past ten years the executive correspondent in Washington for the Hearst newspapers. Hoster told of his present work in Canada: he was sore at being sent to Canada at this time because he was enjoying a vacation at Beverly, Mass., with President Taft

Nice Conspiracy

Hoster said that he nad been sen here at the instance of President Taft. His instructions for the trip, however, had been received from William Randolph Hearst, in whose employ he had been for the past ten years. Hearst. who is now in Europe, had cabled Mr. Taft that if the president wished it Hearst would send his best man, name ly Hoster, to Canada to make a campaign in favor of reciprocity. Hoster stated that Taft mentioned this to him at the time, and this was before he had been notified by his employer to proceed to Canada.

Hoster said that he had wired Mr. Carvalho, who represents Hearst in his absence, to the effect that he preferred to remain at Beverly, where President Taft has a summer home. A copy of the telegram which came back to him from Carvalho was given to President Taft, and in discussing the matter with Hoster, Mr. Taft told him not to be a "damn fool," that he would be paid for his work, always providing it was satisfactory. Hoster added: "Evidently

That Hoster, the chief Hearst plenipotentiary, now in Canada, scraping up. raking up or digging up, whole reams of pro-Laurier and pro-reciprocity material for the Boston American and other campaign sheets designed for Canadian consumption, is not very proud of his-composition is shown by the following statements made to the aforesaid deponent: "Hoster said that since his jests? Is it a matter of little concern arrival in Montreal from New York to give every argument in favor of re- ing folds of the Union Jack are to be ciprocity. He had sent in all such dope

"I am told to deal out this stuff and I am doing it, and they say my work is satisfactory."

All of the conspiracy did not leak out. Hoster expressed his chagrin in not being allowed to proceed with President Taft on his long tour, which began on September 15. Being a close friend of Mr. Taft's, and also Mr. Hearst's chief associate, he was surprised to find his plans spoiled, particularly when the president had asked him to accompany him on the tour, but because certain matters would come up before September 21 which would require his presence in Montreal, he was compelled to abandon that trip. Hoster refused to state what these matters were, except that Hearst had personal

Here in boldest outline is the story of a plot against Canadian independence which for consummate impudence has no parallel in history. Hearst has been freely denounced and righteously execrated of late for his unblushing campaign for annexation, towards which goal reciprocity is a long step. But we now see Mr. Taft as the prime mover the crafty originate of the agitation. Questions for Canadans

What do Canadians think of this for eign interference in our elections? Are we a pack of ignoramuses that we need the guidance of a despicable brigand like Hearst, or the counsel of a scheming politician like Taft, who under cover of the smile of friendship snatches our birthright from us?

What business have the rapacious trusts of the United States, or their confederate, Mr. Taft, to meddle with our elections? Do we not know the duties of citizenship as well as the barons of the money barrel, who build themselves ivory mansions with the skulls of their greed-slain workers? Are not our liberties as partners of Britain larger and our responsible government more conversant with the popular will than the United States, that we need their officious instruction?

But it is not to help us in this election that Hearst and the President have Chignik has been wiped out by the dis acted as plenipotentiaries for the gigantic American mergers; it is to help themselves, and that, too, first, to our resources and then to our Dominion. The design is by any means fair or foul to decide the issue for us. With impious hand Taft would snatch away the sacred right of suffrage by debauch ing the electorate with his tons of imported sheets flaring for the praise of Laurier and his commercial pact with Washington. By despatching highly paid propagandists to Canada, by publicly bestowing his blessing on Hearst for his annexation screeds, and, most of all, by himself instuting and abetting this shameless agitation President stands before the world convicted of the

utmost caution and the closest secreey, the "infernal machine" which was being laid in order to shatter Canada's independence has been set off. In the !urid light of that explosion stands the mas-aive figure of the arch-plotter—Presi-dent Taft. The intrigue which the urnal exposes today is the most dastardly conspiracy ever concocted against Canada. The Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870 bear no comparison. They were not hatched in Washington. The were of 1812, when the powerful United States tried to bully our feeble and sparsely settled country into submissio was the essence of honor compared with this plot of 1911. That was at least open war-this is an underhanded and underground plot.

Flood of Hearst Organs. The flooding of Canadian cities with the Hearst organs has stirred up the passionate resentment of every self-respecting elector. Thousands upon thousands of Boston Americans, for example, have been imported as far from the border as Ottawa. With such calculating effrontery has their distribution been carried out that not a doorstep within the city limits but was littered with these sensational sheets, filled with pro-Laurier and pro-reciprocity concoo ons. Montreal, Toronto, and other Canadian communities, have been similarly blessed. Was it for this that the illus trious heroes of our British history fought their age-long battles and freely gave their lives? Was the soil of England empurpled by a hundred wars to vouchsafe to succeeding generations the right of the subject to the untrammelled ballot only to have this priceless jewel torn from our grasp by the magnates and the designing demagogues of the United States? And did Canadians re sist the armed violence of the vocifer ous southerners, hurling back, by God's help, forces ten times as great as our in 1775, in 1812 and 1866, only to witness our country delivered over to Taft in 1911 by Taft's own machinations, and our British heritage bartered for less

than a mess of pottage? Much has been said of "unholv allian ces" supposed to exist in the present election, but every other union appears righteous contrasted with the biack spectre of Canadians and foreignos linked together for the undoing of their native land.

Fvery other alliance is composed, to ay the least, of Canadians. By joining Taft and Hearst, Laurier cannot evade responsibility for membership in that trinity of evil. Hearst has preached from the housetops the damnable heresy of Canada's early annexation. Taft, more cautious in his public utterances has still committed himself to open con sent for the Hearst harangues. And now, to can the climax, we know for a certainty what was hitherto a matter of shrewd conjecture, that Hearst's god father in this undertaking is the President himself

To these reiterated insults, crving aloud to Heaven for vengeance on the would-be despoilers of a happy and prosperous nation. Laurier's only rejoiner is the bantering remark: "they don't know what they are talking about." With this host of wily foed making a desperate assault upon the citidel of our national existence, is it and abetted by alien gold, the protecttorn from our masthead to make room for the black flag of pirate trusts-America's real rulers?

With Canada aroused, the plot will surely fail. The annexation wolf tried to array itself in the clothing of the renately discovered in time.

"Surely in vain is the net spread in sight of any bird." A party question, ves, if the salvation of Canada for the British Empire in 1812 was a party question.

Laurier is sharing in the boodle-aided-Taft- Hearst propaganda for annexation -he must share their overthrow. Awake, awake, put on thy strength, O Canada!

DYNAMITED TO SAVE HER CARGO

Ship Benjamin F. Packard Brings News of the Unusual Salving of the Wrecked Jabez Howes

The ship Benjamin F. Packard, which has reached Seattle from Chignik, Alaska, brought details of the dynamiting of the ship Jabez Howes, of the Columbia River Packers' Association, which was blown ashore in a gale at Anchorage Bay, April 25th, while bound for the association's canneries on the Alaska coast with supplies and provisions.

The Packard grounded in the sam storm in which the Howes was lost, but was refloated without damage. As the Howes was entirely submerged and it was impossible to get to her cargo large charges of dynamite were placed in her hold and exploded with electric current furnished by a salvage steamer As each charge was set off tons of water were thrown high in the air and the vessel reduced to wreckage. In this manner the greater part of the cargo which consisted of cannery supplies and

provisions, was recovered. Officers of the vessel brought the news of an epidemic among the Indians of the Chignik bay district, which has resulted in many deaths. Nearly one half of the Indian population around ease, which does not seem to have affected the whites.

Candidates' Big Cargo.

What is claimed to be the largest cargo of canned goods ever shipped from San Francisco to the United Kingdom was in the hold of the Hartson line freighter Candidate, Capt. Rushforth, which steamed for London and Liverpool. The mammoth consignment con sisted of 203,000 cases, 175,000 cases of which are made up of various California fruits. The balance consisted of new season salmon. In addition to this the Candidate had shipments of wine, honey and lumber, the entire cargo be-

Trial of John Day Begins in County Court - Witnesses From England Give Evidence.

