

ISLAND SOLD AFTER ELECTION

Peculiar Deal Put Through by Late Government in Dying Days—Involves Control of Great Water Power

HON. WM. HARTY SUPPOSED TO BENEFIT

New Minister of Public Works Orders Suspension of the Transaction Until After His Return to Department

OTTAWA, Oct. 11.—Victoria island, close to Chats falls in the Ottawa river, thirty miles from Ottawa, has been sold. Thereby is said to hang a tale which is a sequel to the story of Hon. William Harty's control of a part of the enormous water-power at the Chats.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Viscount Suteki Chinda, who it is reported, will succeed Viscount Uchida as Japanese ambassador at Washington, has not yet been named to the United States government, following the custom of ascertaining whether a diplomatic selection is acceptable.

FAREWELL TO HIS EXCELLENCY

Premier McBride's Message to Earl Grey and Reply Received From the Departing Governor-General.

UNITED WIRELESS

Inquiry by Trustee Shows that Officials of Company Frowned Largely by Sale of Stock

MOTHER SUPERIOR DIES

Rev. Mother Superior of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin in America, died here today at an early hour at Loreto Abbey.

NO STRIKE IN DES MOINES

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 11.—Des Moines' postponed street railway strike was officially declared off today following the arbitration board in the person of John A. Bulher, attorney for the street, Iowa. Mr. Bulher said he would accept it is expected that the controversy will now be settled without difficulty.

REGINA, Sask., Oct. 11.—City restaurateurs have decided to draw the color lines, and in the future all blacks, Japanese or Chinese patrons will pay just double what their white brothers are charged. This is not a money-making venture, but a polite hint to those people that their patronage is not wanted.

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BUILDING C.N.P.

Contract for Building Forty miles on Vancouver Island to be let Shortly

VANCOUVER, Oct. 11.—The Canadian Northern railway will shortly call for tenders for the construction of 40 additional miles of the Vancouver Island line, 40 miles of which is now being built northward from Victoria.

The section to be awarded will extend from Mile 60 to Mile 100, at the northwest corner of Cowichan Lake, near the summit. It will include some heavy work. Part of this section will follow the Cowichan river some distance. The line has already been located to Alberni, a point 98 miles from the Cowichan summit. It will traverse numerous timber limits.

Messrs. More & Petrick, of Victoria, have completed their contract for clearing 800 acres of Port Mann townsite, which will be placed on the market early in December. The night slides are illuminated by the flare of burning heaps of logs and stumps.

Will Meet in Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Oct. 11.—C. J. Brown, city clerk and W. P. Tallman, street commissioner, returned after attending a conference of the League of American Municipalities, held at Atlanta, and secured Winnipeg as the location for the 1912 conference. They told the delegates they would see a city in the making, and referred to the city power plant and various other phases of the city activity. Winnipeg lost next year's convention to Buffalo by three votes.

New Japanese Ambassador

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Viscount Suteki Chinda, who it is reported, will succeed Viscount Uchida as Japanese ambassador at Washington, has not yet been named to the United States government, following the custom of ascertaining whether a diplomatic selection is acceptable.

The Japanese embassy here today had not been advised of the selection. Viscount Chinda is favorably known here. Having graduated from an Indiana college, he is thoroughly acquainted with American affairs. He is 67 years of age.

FAREWELL TO HIS EXCELLENCY

Premier McBride's Message to Earl Grey and Reply Received From the Departing Governor-General.

A message of respectful affection and farewell from the people of British Columbia to the retiring representative of His Majesty in this great Dominion, was on Monday last borne by the wires to Earl Grey, Premier McBride, with

EARL GREY.

Governor-General who occupied Rideau Hall for nearly seven years.

his unflinching courtesy and recognition of the courteous and the graceful, telegraphing His Excellency as follows: Victoria, October 9th.

His Excellency, The Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada.

On behalf of the people of British Columbia I desire respectfully to offer to Your Excellency, Lady Grey and the family on the eve of your departure from Canada, heartfelt wishes for a safe journey to the Motherland. British Columbia will ever remember with gratitude the keen interest you have taken in this part of the Dominion, and trusts that every measure of happiness may attend you in the future.

(Sgd.) RICHARD MCBRIDE

To this yesterday, His Excellency made the following graceful acknowledgment: Quebec, October 11th.

Hon. Richard McBride, Victoria.

Am much touched by your kind message, as you know your beautiful province has a warm place in my heart.

(Sgd.) GREY.

