

Ladies' Fall Wear

Ladies' and Children's required for the constant

Hum of autumn trading days and which is stocked

for Ladies

Its great wear resisting quality... \$2.75

neck, button down front and... \$2.75

w neck, trimmed with lace... \$5.50

neck, ankle length and long... \$2.75

Silk Swiss Underwear

Underwear at very moderate

long sleeves, high neck, but... \$2.00

neck, long and short sleeves... \$4.00

sleeves, trimmed with hand... \$1.75

Needle Underwear for Ladies

Made of Cashmere Wool at a price.

Wrinkable Vests, in grey... \$1.50

Winters to match, pair... \$1.50

Combinations, high neck, long... \$3.00

Underwear for Ladies and Children

Cotton and Wool, very mod-

est, long sleeves and high... \$1.00

Winters, ankle length, \$1.25 and... \$1.00

Combinations, \$1.50 and \$1.25... \$3.50

Underwear for Ladies and Natural Grey Wool

Natural Wool Vests, un-

sized, at from \$1.35 to \$1.00... \$1.00

Winters to match vests, at from... \$2.00

Combinations, in natural wool... \$70c

Winters, long sleeves, high... \$70c

Drawers, ankle length, at... \$1.50

Woolen Drawers

Woolen Drawers, each \$1.25... \$1.00

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JAPAN'S POLICY IN KOREAN AFFAIRS

Prince Ito Declares Himself Averse to Annexation of Country

MUST RETAIN SUPREMACY

Says Koreans Can Avoid Absorption by Working With Japan

Tokyo, Sept. 21.—Prince Ito, the Japanese Resident-General in Korea, has here today granted an audience to a reporter immediately before his departure for the palace at which he spoke freely of the future of Korea.

During the month that Prince Ito has been in Tokyo, Korea has been his only theme, and the result of his labors is that the Emperor and his ministers have given unanimous approval to his programme for a reform administration in Korea.

In fact never except in times of war had the plans of Japan been so united on one policy. Discussing this subject with the correspondent, Prince Ito showed depth of feeling unusual in Japanese.

"It is right," he declared, "and therefore must be done. It must succeed if it is possible of human accomplishment."

Prince Ito has been opposed steadfastly to the annexation of Korea, and this against his friends and advisers.

Instead he drew up a programme providing for extensive laws, a new system of taxation, the protection of life and property, education for every one, the establishment of fair courts of justice and the stern abolition of corruption. The estimated cost of these reforms to Japan is \$10,000,000 in five years, and this has been approved. It will not become a tax upon the Korean people, but it is an investment by Japan.

Continuing, Prince Ito said: "Some people in Japan believe it is a mistake not to annex Korea, but I am certain that annexation is merely a crude and cruel means of securing the desired end."

"I have no reason not to take my associates, and the public into my confidence. I have no desire for secrecy. The Korean people of Korea will more quickly become friends of Japan if they are acquainted with the fact that my programme directed entirely to the relief and assistance of the poorer classes by means of good land laws, equitable taxation, education and justice. I know that the mission of England to know that I am anxious to help them. We are all working for a common object, namely, the building up of a civilized state. The missionaries should not mix into politics, they attend to their work, and I will confine my energies to mine. It is I, however, who matter the color of the skin or religious belief. If we are working together for the good of humanity?"

"People may hamper us, but they will not prevent the attainment of our purpose. We are going ahead in Korea in spite of opposition from any country. I concur with the late John Hay the great American statesman who said that in diplomacy, as with individuals, honesty is the best policy."

"It is true that the Koreans themselves may prevent the accomplishment of our purpose to give them a system of government and an army of their own, but the people of Korea and the entire world understand the reason for all that the political supremacy of Japan in Korea is to be firmly established. We are not asking anything from any one regarding the point of view. If the people of Korea refuse to accept this fair and friendly assistance they will, by their own act, write their own history, for as a nation divided in sentiment from Japan Korea cannot stand."

Good Price for Race Horse

New York, Sept. 21.—At the disposal sale of the entire stable of Emile Herz at the Gravesend race track today, Montgomery sold to J. H. Howard for \$13,000.

Chicago Marathon Race

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Alex Tibau, of the First Regiment, won the Marathon race this afternoon. Time, 3 hours 10 seconds.

Peruvian Enterprise

Lima, Peru, Sept. 21.—A Peruvian company has contracted with a firm at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng., for a floating dock having a capacity of 15,000 tons. Extensive beds of the mineral known as wolframite (ore of tungsten) have been discovered near Lirio.

Hon. C. S. Hyman's Health

London, Sept. 21.—Regarding a dispatch from Ottawa stating that Hon. C. S. Hyman's health is no better and that he will have to return to London, Mr. Hyman is reported to have written on August 30 that he was in better health than he was in, and in both he said he was feeling much better. The letters received much better. The letters received much better. The letters received much better.

British Railway Servants

London, Sept. 21.—The question whether the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants will strike to secure recognition of their organization and a new schedule of wages and hours which is exciting great interest on the part of the public, will be decided by ballot on October 6.

THOMAS C. PATTERSON DEAD

Postmaster of Toronto, Falls Victim to Pneumonia

Toronto, Sept. 21.—T. C. Patterson, postmaster of Toronto, died early today of pneumonia, aged 71 years. For years he was the editor of the Daily Mail, which he founded. He helped to establish the Ontario Jockey club, had a world-wide reputation as an authority on the breeding of thoroughbreds, and was a constant contributor to the leading turf papers in the United States. As a cricketer he captained many of the international eleven in the sixties. Mr. Patterson owned a large stock farm at Eastwood, Ont., where his family generally lived, and was appointed postmaster of Toronto in 1879.

Robert Pinkerton's Will

New York, Sept. 21.—The will of Robert Pinkerton, the head of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, who died on August 15, has been admitted to probate, and was filed today. It makes disposition of \$3,000,000. Nearly all the property is left to his widow, his son Allan and his two daughters.

DIES FROM EFFECTS OF OPIUM SMOKING

Recent Arrival in Vancouver From Toronto Looks for Novelty and Meets Death

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 21.—Thos. Oliver, aged 22, died at St. Paul's hospital at noon today as the result of opium smoking. From what has been told to the hospital authorities, Oliver and a friend were indulging in opium smoking at a Chinatown den last night, and returned to their lodgings at 4:45 P. M. They were found dead at 10 o'clock this morning. Oliver has only been out from Toronto a short time, but although he knew that there are many opium dens in this city, he had not learned the habit there, but was simply trying here more in spirit than in anything else. His friend did not inhale as many whiffs of the pill as did Oliver, and he awoke up somewhat sick, but in possession of his faculties yesterday about 10 o'clock. The condition of Oliver was such at the time that he became alarmed and sent for a medical man. The doctor found Oliver in a dying condition and had him removed as speedily as possible to St. Paul's hospital, where he died every requisite for treating such cases. It was too late, however, and Oliver died at 10 o'clock. The young man was well connected in Toronto.

JAPANESE LABOR FOR NAVY WORK

President Hays Says They Will Be Employed on Grand Trunk Pacific

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 21.—That he favors the employment of Japanese labor on the Grand Trunk Pacific and that of Chinese on the Great Northern was declared by President C. M. Hays today. He said that he had given the matter his consideration and that he was in favor of the employment of Japanese labor on the Grand Trunk Pacific and that of Chinese on the Great Northern. He said that he was in favor of the employment of Japanese labor on the Grand Trunk Pacific and that of Chinese on the Great Northern.

WORLD'S AUTOMOBILE RECORD

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 21.—A world's automobile record was broken this afternoon, when a machine owned and driven by Robert Drach, completed 10,000 miles in 21 hours at State Fair park. This is 57 minutes faster than the high record of Clemens Metz at Indianapolis.

MR. BORDEN AT TERMINAL CITY

Decides Not to Come to Victoria Until Wednesday Morning

Addresses at Vancouver

Arrangements Under Way for a Provincial Conservative Convention

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MANITOBA GOVERNMENT

Mr. Rogers Likely to Change to Dominion Field

Winnipeg, Sept. 21.—There is the very best authority for the statement that Mr. Rogers will retire from the Manitoba government before the Dominion elections. It is taken for granted that Mr. Rogers will contest the Manitoba seat, eleven men were killed with the prospect of a cabinet position at Ottawa should R. L. Borden meet with success at the polls.

MINERS DROPPED TO SHAFT BOTTOM

Death Roll of Eighteen Results From Michigan Mine Accident

FELL SEVEN HUNDRED FEET

Eleven Dead Men and Seven Fatally Injured in Ghastly Heap

Negaunee, Mich., Sept. 20.—By a cage plunging 700 feet down the shaft of the Jones and Laughlin Steel company mine, eleven men were killed and seven fatally injured today. The list of the known dead is as follows: Charles Kent, underground captain, Alfred Wells, Joe Roddy, Matt Linds, John Aho, John Cheri, Thos. Bilgt, Antonio Curto, John Johnson.

The cage with its human freight was being lowered on its first trip for the day, when the brake on the hoisting drum suddenly failed to hold. Two other men sprang to the assistance of the one at the brake wheel, but their combined efforts did not avail, and the wire cable continued to unravel from the drum like thread from a bobbin. The cage shot down a couple of hundreds feet before a kink in the rapidly paying out cable caused it to part, and from that point the cage dropped to the bottom of the shaft.

The safety catches with which it was equipped failed to operate, and the surging of the cable in its mad flight tore out part of the side of the engine house and ripped out several of the sheaves in and about the shaft house.

The machinery is not entirely new, but it had been thoroughly overhauled and the shaft house was in good order. The sudden inefficiency of the hoisting gear.

Workmen at the bottom of the mine immediately began to operate, and the task of removing the dead. The seven hundred feet fall had huddled the bodies together, and there they lay in one pile of lifeless flesh and blood. Several of the men were found still alive, but they are fatally hurt.

Thousands of people soon congregated at the mine shaft. The crowd were the wives and children of the 200 miners employed in the mine.

Each thought that a husband or a parent or a son was in the cage. There was no way of relieving the suspense, as the falling cage blocked the exit. It was fully two hours before the cage was raised to the surface. During all that time women with babies in their arms fainted away and children cried hysterically. When the miners came from the underground and many anxious wives failed to find members of their families who worked in the mine, the scene was tragic. The priests and ministers moved among the people consoling them and begging them to be calm.

LONGBOAT NOT COMING

Indian Canoeists Proposed Race For New Westminster Fair

New Westminster, Sept. 21.—Longboat, the Indian distance runner, of Toronto, who was billed as one of the big attractions at the New Westminster exhibition, has wired that he will not be able to come west to run against Chandler and Burn at the exhibition next month. The fair officials are at a loss to understand why the Indian should disappoint them at the eleventh hour, as all arrangements for the big match race had been completed and the Western trip, the manager of the race, had been made. It is believed that his protegee would be brought to the coast.

Although the Indian has decided to abandon the Western trip, the management of the fair has made arrangements for a match race between W. R. Chandler, of the V. A. C. club, and Arthur Burn, of the Young Men's club, of Calgary. They will travel ten miles.

RALPH ROSE BEATS RECORD FOR SHOT

Puts Weight Nearly Fifty Feet at Montreal on Saturday

Montreal, Sept. 21.—Five thousand people saw records broken at the first Canadian athletic championship under the auspices of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada. Four records were broken, one of which is to the credit of Ralph Rose, of California. Rose put the 16-pound shot 49 feet 7 1/2 inches, beating the American record of 47 feet 7 1/2 inches. He then went on to make a new mark of 173 feet 7 inches. Halpny, of the Montreal A. A. club, broke the Canadian record for the pole vault, clearing 11 feet 7 1/2 inches. J. J. Daly, of the I. A. A. C., broke the three-mile Canadian record, 15 minutes 39 seconds by 7 seconds.

The 240 yard run resulted in a dead heat between Luke-Man, of the Montreal A. A. club, and J. H. Huff, of the Chicago A. A. club, both of whom were tied at the 100 yard mark, the Huff winning.

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In the evening Mr. Borden, Premier McGee, Dr. Reid, Borden-General Bowser, Charles Wilson, K. W. and Captain Phillips-Wolley addressed a gathering of Conservative delegates from the lower mainland and Vancouver Island, who met for the purpose of arranging for a provincial Conservative convention. There was great enthusiasm, and it was decided unanimously to hold a convention in Vancouver in the near future. The settlement of the date and other details were left to a committee composed of the presidents of the Conservative associations of Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo and New Westminster, and Prince Rupert.

Mr. Borden has now changed his plans, feeling that he needs a rest, and will not go to Victoria before Wednesday morning. On Monday evening he is to speak at the board of trade hall, on Tuesday afternoon at the Canadian Club luncheon, and on Tuesday night will address a mass meeting. It is possible that Premier Borden and F. W. Haultain will be present, and Mr. Bergeron, member of the executive committee, will be here, if possible.

CHINA REFORM

Imperial Edict Provides That Foundation Be Laid for a Parliament

Beiping, Sept. 20.—An imperial edict was issued today authorizing Prince Liang, Chinese envoy at the St. Louis exposition, and San Chi Anai, in co-operation with the grand council to frame regulations for the election of a constitutional parliament. The edict provides that the foundation be laid for a parliament.

The Dowager empress says that in the establishment of a representative government for China, the opinions of all must be considered and though the upper and lower houses of the legislative administration, the throne is unable to establish them in China at present.

Both Chang Chi Tung and Yuan Shi Kai since coming to Peking in their appointments as grand councillors have wanted to see that the new constitutional form of government. Reckoning that this reform has been promised, and that China and the world expect it to be carried out, they have urged from highest Chinese officials urging that China be granted a constitutional government.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The imperial edict referred to in the Peking cablegram relative to establishment of a representative government in China is a course of preparation for more than six months. The American legation at Peking has been keeping a close watch on the development of this great scheme of evolution of Chinese despotism into a constitutional government, and the state department has been fully advised of the progress. There seems to be a belief that the decision of the Chinese throne to publish the edict will result in the return of the Chinese throne to the emperor, as an immediate result of the return to China, from his post at Washington, of Sir Chengtung Lung Chung, who has spent the last four or five years here in devising plans for the inauguration of modern methods in the administrative system of China.

White House officials are anxious to secure a constitutional or parliamentary form of government for China, as explicitly stated by the Chinese people. It is pointed out, are no less in experience for a full-fledged parliament. Intermediate steps are provided for the inauguration of a constitutional government.

Mr. Hill is said to have expected an enthusiastic welcome for his road, instead he read reports of meetings of ratepayers to protest against damage to property, etc.

It is also stated that Mr. Hill is averse to spending the money on crossings, which he has been led to believe might be demanded by the utterances of the local press.

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YOUNG BOY IS KILLED AND EATEN BY DOGS

Sad Fate of Youth at Nome, Alaska, While on His Way to Meet His Father

Nome, Alaska, Sept. 20.—While going to meet his father, whom he had not seen for several days, thirteen-year-old Philip Goodwin was torn to pieces by twelve of his father's fierce malamute dogs on Tuesday night, in the vicinity of Centre Creek.

The dogs are of the largest species of animals used in this country, and when hungry have the fierceness of the wolf. Three of them were injured by the little fellow. The odor of the blood of the three injured dogs served to intensify the fierceness of the brutes who tore the little fellow to pieces, and after killing him ate the flesh from his bones.

The boy made a fierce struggle when first attacked. He opened a large pocket knife and attempted to slay some of the beasts. Seeing this was impossible, he had started to run, but had taken only two or three steps when he was thrown so the ground and pounced upon by the hungry animals. All of the dogs made their escape without attacking him, but one which was stabbed by the little fellow with his knife. This animal died.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 21.—Senator Cox, who arrived in Vancouver Thursday, is one who is alive to the value of lumber on the coast. He has practically secured twenty million of acre and cedar on the coast of Vancouver. The neighborhood of \$200,000.

ORE PRODUCTION FOR PAST WEEK

Output of Mines Increasing With Improvement in the Coke Supply

Roseland, Sept. 21.—With the increase in quantity of coke received there is an augmentation of the quantity of ore produced by the mines, both here in the Boundary. The Trail smelter has all of its seven furnaces in operation, while Northport is now running three. Preparations are now complete for a considerable increase in the quantity of ore to be mined by the leading mines, and the last three months of the year will, unless the unexpected happens, be far the most productive of the year.