The trial was begun yesterday in the ounty court before Judge Lampman of John Day, who is charged with having goods obtained from the Royal Navy by theft, and Frederick Bullock, the informer, was put on the defensive with regard to his character in cross-exam ination by Mr. Stuart Henderson, K.C., for the defence. Bullock gave similar evidence to that given in the preliminary hearing in his direct evidence with the exception that while he had denied examining the goods seized at one Victoria Machinery Depot in the preliminary hearing he now stated that he had examined the goods and while he had previously stated that he could not dentify the boxes containing candles alleged to have been stolen he was now most positive in identification. In cross-examination Bullock stated that he was an American citizen, and when he swore that he was a British citizen when seeking to be placed on the voters' list he denied having made the affidavit which was taken before Mr. Harvey Combe, and produced. Bullock denied that it was his signature appended to the document and said he could not say how his name came to be signed there. He refused to write his name so that his writing could be compared with the signature. The affidavit was made on March 28, 1908. His name was on the voters' list.

Several Denials Bullock denied that he was tried in Toronto on January 30, 1887, for uttering a forged cheque for \$300 and found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He also denied that he was known at Kingston penitentiary as "Prisoner X954," He denied that he was in Toronto more than three months at any time, although accused of conducting a business at 611 Queen street, west, for a number of years.

Mr. J. A. Aikman objected at length

regarding the manner of cross-examination, holding that these questions impugning the character of the informer could not be asked. He quoted a number of authorities and Mr. Henderson quoted several authorities. Judge Lampman permitted the cross-examination. Benjamin Reid, who was chief carpenter's mate of H. M. S. Egeria, and who was brought from England by Inspector Collins to give evidence, was the first witness called. He stated he had sold twelve boxes of candles to the accused at \$2 per box. Reid said he had known accused for 18 years and one day accused had asked him if he had any goods to dispose of. He said he had not. Day then said: "Well, some day you may have." Sometime between January and March 1910 he had sold Day a dozen boxes of candles. He took three the time for a patriot to coin frivolous at a time and placed them on the navy little village of Ocos, on the coast of that at the dictation of alien rulers, paid him \$2 per box. Day took his boat and took them and he obtained the money a week later. These goods were surplus stores, not entered in his book. Cross-examined Reid said he had also sold goods to the Victoria Machinery Depot. He was on leave in England when Admiralty officers came to him and told him four men were charged ciprocity sheep, but the sham is fortu- with having naval goods in their possession and he then owned up to his share in the transaction. He considered he would be punished later for his share in the matter. He said he could not identify all the boxes produced in court, but maintained two were similar to those which he sold to Day. He had not seen Day take the boxes, having

left them on the dock and they were gone in the morning. Reid stated that he was not in charge of Inspector Collins, and that he was at liberty on board the Shearwater and able to have shore leave. Inspector Collins had come out with him, he said, at his request, in order to protect him from attack, as "he feared his life might be taken by the people he had

ome to give evidence against.' Stewart Williams, auctioneer, who held the naval sales gave similar evidence as at the previous trials regarding the sales held by him and under crossexamination stated that he had sold a number of empty paint tins. George Henshall, R. Hetheridge, former employees of the Machinery Depot, and Detective Carlow and Constable Cox gave evidence similar to that given at the preliminary hearing regarding the seizures at the Machinery Depot.

HUNTER INJURED WHILE SHOOTING

a. m. today.

Kennedy Struck in Pace With Scattered Charge of Small Shot on Sunday

The case was adjourned until 10.30

It is doubtful whether ever before in Victoria's history such a large number of sportsmen turned out at a season's opening as left the city, with dogs and guns, last Saturday. The E. & N. and the V. & S. trains were thronged, a number of special cars being requisitioned for the convenience of the excursionists, and even at that seating accommodation was at a premium. For the most part the week-end was not a fruitful one. Only those who are well acquainted with the surrounding country and who are familiar with the favorite haunts of the blue and willow grouse were able to bring back creditable bags. The majority who disembarked at the local depots on Sunday night were tired, hungry, and not particularly triumphant. There was another shooting acci-

dent. Fortunately it wasn't

serious, but nevertheless the indigna-

tion among veterans of the chase as

the news was discussed en route home.

was deep and sincere. The opinio

very

half buried in sand and wreckage.

CAN BE OPENED

harge from the gun of a man with white pointer dog. One shot lodged in his cheek below the eye and another penetrated his neck.
"You shot me," the lad shouted. Two more shots was the only ans wer which the injured party received Improper Boxes. The man responsible hurried away, taking absolutely no notice, although

but heard the boy's exclamation. The accuracy of the foregoing is ouched for by Mr. Jack Kennedy, well known sportsman of the city. While the greater number of those who wandered afield did not return with a large quantity of birds the "old guard," or the sportsmen who have een keeping their eyes in by claypigeon shooting during the off season and have keen-nosed canines in good form, bagged enough of the feathered tribes to furnish themselves and friends with a few days' supply of one of the choicest of table delicacies The grouse are by no means scarce, but as sportsmen put it, they have been overwhelmed by the army that ook the field against them and are prudently keeping to cover for a short

time.

Fire in Stokehold. SAN FRANCISCO. Sept. 18 .- Captain Prowse, of the British tanker Oberon here from Ancon, reports that August when about 250 miles north of Ancon, fire broke out in the stokehold. It burned for four hours and he estimates the damage at about \$7,000. John Nichols, first assistant engineer, suffered some burns, but had recovered and was on duty when the tanker arrived here. The Oberon is under charter to the Union Oil company, and is engaged in carrying oil from here to the Isthmus, where it is pumped to the Atlantic side through the company's pipe line.

Mexicans and Indians Pight MEXICO CITY, Sept. 18 .- A number persons were killed and many wounded today near Rio De Grijalva Chiapas, in an encounter between state troops and the rebellion's Indians of Chiapas, according to despatches received here. It was stated at the president's office that soldiers would be sent to Chiapas tomorrow.

WRECK GAVE PLANTER GRIST MILL

Old Gunboat Wateree Lifted Ashore by Tidal Wave Aids Chilean But Fate Also Took It Away

How fickle fate presented Antone El carte, an industrious Chilean planter, with a fine large grist mill, only to snatch it ruthlessly away a few years later, was told yesterday by Capt. George Pierce of the United States army transport Dix, to whose mind the story was recalled by the account of the strange use to which the wrecke Kosmos liner, Sesostris had been put After her stranding the Sesostris was used to supply electric lights for the dock from where Day took them and Guatemala. The fate of the old gunboat Wateree, told of by Captain Pierce, was even more remarkable

In the year 1868 the Wateree on of the oldest and most antiquated of American gunboats, dropped in at the port of Arica, Chile, on her way from the Atlantic coast to the Asiatic station. While the Wateree lay at anchor in the roadstead at Arica a huge tidal wave picked up the gunboat without warning and left her high and dry on the shore, seven miles from salt water. By a strange freak of fate the big wave left the Wateree on an even keel, look ing much the same as she would appear in drydock were it not for the fact that she rested in a dense forest sur rounded by tropical verdure.

A few months after the tidal wave incident Captain Pierce put into Arica in a sailing vessel and walked out to view the Wateree. The government had decided that she was too old to be worth anything for junk and so she lay deeply embedded in the jungle's soil and overrun with creepers.

After an absence of several years Captain Pierce again landed in Arica and again went out to see how time had dealt with the old Wateree. As he approached the spot where she lay he was surprised to see a column of black smoke rising lazily above the tree tops. When he came to the little clearing in which the Wateree lay he found the vessel a humming centre of activity. Swarthy laborers ran about her decks shouting orders and native cars drew up to her side to land their loads of rice and other grains.