ARRANGEMENT OF ARMISTICE

Prospect of Germany's Diplomatic Efforts Resulting in Cessation of Turko-Italian Hostilities for a Time

TROOPS ARE LANDED AT TRIPOLI

Italy Denies Reports Supposed to Be Sent Out for Purpose of Creating Feeling Against Her Plans

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The armistice between Italy and Turkey for which German diplomacy has been striving for some time, it is believed here, virtually has been concluded, although not yet announced as "official."

It is understood that the transportation of the Italian military expedition will not be interfered with, but that hostilities in all quarters will cease. This is considered in Berlin as equivalent to the ending of the war, or at least the warlike movements, which will be succeeded now by negotiations leading to a settlement. It is regarded as probable that as soon as the strong Italian army has disembarked at Tripoli, even the Young Turks will begin to recognize, as apparently the Ottoman government already does, that there is no hope of withholding Tripoli from Italy.

Then it will be possible for Turkey to enter into peace negotiations with the prospect of reaching a less unsatisfactory conclusion than would result from a continuation of the conflict.

ROME, Oct. 11.—Via frontier.

There is a feeling in official circles here that Turkey and her sympathizers, as well as those elements that are antagonistic to Italy's plans among the powers, and it is believed that certain reports that have been circulated, aim chiefly to play on Anglo-German fears.

With this object, it is supposed, the report has been spread that Germany, having planned to obtain Tobruk from Turkey, prior to the beginning of hostilities, will end by securing this important strategic point from Italy as a base of operations in the Mediterranean.

These reports are officially denied by Italy. It is pointed out by Italian officials that Germany has never taken any steps in such a direction in the past, and has no intention to ask anything from Italy in the future, while it is also said that Italy would not dream of being a catspaw to draw chastisements from the fire for Germany.

Notwithstanding the alliance, very little sympathy is shown for Italy's position in Tripoli is indispensible.

In connection with this denial, it is said the entire situation is unchanged, that none of the powers oppose Italy's action, and that they have no intention of intervening into Italian dominion in Tripoli is indispensible.

Advice from Tripoli sent by Rear-Admiral Borel D'Olme, the governor, and Captain Cagni, the commandant, say the sailors now in possession of the city have given remarkable proof of their powers of resistance and endurance.

It is believed that the Turkish troops are thoroughly disheartened, as otherwise, they would have made a dash for Tripoli, and twice outnumbering the Italians, they might have attempted to recapture the city.

RAILWAYS JOIN IN ENTERPRISE

Will Purchase Land in St. Boniface for Stockyards and Warehouses to Be Used in Meat Trade

G.T.P. RAILWAY IGNORES MACHINISTS

WINNIPEG, Oct. 11.—After two years' negotiations, the three western Canadian railroads, the C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P., have agreed on the purchase of 215 acres in St. Boniface, across the river from Winnipeg, on which they will proceed to erect stockyards, abattoirs and cold-storage warehouses, at a cost of five millions. The Manitoba government will aid to the extent of a quarter of a million dollars.

That the G.T.P. railway has no intention to negotiate further with its striking machinists and boiler-makers is made evident by the insertion of large advertisements in the daily papers by the company calling for mechanics to fill the places of strikers, and by the company continuing to ignore all requests of the men to appoint a member of the conciliation board.

F. V. CLARKE ACQUITTED

Vancouver Jury Finds Prince Rupert Man Not Guilty on Charge of Murder

VANCOUVER, Oct. 11.—Frederick V. Clarke was honorably acquitted by the Assize jury yesterday evening of the charge of forgery in connection with a post office money order sent to C. S. Workman, from Newcastle-on-Tyne. The circumstances were described in these columns yesterday.

Clarke was in the witness box yesterday afternoon. He answered both the questions of his counsel, Mr. S. S. Taylor, K.C., and of the crown prosecutor with apparent candor and truthfulness, and his demeanor in the box was the subject of favorable comment from the bench. The crown put in the evidence of two experts at noon in the day in an endeavor to prove that the handwriting of the accused was the same as that of the man who forged the signature to the money order receipts. Mr. Taylor hotly cross-examined these witnesses and showed how easy it was to detect similarities in the writing of any two individuals.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Oct. 11.—The state

rested today in the trial of George H. Wilson, the section foreman accused of the murder of Mrs. Nettie Coble and her husband at Rainier, last July. Two physicians called by the prosecution testified that the man who committed the murder must have been insane. The defense is combating the insanity theory. As soon as the state rested the defense sought to have stricken from the record the evidence concerning the alleged confession of Wilson. Motion was also made to have the case dismissed. Judge Mitchell, who is presiding at the trial, took the motions under advisement, and will give his decision on Friday, tomorrow, Columbus day, being a legal holiday.

MOROCCO NEGOTIATIONS

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The foreign minister, M. De Sehol, sent tonight to the French ambassador at Berlin the instructions drawn up at yesterday's cabinet meeting, relative to the second part of the Moroccan negotiations. They concern the territorial compensation to Germany.