Following are the shipments for the week: Centre Star, 3,720; Le Roi, 2,255; Le Roi No. 2, 2,500; White Bear, 1,400; total for week, 5,405 tons; and for the year, 193,183 tons. Trail smelter received 6,546 tons during the year and Northport, 1,925 tons.

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Nelson, B. C., Sept. 21.—Following are the ore shipments from southeastern British Columbia for the past week and the year to date: Boundary, week, 82,078; Roseland, week, 7,112; year, 194,280; east of Columbia river, week, 2,782; year, 100,283; total, week, 51,887; year, 1,176,641.

A Kenora Project

Kenora, Ont., Sept. 21.—A limited company has been formed for the promotion of an electric railway to run from Kenora to Keewatin, and thence along the Winnipeg river, where it will connect with the railway. The government has been applied to for the land necessary for the purpose, and the town's power will be utilized for that object.

THEY FIX SALMON PRICES

Fraser River Canneries Decide They Were Paying More For Fish Than They Could Afford

New Westminster, B. C., Sept. 21.—Cohoena and dog salmon prices have now been recorded in years. Reports from Butte and Tobie Inlets are that the fishermen are getting all they can handle.

A meeting of the Fraser River Canneries' Association was held in Vancouver yesterday when the prices of cohoena and dog salmon were discussed. Owing to the anxiety on the part of the cannerymen to get the fish, the price of cohoena was gradually run up until 30 cents was reached. That price was paid by several cannerymen on the river during the present week, notwithstanding it is held by the packers that they are losing money at that rate. An agreement was reached among the members of the association after fully going into the question that they could not afford to pay more than 20 cents per fish, and the price was fixed at that figure, the new rate to take effect today.

LABOR CONGRESS ENDS BUSINESS

An Anti-Militia Resolution Is Voted Down by Large Majority

OFFICERS IN PROVINCES

Halifax Chosen as Next Place of Meeting—Views on Debt Collection

Winnipeg, Sept. 21.—The election of officers, the old executive being again returned, was the feature of yesterday's meeting of the Trades Congress. W. R. Trotter, of Winnipeg, was elected fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor. The discussion, which took place behind closed doors in the morning, was resumed at two o'clock, but was stopped half an hour later for the elections.

Halifax was chosen for the next place of meeting. The resolution presented by President Verville was declared elected amid loud applause. P. M. Draper re-nominated James Simpson as vice-president, and his election was recognized by the Trades Congress, which was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Provincial committees were appointed as follows: Vice-president for British Columbia, J. J. Waters, Victoria; executive committee, S. Kerrigan, Vancouver; O. Sielert, Victoria; J. H. Dunlop, Calgary. Vice-president for Saskatchewan, Hugh Peck Regina; executive, James Somerville, Moose Jaw; T. A. Stanlake, Regina; T. M. Molloy, Regina.

Winnipeg, Sept. 21.—The Trades and Labor Congress adjourned tonight to meet next year in Halifax.

Regarding the proposed petty debts court in Manitoba, R. P. Fetters said, "I don't want to carry this, but British Columbia will have that wretched act removed. There was never such a law of petty debts in any of our provinces. It is a disgrace to have such a law in our country, and we will have it removed."

President Verville: "You never saw any laws like that."

The resolution committee reported against the adoption of the following resolution presented by Mr. Boulton, "whereas, during the past few years there has been a movement on the part of workers throughout the world to organize and combine their forces so as to obtain better conditions of life, and whereas there has been an energetic campaign in various parts of the world to combat this movement of the workers, and whereas the police and militia, being composed mainly of workers, are used as troops when industrial troubles fall upon us, we believe the time has come to take a decided step against such methods, if we are to obtain any measure of success. Therefore, be it resolved, that this congress urge upon its affiliated brothers the necessity of maintaining their loyalty to the cause of labor by prohibiting their members from enlistment in the militia organizations."

President Verville said about \$7,000,000 were devoted for military purposes which was absolutely useless. He was sorry to see that instead of teaching boys at school their lessons, they now instructed them in how to use a gun, so that when they got older they would be able to shoot down their fellow workers. He was strong-ly in favor of any resolution that would urge even the abolition of the portfolio of minister of militia. No resolution could, in his opinion, go too far, because every nation in the world was trying to obtain universal peace, and the way to that was to have no soldiers at all.

Mr. Draper, to the B. C. delegates: "Suppose the Dominion government said no Japanese shall come into British Columbia and the Japanese said they would, that they would form an entrance—would you shoulder a gun?"

Mr. Pettipiece: "I would let the uniformed man go first and shoulder the gun."

Vice-president Simpson: "But you would have to do so yourself. Because it would undermine the institutions of British Columbia, and the Japanese would try to force inferior institutions upon you."

There were repeated calls for the "question," and it was eventually put, the committee being supported by a large majority and the resolution defeated.

Any difference between a milkmaid and a swallow? Yes! One skims the milk and the other skims the water.

A swallow or two of Johnnie Walker's Kilmarnock either with or without water, or diluted with the incomparable White Rock Mineral Water, is very popular with "those who know a good thing."

All first-class hotels, bars, clubs and restaurants keep Johnnie Walker and White Rock.

Wholesale Agents:
PITHER & LEISER
Cor. Fort and Wharf Sts.

COKE SHIPMENTS REACH BIG TOTAL

Crow's Nest Company Sent Sixty Thousand Tons to States Last Year

Rossland, B.C., Sept. 21.—Figures in regard to the quantity of coke and coal sent out of British Columbia from Crow's Nest Pass points differ when obtained from different sources. The Miner recently sent to its correspondent in Ottawa for figures as to the amount of coal and coke sent out of the province from Crow's Nest Pass points, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, 232,598 tons of coal and 22,907 tons of coke had been exported; that is, that quantity of coal and coke had passed through the customs district of Nelson. This quantity seemed small, and the American authorities were appealed to, and according to them the exports of coal from British Columbia into the customs district of Idaho and Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, was 232,634 tons. The figures by months are as follows:

Month	Tons
July, 1906	24,502
August, 1906	29,739
September, 1906	21,424
October, 1906	580
November, 1906	2,133
December, 1906	23,118
January, 1907	27,628
February, 1907	21,651
March, 1907	23,039
April, 1907	14,514
May, 1907	12,652
June, 1907	32,414

Total 232,634. The imports of coke from British Columbia into the customs district of Montana and Idaho for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, were as follows:

Month	Tons
July, 1906	5,214
August, 1906	4,054
September, 1906	6,262
October, 1906	1,391
November, 1906	8,373
December, 1906	3,973
January, 1907	7,749
February, 1907	7,085
March, 1907	8,498
April, 1907	6,891
May, 1907	1,856
June, 1907	8,378

Total 61,318. This makes a total of 294,952 tons of fuel sent from Crow's Nest Pass points in British Columbia into Idaho and Montana alone. Whether all of this vast quantity of fuel was consumed in these two states could not be ascertained, but only that it passed through the customs house for the district of Idaho and Montana. Presumably some of the 61,318 tons of coke sent into Idaho and Montana during the year went to the smelter at Northport. Admitting that the Northport smelter used 15,000 tons, as claimed, there would still be 46,318 tons left which was consumed in other United States smelters, and which, if kept in this province and given to the home smelters, would, with the help of the quantity of coke which they actually received, have kept them in steady operation. It takes 18 per cent. of a ton of coke to reduce a ton of ore. On this basis, the 46,318 tons of coke used by American smelters, other than the one at Northport, would have been sufficient to reduce all of the ore produced in the Rossland camp last year. The discrepancy between the figures received from the British Columbia and American sources can be explained only on the theory that considerable coke was shipped outside of the Nelson customs district, and went through some other customs district. The figures, however, are authentic, and show the great necessity for the government to provide some means whereby the home plants may be supplied with fuel before any is exported.

Succession Duties
Toronto, Sept. 20.—The provincial government is going to extend the provisions of the Succession act to provide for reciprocal arrangements with other provinces of the Dominion. As the law stands at present the estate of a person dying in Ontario and owning property here, and also owning property in another province, pays in a tax in this province on what is owned here and also on any personal property owned in other provinces. For the succession duty in the other province as well, and the estate is under contribution for the same property twice.

FINE EXHIBITS AT ISLAND FAIR

The Twelfth Annual Exhibition a Success—High Quality of Entries

Exhibits of high quality, glorious weather and appreciative crowds made the twelfth annual exhibition of the Islands' Agricultural and Fruit Growers' association, held yesterday at Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island, an unqualified success. The weather excelled himself in the way of weather and a large number from neighboring islands and Victoria took advantage of the excursion on the steamer Iroquois to visit the show and all were loud in their praises of the exhibits. The exhibits in all lines represented were of higher quality than in previous shows of the society, but the classes showed a falling off in point of number in several cases. The exhibits of chief interest were those in the cattle and horse classes and the fruit. In the two first named the exhibitors had entered a quality of stock which Provincial Live Stock Commissioner Logan, who judged these classes, declared to be the equal of any hitherto shown in the province, and bore eloquent testimony to the steady improvement in quality and the growing interest being taken by the farmers and ranchers in well bred stock. In the fruit exhibit great care had been taken in selecting the best samples of each variety and the exhibits were tastily displayed in the agricultural hall, which was thronged for several hours. The judges in nearly every class had difficulty in granting awards, so even were the entries in point of excellence.

A. E. McPhillips, K.C., M.P.P. for the Islands, opened this year's exhibition in a neat speech, in which he congratulated the directors of the exhibition on the creditable showing made, and the benefit which annual meetings of this kind do to the interests of the agriculturist and fruit grower. In declaring the exhibition formally open Mr. McPhillips expressed the hope that it would go on increasing in importance and be a source of real benefit to the district.

Many Fine Exhibits.
In the cattle classes, a high quality of the exhibits was shown, particularly in Jerseys, which were declared by Live Stock Commissioner Logan to be remarkably fine. The Guernsey bull, the property of J. J. Akerman, which easily took first prize, is considered to be one of the finest in the province. The fruit exhibits demonstrated most forcibly the remarkable success which can be attained by fruit growers here in the growing of high grade fruits. The entries in every case were remarkably fine samples of the produce, large, of excellent flavor and by reason of the care taken in displaying them, formed one of the features of the exhibition. The display of vegetables was equally good and was a tribute to the productiveness of the island. In the other classes such as hogs, turkeys, ducks, geese, and sheep, the exhibits were all of merit, though in some of the departments the entries were few.

Poultry classes were judged by J. T. Fargeter, of Nanaimo, who stated that the exhibits in that line were remarkably good, and while not so large as last year, were of much better quality. Mr. Edwards, the largest breeder of poultry on the island, did not show this year. Of the entries the Buff Orpingtons and the Silver Laced Wyandotte with the white Leghorns were the best, while turkeys and Pekin ducks were good. Besides Provincial Live Stock Commissioner Logan and Mr. Fargeter, the judges were: Field produce, W. Jay; orchard produce, Mr. Savory, assisted by H. Robertson; sheep, Mr. Wilson; and Wilson Clarke, assisted by F. C. Page.

WANT A NEW BRIDGE TO LULU ISLAND
Delegation From New Westminster Waited on Provincial Executive to Ask Aid
The application of the city for the indemnification of the lieutenant-governor in council to the transfer of the James bay lots sold by the city was formally granted at the session of the provincial executive yesterday.

A delegation representing the British Columbia Mills Transportation & Trading Co. was received. The company is seeking permission to extend its logging road from its present terminus on the Fraser to the mill site of the company's limits on the Yale road. One rancher on the route has raised some objection, and the company seeks the permission of the executive to carry out the extension. The matter was taken under consideration.

Mayor Kearney of New Westminster, with a delegation, were introduced by Thomas Gifford, the member for that constituency. The deputation seeks the erection of a new steel bridge across the north arm of the Fraser connecting New Westminster with Lulu Island. The present bridge over the arm is almost impassable and is considered unsafe, even for light traffic. The swinging draw is too narrow, the span being but 72 feet or so, which is insufficient to allow the convenient passage of vessels, and is especially difficult for tugs with logs in tow. The delegation stated that the bridge would proceed with the erection of the bridge if the government would grant some assistance. The municipality desires to build a moderate structure, suitable for vehicular and tramway traffic, with a draw of at least 100 feet. The government promised to give the matter its attention. The following composed the delegation: D. S. Curtis, Ald. Henley, Ald. Jardine, L. A. Lewis, Mr. McDonald, N. Nelson, Mr. Wheeler, Captain Myers and others.

Atell and Sullivan Draw
Alton, Ill., Sept. 21.—Abe Atell, featherweight champion, and Brooklyn Tommy Sullivan, fought six rounds to a draw tonight at the Physical Culture gymnasium here by St. Louis business men.

During the preliminary trials on the river Mersey on September 7, the British ocean-going torpedo boat destroyer Crossack attained a speed of 33½ knots.

CHARLES HAYWARD HOME ONCE MORE

Victoria Gains by Comparison With Cities of Britain and Eastern Canada

(From Friday's Daily)
"After all there is no place like Victoria, and being away for a little time makes one more than ever contented to return to the finest city in Canada." The speaker was Charles Hayward, ex-mayor of this city, who returned yesterday after a five months' absence. With him from London, England, returned his niece Miss Kate Abbott, who will visit relatives here for some time. Mr. Hayward is looking very well. He is in excellent health, has gained in avoirdupois and he enjoyed his trip immensely, but he states that after all he is very glad to be back amongst his friends again. There is no place like home, wherever that may be, and this is trebly true when that home is in Victoria. "English weather and the English climate are very well. It seemed to rain for about one-third the time, however, and I longed for a little of Victoria's climate and weather. We excel every place in these particulars." Mr. Hayward journeyed through many portions of England, Scotland and Ireland, and everywhere he met anxious enquiries as to Canada. He had fortunately provided himself with considerable city and provincial literature so that he was able to give a missionary work on behalf of the province and particularly Victoria. The present unsettled conditions of many parts of Great Britain is due to the widespread discontent which exists elsewhere. Western Canada occupies the prominent position and to it the eyes of many are turned. It was Mr. Hayward's firm conviction that in the near future there would be a larger influx than ever of a most desirable class of British born subjects to this favored land. Everyone expressed great confidence in its future greatness and prosperity in a way that was extremely gratifying.

Eastern Canada also, is attracting much attention, and from his personal enquiries and observation there was good reason for it. Mr. Hayward spent considerable time in Montreal and Toronto, and was greatly impressed with the evidences of extending commerce and prosperity.

Toronto, in particular, appeared to be flourishing, and during his week's stay there, he purchased a large stock of new and up-to-date goods and plant for his business, so as to keep in the front rank in that line in this province. The recent importation of a large number of Japanese and Hindus and the consequent disturbances in Vancouver created quite a sensation in the western cities. The western conditions are, for the most part, entirely misunderstood. Most of the criticism was delivered by those ignorant of the actual situation and wherein it stands at the present and future of the people of British Columbia. Mr. Hayward regretted that a proposal to send a commission of inquiry to the undesirable to Ottawa had not been carried out.

WILL IGNORE AMATEUR UNION

Vancouver Lacrosse Clubs to Play Tecumseh's Regard-less of Results

Vancouver, Sept. 21.—The Canadian Amateur Athletic union will be asked by the members of the Vancouver club to allow the team to play against the Tecumseh's at the New Westminster fair without losing their amateur status. In the event of the union refusing to make special provision in this case, the Vancouver club as well as all of the other clubs, will ignore the governing body, and will play against the professional team at the exhibition.

The Vancouver club is the first to take action in the matter. A special meeting of the players was held Thursday night and the professional question thoroughly discussed. The members of opinion that the union should allow the teams to compete in this instance, as it is only once in a long while that the teams of the east and west are brought together, and it is a good opportunity for the western teams should be professionalized, when the men playing the game in these parts are not on salary. In the east, of course, every player in the big leagues receives a salary, and every man is known as a professional. Here in the west, however, matters are entirely different. The men are not paid, and amateur is played along amateur lines, although according to the strict interpretation of the word amateur every athlete in the province can be classed with professionals, as he has at once time or another come in contact with professionals playing in various sports.