Dumb with amazement it was some time before Captain Pierce plucked up courage to investigate. He was told that Antone Elcarte, a native planter, had taken possession of the old ship and converted her into a grist mill, in which all the rice for miles around was ground. Elcarte was a poor man when he started in, but was now a big man among his people, as he had waxed wealthy from his use of the Wateree. The vessel's boilers furnished steam to run the mill, the space in her holds was used to store the ground rice and in the captain's quarters Elcarte

had established his office. On May 9, 1877, when Captain Pierce was on the old square-rigger C. F. Sargent, in the harbor at Arica another tidal wave came, leaving havoc in its wake. Seventy-seven vessels were disabled, four were lost and the loss of life was appalling. This tidal wave picked up the profitable little grist mill of Antone Elcarte as though it were chip, tore it away from its moorings in the forest and carried it back to within four miles of tidewater, leaving it there. This time fate was not so kind and the Wateree was left lying on her side, almost upside down, and

Elcarte's rice mill has gone as suddenly as it came, but it is said that his sons are still waiting for another big wave to rig... the Wateree and pu family again on a sound financial

Liberal Plans to Steal Seats in Northern Alberta Shown by Actual Experiments-Many

EDMONTON, Alta., Sept. 18.-Reveations of the extent to which ballot boxes in Northern Alberta are constructed so that they can be opened without touching or injuring in any way the lock or seal are being made daily. So great is the number of these improper ballet boxes that have been seen and examined, and in some case actually opened, as they lay locked on the station platform while on their way to the various deputy returning officers, that political workers are staggered.

Perhaps the most dramatic and extraordinary scene of the present cam-paign occurred at Tofield on Saturday. Here there were a number of the ballot boxes piled on the station platform awaiting trans-shipment to the various polling sub-divisions in Strathcona constituency. As is natural, a crowd collected and curiously began to examine the boxes. Mayor Friesbach had stated that thirty bal ot boxes had been constructed in this city in such a way that by cutting s wire that runs around the bottom of the cover, or rather the top of the box under the cover, it was possible to pull out this wire and so lift up the id without touching the lock or removing the seal.

Some of those in the crowd began to examine the boxes more closely They wondered how these boxes were made. They speculated as to whether it would be possible to open them. This on the face of it looked rather impossible, as they were locked and wer not supposed to be opened until election day. But imagine the amazement of the crowd when one of the boxes was actually opened, not by unlocking it, but simply by removing the wire at the back. Then it was a simple matter to lift up the lid, and several looked into the box and saw inside ballots, instructions to the returning officers, pencils and such other things as are sent to deputy returning officers for use in the polls

on election day. It appears that there were about 30 boxes piled on the platform. Most of these were old boxes. The new ones had a continuous wire running around the top of the box, to which the hinges of the cover were fixed. The old boxes were a little different. They in nearly every case had a wire around the tor of the box, but it was cut out at the corners.

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 18 .- The hree miners, imprisoned by a cave-in the shaft of the Morning Star mine for sixty hours, were brought to the surface tonight, none the worse for their experience.

LAND ACT

Cowichan Land District -District of Salt Spring Island

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

JOHN HALLEY.

LAND ACT

Cowichan Land District—District of Salt Spring Island Take notice that John Halley, of Sanges. Salt Spring Island, occupation, artist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described ands: Commencing at a post planted at the south east corner of a small island known as "Sister." situated mouth of Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island, thence following the sinussities of the coast line to the point of commencement, with the rocks adjacent and appertaining thereto. The foregoing forms one of the charted "Chain Islands"

JOHN HALLEY. September 5th, 1911.

LAND ACT

Cowichan Land District District of Salt Spring Island

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

JOHN HALLEY. September 5th, 1911.

LAND ACT

Cowichan Land District District of Salt Spring Island

Take notice that John Halley, of Ganges, Salt Spring Island, occupation, artist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the south east corner of a small island known as "Deadman's Island," in Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island, thence following the sinuosities of the coast line to the point of commencement, with the rocks adjacent and appertaining thereto.

JOHN HALLEY.

September 5th, 1911.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS The Laurels, Rockland ave., Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Muskett, Esq., assisted by J. L. Moilliet, Esq., B.A., Oxford. Three and a half acres extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, cadet corps. Xmas term commences September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

STUMP PULLING. THE DUCREST PATENT STUMP PUL-ler, made in four sizes. Our smallest machine will develop 246 tons pressure with one horse. For sale or hirs. This is

LAND ACT

apert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that Richard Lawrence, of Vancouver, B. C., dalryman, intends to apply for permission to purhease the following described lands: Commenc-ing at a post planted at the N W. cor-ner of Section 36, Township 21, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less. RICHARD LAWRENCE.

Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 16, 1911.

LAND ACT Victoria Land District, District of Coast Bange, No. 3 Take notice that I, J. W. Macfarlane, of Bella Coola, civil engineer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the S.E. corner of lot 614, I. L. 22099, and marked N. E. Corner, thence south 40 chains to N. boundary of lot 616, thence west along said boundary 31.14 chains to bank of Neccletsconnary river, thence north along bank of river to point of beginning, containing 80 acres more or less.

June 23, 1911. W. MACFARLANE.

LAND ACT

District of Coast, Banca TIT Take notice, that Wm. D. McDougald, of Vancouver, occupation laborer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a nost planted at the S.E. corner of timber limit No. 44,215 on the east side of South Benedict Arm, thence north 80 chains, thence east 60 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 60 chains to point of commence ment, containing 480 acres more or less. WM. D. McDOUGALD,

Wm. McNair, Agent. May 15, 1911. LAND ACT

Alberni Land District-District of Clayoquot Take notice that Mary Dunsmuir, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation married woman intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described

Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of Lot 555, marked M. D.'s N.E. Corner, thence west thirty chains, south sixty (60) chains. east thirty (30) chains, and north sixty (60) chains to point of commence ment, containing 180 acres more or less. MARY DUNSMUIR,

John Cunliffe, Agent, Dated 3rd July, 1911.

LAND ACT Alberni Land District-District of Clayoquot Take notice that Henry Lee Rader-

macher, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation gentleman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:-Commencing at a post planted at the outhwest corner of Lot 873, marked H. L. Ri's N.W. Corner, thence south 40 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 40 chains, south 40 chains

and West 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 480 acres more HENRY LEE RADERMACHER

John Cunliffe, Agent. Dated 3rd July, 1911.

LAND ACT Alberni Land District-District of Clayoquot

Take notice that Robert Ralph. Vancouver, B.C., occupation gentleman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Lot 509, marked R. R.'s N.W. Corner, thence south 60 chains, east 40 chains, north 20 chains, east 40 chains, north 60 chains, west 60 chains, south 20 chains and west 20 chains to point of commencement, con-

taining 520 acres more or less. ROBERT RALPH. John Cunliffe, Agent. Dated 3rd July, 1911.

LAND ACT

District of Coast Bange III. Take notice that Wm. D. McDougald, of Vancouver, laborer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the follow-

ing described lands: Commending at a post planted at the Southeast corner of Timber Limit No. 44,215, on the East side of South Benedict Arm, thence north 80 chains, thence east 60 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 60 chains to point of commencement, containing 480 acres. more or less.

WM. D. McDOUGALD.

May 15, 1911.

LAND ACT

District of Coast, Bange III. Take notice that William Roberts, of Vancouver, B. C., intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the south side of Noeek River and about 5 chains, more or less, from the S. W. corner of lot 6, South Bentick Arm, thence east along the Noeek River 60 chains south 60 chains to Indian reserve, thence west 60 chains to shore line of South Bentick Arm, thence north

WILLIAM ROBERTS.
B. Fillip Jacobsen, Agent. June 5th. 1911.

LAND ACT

District of Coast, Bange III. Take notice that Robert Hanna, of Vancouver, motorman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of lot 125, on the north side of Neclectsconey River, Bella Coola, thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, more or less, thence south to lot 124, and following westerly boundary line of said lot to Dr. Quinland's lot No. 322, thence west along boundary of lots 322 and 125 to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

ROBERT HANNA. May 30th, 1911.

I, Edward Spelman Field, of Metchosin, by occupation a farmer, give notice that I intend on the 5th day of October, 1911, next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. to apply to the water commissioner at his office at Victoria for a licence to take and use one quarter of a cubic foot of water per second from a creek cross. ing lots 13 and 14, Metchosin District tributary of Metchosin River, to be diverted at a point on said section 13 and 14. The water will be used on section 13

and 14, Metchosin, for irrigation purposes.

August 25, 1911.

LAND ACT Coast Land District, District of Coast TAKE notice that Harold Anderson Toronto, Ont., occupation student, in tends to apply for permission to nechase the following commencing at a post planted 16 chains south of the centre of the north and of Lady Island, thence south 8 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains

to point of commencemen HAROLD ANDERSON.
Fred C. Johnson, Agent.
August 7, 1911.