TARIFF CHANGES SHOULD WAIT

Position Taken by Canadian Manufacturers' Association—Establishment of Tariff Commission Is Favored

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—The Canadian Manufacturers' association this morning discussed the tariff question at great length and placed themselves on record as favoring the appointment of a tariff commission by the new government, but it declined to commit the association to any specific tariff changes, the members expressing the opinion that it would be unwise to embark on a program of tariff changes until the incoming administration at Ottawa by any pronouncement at this time.

A resolution, subsequently withdrawn, was introduced suggesting that the government be asked to make the British preference the flat rate of 33-1-3 per cent.

Wear King's Residences

ROME, Oct. 11.—The Corriere d'Italia says that a patrol of carabinieri last night encountered four men armed with guns in the woods around the castle of San Rossore, where the king is living. They were exchanging fire. Three of the men escaped, but the fourth was caught. The men are said to be poachers, but the paper points out that they were not known in the neighborhood.

Liberal Paper Points to Rectification of Fault of Laurier Government by New Premier

WINNIPEG, Oct. 11.—The Free Press said today: "It is a matter for deep satisfaction that Mr. Borden in forming his government has recognized the political potentialities of the West by giving it increased representation in the cabinet. There will be three western ministers with portfolios and one without in the Borden administration."

"The Free Press regrets that the Laurier government did not secure for itself the credit of being the first to admit the right of the west to enlarged cabinet representation. When it took office the West had but one cabinet minister. The number was increased to two, ten days ago, but further necessary increases were not granted."

"It will be recalled that the Free Press urged repeatedly that each of the four western provinces be given cabinet representation. It can not be said that failure to meet these requests had any political consequences in the late election sufficient to affect the result, nevertheless the Laurier government lost an opportunity to show itself alert to the needs and requirements of the West in this important particular."

"The probabilities are that the choice of Mr. Martin Burrell as minister of agriculture will be amply justified by results. Mr. Burrell has many qualifications for this high office."

LARGE PROJECT OF METHODISM

Proposal Is Laid Before Ecumenical Conference to Institute Practically World's Welfare Commission

FIFTY MEMBERS FROM EACH DIVISION

Resolution Arises Out of Discussion on "Church and Social Service"—Action Is Postponed

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—Divorce, socialism, labor unions and wealth were some of the subjects concerning which emphatic opinions were expressed by speakers at the session of the Ecumenical Methodist conference in this city today.

The general topic in hand was "The Church and social service." In connection with consideration of its various phases, a novel proposition was made to nearly 500 delegates, in the form of a resolution offered by the business committee, calling for the creation of what would be practically a world's welfare commission.

Action on the matter was deferred, but the expectation is that before the close of the present conference there will be created a permanent international Methodist commission, composed of fifty delegates from the eastern division and an equal number from the western division to gather information respecting the various Methodist churches and their problems, to promote closer union between them, to continue the ecumenical relations of the various branches of Methodism that the results of conferences may be conserved, and to forward great movements, including the promotion of international peace.

Mr. Robert Perks, of London, England, in the past, was might have been presented in one or two instances. The influence for good of our thirty-three millions of Methodists, thus united, is beyond computation. It would be the greatest world power."

RODGERS' FLIGHT

Passes Kansas City on His Way From Ocean to Ocean—Has Now Traveled 1482 Miles

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 11.—Calvin P. Rodgers, the trans-continental flyer, is in Kansas City. He has traveled 1482 miles on his coast-to-coast flight.

His flight today landed at Swope Park. Taking to the air again at 4:15 o'clock, he flew to the aviation field at O'Fallon Park, 45 miles from Kansas City, at 8:24 o'clock. Rodgers will remain there until Friday afternoon to adjust his engine, which is in need of repairs.

Rodgers' flight today at Swope Park, 45 miles from Kansas City, at 8:24 o'clock, and arriving at O'Fallon Park at 8:56 o'clock because of trouble with the magnet. The aviator lost an hour there, and will leave for O'Fallon Park today, and will then follow the Southern Pacific route to California.

Leon's Trial

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Albert Leon, the alleged Russian political refugee, held in New York on charges of counterfeiting American ten-dollar bank and treasury notes probably will be tried in Chicago. The spurious notes, it is claimed, were circulated in several far western cities.

ANCIENT CAPITAL BIDS GODSPEED

Their Excellencies Earl and Lady Grey Entertained by Government and City on Eve of Departure

PARTY TO LEAVE QUEBEC AT NOON

QUEBEC, Oct. 11.—Earl Grey was given a most affectionate send-off at the city hall tonight. His Excellency and Lady Grey and party arrived this morning by special train. The party were entertained at luncheon at Spencerwood this afternoon by the Lieutenant Governor and members of the provincial cabinet.