One or two members of the Vancouver club expressed themselves as being sorry that the club was playing at the exhibition, if it was to result in every one being professionalized. They consider it too big a sacrifice and will play unless the athletic union decides to allow the amateurs and professionals to compete without the amateurs losing their standing. Several members of the Vancouver team are playing on the Rugby football team of the city, but they have been assured by the officials of the clubs that playing against the Tecumseh's will not affect their amateur status. The officials, despite the assertions of the A. A. U. officials to the contrary.

The Vancouver club will immediately endeavor to get into communication with the western representative of the athletic union, and make an effort to adjust the difficulty. However, in the event of their failing to come to an understanding with the union, they will put a team in the field, regardless of any action on the part of the union that may follow. The officers of the club are determined to have a team in the tournament, and the players, at least the majority, will play the game at any cost.

DUNCANS PARADES GREAT SUCCESS

Excellent Exhibits and Large Attendance at Cowichan Exhibition

Saturday was the big day at the annual exhibition of the Cowichan Agricultural Association. It is the fete day of the year at Duncan, and the countryside turns out en masse. Everybody goes, with the result that there may be seen more attractive made-up girls, smartly gowned women than you will find in any other county community in the world, even of four or five times its size.

The exhibition, while it does not attempt to compare in size with the more pretentious shows, is a revelation of the miracles worked by the climate and soil of the Cowichan valley. The apples are wonderful, the best of any Northern Spies and Gravenstein in particular, being equal to anything that can be produced anywhere. It must be remembered in considering the exhibits that they are not the products of modern commercial orchards, which have been scientifically tended and cultivated. They come from the orchards that surround all ranches and dwellings, where the trees have grown by the help of nature alone. It takes five or six years to make a commercial orchard, and it is only comparatively recently that it has been realized that fruitgrowing is a business proposition in the neighborhood of Duncan.

The oldest of the commercial orchards in the neighborhood belongs to W. H. Hayward, M. P., and his is only some three years old, with the result that he has the best of the fruit. His trees, however, are showing up magnificently, and it will not be long before he has a big output. He informed a reporter for the Colonist that about 75 per cent. of the best kinds had been set out in the last two years, and that many more would be planted if the ranchers could be assured that labor would be forthcoming to tend them and pick and pack the fruit. The labor shortage hangs like a pall over the Duncan district, and is the only obstacle in the way of its becoming one of the greatest fruitgrowing districts on the Pacific coast. However, it is believed that the matter will eventually adjust itself, and more orchards are being laid out every year. The climate is ideal. "It is warm enough in summer to grow anything out of doors, as the corn, grapes, peaches and tomatoes exhibited yesterday fully attest. In winter it is somewhat colder than in Victoria, though not excessively so. The rainfall is about the same; it averages two inches more a year than in the city, while the sheltered valley is entirely free from strong winds, to the great benefit of the fruits and flowers."

Some of the Exhibits
Some of the peaches shown yesterday were superb, as large as the average apple with a perfect shape. It would be impossible to persuade a Londoner or any European that they were not grown in a hothouse. The roots, too, were very good, indeed, as were the vegetables, such as cabbages and turnips, almost fabulous squashes and vegetables narrow of portonous size. There was a fine and varied assortment of potatoes, among them a unique exhibit bearing the name of John Spears, Valley View farm. Mr. Spears showed a single potato plant with 18 large potatoes attached, the plant having been grown from a potato paring. Soil that can do that will grow anything.

Another exhibit that testifies eloquently of the fertility of Cowichan is the growth of the potatoes. Several different kinds of potatoes, several of which were awarded prizes yesterday. Mrs. Smith is also a famous bee-fancier and has a number of hives on her gardens and others in other parts of the town. She has a magnificent exhibit of splendid honey which attracted a great deal of attention at the show yesterday, and which deservedly received the first prize. Mrs. Smith, who is the wife of the former and mother of the present proprietor of the Cowichan Leader, has taken 600 pounds of honey from her hives this year, and this without "robbing" the bees. When it is remembered that good honey is worth 25 cents a pound net to the producer and that there is no outlet involved beyond the first cost of the hives and original swarms, it would seem that there is money in keeping bees if one knows the business.

Large Attendance
The attendance yesterday was excellent. Not only did the whole community turn out, but a contingent which included the Hon. Mr. Templeman and Ralph Smith, M. P., came down on the train from Nanaimo, while later on the numbers were swelled by visitors from Victoria.

The first event of interest was the stock judging, and there was a very creditable display of animals to pass under the inspection of the judges, Dr. Tolmie and Dr. Ross, veterinary surgeons from Victoria and Nanaimo, respectively. Heavy horses, mostly of the Clyde breed, predominated except in the brood mare class, where the majority of the animals shown were light draught and driving mares under 1,300 pounds. The entries for the two classes of brood mares were the best of the show. Many in number came the yearlings and 2-year-olds, mostly Clydes, and which included a lot of promising youngsters.

There were a number of very fine Jersey cows and some good bulls of the same breed. The entries for the grade cows were also numerous and in quality but average. The sheep were good and there were probably the weakest class in the exhibition. Taken both as to quantity and quality considering the size of the community where the show was held. There was a merry-go-round and other amusements, but these were not the thing in force and seemed to be having the best of good times. In the afternoon a strong programme of sports and things were arranged, interest being taken in the equine events. The tug-of-war on horse back and the tent pegging were well worth watching, and the domestic foot race was one of the funniest events seen in a long time.

Ladies' Outfitters
CAMPBELL'S Everything Ready-to-wear

Exclusive Coat Creations
OUR COAT SECTION has received a large accession of business from the first arrivals of our exclusive COAT CREATIONS. Saturday saw further arrivals, and on Monday we unpack still more of these exquisite productions. This advertisement shows you six of our new London and Paris coats—exclusive styles—the creations of master tailors—which cannot be duplicated elsewhere, but they cost no more than the ordinary coat, the garment which just misses the mark, because it is merely a type of many and has no distinction nor individuality. Every coat we exhibit and sell has distinction, merit and individuality in style, material and fashion, because it is the creation of a master mind and not a mere type. We invite your special attention to our

"THE ASCOT."
A very high-class but racy style; length in the broadcloth, green, black and new tobacco brown, fitted with new kimona sleeves, taffeta lined, loose back. Price, \$50.00.

"THE BYDE."
In durable tough tweeds, fine cloths and shadow checks, has new long collar and turnover cuffs. Price, \$35.00.

"THE DUVAL."
A very handsome coat, in fine cloth, dark green, brown and navy, fitted with cape and bishop sleeves, lined to waist with satin. Price, \$22.50.



"THE BIVIERA."
An exceedingly dainty coat in fine cloth, light green, very handsomely trimmed, surplus sleeves, silk lined. Price, \$30.00.

"THE YORK."
In handsome self-colored cloths and broken checks, very long and semi-loose back, very nicely trimmed. Price, \$15.00.

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.
The Ladies' Store
Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria

Visitors Cordially Welcomed

Mail Orders a Speciality

BRITISH...
Representatives...
Are Lo...
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He was given a kiss
By the bakery maid,
Ah! the cute little miss!
He was given a kiss,
Though he'd asked her for this
He was asked, I'm afraid,
By the bakery maid!
—Catholic Standard and Times

Monkey B...
rust, dirt...
clothes.

Everything Ready-to-wear

Representatives of Shipowners Are Looking Into Trade on Pacific

MAY SEND VESSELS HERE

Representative of Canadian-Mexican Line Visiting This Coast

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Within the past few weeks representatives of a number of prominent British shipping firms have been visiting Victoria and Pacific coast ports...

"THE BYDE."

Handsome self-colored cloth and checks, 3/4 length, loose and semi-tailor, very nicely trimmed. Price, \$25.00.



"THE RIVERA."

Exceedingly dressy coat in fine length, very handsomely braided sleeves, silk lined. Price, \$35.00.

DEFECT IN BRIDGE CAUSED SOME ALARM

Placing of New Material Was Stopped For a Time and Then Resumed

Quebec, Sept. 20.—The Royal commission investigating the cause of the collapse of the Quebec bridge...

RAUL LAFRANCE, the witness who on Monday was ordered to proceed to the scene of the disaster...

"THE YORK."

Handsome self-colored cloth and checks, 3/4 length, loose and semi-tailor, very nicely trimmed. Price, \$25.00.

L & CO.

Mail Orders a Speciality

Victoria

standing between the Standard and independent refineries near Cleveland and Pittsburg. This agreement, which is entered into in the latter part of 1902, provided that these companies could sell their entire output of oil for export to the Standard's port department...

By the bakery maid!

By the bakery maid!

By the bakery maid!

By the bakery maid!

By the bakery maid!

By the bakery maid!

By the bakery maid!

By the bakery maid!

By the bakery maid!

By the bakery maid!

BRITISH FIRMS SEEKING TRADE

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By the bakery maid!

By the bakery maid!

FIVE MEN DROWN IN THE SKEENA RIVER

One of the Victims Was James Munro of This City—Two Names Unknown

Advice from Hazelton Thursday state that five men, three white men and two Indians, were drowned as a result of the wrecking of a boat 12 miles below Hazelton in the Skeena river yesterday. There were 10 men in the boat, of whom five were saved.

HE SETTLES DYKE LEVY

R. P. Rithet, of This City, Loses Arbitration Case at New Westminster—Case Important

New Westminster, B. C., Sept. 21.—Judge W. Norman Bole has just handed down his decision in the arbitration case in the differences between R. P. Rithet, of Victoria, and Dr. T. S. Hall, of this city, in regard to the taxes of certain lands within the Pitt Meadows dyking district, which will affect almost every acre in the dyking districts of British Columbia.

HASTINGS HORSES COMING FOR FAIR

Nearly Fifty Gallipers at Vancouver Track to Race Here This Week

(From Friday's Daily.)

Nearly half a hundred horses which have been racing at Vancouver during the past few days will be shipped to Victoria today and tomorrow for the racing at the exhibition.

LOCAL MARKETS

Table listing market prices for various goods including Royal Household, Loyal of the Woods, and other commodities.

MANY VICTIMS OF TRAIN WRECK

Freight and Passenger Trains in Collision on Mexican Central

THIRTY REPORTED KILLED

Many Injured—Express From El Paso to Mexico City in Wreck

Mexico City, Sept. 19.—There has been a disastrous wreck on the Mexican Central railroad. A freight train and a passenger train came into collision at El Carnacion, near the city of Aguas Calientes, and it is reported that thirty persons were killed and many injured.

TREATY ABROGATION MAY BE FINAL RESULT

Alternative to Be Adopted at Ottawa if Negotiations for an Agreement Fail

Toronto, Sept. 20.—A Globe despatch from Ottawa says: "The government has no desire to abrogate the treaty with Japan, giving unrestricted freedom of access to all Japanese subjects entering Canada."

HON. WILLIAM TEMPLEMAN TAKES SILVER PLATE FOR MRS. PATTERSON

Presentation to Heroine of the Coloma Wreck

(From Friday's Daily.)

When Hon. Mr. Templeman went to the west coast yesterday morning by way of Alberni he took a handsome piece of silver plate, presented by the government to Mrs. Minnie Patterson.

PUBLIC BRED LIVE STOCK

The British Columbia Stock Breeders' Association will use this column for advertising pure bred live stock.

Henry Young & Company

GRAND DISPLAY OF American Lady Corsets



Every lady in Victoria should see these new designs, they are a revelation in fashionable symmetry.

Henry Young & Co. Headquarters for Dress Goods, Dents' Gloves, Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

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GRAND DISPLAY OF American Lady Corsets



Every lady in Victoria should see these new designs, they are a revelation in fashionable symmetry.

We would, however, emphasize one of the most charming creations: The New Skirt Back Corset, a full gored, deep back model, 17 inches long at back...

Henry Young & Co. Headquarters for Dress Goods, Dents' Gloves, Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Headquarters for Dress Goods, Dents' Gloves, Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

"FAULTLESS" MALLEABLE RANGES

OGILVIE HARDWARE, LTD. Phone 1120. Corner Yates and Broad Streets.

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VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT. District of Rupert. TAKE NOTICE that we, John Thiemer...

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1 00 Six months .50 Three months .25

THE JAPANESE TREATY.

The clamor for the abrogation of the treaty with Japan is unwarranted. If it were complied with we do not see that it would alter the case respecting Japanese immigration one iota.

Let us be sensible in the discussion of this question. Practically we are all of one mind in Canada. It is an Imperial question; it is a Canadian question; it is a British Columbia question, but the settlement of it must be through the Imperial Government with the co-operation of the Dominion Government, and we will simply be standing in our own light if we take an attitude which has a tendency to make a satisfactory adjustment of it more difficult than it would be under normal conditions.

MR. TEMPLEMAN'S SPEECH

Mr. Templeman's friends were not more than half pleased with his speaking on Wednesday night. The attendance was not what they expected, and the enthusiasm was of a much milder type than they hoped for.

Upon the question of better terms, Mr. Templeman hardly did himself justice, and he certainly created an erroneous impression. Speaking of the words "final and unalterable" he said that, while they were not in the resolution of the Conference of 1902, the words "definite and unalterable" were. While this is literally true, the sense in which Mr. Templeman used the words is incorrect.

1902, for the purpose of leading his hearers to suppose that two provincial conferences had agreed upon a settlement of the terms which were to be final and unalterable, was very disingenuous. Whether or not he intended to mislead his auditors is not material, for the fact is that he did mislead them.

It was with regret that we learned how little hope Mr. Templeman was able to hold out for the settlement of the question. We had personally with him, and we had hoped that he would take occasion during his stay in the city to have this matter closed up.

That in case the proposed readjustment of subsidies, as set out in the resolutions of the Quebec conference of provincial premiers, is accepted by the Dominion government, there shall be paid to the province of British Columbia each and every year, in addition to the payments and subsidies otherwise provided, an amount understood to be what the Dominion of Canada is willing to pay and the province of British Columbia to receive as a nominal recognition of the disabilities borne by the province owing to peculiar physical conditions and from other causes set forth in the case of British Columbia for better terms and accompanying memorandum.

That the said annual amount shall be fixed in the following manner: One dollar per head of the population until the amount reaches \$300,000, to remain fixed until the population is 400,000.

Seventy-five cents per head of the population thereafter until the amount reaches \$400,000 per annum, to remain fixed until the population is 800,000. Fifty cents per head of the population thereafter until the amount reaches \$500,000, to remain fixed until the population is 1,500,000.

Thirty-three and one-third cents per head of the population thereafter until the amount reaches \$600,000, to remain fixed until the population is 2,500,000. Twenty-five cents per head of the population thereafter.

Mr. Templeman's speech was not what they expected, and the enthusiasm was of a much milder type than they hoped for. The matter rests for a time, and we are rasping away at the feelings of the Japanese people will not help matters in the least.

Mr. Templeman's friends were not more than half pleased with his speaking on Wednesday night. The attendance was not what they expected, and the enthusiasm was of a much milder type than they hoped for.

his public utterances, and it is not impossible that he may have received a suggestion from Ottawa that he must cease to make Japanese exclusion a political issue. It is his opinion that the re-passage of the Bowers Bill or some such measure would be only an exhibition of demagoguery in an unbecoming manner.

It was with regret that we learned how little hope Mr. Templeman was able to hold out for the settlement of the question. We had personally with him, and we had hoped that he would take occasion during his stay in the city to have this matter closed up.

Mr. Templeman was happiest in his reference to railway matters. We in fact, in adopting the Colonist's suggestion that he have in mind the Peace River country, which the Dominion received from the British Government in 1900 for railway purposes.

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Laurier asking him to see that this great opportunity was not lost and pointing out to him the necessity of getting the contract ratified. But he thought he could do something better, and he proceeded to waste his time drawing up contracts which proved to be entirely inefficient. In the meantime the coat of shipping went up, and the strong way of doing so is within reach was allowed to slip away.

GOD SAVE THE KING

In Winnipeg British Columbia Socialists disgraced themselves and the province from which they came by refusing to rise when the least of the King was proposed. Socialists in the British Columbia Legislature refused to rise when the local representative of His Majesty entered the Assembly Room.