Coast Land District, District of Coast

TAKE notice that George Arthur TAKE notice that George Arthur, of Toronto, Ont., occupation student, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 80 chains south of the centre of the north end of Lady Island, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to noint of commencement. o point of commencement.
GEORGE ARTHUR,

August 7. 1911.

LAND ACT Coast Land District, District of Coast

TAKE notice that Walter Harold, of Waterloo, Ont., occupation actuary, in ends to apply for permission to pur hase the following described lands mmencing at a post planted 80 cl south of the centre of the north end of Lady Island, thence south 80 chains thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point

WALTER HAROLD, Fred C. Johnson, Agent. August 7, 1911.

LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coas TAKE notice that Florence Hamilto Toronto, Ont., occupati or Toronto, Ont. occupation spinster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 80 chains south of the centre of the north end of Lady Island, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

FLORENCE HAMILTON. Fred C. Johnson, Agent. August 7, 1911.

LAND ACT

bast Land District, District of Coast Range 3. TAKE notice that Maude Amelia Alexander, of London, Ont., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 160 chains south of the centre of the north end of Lady Island, thence south 50 chains thance asst 80 chains of the chains thance asst 80 chains south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains thence north 80 chains, thence west 8

MAUDE AMELIA ALEXANDER,

Fred C. Johnson, Agent. August 7, 1911.

Coast Land District, District of Coast Bange 3. Bange 3.

TAKE notice that Mary

Toronto, Ont., TAKE notice that Mary Amelia Somerville, of Toronto, Ont., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 80 chains south of the centre of north end of Lady Island, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains thence east 80 chains thence rest 80 chains the 80 chains the

hence east 80 chains, thence south chains to point of commencement.

MARY AMELIA SOMERVILE, Fred C. Johnson, Agent. August 7, 1911.

LAND ACT

District of Coast, Banca TTT Take notice that Wm. McNair, vancouver, cruiser, intends to apply fivermission to purchase the following described lands:

Commending at a post planted at the E. corner of lot No. 23, on the sout ide of North Bentick Arm, thence south 20 chains, thence west 40 chains thence south 20 chains, thence west chains, thence north 40 chains, more less, to south boundary of lot No. south boundary lines of lots No. 4 and 33 to point of commencement.

WM. McNAIR. May 30th, 1911.

LAND ACT

District of Coast, Range III. Take notice that Jessie E. McN Vancouver, wife, intends to appreciation to purchase the follescribed lands: Commencing at a post planted N. W. corner of lot 252, on the side of North Bentick Arm, and the outer end of the Bella Coola ernment wharf, thence north 20 ch thence west 80 chains, thence sout chains, more or less, to shore line. North Benedict Arm thence east

point of commencement, containing acres, more or less.,
JESSIE E. McNAIR. Wm. McNair, Agent May 30th, 1911.

the shore line 80 chains, more or less

District of Coast, Range III. Take notice that Samuel Roberts, of Vancouver, B.C., intends to apply for permission to purchase the following escribed lands Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of lot 654, on the south side of Noeek River, South Bentick Arm. and about 1½ miles from the mouth of the river, thence south 60 chains, thence west to the Noeek River 60 chains, more or less, thence following the Noeek River in a N. E. direction to the Noeek River in a N. E. direction to

acres, more or less.
SAMUEL ROBERTS. B. Fillip Jacobsen, Agent June 6th, 1911.

Corrig College

Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C. Felect High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 8 to 16 years.
Refinements of well-appointed Gen-Refinements of well-appointed Gen-tleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK Number limited. Out-door sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone. Vic-toria 743. Autumn term, Sept. 1st

Principal, J. W. CHURCE, M. A.

Everybody kno word expresses or o other word in t

"Klimaxis" is staircase; though "among Queens o upon, getting into

Our purely lite ilar kind. "It is he sentence or se were, step by ste ining in force, he close. It is a passes from the co ordinary to the w the complex, from unimagined."

"The cloud-tapped

Shakespeare's "T

A beautiful

aces. The solemn temp Yea, all which i And, like this un Leave not a wrac

The oratory of amples of climax Burke's criticism trial of Warren wonderful effort o the highest hono upon Parliament. lustre upon letter Grammarians

fully this sentenc "honor," "renown, tically synonymou these qualities are gradually ascending made to the orator ment, of which he country; and, fina which comprehend

One of the no the English lang Philpot Curran in owes much of its with the rights of from the civil an which they were s the eighteenth cen "I speak in th

which makes liber inseparable from. even to the strar moment he sets that the ground and consecrated emancipation. N his doom may hav ter what complexi dom an Indian or upon him; no ma his liberty may matter with what been devoted upo first moment he Britain, the altar a the dust; his sou majesty; his body of his chains, that he stands redeem thralled by the irr

emancipation." The force of th largely due to cl example of its ora Mark Antony over

in Shakespeare's Anti-climax is one is a gradual a a sudden fall. climax is inconsis kind of exaggerat things are contras when the contrast an epigram: push i is anti-climax. these figures of s ble; and it sometim at one mark and h

Serious anti-clir lengthy epigram, tithesis. A portion is frequently quot class. He says: "What a piece of in reason! how

in moving, how ex

tion, how like an a

like a god! the be agon of animals! quintessence of du The anti-climax discord between t splendid attributes which the speaker

to himself. A second kind tional burlesque, o only a step from th That step, in serie

hastily-anti-clima: An excellent illi tie story about th gette was evidentl most aggressive of holding forth to an of ladies with angu and excessively R tion of her address "I have proved ham. Too long

on section 13 irrigation pur-

E. S. FIELD.

r strict of Coast arold Anderson.
ion student, innission to purscribed lands:
t planted 160
re of the north
lence/south 80
chains, thence
east 80 chains
nt. nt. DERSON. hnson, Agent.

trict of Coast

nission to pur-nission to pur-scribed lands: st planted 80 re of the north hence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains nt.

strict of Coast iter Harold, of on actuary, in-nission to pur-scribed lands: anted 80 chains the north end outh 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point

son, Agent.

strict of Coast rence Hamilton, pation spinster, mission to pur-scribed lands: anted 80 chains the north and thence west 80 chains to point HAMILTON,

strict of Coast Maude Amelia
Ont., occupation
s to apply for
the following
ncing at a post
h of the centre
y Island, thence
east 80 chains,
thence west 80
nencement. LEXANDER,

Mary Amelia, Ont., occupa-ntends to apply ence south 80 somervile,

hnson, Agent.

Bange III.

7m. McNair, of ads to apply for the following planted at the 33, on the south Arm, thence west 40 chains

VM. McNAIR.

e E. McNair, of s to apply for the following planted at the

ella Coola Gov-north 20 chains, thence south 20 o shore line of ence east alons more or less, to containing 160

NAIR. cNair, Agent

Range III. uel Roberts, of s to apply for the following planted at the n the south side Bentick Arm. rom the mouth outh 60 chains, locek River 60 hence following E, direction to containing 240

BERTS. cobsen, Agent.

ollege OARDING Colto 16 years,
appointed Genwely BEACON
limited Outifor Business
or University
inclusive End
D. Phone, Vicerm, Sept. 1st.
UECE, 26: A

ANTI-CLIMAX

Everybody knows what a climax is. The word expresses only a single idea, and there is no other word in the language to express that

"Klimaxis" is Greek for a short ladder or staircase; though there is evidence that "among Queens of Asia," 2,000 years ago, the lady who prostrated herself for a queen to step upon, getting into a carriage, was called a 'klimaxis."

Our purely literary climax is still of a similar kind. "It is a rhetorical figure in which the sentence or series of sentences rises, as it were, step by step; the successive members gaining in force, importance, or dignity until the close. It is a method of composition which passes from the common to the rare, from the ordinary to the wonderful, from the simple to the complex, from the known to the previously unimagined."

A beautiful example is the passage in Shakespeare's "Tempest":

"The cloud-tapped towers, the gorgeous pal-

The solemn temples, the great globe itself, Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve. And, like this unsubstantial pageant faded. Leave not a wrack behind."

The oratory of all nations abounds with examples of climax. A specimen occurs in Burke's criticism of Sheridan's speech at the trial of Warren Hastings. He said of that wonderful effort of eloquence that "it reflected the highest honor upon the speaker, renown upon Parliament, glory upon the country, and ustre upon letters.'

Grammarians invite us to note how carefully this sentence is composed. The terms, honor," "renown," "glory," "lustre," are practically synonymous; but the things to which these qualities are attributed are disposed in gradually ascending order. Reference is first made to the orator himself; then to the Parliament, of which he is a member; then, to the country; and, finally, to the world of letters, which comprehends all countries.

One of the noblest pieces of eloquence in the English language, the speech of John Philpot Curran in defence of Hamilton Rowan, owes much of its force to climax. Dealing with the rights of Irish Catholics to be freed from the civil and religious disabilities to which they were subjected towards the end of the eighteenth century, he said:

"I speak in the spirit of the British law, which makes liberty commensurate with, and inseparable from, British soil; which proclaims even to the stranger and the sojourner, the moment he sets his foot upon British earth. that the ground on which he treads is holv. and consecrated by the genius of universal emancipation. No matter in what language his doom may have been pronounced; no matter what complexion incompatible with freedom an Indian or African sun may have burnt upon him; no matter in what disastrous battle is liberty may have been closen down; no matter with what solemnities he may have been devoted upon the altar of slavery; the first moment he touches the sacred soil of Britain, the altar and the god sink together in the dust; his soul walks abroad in her own majesty; his body swells beyond the measure of his chains, that burst from around him; and he stands redeemed ,regenerated, and disenthralled by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation.'

The force of this magnificent peroration is largely due to climax. Another remarkable example of its oratorical use is the speech of Mark Antony over the body of Julius Caesar, in Shakespeare's well-known play.

Anti-climax is the converse of climax. The one is a gradual ascent: the others, generally, sudden fall. The literary essence of antiimax is inconsistency, incongruity. It is a and of exaggerated antithesis. When two things are contrasted we have an antithesis: when the contrast is a little sharper, we get an epigram: push it farther still, and the result anti-climax. The boundary line between hese figures of speech is almost imperceptile; and it sometimes happens that writers aim at one mark and hit another.

Serious anti-climax is nothing but a rather lengthy epigram, or a keen and extended antithesis. A portion of one of Hamlet's speeches s frequently quoted as an example of this class. He says:

"What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! how infinite in faculty; in form, in moving, how express and admirable! in action, how like an angel; in apprehension, how ke a god! the beauty of the world! the paragon of animals! And yet, to me, what is this quintessence of dust?"

The anti-climax in this speech lies in the discord between the nominal value of these splendid attributes of a man, and the worth at which the speaker appraises them in relation

A second kind of anti-climax is unintentional burlesque, or false climax. "There is only a step from the sublime to the ridiculous. That step, in serious writing, must be made th the greatest care. When we take it too hastily-anti-climax!

An excellent illustration is found in the littie story about the suffragette. This suffragette was evidently one of the sternest and most aggressive of her sex. She had been holding forth to an audience largely composed of ladies with angular forms; high cheek-bones, and excessively Roman noses. The peroration of her address was extremely fine:-

"I have proved that man is a gigantic sham. Too long has he tyrannized over the

nobler half of creation. But woman has at last awoke to a knowledge of her rights and a consciousness of her strength. And when we rise up in wrath to enforce our claims; when in serried array we march forward with our blood up and our back hair down; when we demand -yes, demand-that the tyrant man shall abdicate the throne he has too long occupied, and kneel in subjection at the foot of woman, his rightful queen; when our mighty army sweeps on under the protection of Providence and the shadow of ten hundred thousand banners; when we do this, what, what will stop us?"

There was for a moment a silence deep enough to dive into; then, amid the deadly hush, a man at the back of the hall ejaculated in a still, small voice-

That was enough. There was a unanimous roar from the audience; the orator hastily descended from the platform, and the meet-

ing broke up in disorder. Now, this estimable lady was discomfited by anti-climax, as was the pompous gentleman who heard two persons disputing, and wished to make peace-

"Gentlemen," he said, "listen to me. All I want is common sense." "That is precisely what you do want," said one of the disputants. The pompous individual retired. Another orator was discoursing upon the

iniquity of reform—to anything—anywhere. 'Gentlemen," he said, "let us not go too fast. Let us be careful, very careful, what we do. The popular will is against this measure, and let those beware who would trifle with the popular will. For, in the inspired language of the poet, 'Facillis descensus Averni,' which means, 'The voice of the people is the voice

But, sometimes, the laugh is with the

speaker and against the audience. A celebrated American stump orator was addressing a meeting where it was a great point to obtain the Irish vote. After alluding to the native American party in flattering terms, he inquired: "Who dig our canals? Irishmen. (Applause.) Who build our railroads? Irishmen. (Still greater applause.) Who build our jails? Irishmen. (Enthusiastic cheers.) And who fill our jails Irishmen!" The anti-climax did not exactly bring down the house, but it brought the Irish in a rush to the platform, and the speaker took to flight.

But the components of an anti-climax need not be either sublime or ridiculous. It is only necessary that they be incongruously disposed And this incongruity occurs so frequently and so naturally that an unintentional anti-climax is a pitfall of which even good writers must be wary; while ordinary folk are frequently victims to its insidious snare. Sometimes, as in the cases quoted, an anti-climax may be a joint production, needing two or more persons for its manufacture. Such was the character of the specimen which is reported to have surprised a worthy Irish parish priest-

He met a little girl, the daughter of one of his parishioners, at play on Sunday, and shocked at her breach of decorum, accosted her seyerely: "Good morning, daughter of the Evil One." The girl timidly raised her head and replied: "Good morning, father."

But one can generally manage an anticlimax unaided; and it is surprisingly easy indeed, whether or not you know how it is done. I was shown recently a lady's letter to a friend. which, as is sometimes the case, was composed without any stops or paragraphs. One passage ran in this fashion-

"Poor Mrs. Jones died on Sunday she was only thirty-eight but she looked at least fortyfive she passed peacefully away such is life in the midst of it we are in death I have got a new pink silk for evenings I shall have it made up

by Miss Harrison she did my last one so well? And so on. But you must not imagine that the ladies are solely at fault. By no means. A writer in Australia, the other day, conjoined these two statements in the same paragraph-"The circulation of the Daily Mail is over

750,000 daily. Mr. Marks is now sole proprietor of the Burragorang Reporter." Some years ago a Melbourne sharebroker committed suicide. He left a brief letter

couched as follows-"Too much pain and too much mental worry caused me to do this. I leave my wife and children to the protection of God and the care of Mrs. M. H. Davies."

It is very easy to make an anti-climax in a language with which one is not familiar. Take the Frenchman's exclamation at the sight of Niagara: "Dis is sublime. Dis is magnificent. By gar, dis is pretty good."

When illiterate persons attempt to compose poetry, they generally rush into the jaws of the monster waiting to devour them. Some rich specimens of unintentional anti-climax occasionally occur in the poets' corner of Australian country papers. Take the following ingenious verse:

"The ark when prepared foretold a great sea; The angels at Sodom told Lot for to flee; The sea and the tempest, that dangerous gale,

Commanded old Jonah, and so did the whale.' And this from a poem in praise of a virtuous and charitable young lady:

"To the house of the sick and the feeble she went:

Undaunted and firm on her purpose was bent: The dogs were all glad, they left their old bones To give a reception to our heroine, Miss

A churchyard supplies many an example of unintentional anti-climax. The space on a

tombstone is so small that, in the attempt to recite the numerous virtues with which every individual is credited, when we know he cannot come back to contradict us, it is easy to make a mistake. I quote a few examples:

"This stone is erected to the memory of Robert Kelly, who was accidentally shot by his brother as a mark of respect."

Sacred to the memory of Robert Boyle. the father of Chemistry and the brother of the Earl of Cork."

Here lies interred, in hopes of Zion, The landlord of the British Lion: Obedient to the heavenly will, His son conducts the business still

The third kind of anti-climax is intentional burlesque. This form is the basis of almost all humorous American literature and of much of the humorous literature of England. Pope's satires are full of it, e.g.:

"Then flashed the living lightning from her

And screams of horror rent the affrighted skies. Not louder shrieks to pitying heaven are cast When husbands or when lap-dogs breathe

their last." Hood frequently uses this form of anticlimax, and the "Ingoldby Legends" are full of examples. But America is the true home of the intentional anti-climax. The writings of many American authors are nothing but a continuous series of instances of the use of the

figure. Take this: A speculator once telegraphed to Ward, when he was lecturing: "What will you take for twenty-eight nights in San Francisco?" Aretmus telegraphed back at once, "Brandy and water."