The time has come for plain speaking. The time has come when the blatterskite element, though it is attached itself like a leech to organizations of honest, loyal and patriotic workers, should be held up for public execration. What is the King? He is the personification of the Majesty of the Nation.

When we drink to the health of the King we are not simply honoring the monarch, we are honoring the man in every sense of the word—a patriot in the truest meaning, a friend and promoter of peace, an enemy of war and progress, and the most popular man in the Empire.

Canada ought to have no place within her borders for those who decline to recognize these things, but on the other hand she should remain open to the world for those who do recognize them. We should not be so narrow in our views that we should refuse to accept of those who are not of our own race, but who are of the same blood as we are.

RAIL TO THE MAINLAND

The observations made by Mr. Templeman in regard to the assistance to railway connection between Vancouver Island and the Mainland were as specific as they very well could be, and they are of the greatest importance. Until a definite plan is presented by some person or company competent to carry it into effect, it would be unreasonable to ask either the Dominion or the provincial government to assist it, but before such a plan is formulated, it is highly important to know how the general project will be carried out by both governments.

The following gentlemen met in the Railway Committee Room of the Senate of Canada at Ottawa, on Monday the eighth day of October, 1902, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to take part in the meeting of the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, for the purpose of considering the financial subsidies to the Province of British Columbia.

There were also present the following members of the government of the Dominion of Canada: The Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister and President of the Executive Council of the Dominion; The Honorable W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance; The Honorable A. E. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice; The Honorable Rudolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General.

Therefore, the Colonist once more asks why the name of Mr. Templeman does not appear in this list, especially as his own province was the only one preferring a special claim.

In respect to Oriental immigration Mr. Templeman seems to have recanted his views since the meeting of the Victoria Liberal association. What he said last night was very carefully prepared, and was furnished, typewritten to the press. It does not materially differ from the views expressed in the columns of the Colonist in its criticism upon his former speech. In that speech he said that if Japanese were to be admitted without restriction, Chinese should also be admitted. In his speech on Wednesday night he said that as he favored the exclusion of Chinese he must logically favor the exclusion of other Orientals. The difference between the two positions is very wide and we congratulate him upon seeing the question at last in the proper light.

WEILER BROS HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS - VICTORIA, B.C. IF YOU ROCK IN ONE OF THESE YOU'LL ENJOY SOLID COMFORT AND MORE YOU WILL SAVE SOME MONEY

Wire Door Mats—A Superior Article There is nothing in the Mat line that can beat the Wire Mat in protecting the house from muddy shoes of children and grown folks. These mats are made of best galvanized steel wire, peculiarly woven, so that although you may roll it up like a piece of carpet it will, when in use, remain perfectly flat as a mat, with no curled corners to trip those who trample it.

Cocoa Door Mats Are Seasonable SKELETON DOOR MATS, in several sizes, ranging in price from \$1.50 down to .85c COCOA MATS, two color sorts for, each \$1.25 HEAVY COCOA MATS—Fine wear resisting kinds. Many sizes ranging in price from \$4.00 down to .90c

Some Other Articles Useful Now UMBRELLA STAND—Oak, extra value at, each \$2.25 UMBRELLA STAND—Oak, an attractive stand for, each \$2.50 UMBRELLA STAND—In weathered oak, at, each \$5.50

Save Your Plants—Take Them In Now If you would save your choice plants—take them indoors before Jack Frost nips them. Of course it means that you will need a new Jardiniere or two—some plants are in bigger pots and there are new plants to provide for.

A New Budget for the Gift Buyer Going to a wedding soon? Or is your wife's birthday near—or the anniversary of your marriage? This store is virtually a present shop—the stock a collection of beautiful merchandise suitable for gifts to suit any occasion involving the gentler sex and some occasions affecting the sterner sex.

Our Syrup of Hypophosphites KEEP STRONG One Dollar per Bottle which will last a month. CYRUS H. BOWES Chemist 98 Government St. Near Yates St.

Sociology of investment... conditions... of his... tion with... England, know... Union. It is... of Socia... is well to... the organiz... It is desig... logical ques... upon them... of Nazareth... the first ob... salvation of... affecting the... copy a sec... as it ough... as such atte... gical proble... same time... ance that... be fully inv... that the po... should be... any obligat... square wh... Founder of... of that an... modern pop... such lines... the first... why the do... am, as adv... by such me... Thomas H... headway. I... simply a d... dings of Ka... garded as... school of... were in sou... ed for appl... present day... not only... Christian S... could possi... every lit... eral body... be noted... as they we... clusion. Th... ed propos... It does no... general pan... to take up... as it from... and see wh... of Jesus w... it seems as... tion, carri... the ordinar... be product... and it cert... people a wh... which the... that moder... can be reg... We have... these probl... ordinary a... must not b... just such... Jesus were... that "the... gladly," an... authority... aristocracy... cal, were v... hear Him... aristocracy... The govern... munity are... the electora... tion, and... sideration... for radical... know, to... get to the... remedies... a dangerou... very far... the field... Church ch... disposition... authority... done in the... ly only to... getting hop... very large... There were... authority... said ex cat... thority. K... word, and... who was h... what his... Those tin... There are... What socie... return to... spoke with... such a res... but as it... living in... are trying... to "hold... their limit... sooner the... to all b... Church, av... ter for its... ciety. Her... satisfaction... ganization... denomiati... ample of t... advantage... world so... as it is to... where to... when they... dedicated... away 66-0

AN HOUR WITH ESTHER

SOCIOLOGY

Sociology may be defined as the line of investigation which deals with social conditions. Socialism is a more or less defined theory relating to those conditions. We all ought to be Socialists, as far as opportunity will permit, although very few of us feel disposed to accept the Socialistic "gilt" in any of its several forms. In connection with the Anglican Church in England an organization has been organized known as the Christian Social League. It is designed for the study, not of Socialism, but of sociology. It is well to keep the distinction in mind. The organization goes a little further. It is designed for the study of sociological questions in the light thrown upon them by the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth. As ordinarily understood the first object of the church is the study of the individual; questions relating to the regulation of society occupy a secondary place, and this is as it ought to be, for if the churches are to be of any use, they must be able to deal with social problems primarily there would seem to be innumerable. At the same time it is of the utmost importance that sociological questions should be fully investigated, and it is not well that the popular consideration of them should be left to those who disregard any obligation to make their theories square with the teachings of the founder of Christianity. It seems to us that an unfortunate tendency of modern popular investigations along such lines is to hunt for a name in the first instance. This is one reason why the doctrine of Christian Socialism, as advocated as long ago as 1850 by such men as Charles Kingsley and Thomas Hughes, did not make much headway. People looked upon it as simply a diluted form of the teachings of Karl Marx, who may be regarded as the founder of the modern school of Socialism, and whose ideas were in some respects too far advanced for application to the affairs of the present day. "Hence" while there is not only nothing wrong with what is called Christian Socialism to which any one could possibly take objection, it elicited very little response from the general body of the public. It must also be noted that the Christian Socialists, as they were called, began at the conclusion. The organization above-mentioned proposes to begin at the beginning. It does not propose to set out with a general panacea for all social evils, but to take up each sociological question as it from time to time presents itself. As one who has assisted in the teaching of Jesus will strive towards its solution, it seems as though such an investigation, carried on by men engaged in the ordinary avocations of life, must be productive of a great deal of good, and it certainly will give very many people a new point of view from which the many and diverse problems that modern civilization has created can be regarded.

We have spoken of the study of these problems by men engaged in the ordinary avocations of life, and it must not be forgotten that it was for just such people that the teachings of Jesus were designed. We are told that the common people heard Him gladly, and there is a good deal of authority for the statement that the aristocracy, political and ecclesiastical, were very much disinclined to hear Him at all. The tendency of aristocracy is to deem itself sufficient. The governing elements of a community are unwilling to learn from the electorate. Their own ways satisfy them, and they are averse to the consideration of problems, likely to call for radical changes. In fact, as we all know, to say in politics that a man is a Radical, that is one who wants to set to the root of things and apply remedies there, is usually regarded as a dangerous fellow, and certainly as very far from being respectable. In the field in which the work of the Church chiefly lies, there is the same disposition on the part of those in authority. They want to have things done in their way. It is unfortunately only too true that the churches are getting hopelessly out of touch with the very large element of the community. There were days when it spoke with authority. What the mitred bishop said ex cathedra was the ultimate authority. Kings accepted it as the last word, and as for the humble peasant, who was he that he should object to what his superiors considered as final? These times have passed forever. There are those who still claim that what society needs for salvation is a return to the ways when the clergy spoke with authority, but the fact is that such a return is hopeless. It is not desirable, if it were possible, but it is impossible there is no use in debating its advantages. We are living in an "age of reason" when men are trying to "prove all things," and to "hold fast what is true," as far as their limitations will permit. The power of the Church, and we refer now to all branches of the Christian Church, awakens to this fact, the better for itself and the better for society. Hence we regard with great satisfaction the formation of the organization above referred to. Other denominations might follow the example of the Anglicans with great advantage. Never before was there so great an intent on finding a Saviour as today. Men want to know where to find Him. Unfortunately when they seek Him in the houses dedicated to His worship, they come away too often disappointed. He was

whole story cannot have been a figment of the imagination, for if it were, it would have been discredited by contemporary writers. At the same time it is not by any means clear when the Book was written. The events narrated are alleged to have taken place nearly 2400 years ago, but the story of them is probably a century or more later in origin. It is not very clear why the church fathers thought it necessary to include the Book of Esther in the Old Testament, for it is in no sense of the word a religious writing. The name of God is not once mentioned in it, and it contains no religious instruction of any kind.

THE ATMOSPHERE

We propose to give a series of short articles in regard to some of the different manifestations of nature, and select for the first the atmosphere. The atmosphere, or the air, is as much a part of the earth as the rocks. If we regard as a whole member of the solar system which we call the earth, we are not upon its surface, but are immersed in a fluid envelope surrounding the solid mass. We are no more upon the surface than are the fishes which live in the fathomless depths of the ocean. The actual surface is, at some point above, our heads, at a distance which is not accurately determined. The atmosphere envelope is not of uniform thickness all over the globe. Being very free to move the centrifugal force developed by the revolution of the earth on its axis forces it towards the Equator, so that the envelope is much deeper there than at the poles. From observations of luminous meteors it is estimated that the atmosphere extends as high as 200 miles, although above 100 miles it must be exceedingly attenuated. The weight of the atmosphere can be ascertained although its bulk cannot. Atmospheric pressure will sustain a column of water nearly 34 feet high with a base of one square inch, or a column of mercury with the same base and 30 inches high. The weight of these quantities of water and mercury is 14.73 pounds, and therefore it is estimated that the weight of the atmosphere is equal to about 15 pounds to the square inch at the sea level. From this it is easy to get at the weight of the air; which is put at nearly 12 trillions of pounds, or 1,180,000,000,000 of the total weight of the globe. In this connection it may be interesting to mention that the total atmosphere upon a full grown man is about 14 tons.

The greater part of the air, nearly 80 per cent, consists of nitrogen gas, about 20 per cent of oxygen gas, and there is a very slight amount of carbonic acid gas. These gases are not chemically combined. Oxygen is the life-sustaining element in animal life and the purpose served by nitrogen appears to be simply that of a dilutant. If it were not present the tissues of the body could not resist the effect of the oxygen. What is known as ozone is a modified form of oxygen. To the pressure of oxygen is also due the combination of substances. In fact physical life is only a slow process of combustion, the consumed particles of the body being steadily replenished by our food. In addition to these gases, which are uniformly the ingredients of the atmosphere, it contains vapor to a certain extent under all natural circumstances, as far as can be observed, and minute proportions of a great variety of other matter. Among them may be mentioned a gas to which its discoverer, Lord Rayleigh, gave the name of argon, and four others which have been called respectively helium, neon, krypton and xenon. It is suggested that these gases, which are exceedingly volatile, do not properly form a part of the earth's atmosphere, but are diffused everywhere throughout space.

A somewhat curious proposition has been advanced in regard to the air, namely, that the particles of it, which are more than 31 miles above sea level, must be regarded as so many satellites, revolving around the earth, subject to the same law of gravity as keeps the moon in its place. Indeed the conditions of air as rarified as it must be at an altitude of 80 miles, are such that some scientific men are disposed to regard it as representing a fourth condition of matter, that is to say, it is neither solid liquid nor gaseous, but something which has been called ultra-gaseous.

Air at the sea level is about 800 times less dense than water, the density varying a little with pressure and temperature. Slight though this is, it is sufficient to make the air in motion one of its power varying with the speed of the motion. The atmosphere has been likened to a great solar engine, seeing that its power is generated by the heat of the sun's rays.

ESTHER

It may possibly be not quite correct to speak of Esther as a character in history, although there are as good reasons for doing so as for including the names of Helen of Troy, Dido and Semiramis in the list. It is true that there is no known reference to her in any other ancient manuscript than the Book of Esther, which forms a part of the Old Testament, but it seems improbable that this book would ever have been held in high esteem by the Jewish race, if it was simply a romance, invented, as some say, to account for the Feast of Purim. The

whole story cannot have been a figment of the imagination, for if it were, it would have been discredited by contemporary writers. At the same time it is not by any means clear when the Book was written. The events narrated are alleged to have taken place nearly 2400 years ago, but the story of them is probably a century or more later in origin. It is not very clear why the church fathers thought it necessary to include the Book of Esther in the Old Testament, for it is in no sense of the word a religious writing. The name of God is not once mentioned in it, and it contains no religious instruction of any kind.

The story of Esther told briefly is that she was a young Jewess, who lived in the court of Xerxes, or Ahasuerus, in the Persian capital. Having been left an orphan at an early age, she was brought up by her cousin, Mordecai. She was exceedingly beautiful, and when the king divorced his wife Vashti for disobedience, Esther was chosen in her stead out of all the fairest maidens of the land, who had been gathered together, and after a long period of preparation had been brought before the king so that he might make a choice. At that time Haman, who claimed descent from Agag, king of Amalek, was grand vizier, and Mordecai incurred his displeasure by refusing to do him homage. He therefore accused all the Jews of disloyalty, and secured authority from the king to pillage and massacre them, on the understanding that he should pay a large part of the proceeds of the venture into the royal treasury. For an interesting account of how this plot was defeated, the reader is referred to the Book of Esther itself. A sidelight is thrown upon the designs of Haman by the fact that his ancestor, Agag, had been frantically treated by King Saul. This story is told in Samuel XV, and it is only necessary to refer briefly to it here. Saul defeated the Amalekites and took Agag prisoner, permitting him to enjoy a certain amount of liberty. Afterwards, as the writer of Samuel says, "Saul hewed Agag in pieces before the Lord in Gilgal." It is true that nearly six centuries elapsed between this act and Haman's supremacy in Persia, but evidently Haman had a good memory. It may be mentioned that the name of Haman appears nowhere else in history than in the story of Esther. The utmost influence of Esther was exerted to secure from her husband, the king, the revocation of his edict, but the laws of the Medes and Persians were unchangeable, and the order having been given could not be revoked. As an alternative the king decreed that the Jews should be permitted to defend themselves. Several months notice of the intended massacre had been given, and in the meanwhile Mordecai, who had detested Haman in a plot against the king, was made grand vizier, and the Jews became very powerful all over the land of Persia, which at that time extended from India to Egypt, both inclusive. Therefore when the day for the massacre came, the Jews simply waited for the attack, and then proceeded to smite their enemies. This they did to such effect that the roll of the dead numbered over 75,000. After this Haman was hanged, and by a sort of poetical justice, upon the same gallows that he himself had prepared for Mordecai.

Such is the outline of the story, which, as told in the Book of Esther, has all the elements of romance. There are some things about it which lend it more or less of a mythical character. Thus the name of Esther is identical with Istar, who was the Babylonian goddess of love and war. Mordecai is said to be a corruption of Marduk, who was the chief god of Babylon. Haman, Hagan and Vashti are names borrowed from the mythology of the Egyptians. Hence it has been claimed that the story represents a mythical account, of a struggle between the gods of Babylon and Elam; but there is no valid reason for accepting this explanation, for it is, as has been said above, exceedingly improbable that a nation so careful of preserving the leading facts in their history as the Jews were, would be deceived by a palpable invention. We think, therefore, that we may regard Esther, whose Hebrew name was Hadassah, as an historical personage, and assign her a place among great women because she was able to preserve a race from what would have been little less than absolute extinction. Of her personal appearance not much is told except that she was "fair and beautiful." Her character seems to have been a mixture of craftiness and nobility. Imagination cannot picture anything finer than what is briefly outlined in the fourth and fifth chapters of the Book. Her people were in danger, and it was necessary to obtain the king's favor, so that he might alter the strange laws of Persia; it was forbidden that any woman should approach the king unbidden. Yet she resolved to do so, saying "If I perish, I perish," and so after three days' fasting, she presented herself in

the inner court of the palace, where the king sat upon his throne. For a brief moment her fate hung in the balance, for she had dared what no woman in Persia had ever dared. But when the king saw her standing before him in her radiant beauty, he extended his golden sceptre, and she knew that she had found favor in his sight. History or romance, the story of Esther is replete with the lesson that love and virtue are the greatest forces in the world, when exercised in the cause of justice.

Ancient Teachers of Religion and Philosophy

By N. de Bertrand Laurin.

MOHAMMEDANISM

Although, comparatively speaking, Mohammedanism is not an ancient religion, perhaps a short history of this religion, and a study of some of its points of view, in light of the events taking place in Morocco, in which country the several millions of inhabitants of all this heterogeneous mass have a beautiful system of morals. The believer is exhorted to patience, to modesty, to endurance, to love of peace and truth, and to above all things to trust in God and to submit to His will.

When God created the earth it began to shake and tremble; then God created the mountains and put them upon the earth, and the land became fixed and solid; and the hills were astonished at the hardness of the hills, and said "Oh God, is there anything harder than this, creation harder than the hills?" And God said: "Yes, water is harder than the hills because it breaks them." Then the angels said, "Oh Lord, is there anything of Thy creation harder than water?" He said, "Yes, wind overcometh water, doth agitate it and put it in motion." They said, "Oh, our Lord, is there anything of Thy creation harder than wind?" He said, "Yes, fire is harder than wind, doth agitate it and put it in motion." "Oh Lord, is there anything of Thy creation harder than fire?" He said, "Yes, the human soul is harder than fire, doth agitate it and put it in motion." "Oh Lord, is there anything of Thy creation harder than the human soul?" He said, "Yes, the human will is harder than the human soul, doth agitate it and put it in motion." "Oh Lord, is there anything of Thy creation harder than the human will?" He said, "Yes, the human conscience is harder than the human will, doth agitate it and put it in motion." "Oh Lord, is there anything of Thy creation harder than the human conscience?" He said, "Yes, the human spirit is harder than the human conscience, doth agitate it and put it in motion." "Oh Lord, is there anything of Thy creation harder than the human spirit?" He said, "Yes, the human soul is harder than the human spirit, doth agitate it and put it in motion." "Oh Lord, is there anything of Thy creation harder than the human soul?" He said, "Yes, the human will is harder than the human soul, doth agitate it and put it in motion." "Oh Lord, is there anything of Thy creation harder than the human will?" He said, "Yes, the human conscience is harder than the human will, doth agitate it and put it in motion." 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ESQUIMALT WILL AGAIN BE BASE

Squadron May Be Despatched Here Following Coming of U. S. Fleet

NAVAL YARD NOT GIVEN UP

Negotiations Between Imperial Government and Dominion Suspended

The British navy will probably occupy Esquimalt naval station again in the near future according to private advices received by a Victorian from a British naval officer, prominent in the service. It is stated that following the coming of the United States fleet to the Pacific coast the admiralty will despatch a cruiser squadron to Esquimalt and the former naval station will again bustle with activity as of yore.

Following the transfer of the garrisons at Halifax and Work point to Canada by the Imperial government negotiations were progressing for the taking over of the Esquimalt naval yard abandoned by the Imperial government following the withdrawal of the Esquimalt squadron with the exception of the sloop-of-war Shearwater, maintained here to carry out the annual sealing patrol service in Bering sea which the Imperial government agreed to do under the terms of the modus vivendi regarding pelagic sealing and the survey ship Agassiz engaged in hydrographic work on this coast.

At present the yard which one time was a busy place is now a dreary collection of closed and unused buildings watched over by a few sentries but if the statement made by the writer, who ranks high in the service, is borne out the naval yard will soon resume its old-time activity, and a number of bluejackets, once familiar to the Victorian, will be seen again on the streets of the city.

The Canadian government, if the naval yard had been given over, proposed to make it a depot for the fleet of the marine and fisheries department. At present a small wharf near the marine department's offices on the inner harbor is the only wharf available for the fleet of the department, and this has been found all too inadequate. If the wharf were broken off by the Imperial government for the transfer of Esquimalt, as is expected, the government will need secure other wharves for its proposed new steamers and auxiliary boats, buoys, aids to navigation and other material of the marine department are accumulating and more space is required. The fleet of the department is also growing. At present the steamers Quadsra, Kestrel, and the chartered fleet, including the Maudslayi, Cascade, William Joffe, Fern, etc., now use the wharf as well as the steamers Petrol and Madge of the public works department, and other arrangements are being made for two other vessels for the lighthouse service, and an appropriation was made last January for a new fishery cutter similar in model to the C. G. S. Canada. This fleet was to have been stationed at Esquimalt if the naval yard had been given over to Canada.

Now that there is a likelihood, according to reports, of the British warships returning there the government will need secure other space for its vessels.

Stomach troubles, Heart and Kidney ailments, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The prompt and sure relief which this remedy immediately brings to the sufferer due to its Restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the stomach, etc. A weak Stomach, causes the stomach, etc. A weak Heart with palpitation or intermittent pulse, causes weak Stomach. Strengthen these inside or controlling nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how quickly these ailments disappear. Dr. Shoop, of Racine, Wis., will send small samples of his Restorative worth this simple trial. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes, Druggist.

FINANCE MINISTER RETURNS TO CAPITAL

Captain Tatlow Attended the Provincial Fair in Nelson—Proved Great Success

Hon. R. G. Tatlow, finance minister and minister of agriculture, returned last evening from Nelson, where in company with Hon. J. H. Turner, agent-general for the province in London and R. M. Palmer, commissioner of horticulture, he attended the fair at Nelson. It proved a grand success.

The attendance from the entire southern portion of British Columbia was large and the show was worthy of the attendance. The display of fruit was especially fine, which proved gratifying to the party of provincial officials as it facilitated the preparation of the portion of the exhibit for display in London which is furnished by the Nelson district.

Hon. Mr. Turner met many old friends and his reception everywhere was spontaneous and warm.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow, while in Nelson, inspected the new court house building and found it very fine. It is of ample size and of excellent design.

"People throughout the district talked a good deal of the coke question,"

DROWNED IN HARRISON LAKE
New Westminster, Sept. 20.—George McPherson of Agassiz, an employee of the Harrison lake hatchery, was drowned on Tuesday afternoon in Harrison lake. The hatchery launch Salmu, with T. Graham and McPherson on board, had left Silver creek about three miles astern when, as the result of an explosion, the launch took fire. After a fight with the fire the

TWO STEAMERS FROM UP COAST

Tees Returns From Clayoquot Sound and Maude From Estevan Point

WORK OF THE WHALERS

St. Lawrence Beached at Clayoquot to Ship a New Propeller

(From Saturday's Daily)
There were two steamers arrivals from the West coast yesterday morning, the C. P. R. coasting steamer Tees, Capt. Townsend, from Clayoquot and Maude, from Estevan Point.

The North American Shingle company of this city which is now being incorporated, intends putting up a single mill in the West end on the north arm of the river, at a cost of \$20,000 and will employ about forty hands.

SMELTERS ARE AGAIN WORKING

Kootenay Output Exceeds the 30,000-Ton-Per-Week Figure

Phoenix, B. C., Sept. 18.—While all the coke wanted is not yet in sight at all the district smelters, there is some improvement at some of them, with a resumption of old-time activity, and treatment at the smelters begins once more to turn over the thirty-thousand-ton-per-week figure. Granby and Dominion having had their full battery of blast furnaces in operation most of the week. In detail, the shipments were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: To Granby smelter, To Dominion smelter, To B. C. Copper Co's smelter, To Mother Lode, To Snowshoe, To Kootenay Copper Co's smelter, To Brookline, To Idaho, To Rawhide, To Sunset, To Mountain Rose, To Trail smelter, To Snowshoe, Total shipments for week, Total shipments for year, Boundary smelters treated this week, To Granby smelter, To Dominion smelter, To B. C. Copper Co's smelter, Total treatment for week, Total treatment for year.

FATALITY OCCURS AT OUTER WHARF

James Brown, Steward of the Amur, Falls From Wharf and Is Drowned

(From Saturday's Daily)
James Brown, steward of the steamer Amur and for many years steward of many of the Canadian Pacific Navigation and C. P. R. companies' steamers plying from this port, fell from the outer wharf yesterday afternoon while the steamer Amur was being loaded with freight ex steamer Woolwich and Shianwa Maru, and was drowned.

Brown had left the steamer Amur, on which he was engaged as steward, yesterday morning and had been drinking heavily during the day. In the afternoon, when the steamer Amur moved to the outer wharf, he went there and was sitting on one of the benches at the edge of the wharf with his back to the steamer lying alongside, when he lost his balance and fell between the wharf and the vessel.

One of the deckhands, who heard the splash which followed, at once slid down a line made fast to the rail and grasped the unconscious man. Others of the Amur's crew hurried to the assistance, two going down to assist in the rescue. Brown was made fast to a line and hauled from the water, having been overboard but a few minutes.

Dr. Hart was summoned and arrived quickly. The work of endeavoring to secure artificial respiration was begun at once and continued for some time, but nothing could be done. Dr. Hart worked for an hour on the unfortunate man, but all efforts were in vain. The British Columbia Funeral company was notified and the body removed to the company's parlors. An inquest will be held, probably today. Brown was over 50 years of age, and for the past 10 years or more had been working on local steamers. He was a native of Ireland. It is not known whether he has any relatives here.

LeRoi Mine Shipping

Rossland, Sept. 20.—The Le Roi mine shipped 1,540 tons of ore to the Northport smelter during the past week, against 1,020 tons for the week ending September 7. Active development is in progress on the winze level. The dike is looking fairly well and a large quantity of rock is being milled. The mine is getting in full swing again and at present about 225 hands are employed. It should not be long before the full force, or about 300 men, will be at work.

INDUSTRIES FOR ROYAL CITY

New Westminster, Sept. 20.—Proposals are now on foot for the establishment of the new industries in this city in the near future.

Mr. F. L. Duffley of Portland, Or., who is a large manufacturer of patent leather purses of all kinds, was in the city a few days ago and contemplates putting up a factory here for the manufacture of goods for the Canadian trade. Negotiations are now in progress.

A number of local men intend organizing a company for the purpose of establishing a woodworking factory for the manufacture of all kinds of fine woodwork. The people interested are ready to put up all the capital required and will erect a plant as soon as a suitable site can be secured.

The North American Shingle company of this city which is now being incorporated, intends putting up a single mill in the West end on the north arm of the river, at a cost of \$20,000 and will employ about forty hands.

COKE SHIPMENTS

Rossland, Sept. 20.—Figures in regard to the quantity of coke and coal sent out of British Columbia from Crow's Nest Pass points differ widely obtained from different sources. The Miner recently sent its correspondent in Ottawa figures as to the amount of coal and coke sent out of the province from Crow's Nest Pass points, and the correspondent reported that the total value of the coke for the year 1907, 352,598 tons of coal and 29,907 tons of coke had been exported; that is, that quantity of coal and coke had passed through the customs district of Nelson. The American authorities were appealed to and, according to them, imports of coal from British Columbia into the customs districts of Idaho and Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, were 233,634 tons.

SECURES FIFTY QUARTZ CLAIMS

Ottawa Government Allows Harry Waugh to Stake Big Territory

Dawson, Sept. 19.—Harry Waugh and his expedition returned Tuesday from Heely river, to which they staked six weeks ago after a rich special strike from Ottawa to stake fifty claims.

Mr. Waugh brought out samples of gold said to be rich in gold value. The men hauled six hundred miles and had hardly enough supplies to bring them back. They panned several streams and got colors indicating the presence of a gold belt in the unexplored district north of Dawson. This district will now probably be developed.

Mr. Waugh is backed by rich Californians. He believes that he has one of the greatest strikes ever made in the North.

A memorial was sent to Ottawa protesting against Mr. Waugh controlling so vast a tract of mineralized land. A legislative committee has the matter under consideration.

FAST TIME ON C. P. R.

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—The fastest time ever recorded by a passenger train on the western lines of the C. P. R. was made by the Overseas express, which passed through the city yesterday. The train, which was made up from Broadview to Brandon, a distance of 31 miles, was made in two hours and 45 minutes. It required 14 minutes to cover the first 8 miles out of Broadview, where there is a hard grade. The train was made up at 7:15 a. m. and, when the train at times made up a velocity of almost 70 miles an hour, 97 consecutive miles being covered in 39 minutes. There was no stop made in the distance from Broadview to Brandon. Engineer Clark, of Brandon, was at the throttle, the engine being No. 885.

TO BE FASTER THAN THE BIG CUNARDERS

Transatlantic Liner of New Design to Be Built by Harland and Wolff Company
The managing director of the Harland & Wolff Shipbuilding Company, of Belfast, Ireland, Rt. Hon. A. M. Carlisle, had made an announcement that his company has definitely decided to undertake the construction of a steamship designed for the transatlantic service and to cross the ocean at a speed of 30 knots an hour. "This vessel," said Mr. Carlisle, "is to be a steamship of about 14,000 tons register and about 550 feet in length. She is to have triple screws, two of which are at present on twin-screw vessels, the third in the rudder cavity, as in the Harland & Wolff design. The two outside screws are to be driven with quadruple expansion engines of the Harland & Wolff balanced type. The central screw will be operated by a turbine engine. The steam propulsion may be a thing of the past, as matters rest today, there is much to be done for further development. With a judicious combination of turbine and compensating engines, the construction of a vessel that can cross the Atlantic at 30 knots an hour is easily practicable."

"At any rate, we mean to demonstrate with one of the nine new liners that are to be built for the transatlantic service. These nine liners are to be built for the International Mercantile company. Two are already laid down at the Belfast yards and the first of these for the Canadian trade will be launched next spring. It is on this ship that the new method of propulsion will be tested."

RAILWAY CASES ARISING IN WEST

Commissioner Mills Favors Establishment of Branch Commission

JAPANESE TREATY TERMS

Encouragement of Immigration From Countries of Northern Europe

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—In view of the cases which are constantly arising in Western Canada, Commissioner Mills favors the establishment of a branch of the railway commission in the West.

Canada's proportion of the net loss on the operation of the Pacific cable last year amounted to over \$33,000. Inquiry by the arbitration board into matters in dispute between the C. P. R. and its telegraphers opens at Toronto next Monday.

The Dominion inspector of binder twine, Jos. Haycock, has collected fines aggregating \$38,000 within a short time from firms selling twine on short measure. One American firm, however, which was fined \$1,475, had in all to pay \$2,000 for its crooked work. This firm had sold 1,180 balls of twine, which contained 500 feet instead of the 600 feet that was stamped on the package. The twine was seized and a fine of \$1 placed on each bale. The company bought the twine back at 25 cents each package on condition that it was to retag them with the correct length. Two hundred and fifty tons had been sold. This cost \$5 per ton and reduced the value of the twine by \$40 per ton, or \$10,000 in all.

In an interview yesterday Japanese Consul-General Nosse stated that the Japanese treaty could not be abrogated for three years. He was correct as far as the British treaty with Japan is concerned, as it provides that at the end of eleven years either party can give notice to withdraw at the end of one year, which would mean in this case about three years. The Canadian treaty is a copy of the British treaty, with the difference of a special clause saying that it can be abrogated after six months' notice. But there is room for a legal argument as to whether or not this does not conflict with the fact that the British treaty was adopted in its entirety. This will not be necessary, as an amicable settlement is expected.