The well-known example,

"He bared his arm to Heaven and stole the sugar,"

is also credited to Aretmus Ward. The posters which announced his lectures had this line in very large letters:

"ARTEMUS WARD HAS DELIVERED LECTURES BEFORE ALL THE CROWN-ED HEADS OF EUROPE"

Under this, in very small type, was printed: "Ever thought of delivering lectures."

Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Artemus Ward. Josh Billings, Max Adeler-the works of these writers are full of similar anti-climax. Artemus Ward even made a visible anti-climax. "As winged lightnings dart from the heavens when the Eternal has unbarred their bolts, so does a fat nigger run like the deuce when a big dog is after him."

COUNTING THE CHINESE

According to an estimate made by the Imperial Board of the Interior in China, the population of the empire is 336,042,000, against 429,-214,000, the estimate of the Chinese Imperial Customs in 1909, and 433,553,030, the figures attributed to the latest native computation by the Statesman's Year Book for 1911. Mr. Rockhill, until recently American Minister at Pekin, put the population of China proper in 1904 at probably less than 270,000,000, but this, it should be understood, does not include Manchuria , Mongolia, Tibet or Chinese Turkestan, The present estimate of the Board of the Interior goes far toward confirming Mr. Rockhill's conservative total, for it attributes to China proper a population of only 309,674,000, or an excess of less than forty millions over his figures. Manchuria is credited with a population of 14,917,000, Mongolia with 2,491,000, Tibet with 6,500,000, Chinese Turkestan with 760,000, and the Manchu military clans at 1,700,000.

The figures gathered by the Board of the Interior are regarded as trustworthy above earlier computations because they are based on an actual count of households in all parts of the empire, Tibet excepted, and on a count of individuals in two entire provinces, parts of other provinces and the urban district of the capital. By means of these partial enumerations ratios of individuals to families was established, and what seems a fairly accurate aggregate was obtained. The result is interesting for more than one reason. It shows in the first place a growing disposition on the part of the Chinese government to substitute modern statistical methods for the haphazard conclusions of the past. Eventually there must be an authoritative census of the empire, and the present combined count and estimate will make that more comprehensive task, whenever it is undertaken, easier than it would otherwise be. Isolated and ignorant peoples habitually object to a census. They think it implies some new tax impost or military draft. But, having perceived that the count of households has produced no harmful effects, they will be readier to assist the enumerators hereafter.

The estimate by the Board of the Interior is chiefly interesting, however, because of the reduction of more than a hundred millions that it makes in the total Chinese population. Never before was there so bloodless and painless an elimination of an enormous mass of humanity. We have been led to suppose from various sources that the Chinese empire contained from four to five hundred million inhabitants, and now at one fell speew the number is reduced to 336,042,000, a total inconsiderably greater than the population of India, which was 294,361,056 in 1901, and is at present, according to advance figures of the census of 1911, 315,000,000. It may be that when actual rather than approximate figures are eventually obtained from the Chinese empire, say a decade hence, it will be found that there are fewer people under the rule of the Emperor at Pekin than are included in King George's Indian dominions.—Providence Journal

Airthur Bonar Law, M.P.

It was characteristic of that pillar of conservatism in the House of Commons, Arthur Bonar Law, to set about the undoing of American reciprocity with Canada the moment the news of President Taft's now famous pact had reached London. If, as so many of his admirers insist, Mr. Law is a coming Prime Minister of England, the cornerstone of his policy, as we read in the London Standard, will be the destruction of reciprocity between the Dominon and the States through the purely commercial process of a preferential rate. Canada is to be given the British market when she has given up the American one, and the bribe will be, in the opinion of those who uphold the economic theories of Bonar Law, quite too tempting. Nor does Bonar Law talk merely of tariff in his campaign. He is the spokesman and leader of those Britons who see in Canada's pact with the States the entering wedge that may split the Empire upon which the sun never sets. As he is the most conspicuous figure next to Arthur James Balfour in the whole opposition, as he commands the ear of his countrymen in all that relates to tariffs, and as he represents to his native land the sum of all the forces opposed to free trade with the foreigner, the Canadian reciprocity pact arranged by President Taft conferred among its other blessings a special importance upon Arthur Bonar Law. There is not the slightest fear that Canada will linger long beneath her new American spell if we can accept the judgment of British Conservative dailies. Mr. Bonar Law will open her eyes.

The greatness of Bonar Law at Home has still to be realized in the United States. A leader of the Unionists, in the Commons, he clamors in and out of the House that Britain is for the Britons. He has expended much energy in the past seven years in vociferations that Canada would yet be induced by representations from Washington to let down her tariff barriers. He does not proclaim his ideas eloquently or with brilliance, for Nature denied him the hsining gifts which render Lloyd George so emotionally effective when he refers to the blessings of free trade. To the London News, indeed, Bonar Law is the Gradgrind of English politics, a dealer in hard facts. He is a man who, we read in the London Mail, springs no swift verbal surprises, who has little or no appeal in the tones of his voice. He is that incarnation of British heroism the average man, not witty, not clever, not magnetic, but so much to the fore that he may succeed Arthur James Balfour as the leader of his

The very absence of those brilliant qualities which have raised contemporary British statesmen to international renown has made the solid and serious Mr. Bonar Law illutsrious, according to the character sketch in the London Mail by its Parliamentary correspondent, Mr. Frank Dilnot. An entire absence of ornament in speech, we read, but the conspicuous presence of common sense, "a terse and forceful exposition of practical matters," are Mr. Law's distinguishing characteristic in debate. He never tries to convey the impression that he is brilliant. But it was not until he found himself out of office, in company with his leader, Arthur James Balfour, that the strong qualities of Bonar Law became evident to Britons. "From the time he took his place on the front Opposition bench with Mr. Balfour he has been steadily building a name for himself as a big fighter, a stalwart, with a business equipment such as few statesmen have, who is prepared to battle always, under any circumstances, with the nimble wits on the other side." He can state a case as convincingly as can Prime Minister Asquith him-

In no sense is Bonar Law a phrase-maker, like Lloyd George, his great antagonist in the House of Commons. Mr. Law meets the coiners of epigram with forceful facts, forcefully arranged, asserts our London authority. "Verbal subtleties are not for him, and it is testimony to his worth that he has succeeded by his simple directness." His political aptitude as well as his business training led him early to see that tariff reform was to be one of the great political motives of the age, and he soon acquired a place of prestige among the champions of that preferential tariff idea with which the name of Joseph Chamberlain is so conspicuously associated. Time and again did Bonar Law assure the House of Commons that the United States and Canada would enter into just such a reciprocity agreement as has been already effected-and a bad day would that be for the British Empire. Bonar Law seems to the London Mail to be endowed with just such a mind for the Cassandra-like functions of dire prophecy. He has the facts of commerce at his finger's end. From boyhood he has been in the habit of coming to close quarters with facts.

In Bonar Law the House of Commons has no fervid prophet running to words. Here is rather the man who, having convinced himself that a certain course is necessary, will work without any personal ostentation, but with a certain grim ruthlessness until his object is attained. "That is how Mr. Bonar Law reveals himself. He stands at the table of the House of Commons, a tall, spare figure, with a suggestion of Scottish gauntness about him. He is generally in a long frock coat or cutaway. He stands very erect, one hand by his side, the finger of the other hand resting lightly on the box in front of him. He has no gestures, and he consults no notes." Thus seeming to an onlooker he pours out a steady stream of facts and arguments, effective against his cleverest opponents yet to be understood, seemingly, by the merest novice in

politics. That would appear to be one of Bonar Law's secrets of effect-his lucidity, his complete grasp of his topic and the directness with which he seizes and controverts an argument, he it the most incisive, advanced by the other

The speeches for which Bonar Law is so celebrated in and out of the Commons are described by our contemporary as "amazingly factful." His efforts are the more impressive because he never makes use of a note. Once in a long while, we read, he will thrust his right hand into the left breast pocket of his coat and draw out a small sheet of paper containing some reference or some quotation. But he restores it to his bosom or lays it on the table in front of him with a quickness suggesting his eagerness not to spoil an argument by depriving it of the extempore quality. "He is not a great orator in the sense that he can move by any appeal to the emotions, but for that very reason he is the more trenchant debater." Mr. Bonar Law thus seems to the friendly London Post one of the great assets of the Opposition. His grasp of practical facts, his lucid exposition of them and a certain firmness are his outstanding characteristics. "He first lifted himself in the world as an ironmaster, and even now, as he stands beside the table of the House of Commons, there is iron in the hard directness of the man, and in that air of quiet resolution which marks him from head to foot."

The monotonous and dry details of his biography go well with the character that seems to have resulted from them. Arthur Bonar Law was born nearly fifty-three years ago, and he is the son of a Presbyterian minister. He went to the High School at Glasgow, and while a mere youth was put to business. He forged ahead at a rate that made him as powerful in the steel trade of Britain as any president of the Carnegie board in the United States. Not until he was forty-two and famed as chairman of the Glasgow Iron Trade Association did Bonar Law find a seat in the House of Commons. Once there, he made up for lost time, filling a responsible secretaryship in the Board of Trade during Mr. Balfour's stormy period of power. Mr. Law proved himself a peculiar master of the dry, cold and irresistible facts which, stated without passion, demolish the most brilliant propositions. He could not be brilliant, as the London Times says, but he could be crushing. His assertions relate invariably to trade returns, to tariffs, to reciprocity, to preference. It is difficult to realize that one mind can bring an artillery of statistics to bear upon so numerous an array of themes. He is said never to

THE POOR VEGETARIAN

Dr. Archibald Henderson, author of the new life of Bernard Shaw, was talking about vegetarianism at a dinner at Hillsboro.

"Mr. Shaw," he said, "has been a vegeterian more than twenty years. He sticks to vegetables very strictly. At the same time he doesn't like their taste overmuch.

"Shaw, at his house at Ayot, St. Lawrence, once said to me:

"'You should have come in time for luncheon. We had a fine luncheon today.' "'Good,' said I.

"'Yes,' said Shaw, 'a fine luncheon. Salad, lentils, cress, greens, a luncheon fit for a cowexcuse me, I mean for a king."

"Pat," said the Englishman who wanted some fun, "I will give you eighteen (eight in) pence for a shilling." Pat thought for a moment, then, diving his hand in his trousers pocket, produced the required shilling. At the same time the Englishman slipped eight pence into Pat's hand, saying, "Not bad, is it?" 'No," replied Pat, "but the shilling is."

SWEET CHILD

"Yes." said little Elsie, "mamma says she is always glad to let me come to parties at your house."

"It is very nice of your mamma to say that." "'Cause she says you're so savin' that there's never any danger you'll give me anything that will be rich enough to hurt me."

ENOUGH FOR THE PRESENT

A traveling salesman was handed a message which read as follows: "Twins arrived tonight. More by mail."

The drummer rushed to the telegraph office and hurriedly replied: "If any more arrive by mail send them to

the dead letter office."

NOT EXACTLY

Conductor-Did you get out and stretch your legs when we stopped at the junction? Passenger-Well, not exactly; I went into the dining car and had them pulled.-Brook-

Client-Before we decide on the house, my husband asked me to enquire if the district is

at all unhealthy? House Agent-Er-what is your husband's profession, madam?

Client-He is a physician. House Agent-Hum-er-well, I'm afraid truth compels me to admit that the district is

not too healthy!

A Special Purchase of Boys' School Boots on Sale Today at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Linenette Waists at \$1.75, and a Special Showing of Infants' Clothing

Items of Interest from the Mantle Department

The Celebrated "Zambrene" Weather-Proof Coat For Women

who wants a smart coat can afford to overlook the merits of these distin-Doking garments. "Zambrene" weatherproof quality is obtained by treating the y by a special process before and after weaving. With "Zambrene" garments there is none of that cold, clammy feeling you associate with rubberized fabrics. On the contrary they keep you warm and are snug and dry inside. Further, they can be dried at a fire without injury to the fabric. Almost any fabric can be "Zambrene" treated so naturally you will expect to find tweeds prominent, and you would be correct. They're here a plenty in rough Harris tweed effects, also in smoother weaves almost bordering on a worsted. Come in greens, greys, browns, fawns and tans. Every coat is full length, loose fitting, made with a raglan sleeve, turned or strapped cuff and usually a collar that buttons close up to the neck. Excellent coats are marked at \$25, \$30, \$35 and \$40.

Women's Oiled Silk Raincoats, with Hoods, at \$25

These come with the new Raglan sleeves, st rm collars, large patch pockets fitted with deep flap and cuff-band to fasten tight at the wrist when desired. One of the best features of these coats is the large but light hood that will fold up into such little space and is so light that it may be carried without the least inconvenience when not in use, and affords ample protection from even the most severe weather when required.

The coats are wonderfully light, are quite transparent and will not stick. They are lined with soft silk and are, without doubt, one of the best raincoats for women.

You can have your choice from colors fawn, green and black, and complete with hoods at \$25

Seasonable Underwear for Men, Specially Priced for Friday's Selling

Men's Shirts and Drawers, made of heavy wool mixture in natural color. All sizes. Special on Friday, per garment....75¢ Natural Wool Mixture Shirts and Drawers, made by the famous Penman Company. Medium weight, suitable for Fall and Winter wear. Special for Friday, per garment75¢ Lamb's Wool Natural Color, Medium Weight Shirts and Drawers, Penman Brand. All sizes. Special per garment on Fri-

Men's Furnishings at Unusually Low Prices for Friday

MEN'S SOX

Imported Cashmere Sox-About 100 dozen Men's Fine Imported Cashmere Sox, in black only, have spliced heel and toe, made of pure wool, and in sizes from 91/2 to 111/2. Regular value 35c

Black Wool Sox, of British make, good worsted, in black only, and a card of mending wool with each pair. Sizes 91/2 to 11. Silk Sox-Men's Fine Silk Sox, suitable for evening wear, in black only, and guarantee for three months coupon with every three pairs. Per pair, 75c, or three pairs for\$2.00

MEN'S SWEATERS AND SWEATER COATS Coat Sweaters, made of heavy wool mixture. Colors grey with red, plain grey or plain navy. In all sizes. 'Special for Friday's roon, grey with blue, and khaki with brown. Closely knitted,

MEN'S WORKING SHIRTS Men's Working Shirts-These come in dark stripes and plain colors, made of strong cotton. Have soft turndown collars, are generously cut, and may be had in all sizes on Friday at,

very serviceable and attractive. A bargain on Friday at \$1.75

MEN'S TIES Men's Four-in-Hand Ties, in fancy stripes, etc., and plain colors, some slightly faded. Values 50c and 75c each. All to be

Axminster Rugs, Size 3 ft. by 4 ft. 6 at \$2.90, Friday

Not one of these Rugs is worth less than \$5. The goods without the making or the fringe that is on either end would cost you \$5 if you wished to buy it in the ordinary way.

These Rugs have been made from remnants of high-grade Axminster carpet border, are 3ft. wide and 4ft. 6in. long, finished at both ends with good fringe and come in a wide range of colors, in floral and conventional designs. About 50 of them to be sold on Friday at \$2.90 each.

Special Bargains in White and Gold China, Friday

Cups and Saucers in Blair's best white china, with narrow gold oration ,but all one shape and size. They come in white with clover leaf in gold, white with plain gold lines and white with narrow pink band and gold lines. Worth 40c each. The balance of our stock, about 44 in all, to clear at, each 20¢



Women's Swiss Vests at 75c, Friday

We have just received a consignment of Women's Silk and Wool Swiss Vests with low necks and sleeveless, neatly finished with beading and ribbon drawstring.

All our underwear has been chosen to give the greatest comfort and satisfaction at a minimum price, and in no case has quality been sacrificed for low price or an elaborate appearance, and we believe that these garments are the best possible value at the price. Per garment 75¢.

Boys' School Boots, Specially Low Priced For Today's Selling

In spite of the low price these shoes are all that can be desired for a boy to wear. They are not merely shoes that are made specially to sell at a small price, but real good, solid leather boots, put together in the most approved style by skilful workmen.