Statements have reached here that Hon. C. S. Hyman's health is no better. The ex-minister is suffering from a most severe nervous breakdown, and it is doubtful if he ever will return to London or ever manage his business if he does.

The railway commission is now considering evidence in regard to the charges of the Bell and other telephone companies of Canada, and will announce its decision at an early date. G. E. Shepley, K. C., is getting ready to prosecute an inquiry into the alleged excessive tolls of the several express companies. The board is not satisfied with the delays in connection with the commencement of the new Union station at Toronto, and will hold a meeting to deal with that matter on October 1.

The steamship companies are improving in a great degree their accommodations for immigration passengers. While Mr. Scott was in Liverpool an agent from Boston, Lincolnshire, was contracting for four hundred passengers and paying £1 each to the steamship company to secure the passage. A modified form of the system of housing booking agents in England is now being applied on the continent. Besides the restrictive laws, immigration work on the continent is complicated by the existence of two or more Atlantic shipping companies or conferences. Ships sailing from British ports, through which the Scandinavian traffic comes, form one conference, and ships sailing from Germany, Holland, Belgium, and French ports form another conference. The continental European countries in which the immigration department maintains residence agents are France and Belgium. In the other countries dependence is placed on the efforts of booking agents. While the flow of immigrants is very large and satisfactory, in view of the great demand, especially for railway labor, in Canada at the present time, it is thought desirable to maintain a reasonable measure of immigration work in the countries of northern Europe from which people might be expected to come, who would be working at railway construction here. This would in the first place meet the demand for railway labor, and then the demand for agricultural development.

RISKS LIFE TO REGAIN LIBERTY

Daring Attempt of Japanese Stowaway to Land in Canada Fails

(From Saturday's Daily)
Determined to regain his liberty even though in the attempt he sacrificed his life, a Japanese named Tokogero, who was stowaway on the steamer Amur, yesterday afternoon just in time to save him from a watery grave.

The Oriental was being shipped back to Japan on the C. P. R. steamer Montague, which left this port shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. For the third time within the past two years he has attempted to land in Canada, and as a stowaway had many occasions been cornered and returned to his native land. Two weeks ago he almost succeeded in making his entry into Canada, but was caught when the Montague arrived at Vancouver. He was held until that ship started on its return journey when he was put on board with the intention of sending him back. The Montague en route to the Orient passed this port yesterday, and apparently Tokogero, with a daring peculiar to his race, saw his opportunity, and jumping overboard attempted to gain the shore.

The tide was against him, and he was carried by the cold water, he was in dire straits. He was seen by the crew of the Montague, who have been drowned had it not been that George Katchulu, a fisherman, hearing his despairing cries, brought his boat about, and succeeded in getting him into the outer wharf, bringing him into the outer wharf.

Tokogero had apparently made a quick dash for his liberty. When picked up from the ocean he was attended by a nurse, who administered around his waist was a belt containing a small amount of money. The police were notified, and the stowaway was taken to the police station, where he spent last night. Today he will be handed over to the immigration authorities.

Through an interpreter Tokogero informed the police last night that he had attempted to land in Canada to make his way to America as a stowaway. On each occasion he has been detected and deported by the immigration authorities, but nothing daunted by this, he again attempts to show the daring of the man more than his almost suicidal leap into the sea when the Montague passed here yesterday afternoon.

There are now in the New York savings banks \$968,821,500.

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The Housewife's Delight IS A CUP OF DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING "SALADA" TEA Packed Only in Sealed Lead Packages to Preserve its Many Excellent Qualities Highest Award St. Louis, 1904. At all Grocers.

A "SNAP!" If you want a Stove, here's your chance A "HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE Complete as exhibited in our window for \$50.00 Also 25% Off all Enamel Ware and Kitchen Utensils to anyone who buys a stove from us This Offer is Good Only Until Saturday, Sept 21st. B. C. HARDWARE CO. CORNER YATES AND BROAD STREETS Phone 82. P. O. Box 65.

Hazelton and Bulkley Valley Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks. Small pack train in connection with business. R. S. Sargent, Hazelton, B. C. Fourteen years in Business at Hazelton

A New Shipment of WHITE SWAN SOAP PREMIUM BAZAAR 82 DOUGLAS STREET Just to hand at the Call and Inspect! No such bargains ever offered in Victoria before

Ross' Saturday Bargain Jacob's Biscuits are now recognized the world over as "purest and best."

JACOB'S BISCUITS Saturday Only, per lb. 25c Duchess, Polo, Colonial, Buttercream, Selected Mixed, Afternoon Tea, Arrow-root and many others. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Cash Grocers 111 Government Street

THE AMUR TAKES CARGO Demands of Industries of the Island Coast Necessitates Use of Larger Steamer (From Saturday's Daily) The steamer Amur left yesterday for Vancouver, taking 600 tons of Chilean nitrate, 400 tons of Canadian nitrate and Japanese merchandise ex steamers Woolwich and Shianwa Maru for the mainland, and she will load 120 tons of steel rails for the June mines on Quatsino sound. The Amur will also take large shipments of coal and barrels for the Pacific Whaling company. Captain Whiteley, who arrived yesterday on the Otter from the island coast, took out the Amur. The steel rails taken by the Amur are to be used in building a narrow gauge railway which is to be constructed for a distance of five and a half miles from tidewater on the west arm of Quatsino sound to the group of mines, which is being developed by a local syndicate. Two motives are to be brought along the line, which will be utilized to take ore from the June mine for shipment to the Otter, and to take coal to the workmen are waiting the arrival of the rails and fishplates, etc.

Atlantic Rate War Montreal, Sept. 20.—As a result of the cut in steamship rates on the Canadian lines was held here yesterday and decided to draw up a set of saloon rates which would reduce the rates of the Empresses of the North and the turbiners of the Atlantic to a minimum of \$55. The ships of the line and slower boats of the Canadian and Allans will undergo similar reductions. It is expected that the announcement of the changes will be

Betty Botten "But," it will make a bit better than and made so bought a b

FRIEN "Poly," will you take down? "I will not begin to fight him!" "I'll just take the pile his running at the edge of the water. Polly was present but edge, one of the group below had relieved to watch them, water his progress. They saw down and straightened ward more whole figure flying down water.

A burst of clever performance hushed as they were in a peculiar. They understood them, drawing his chest, his feet, then the helpless fact of the water and disappear. They wait up a second. He had to fill Jack's "He's fetch "No, he is claimed New. He had drawing in messaged the case, and he head, while in the rescue saved. "Here, No on the bottom. He is the shoes. "Right?" "In a moment for the boat. "To fetch water was impetus of struck out. He was plainly now seeking swung a line at last it is stretched from lay there well. Horr he struck and. He just what he can recall face over the feeling his drawn in, at least, to come to a fresh summer, derfully, an Polly, laid head and his legs him. George dock, which is Here today as gently as on his face astride, pro the boat. ter from it placed a turning hired to induce already in Watt, who had had legs, and ten minutes. What's the lid, another deathly cheer lifted his hurrying footers' cheer; boy; you've past the lid like a log.

Returning in his own vague, and in of his own a very real soreness of for a while. Gradually a perience of him.

His first, mother, "Alive, o mine came along, and word about must be q over, all the anxiety, a sleep which to look his. This he noticed N. H. exertion a and will b. Left to h bright for a long of that ex

Memories and Home Circles

bed and that, in a short while, the noisy conspicuous manifestations of the agglutinin test-called the Weil reaction, after its discoverer, is made by drawing a small quantity of blood from the patient, diluting it, mixing it with a culture of typhoid germs, and observing the mixture under a microscope. If the patient has typhoid, the agglutinins in his blood will cause the typhoid germs to gather in clumps. If the patient is not infected, there will be no typhoid agglutinins in his blood and in consequence the germs will continue to swim about freely.

This test, unlikeliy, is not invariably accurate, for reasons too recumbent to be discussed here, but it fails seldom that it is prettily generally employed. It is commonly known to the "blood test" for typhoid. It is used to detect the presence of germs that typhoid was a malady of the arm and that it was far more prevalent in cities than in the country. But recent investigations have proved the falsity of this. It is most large cities of today some of the latter how small-is being made to detect the water supply, but in the country the romantic fern well with a sparkling, limpid water is frequently full of germs. This is because drainage is universal outside the cities. In consequence, the details of one sick-room frequently infect a whole neighborhood.

Typhoid still kills 40,000 Americans a year, but it is not nearly so common as it used to be. It will continue its deadly work much longer. In, indeed, one of the maldades cerebri, to fall eventually before modern medicine. Hydrophobia, diphtheria and anaplex have been conquered, and tuberculosis is yielding. Next on the list is typhoid. Vaccines will prevent it, but they take no distant day, will probably take the place of the hard-worked ice-bath. In fifty years, when the civilized white man who dies of typhoid will be a rarity.

"Safeguard In Formality"

It is often said that once the "Hall mark" of respectability has been set down by introduction, the English woman is a most agreeable person to know, but often to a Colonial, simply because of her unostentatious ways and mannerisms, the English woman is to the said Colonial a terrible and awful ordeal.

Somebody has remarked her habit of attitude in public (before the introductory ceremony has been performed) is one of distinct aloofness. In the street, she shows a stare at you with a petrifying sternness, and a blood freezing disdain, apparently totally unfreezing by the innocent person against whom these looks are directed.

Anyone coming from a Colonial town where all perhaps may not be friends, but who are kindly disposed towards her, she will find the "home coming" other, so many Colonials look forward to instead of being a pleasure is a most uncomfortable experience.

It is said that at or about thirty, the average Englishwoman begins to appreciate formality, and without going so far as to put on a high collar, she picks up the truth contained in the saying that formality appeals to the mature mind comes within the experience of her. In the normal youth is in a state of revolt, ready to detect abuses and to expose shams, intolerant of superficiality, eager for combat, and not desiring to be understood by the world. But one who comes to realize that in this everyday world of ours, and perhaps especially amongst the English nation, there is such a thing as "Safeguard in Formality" may find myself an Irishman. The Irish nation are known as "Happy-go-lucky." This is granted you as a nation are, but they are proud of our families, old families who have held their own through many centuries, therefore, they are, quite naturally too, that while we are wing and anxious enough to welcome Colonials and all newcomers to our old country, we cannot be expected to feel that they are "one of us." How do we? A Colonial woman visiting London says she wonders why the straight haired, well complexioned English woman, spots her face with a "Medusa-like expression; is it the stamp of extreme virtue and extreme respectability, or is it to be understood that it is regarded as "outward and visible sign of the inward and spiritual grace?"

As I have said before, is a plain proof of how little the Colonial, in visiting the "old country" understands her English cousin.

For example, she sees a young English woman meet a man, an acquaintance, in a public place, and she stands in an instant thrown off, and she stands to her natural form, as being kind, benevolent, and agreeable, whereas she may have before appeared stern, unamiable, and forbidding; which should convince the onlooker that her expression is not necessarily an indication of her character, but is merely assumed for reasons unexplained.

Therefore, although the "Safeguard" does not stand at street corners with a fixed smile, or parade the pavements with an innate grin, it is not because she feels any need for "outward and visible sign of the inward and spiritual grace" towards her fellowmen; nor does it follow that she is quoting to herself Shakespeare's well known passage:

"Man does not live by bread alone, but by woman neither," or in any way looking down on them, for when they are shown after the formal introduction so dear to the English, and when you prove yourself a person worth knowing, no one in the world can say truer friendship, or hospitality, or prove to her that she is not a burden to them, and often alas—misunderstanding, and often alas—misunderstanding, and often alas—misunderstanding.

Some times wonders as one gets older what becomes of all the great masses of enthusiasm, that launched on the world, year after year, by young men and women—who dream, dream—come from school and colleges, pre-occupied with fight against unreality in all its forms, and striving to make it so. In the case of men of genius, it is easy to trace the development from early formality, but the privates of the great many of youths are not so easily traced.

Ray History

Expected to change his mind with his new book. Mr. Pollard has changed his mind about Henry VIII, and is a great difference between his estimate of that monarch in his "England under a Protector Somerset," and in the present work, his biography of Henry. "We are not at second thoughts are always best," that Mr. Pollard has escaped the charge of biographical inaccuracy, and the Royal debts of Henry VIII, and that it was "probably popular," because it meant that a burden, which would otherwise have fallen on the shoulders of the mass, was left on the shoulders of a few rich creditors, who had themselves profited largely by Henry's dilution of the Church. This is sympathetic with Mr. Pollard when he describes the "somewhat similar" of Charles II. as swindling the national purse, and when, in his "Somerset," he laid stress not only on Henry's reputation of his debts, but also upon "the climax of financial iniquity," his debasement of the coinage, which will, as he pointed out, be most severely on the laboring masses." It is, of course, legitimate to emphasize for a particular purpose certain aspects of history, and this is what Mr. Pollard does, with great learning and ability, in these chapters. His discussion of the servility of Parliament under Henry VIII is suggestive; ideas; as are also his pages on enclosure—though, in the latter, he is not prepared to accept the remarkable inference that "if we believe that Freeman, J. R. Green, Bishop Stubbs, and others, that the original Anglo-Saxon village community was an association of freemen owning their land in full proprietorship, then all enclosures were wanton usurpations on the part of the lords at the expense of the commoners"; nor does he see how the "legality" of enclosure depends upon the theory of the "village" community, which is not precisely the word that Mr. Pollard wanted.

Memories of Gretna Green

The sale by auction in London the other day of a rare little volume by Robert Elliot, entitled "Gretna Green," and the almost simultaneous death of Joshua Lang, the solo survivor of a long line of self-appointed chroniclers known as "Gretna priests," naturally revive the subject of the Scottish marriage which used to play such an important part in the novels and dramas of fifty years ago, and all holds its own in historical romances dealing with the same period. Prior to 1857, when a parliamentary act abolished the traffic in clandestine marriages on the Scottish border, and tending back for more than 400 years, Gretna Green and its blacksmith's shop were the Mecca for runaway couples. Of course, other border villages, notably Lamberton Bar and Oldstream, were the scene of marriage before Scottish law, which ruled at an acknowledgment before witnesses made a legal marriage, but they never succeeded in rivaling Gretna. The act of 1857, which, however, did not apply to Scotland, made it incumbent on one of the parties to reside in Scotland for twenty-one days before the "declaration before witnesses." Possibly one reason which made Gretna Green the favorite was the fact that the so-called priests there made worth the while of the postboys by taking their charges to the blacksmith's shop. The "priest" never pretended to hold orders. He held the declaration of the parties, used a property ring—to be returned to him—if the negro had forgotten the genuine article, pocketed his fee, and registered the names of the parties in his book. The most notorious priest was probably Joseph "Fasley" who officiated from 1811 until his death, at the age of 84, in 1811. He had begun his career as fisherman, smuggler, tobaccocon and all practical his trade as a smiddy incidental to his tiring the connubial cot.

Old Lady (improving the occasion) You know, boys, it's only the body lies here. Now, what it is goes Heaven? Small Boy (tentatively) Is 'ead, mum.—Pick-Me-Up.

Home Nursing

There are few homes to which at some time or another sickness does not pay a visit. Many invalids prefer to be nursed by their own womenfolk and the presence of a trained nurse irritates them, but whether the nurse be professional or amateur, if she wishes to be assured of success she must remember the most important element in her success will be tact. There is naturally a great difference in regard to adaptability for nursing, and because in a family one member has the ability more than another it is certainly not fair to expect another to take the responsibility of the patient, and all the nursing to undertake. Some people have no idea of the proper manner of attending to the invalid in a sick room. They try to be talkative and amusing, telling the latest news. The poor patient meanwhile makes an effort to be entertained, but is longing secretly for the visitor to depart. But the one who comes as a visitor who understands nursing, brings peace with her. She freshens up the pillows, airs the room or warms it as the case may be. These things she does without asking, and if she sees the patient wishes to talk, she talks. She is quiet when she sees the patient wishes to be quiet and is becoming drowsy. Another most irritating thing for a patient is to be watched when they are eating. Every mouthful is scrutinized and commented on. Another practice, though polite, is absurd, and that is to ask a patient every few minutes "how they feel." A good nurse learns to sense how a patient feels, and never on any account should a nurse argue with a patient. She will tactfully let the matter of disagreement drop, but of course which are ornamented with creases on conversation should always be avoided in a sickroom, and the visits of friends in the sick room should not be encouraged. The patient should be hurried about anything, and if by any possibility it can be avoided nothing likely to irritate them should be allowed to enter the sick room. Naturally an invalid is sensitive to small worries, but by attention and tact an illness may be made comfortable and almost a happy time.