It is only by contracting for large quantities at one time that we are able to sell the shoes at these low prices, and it is to your advantage to see them before making your final

Box Calf Blucher Lace Boots, with strong se wn soles, neat in appearance, comfortable and, what is perhaps most important, are durable and backed by our personal guarantee to be the best possible value for your money—

Remember that this is a special purchase and the prices will only hold good while the

A Fall Showing of Infants' Clothing

Here is an interesting list of clothing for baby. You will find it complete, and every item marked at most reasonable prices. Our stock is complete, and we can now show you a large and varied assortment of all that is newest and best for the little one-everything fresh and dainty.

White Lawn and Nainsook Slips. Prices ranging down from \$1.50 to65¢ White Lawn Robes, elaborately trimmed, at prices ranging down from \$8.75 to \$1.75 Long White Skirts to match, from \$2.50 down Flannelette Night Gowns, from \$1.25 down to, Flannelette Barracoats, \$1.25 and, each \$1.00 Superior Flannelette Barracoats at \$1.50, \$1.25 and, each\$1.15 Head Shawls, in flannelette, \$1.75 and, each-......\$1.25 Wool Honeycomb Shawls from \$3.50 down to, each\$1.00 White Cotton Bibs, in a great variety of patterns, at prices ranging down from 50c to,

White Silk Bibs, in a large assortment of designs. Prices from 75c down to, each .. 15¢ Cashmere Cloaks, in many dainty styles, from, \$12.50 to**\$2.50** Wool Overalls, with or without feet, from Wool Jackets, in a variety of fancy weaves. Eiderdown Jackets at 75c and, each 50¢ Hand-Crocheted Jackets from \$1.50 each down, Wool Bootees in a great variety to choose from at \$1.00 down to, per pair 10¢ Wool Mitts from 50c down to, per pair .. 10¢ Moccasins, in soft leather. Per pair40¢ Fancy Kid Slippers, in separate box. . . \$1.00 White Quilted Silk Slippers, in box. Per pair\$1.00

David Spencer, Limited

Women's Gloves in all the Newest Styles at Modest Prices

Perrin's Marchioness Glace Kid Gloves, in colors black, tan, brown, slate, green, mode, beaver, and white. A beautiful. soft glove. Per pair\$1,00

Perrin's Dogskin Gloves, I clasp, in self color and red stitching.

A very comfortable and serviceable glove. Per pair ..\$1.00 Perrin's Chamols Gloves, in natural color and white. Very soft finish, and splendid value at, per pair\$1.00

Trefousse Dorothy Glace Kid Gloves, in all the latest and most popular shades, 2 clasp length. Per pair\$1.50 Trefousse Dorothy Suede Gloves, in colors brown, slate and black. Pique sewn, 2 clasp fastening. Per pair\$1.50 Trefousse Shelbourne Glace Kid Gloves, pique sewn and extra good quality. Colors tan, brown, black ,white, slate and green, 2 clasp length. Per pair\$1.75

Women's and Children's Cashmere and Suede Finished Gloves. also a variety of Children's Woollen Gloves and Mitts, marked at prices that will please all.

Bargains in Linenette Waists at \$1.75, Today

There are two styles and many variations of each style to choose from in this line, but every waist is an exceptional bar-

There are strictly plain-tailored waists with sprays of embroidery on either side of the box pleat fastening, laundered detachable collars and laundred link cuffs, at \$1.75 each.

Another smart and rather novel style has a laundered detachable collar, 2 wide tucks on either side extending over the shoulders, and cluster of tucks at one side of the closing, which has an embroidered panel effect with scalloped edges, and terminates in a large lapel. Price, \$1.75.

A Shipment of Beautiful Satin Underskirts Just Arrived

In the View Street windows you will see a display of very attractive Satin Underskirts that have just arrived. They button at the side, are close-fitting, have drawstring fastening, and are finished with a 12in. flounce of accordion pleats, having a V effect. Almost any color may be had, and in some cases a variety of shades to choose from, but there is none in black. Prices each Friday, \$4.90 and \$3.65.

Men's and Boys' Suspenders and Waist Belts, Specially Low Priced

A new consignment of those goods have just arrived, including many attractive lines that are exceptionally good value

Men's Suspenders-Special value, made of good elastic web, in a variety of colors and strong leather ends. Per pair, 50c, 35c Boys' Suspenders—Per pair, 25c, 20c, 15c and10¢ Leather Belts in all sizes and many new styles and colors to

Slippers of the Highest Quality at Very Inviting Prices

WOMEN'S EVENING SLIPPERS JUST ARRIVED

Black Velvet Pumps, suitable for dances and social parties, etc a very dainty model. Per pair\$2.50 Strap Slippers, made of dull kid and handsomely beaded over the toe. This is an unusually attractive slipper, and at price we consider that no better value could be desired. pair\$3.00

Strap Slippers and Pumps, made of patent leather and buckles. All-Kid Colonial Slippers, in many handsome styles, that must

be seen to be fully appreciated. Per pair\$3.00 WARM SLIPPERS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

We have just unpacked a big shipment of all kinds of Slippers that will suit all classes both in point of style and price-in fact it would be hard to find a better selection to choose from at the prices we are asking. This line includes all kinds of warm Slippers, Indian Mocas-

sins and Jager Style Slippers, etc. Let us show you this line-

Ready-Made Cushion Covers, Attractive Styles, Moderate Prices

Scrim Cushion Covers, with cream centres worked in a variety of designs in colors and finished with a wide frill of dark colored material. Price\$1.00

Linen and Holland Covers, beautifully worked with floral designs and finished with wide frill of plain material. Price each, \$1.75 and65¢

Tapestry Covers, made of beautiful closely woven tapestry, with a complete design in a variety of colors and styles and finished with a good chintz cord. Price, each, \$1.50, \$1.25

ing Power of ment Might Wo in Judiciary

CONTRASTS WOR OF ENGLIS

Law's Delay Part Recall Idea Beir -Another Refere ciprocity's Dfeat

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. derately busy day her lent Taft made six sp forty-mile automobile r local football season b igskin into the gridiron ersity, laid the corne M. C. A. building, sa nnings of baseball betweend Philadelphia Nationa disited the Masonic clu fe member of the organ addressing a throng onight, had nothing to night in order to be in tate of Kansas tomorro On the eve of enterin hostile territory, Presiden ward the suggestion of of impeachment as a su more radical proposal of call. The president dec law's delay unquestiona the great causes of unre try, and said that unde call idea had grown out the courts in many in performing the functi

Judges should be more président declared, and t impeachment made more should be judicial préce hearing, rather than pub Taft declared that the de bring the blush of shar Americans, and that the country made a very comparison with those where the judges keep dockets and where cr The president spoke v of earnestness on the sul in judicial procedure. this subject was entirely followed the conclusion the City club. The speech of the day was he work and the purpo

Mr. Taft's reception the most cordial and de In one of his addresse said: "I suppose you hav licy of reciprocity is not see Speaker Champ speculating as to who is cannot say who is respon know that I am content

"I have been on the ben to know that when you that hits you between th thing to do is to sit still. it is not going through, have been a benefit to bo

Wife-Beater Makes Wife-Beater Makes
KLAMATH FALLS, Ore,,
sistant District Attorney C.
nounced today that the gra
asked to investigate the cass
son of former United State
of Washington, who left su
mobile for California while
were deliberating whether
charge should be placed a
connection with numerous to
upon his wife. Allen was f
is six feet tall, and his wife

WASHINGTON, Sept. Democratic senators and are concerned the defeat was not such a great trade with Canndan. Th the same ends that were reciprocity agreement c plished by a tariff bill i vide for lower duties portations or for free many articles coming fro

NEW WESTMINSTE Louis Colquhoun, a band in the public eye in 190 a westbound express onear Ducks, B. C., and registered mail bags, die the New Westminster hospital. Colquhoun w "Bill" Miner and "Sho this holdup. The trip v later by the Royal North Police after a hard figh hills near Kamloops. M were sentenced to life and Colquhoun was giv few months ago Colqu became impaired and tu tened his end. He w years of age and unma at one time a school tea a bookkeeper. His brot city and is taking the re burial