Autumn Fashions

As a prelude to the autumn fashions, the plan is to mean long gloves of tan suede, which are quite desirable. In a combination of plain cloth and woolen plaid, the overcoat invariably of the plain cloth is effect, and it retains the same broad, Consider the charm of Lincoln cloth used for a kilted skirt, just as the ground and for a sleeveless pinafore or bodice which is outlined with silk braid of a similar shade. The pinafore is absolutely back—and it retains the same broad stripes in red.

The sleeves at the top are quite small. By sending them upward it quite covered and below fits arm closely. Here there are plain strappings and tiny plisse frills of material. Shoes and stockings are of a shade and a charming hat in sunburn straw with full bows of green tartan ribbon. For a very chic and useful costume is made in golden brown cloth and brown plaid, the skirt of the material, while the coat in the skirt. Rinsed velvet is entirely of plain cloth with revers of brown velvet and yellow and brown enamel. With brown a hat in natter blue with brown wings is charming as also a brown hat with a tuft made feathers in emerald green. Such is the accessories to a finishing touches generally, which make a costume smart or otherwise. Tartans are young. An effective gown or a mat relieved by green and blue tartan. Hair should be styled in a bun, and two pleated panels appear of tartan on either side of the front. Hair specialists advise you to let the hair hang over the shoulders for an hour or two each day, as it then gets the benefit of the hair. It is a good gloss it should never be washed on a damp day or dried in front of a hot fire. It is a great mistake to worry when your hair falls out, and it is natural for it to do so, and at some seasons of the year more than at others but, of course, if the falling out becomes excessive it means that the roots are stimulating. The dust and dirt of summer is most injurious to the hair; therefore, the hair should be frequently shampooed and washed as often as possible, keep it perfectly clean. It must be remembered that soap should never be put directly onto the hair. There are so many excellent shampoos "egg yolk" shampoo powder makes a lather as good as any soap, and is very nourishing for the hair and also leaves a charming gloss.

It is good news to hear from an article in the Graphic that there can be no question of the supremacy of the British maiden over her foreign contemporaries. If the hair is to have the modern look, it is to be fastened with those that are trimmed with narrow ribbons of violet satin demurely crossed in some fashion, and a blouson of velvet hats that are completely violet in color it is now deemed more modish than the white tint, rather a trying one by the way, an emerald in smaller doses. Taffetas millinery will be in vogue for the autumn, veiled with some of the most popular, and to be enormously popular, and to be adorned the taffeta hats profusely.

Lace is of immense fascination now, everything that can with propriety be

Beauty Hints

Facial massages should be given only by an expert. A few complexion treatments given by a first class specialist will tell you a whole lot about the daily care of your complexion. When rubbing in a skin food after



From Sundry Sources

Princess Alexander of Teck gave birth to a son on August 24th at Claremont Palace, Esher, the residence of her mother, the Duchess of Albany.

An interesting royal visitor to England this autumn will be Princess Victoria Louise, who, it is stated, will accompany her parents, the Kaiser and Kaiserin, upon their visit to Windsor. The princess was born just fifteen years ago, and her advent, commenced after that of a successful son, was a source of peculiar pleasure to Germany.



The Queen is greatly enjoying her holiday in Norway. Her Majesty will probably be away for about two months. It is probable that the King and Queen of Norway will spend the month of November in England and will stay at Appleton House, their former country residence on the King's estate near Sandringham. The King and Queen of Norway will arrive in time for the family celebrations of his Majesty's birthday at Sandringham on November 17th, and stay until after the Queen's birthday on December 1st, which anniversary will also be celebrated at Sandringham.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the New York Sun is responsible for the surprising piece of following news. He says: "Prince William of Sweden, English, intended to visit America this year because he is anxious to get the right American accent, and become conversant with American expressions. There is no gainsaying the fact that many American expressions are excellent, but also there is no denying the fact that the American accent is far from admirable. Indeed, many well instructed and traveled Americans have been trying of late to exterminate the distinguishing accent, and their efforts have extended to the primary schools of the United States. In time it is hoped that the nasal twang and high pitched voice, which are the chief characteristics of the American accent, will indeed be a thing of the past, and already the difference in speech between cultivated English people and Americans is not particularly noticeable."

A novel experiment in training girls to manage a home is being now made in London. The aim is to make girls proficient in the domestic duties they would have to perform as the wives of artisans earning from £1-10 to £3 a week. In addition to wash-

ing, cooking and cleaning and the general management of the home on a systematic basis, they are to be taught how to shop in the most economical way. At the beginning of each week a certain sum would be set apart for rent, rates, clothing, insurance, traveling expenses and for providing a fund for a rainy day. The remainder would be available for food and any little luxuries that might be possible.

ers to the acre in England than in any other country, and he would employ a competent woman, with a nurse's training, to look after the proper instruction of the children of ignorant parents in elementary hygiene concerning the use of soap, and certainly shows Dr. Osler in an admirable, altruistic attitude—not at all in the light of the ruthless devotee of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest and the despatch of the unfit, with

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Household Hints and Recipes

Now that grouse in its season and plentiful, I think a few useful hints which will apply to game in general will not be amiss.

When possible, select young birds. The beak should snap across when the bird is lifted up by the lower portion. If the beak is tough, the bird is old. When plucking the birds great care must be taken not to break the skin. Hang each bird in a muslin bag in a cool, dry place which has a current of fresh air through it. If the weather is damp or warm, it may be hung for long. On no account wash game, merely wipe the birds inside and out with a clean cloth. If you wash game, it is a slice of fat bacon over the breast of each bird, this will prevent them from becoming dry.

Cook the birds either before a clear bright fire or in a quick oven; keep them well basted with butter or good dripping.

If the bird is very high, it will require to be cooked very well; otherwise it should be rather under than over cooked. Serve each bird on a neat hot plate. Place the pieces of game in a hot oven. Roast. Serve with them good gravy and bread sauce in hot tureens and fried crumbs on a lace paper.

Roast Grouse
The following directions refer to most other game, except in the case of woodcock, plovers and snipe, which are never drawn. Also the heads of woodcock and snipe are left on and their long bills are used in the place of a skewer when trussing them.

Required: a brace of birds, young if possible, two slices of fat bacon, butter or dripping for basting, two slices of hot buttered toast. Carefully pluck clean and truss the birds. Tie the slices of bacon over the breast of each bird, stilling it once or twice, and prevent it curling up. Roast them before a clear fire or bake them in a hot oven for about twenty or thirty minutes. For the last five minutes remove the slices of bacon so that the birds may become a nice brown. Keep them well basted. When you remove the bacon from the birds place the pieces of toast under them in the tin, to catch any gravy that drips from them. Then lay the toast on a hot dish, place a bird on each piece and garnish the dish with a few sprigs of watercress.

Fried Sauce—When properly made is a delicious accompaniment to game of all kinds, roast turkey and chicken and is also very nice with roast fillet of veal. Considering how easy it is to make, it is really wonderful how often it is so badly done.

The bread should always be made in crumbs before it is added to the milk. This can be done by grating it, or better still rubbing it through a sieve. Half a pint of milk is required, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two eggs, two half an ounce of butter, salt and pepper. Put the milk in a pan on the fire and let it boil with the butter. Stir the milk with the butter and let it gently simmer for ten minutes. Then take out the onion, rub the mixture with salt and white pepper and serve in a hot tureen.

Peach Charlotte
Line a plain tin mold with sponge fingers. Peel six ripe peaches and rub the pulp through a sieve. Mix the pulp with two ounces gelatine dissolved in warm milk. Add two ounces caster sugar and a tablespoonful of whipped cream, pour into the mold and let it set for two hours on the ice before turning out and serving.

On ironing days always keep two iron-holders by you, and change over time you take a fresh iron. It is the heat that draws and tires the hand, and with a hot holder, this is to a great extent prevented.

Greasy water should never be thrown down the sink. Put it in the garden; there is no better manure and flowers, especially roses, bloom splendidly if a little is occasionally poured round the roots.

One often hears complaints that the boiler rusts and iron mounds the clothes. To prevent this, as soon as the boiler is emptied, rub well over with soap. This will not only prevent rust, but it will also help to make suds for the next boiling.

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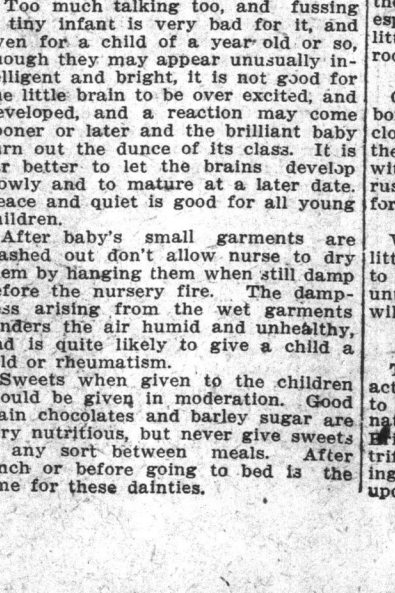
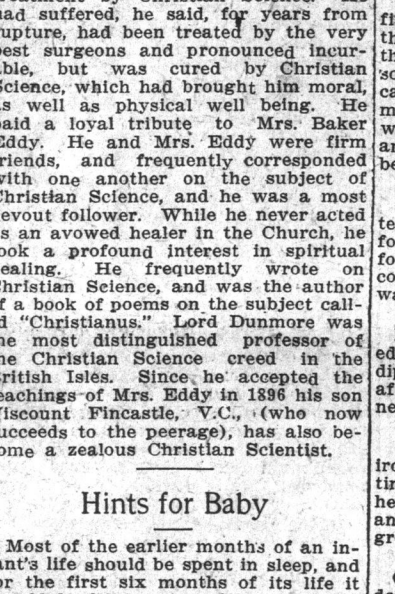
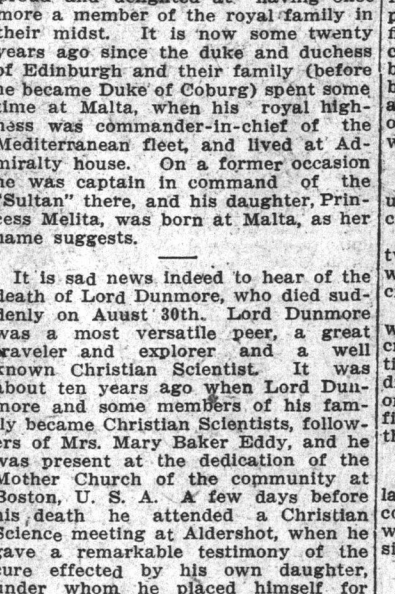
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Dr. Osler on the Care of Teeth

Dr. William Osler, says the Boston Transcript, emerges again into the newspaper atmosphere which had so unfortunately distorted a harmless and well-meant observation of his, at the recent international congress of school hygiene in London. Dr. Osler's suggestions refer to the care of school children's teeth; fifty and sixty and in some places seventy per cent. of the school attendance in England showed decayed teeth, which should have been taken in hand in childhood. If this had been done untold misery in future years would have been saved. He would have appointed a school dentist, who should make regular quarterly inspections, particularly as in many small villages there was no dentist, not any within five miles. Then there were the "mouth-breathers," he believed there were more mouth-breath-



WILL ARBITRATE COKE QUESTION

Important Decision Made by Provincial Executive at Meeting

J. A. MARA IS APPOINTED

Will Act as Government Representative—Investigation to Be Pursued

The question of the coke shortage... The decision of the provincial executive at meeting held last evening...

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Hon. F. Oliver to Make Tour of Western Prairie Provinces—Preparing for Session

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, arrived in the city today, where he was in conference with many local officials...

GRAND TRUNK'S MISTAKE

Toronto, Sept. 20.—The Globe editorially attacks the Grand Trunk Pacific for trying to spike Houston's paper gun at Prince Rupert...

FUTURE NEEDS OF VICTORIA HARBOR

Growth of Tonnage Will Soon Need Construction of Harbor Works

WILL ARBITRATE COKE QUESTION

many shipping men that the work of the government in the needs of the port... The idea of the future of the port of Victoria...

LABOR CONGRESS' LIVELY SESSION

Lemieux Act Approved After Sharp Remarks From Members

STATISTICS FROM REPORT

Suggestion That Unaffiliated Members of Unions Should Come In

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SAN FRANCISCO ALARMED

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—An earthquake shock which brought the residents of this city into the streets in alarm and caused a general shake-up in the arrangements of many homes...

WANT EQUAL TREATMENT

Grand Forks, B. C., Sept. 18.—It is reported that the Grand Forks Local Labor union has made an official demand on the city police commission...

SENATOR DENIES DISCRIMINATION

Hon. George A. Cox Says Crow's Nest Co. is Doing Best For All

Vancouver, Sept. 20.—Hon. George A. Cox, of Toronto, president of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, and one of the most prominent financiers in the Dominion...

SUCCESS COSTS HIM HIS REASON

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Pottery STEEL RANGE



Merely turn two iron buttons, then draw out grates with your hands, as shown. Easy, quick, simple to remove the strong Duplex grates and change to wood grates. No plumber required. Booklet on request.

McCLARY'S

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, HAMILTON

THREE VICTORIA MEN IN WRECK

Two Lose Their Lives and One is Saved on Skeena River

(From Saturday's Daily) "Jim Munro, James Dibble, Ed Williams and two Indians drowned near Kitseukia by the swamping of their canoe..."

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE

Table with columns for Date, Time, and Tide Height. Includes a note: (Issued by the Hydrographic Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

ELECTROLYTIC WARE

This beautiful Artware is shown for the first time in Victoria. The marvelous designing and coloring makes it a favorite with connoisseurs who appreciate fine art...

THE J. M. WHITNEY CO.

Diamond Merchants, Jewelers and Silversmiths. 39 GOVERNMENT STREET. VICTORIA, B. C.

SATURDAY'S SNAP

TOILET SOAP

Infant Delight, per dozen cakes - - 35c Cleaver's English Sperm, per doz. cakes 50c

THE FAMILY CASH GROCERY

W. O. WALLACE. Cor. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS. PHONE 312

Fall Styles



Lots of little changes in the fashions for fall. 3 button sack coats are shorter than the spring models. Lapels are wider, too. Browns are in high favor again. In fact, brownish effects are running the grays a close race for popularity.

ALLEN & CO.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe, 93 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

Subscribe for The Colonist

WHEAT HARVEST WILL BE SHORT

Mr. MacDonald, of Winnipeg, Says There is No Cause for Alarm

(From Friday's Daily) The wheat crop in the prairies will short this year, said Alexander MacDonald at the Dried Yeast...

An Absolute Cure for Rheumatism

If the skin or bowels are unhealthy, they won't throw off enough urea. This urea is changed into uric acid...

Fruit-a-tives surely cure Rheumatism and Sciatica because they act directly on bowels, kidneys and skin...



The Spratt-Shaw Business University VANCOUVER, B. C. 333 EASTING ST. W. Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions

Raymond & Sons 7 PANDORA STREET Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of...

This Is Just to Remind You THAT WE STILL SELL MORE EDISON RECORDS Than any single retail house in British Columbia.

Fletcher Bros. Talking Machine Headquarters, 93 GOVERNMENT ST.

Catarrh Nelson Says With Pride Nelson, B. C., Sept. 19.—The Nelson news board this morning, in response to a request from the staff, granted...

CHALLENGES HIM TO SHOW PROOF

Mr. Templeman's Statements Are Questioned by Hon. Mr. Bowser

APPROVED THE NATAL ACT Attorney-General Quotes Colonial Secretary Suggesting Its Enactment

(From Friday's Daily) The statement of Hon. William Templeman that provincial acts aimed at the exclusion of the Japanese have been disallowed at the request of the Imperial government...

Enclosed a Copy "At that time the colonial secretary enclosed a copy of the Natal act to the Liberal government at Ottawa...

Challenges Mr. Templeman "I therefore now challenge Hon. William Templeman to produce a single line from the Imperial government at Ottawa...

NOTICE Raymond & Sons 7 PANDORA STREET Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of...

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Asiatic nations I have mentioned, Japan, India and China, I am anxious to prosecute this theme any further this evening...

How many people reading this article have gone into a drug store and asked for some well-known and highly priced medicine...

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Two Empresses From Atlantic Express of Ireland and Express of Britain May Be Transferred Here

OFFICIAL STATEMENT MADE Two Liners Will Come From Western Ocean or Two Vessels Built

The line steamers Empress of Britain and Empress of Ireland, each of 14,500 tons register...

R. N. W. M. P. Deserter Arrested Vancouver, Sept. 18.—Provincial Constable Lane, of Mission Junction, brought two deserters from the North-west Mounted police into the city...

B.C. SOCIALISTS AT WINNIPEG AGED RESIDENT Eli Harrison, Sr., Pioneer Settler of Victoria Dies at St. Joseph's Hospital

WEST'S HEAVY YIELD Monetary Value Will Be Greater Than in Previous Year

IMMIGRATION QUESTION BEFORE LABOR CONGRESS Steps Taken to Check Circulation of False Representations in British Isles

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864 Head Office: Montreal CAPITAL (all paid up).....\$6,000,000.00 RESERVE FUND.....\$4,000,000.00

JUST ARRIVED Full Shipment of PIPE 1-8 inch to 4 inch The Hickman, Tye Hardware Co., Ltd VICTORIA, B.C., AGENTS

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE Before Buying GROCERIES Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

Good Appearance Leads to Success The man who knows is the one who realizes well how much his business depends on good up-to-date attire.

Twentieth Century Brand of Clothing will do its part in making men successful by making them look successful—that's more than half the battle.

Fall and Winter Suits Prices \$15 to \$30 Genuine English Worsteds and Scotch and English Tweeds, just what you'd pay any first-class tailor a very much higher price for.

WILSONS 83 GOVT ST VICTORIA, B.C. Bail Granted to Rioters. The fourth, Norman Bowden, was granted bail in \$200, with two sureties of \$100 each.



EXHIBITION WEEK AT THE BIG STORE



NEW and worthy goods popularly priced is the leading feature at the Big Store during this week, also many new goods at attractive sale prices that should appeal to visitors not being able to take advantage of our special sales at various times during the season.

Charming Presentation of Fashions Latest Dictates in Ladies' Fancy Evening Gowns

The crowds that flock into town during Exhibition Week will have a rare chance of seeing a magnificent showing of Ladies' Stylish Evening Gowns. We have used our utmost energy and skill in making the showing one of the leading features of the Big Store. The many handsome models we are showing rival all former creations in the elegance of their style, workmanship and finish. Below we are describing two very handsome ones, but purposely omitting prices; to ascertain these a visit to this department is necessary. Prices range however from **\$47.50 to \$85.00.**

LADIES' EVENING GOWN of pale blue chiffon lined throughout with white satin, low neck bodice with rosettes of chiffon, and loops of black velvet ribbon, short puff sleeve with frills of deep white lace and finished with bands of black velvet, deep tucked girde, full pleated skirt with two rows of beading and black velvet baby ribbon around the bottom.

LADIES' FANCY EVENING GOWN of black taffeta and all-over lace. Waist made with high collar and pointed yoke back and front of white valenciennes lace. Short elbow sleeves with puff of chiffon and white lace cuff, deep frill from shoulder of black edged with white, black silk straps inlaid with fancy gold trimming running over shoulder to form "Gibson" effect, deep girde of tucked silk. Five godet full skirt with circular tucks and folds on the bottom.

An Exhibition Special for Tomorrow Ladies' Moire Underskirts

Regular \$4.50
Special **\$3.50**

TOMORROW we are making an extra special on Ladies' Moire Underskirts, these skirts come in navy blue, green, brown, and black with deep frill and tucks, with a number of smaller flounces at the bottom and bound with velveteen the regular price was \$4.50; but tomorrow the special price is **\$3.50**

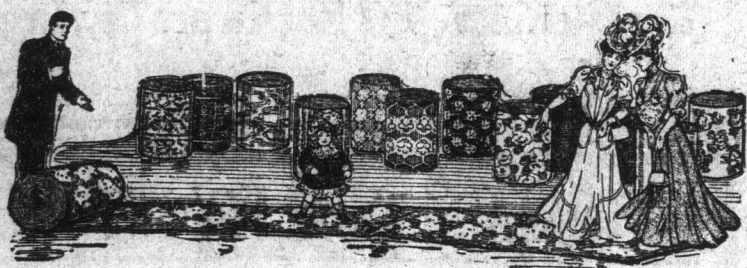
A Worthy Exhibit of Ladies' Opera Coats, Portraying Distinctive Style Features

This week will be a gala occasion in this department and includes a showing not to be equalled elsewhere in the City, the comprehensiveness of the assortments offers an unlimited range for satisfying individual taste.

It is impossible to mete out words sufficiently impressive to do justice to this magnificent showing, but we are giving the description of two of the most attractive ones which should awaken your keen interest, and then too it comes just when the opera season is starting, making it all the more of special interest to lovers of exquisite style. Here again we are purposely omitting prices but you will find them indeed reasonable. The prices range from **\$35 to \$100**

LADIES' SEVEN-EIGHTH LENGTH OPERA COAT of cream chiffon broad-cloth, full bias back with black silk strap around arm-hole, forming new kimono effect, flat collar and deep cuffs of black satin, trimmed with cream applique and edged with cream silk braid, lined throughout with white tamaline silk.

LADIES' FULL LENGTH EVENING COAT of white venetian cloth, yoke of white silk, tulle lace extending over shoulder, full length of sleeve, collar, vest and cuffs of black velvet piped with oerise cloth, trimmings of large, fancy buttons.



An Exhibition of Special Attractions in the House Furnishing Sections

The House Furnishing Sections of the big store have developed into a most important feature of this business. Larger stocks and better assortments are being constantly added to these departments. For this Fall a very large shipment of Carpets have just been added to the stock, also a large assortment of Curtains, Grilles, Brass Goods, etc., and are now on display. Take elevator to the second floor.

New Art Draperies

Many new lines of art draperies have just come to hand, enabling you to brighten and tone up your rooms at small expense. Among them are many handsome and entirely new designs.

Art Cretonnes

50 inches wide in Tapestry Designs, reversible and suitable for coverings or curtains. Per yd. .45c

Art Sateens

Delight designs in the newest colorings, very bright gloss finish, at per yd., 15c, 25c and .35c

Art Muslins

30 inches and 40 inches wide, in a large range of patterns, excellent values at, per yd., 15c, 20c and .25c

Madras Muslins

This dainty drapery is shown in an abundance. Ecu, Rose, Greens, Blues and Oriental effects, at, per yd., 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c and up to .175

THE CENTER OF ALL ATTRACTIONS Extra Special for Monday

\$2.50 SMYRNA HEARTH RUGS, 12 only go on sale Monday, size 30x60 in., regular \$2.50, special **\$1.50**
SMYRNA HEARTH RUGS, 36 only, regular \$3.50, Monday's special **\$2.75**
BRUSH MATS, size 14x24 in., special Monday, each **.25c**
WILTON CARPETS, 200 yards, in self-toned green, special Monday value, per yard **\$1.50**

The New Fall Carpets Have Arrived

Among them are many handsome and entirely new designs. We invite inspection of our Carpet values, feeling assured that you will appreciate the splendid offerings made for quality, color and design. In all points we have used our utmost energy to keep to the highest standards of carpet worth, not overlooking the necessity of retaining our usual modest price scale, as follows:

Wilton Carpets

A handsome range in Florals, Orientals and self-tones, with 27 in. stair and 22 1-2 borders, at, per yd. \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25 and **\$2.50**

Brussels Carpets

A weave universally known for its sterling worth, we show in over 50 choice patterns, with 27 inch stair and 18 in. and 22 1-2 in. borders, every color combination, at, per yd., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.40 and **\$1.50**

Special Exhibit in the Furniture Dept.

During the past week quite a number of carloads of fine furniture have been added to our already large stock. We therefore want to emphasize the fact that visitors to the fair will do well to take advantage of the special offers which will be found in this section of the store for Monday.

Special Showing of Brass Bedsteads

The section devoted to Brass Bedsteads is complete, including everything that is new in bright polish and satin finish, in light and massive designs. Below we are quoting a few prices which may be of special interest:

- BRASS BEDSTEADS**, Bow front, full size and 3-4 size, \$35.00
- BRASS BEDSTEADS**, Bow front, full size and 3-4 size, \$40.00
- BRASS BEDSTEADS**, straight front, rounded top, full size, \$50.00
- BRASS BEDSTEADS**, straight front, heavy filling, full and 3-4 size, \$65.00
- BRASS BEDSTEADS**, round and square tubing, repousse panels, full size, \$125.00
- BRASS BEDSTEADS**, "Sheriton" type, square and round tubing, mahogany panelling, beautifully inlaid, full size, \$135.00

3-Piece Library Suite \$65

LIBRARY SUITE, consisting of one Settee, 1 Arm Chair and one Reception Chair, upholstered in genuine horsehide leather. Frames are of Bentwood, finished in imitation mahogany. Price **\$65.00**

A Large Assortment of Feather Pillows

All of the finest quality at most reasonable prices.
Our **"VICTORIA" PILLOWS**, 6 lbs., filled with turkey down, covered with extra fine ticking. Per pair **\$3.50**
Our **"COLUMBIA" PILLOWS**, 6 lbs., filled with turkey down, in strong Belgian ticking. Per pair **\$3.50**
Our **"STANDARD" PILLOWS**, 6 1-2 lbs., filled with goose, duck and turkey down, in handsome pattern ticking. Per pair **\$4.50**
Our **"SANITARY DOWN" PILLOWS**, 4 lbs., down of the finest quality being used for filling in. Pure linen ticking. Per pair **\$9.00**
Our **"ISLAND DUCK" PILLOWS**, 7 lbs., duck feather filling, best ticking. Per pair **\$5.50**

Mattresses Fall In Line

Our **"WOOL TOP" MATTRESSES**, in extra strong ticking, 4 ft. 6 in. size, \$4.00
Our **DOUBLE WOOL TOP MATTRESSES**, 4 ft. 6 in. size, \$5.50
Our **VICTORIA COMBINATION MATTRESS**, 4 ft. 6 in. Special, \$10.00
Our **SANITARY COTTON MATTRESS**, 3 ft. 6 in. Special, \$10.00
Our **ELASTIC COTTON FELT MATTRESS**, 4 ft. 6 in. Special, \$12.00

EXTRA FOR MONDAY'S SPECIAL TAPESTRY PORTIERES

Just received an immense shipment of ART ROOM TAPESTRY PORTIERES. These goods are unrivalled at their prices for quality and finish. We show samples in Government Street window at \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50, and up to \$12.50 pair.

Our Boot and Shoe Department Fall In Line

We are justly proud of this department, new shipments arriving daily to which we exert all our energy in unpacking as quickly as possible. The class of footwear to be found here is of more than passing interest, and gives prestige to our rapidly increasing business.

- WOMEN'S KID LACE BOOTS**, low heel, patent tip, medium soles. Per pair **\$3.50**
- WOMEN'S PATENT COLT BLU LACE BOOTS**, dull kid top, military heel, welt soles. Per pair **\$4.50**
- WOMEN'S PATENT COLT BUTTON BOOTS**, open toe, welt sole, Cuban heel. Per pair **\$5.00**
- WOMEN'S GUN-METAL BUTTON BOOTS**, dull kid top, military heel. Per pair **\$4.50**
- WOMEN'S BOX CALF LACE BOOTS**, welt sole, extra heavy sole. Per pair **\$3.00**
- EXTRA SPECIAL - WOMEN'S VICI KID LACE BOOT**, whole-foxed, military heel, arch support in boot, for people with broken arch or flat insteps. Per pair **\$5.50**
- WOMEN'S KID LACE BOOTS**, welt sole, patent tip, military heel. Per pair **\$2.50**
- WOMEN'S KID LACE BOOTS**, welt sole, patent leather facings, military heel. Per pair **\$3.00**
- WOMEN'S VELOUR CALF BLUCHER CUT LACE BOOTS**. Per pair **\$4.00**
- WOMEN'S CALF LACE BOOTS**, whole-foxed, heavy sole, military heel. Per pair **\$2.50**
- WOMEN'S VELOUR CALF LACE BOOTS**, catskin lined, double sole, welted, military heel. Per pair **\$4.25**

New Fall Carpet Squares

This season we purpose to excel in our assortment of Carpet Squares, and if you decide to furnish your rooms with this convenient and sanitary method of floor covering you cannot afford to pass our range, as we have designs and weaves to suit any room.

Brussels Squares

Sizes 3 yds x 3 yds at \$16.75 and.... **\$18.50**
Sizes 3 yds x 3 1-2 yds at \$19.50 and.... **\$21.75**
Size 3 yds x 4 yds at \$23.50 and.... **\$24.50**
Sizes 3 yds x 4 1-2 yds at \$26.75 and.... **\$28.00**
Sizes 3 3-4 yds x 4 yds at \$28.00 and.... **\$32.00**
Sizes 3 3-4 yds x 4 1-2 yds at \$32.50 and.... **\$35.00**

Axminster Squares

Size 2 1-2 yds x 3 1-2 yds at **\$35.00**
Size 3 yds x 3 yds at \$21.00 to.... **\$36.00**
Size 3 yds x 3 1-2 yds at \$23.50 to.... **\$42.50**
Size 3 yds x 4 yds at \$28.00 to.... **\$48.00**
Size 3 1-2 yds x 4 yds at \$48.00 to.... **\$57.50**

Linoleums and Oil Cloths

Another car load of Linoleums and Oil Cloths have just been put in stock, and today we show the greatest range of linoleums and Oilcloths to be found in the city. The assortment combines the product of the best mills in existence, and coupled with our money saving prices will prove a combination hard to equal.

Linoleums

Two yards wide in floral, tile, parketry and black designs, at, per yd., 65c, 50c, 40c and **.35c**

Oil Cloths

A wide assortment of patterns in the following widths and prices: 1-2 yd, 5-8 yd, 3-4 yd, 2 yds wide, 15c, 20c, and 25c square yard.

Inlaid Linoleums

An inlaid Linoleum is usually the cheapest in the long run, owing to the construction, the design remains perfect in appearance until entirely worn out, and oilcloths have a record for durability. Two yards wide and a large variety to choose from, at, per yd., \$1.25, \$1.10 and **.85c**

Our Millinery Showing is of Exquisite Beauty

DAVID SPENCER, Ltd.

When Out Sight Seeing Do Not Miss These Attractions

VOL. L., BRIDGE WER Defect in quiet, W Quebec, mission in bridge dis evidence an The comm York next J. Sterling the Phoenix first witness said the de traveler an were carrie was realize bridge was tant part, a with a view was not co an engineer in addition about of charge of them to a where they to report the ville office. In their kn should aris the best tured, and them. The first in the chro a letter dat him August was receiv consulting correspond the time of was done. Mr. Coop the chro and thus otion he rec chard was s of the acc Messrs. Re They did n apprehensio by telephon examination was no m also inform the spliced showed no opinion this time the m irected. Mr. L. B. comissioner opinion tha believing th existed at withstanding thought the fully \$600.0 had been member ha and the fac any, and th in the san Birk's sta Witness h wards and both expres bends had that reason and decided Mr. McClur Mr. Dean the collapse bec at abov was 10 min could get the bad e lines. A. B. MUI to produce requested. Mr. Hoar to explain former evid terday he examine th but show w confidence inspector, purpose. At 1 Ch that they v was neces tawa tonig will be tak to New Yo Ottawa, more an in of the mos world pron bec bridge. It is said t pointing ou Eiffel, cons er in Paris the Forth b bridge wou weight. Rig of the riv of the mat final letters WILL FO PE Expected T Signa At Vancouver pended pet throughout Exclusion natures ha classes, f ness man out British had have s to the leag The pett over 5000. stone. The book, and If immedia matter a p throne. If t will take u barkation which will prominent. To the Rig K. C. M. ada. The pett