This evening there was a great gathering of citizens at the city hall, when His Excellency was the recipient of a civic address and a gift from the citizens of the Ancient Capital. The gift was a replica of the Wolfe and Montcalm monument. In his address Mayor Drouin made mention of the brilliant career of His Excellency in Canada, which was appreciated by all classes of the population.

Earl Grey made a very touching reply, speaking in French.

Earl Grey and party will leave Quebec at noon tomorrow and will meet the Duke of Connaught on his way up the river.

ENDS HIS LIFE

Andrew Beveridge, Young Minut at Extension, Shoots Himself in Dependent Mood

NANAIMO, Oct. 11.—Andrew Beveridge, a young man residing at Extension, B. C., committed suicide last evening in his cabin at that place by placing the muzzle of a revolver to his right temple, pulling the trigger and sending a bullet through his brain. Dependancy is mentioned as the cause of his act.

Beveridge, who was a native of Scotland and but 21 years of age, has been a resident of this district for a short time. He was employed in the Extension mine up to the 15th of last month, when he left his employment, since which time he has been in a more or less dependent state of mind. Shortly after supper last evening Beveridge wrote two letters, posted them, returned to the cabin and, for several minutes took part in a conversation with his backing partner, Geo. Mitchell, and a friend, Sidney Gordon. Leaving the two in the kitchen, Beveridge walked into an adjoining room and, shortly afterwards, Mitchell and Gordon heard a shot. Entering the room whence the report came, they found the body of Beveridge lying across the bed, his hand still clutching the smoking weapon, and terrible wounds in the head, life being extinct.

Dr. Fowler of Extension notified Mr. John Shaw of this city, who was acquainted with deceased. Mr. Shaw made arrangements to have the body removed to Nanaimo, where it now lies, pending funeral arrangements which are being made.

Portuguese Royalists

BRAGA, Portugal, Oct. 11.—It is very difficult to obtain reliable information concerning the positions and movements of the royalists, but it appears they are operating at small towns along the frontier. Lieutenant Ramirez, who with a detachment of Republican cavalry, has explored the whole region, declares that the bulk of the royalists have retired across the frontier and are now in Spain.

Frisson for Kate

NAPANEE, Oct. 11.—Sherman Wagner, aged 17, was sentenced to life imprisonment here today for assault.

TRAGEDY OF UP-TURNED BOAT

Three Residents of Thetis Island Believed to Have Been Drowned in Sansone Narrows

The finding of an up-turned boat at Burgoyne bay, Salt Spring Island, brought to light what is believed to have been a tragedy in which three popular residents of Thetis Island, Mr. Charles Henegage, cousin of Rev. and Hon. T. R. Henegage of this city; Mr. Lambert and Mr. Harvey, are believed to have lost their lives.

The three are supposed to have left Thetis Island to attend the fall fair at Duncan, making the trip in a small boat. They set out on their return, but no further word from them has been heard, and with the exception of the finding of the boat no trace of them has been secured. The boat was found on September 25. Apparently the three young men had started on their return, across Sansone Narrows and were capsized.

For the past week or two the accident has been rumored, but no definite information had been received by Rev. Mr. Henegage until yesterday, when he received a telegram from Provincial Constable Halded, of Duncan, telling of the reported accident. A reward has been offered for the recovery of the bodies.

The three young men were engaged in ranching on Thetis Island, Mr. Henegage being with Capt. Rothwell, Mr. Lambert with Mr. Nixon and Mr. Harvey with Mr. Burchell.

Much sympathy will be felt with the Rev. Mr. Henegage by his many Victoria friends.

Member Seriously Ill

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—D. A. LaForte, K.C., crown prosecutor for the district of Montreal, and representative of the county of Montcalm in the house of commons, was this afternoon moved to Victoria hospital from his residence at St. Laurent. Mr. LaForte contracted a cold during the recent campaign which later developed into acute pneumonia.

WALLACE BANK CASE

VANCOUVER, Oct. 11.—Judge McInnes ordered the arrest of Bernard P. O'Neill, formerly president of the State Bank of Commerce, Wallace, Ida. Mr. O'Neill is wanted on the charge of sending in false returns to the supervisors of the bank, which, it is alleged, show a discrepancy of nearly \$100,000 in over drafts.

J. W. De B. Farris has been retained by the department of justice of the state of Idaho to institute extradition proceedings on the information of Sheriff John J. Nicholson of Shoshone county, S. S. Taylor K.C. is getting for O'Neill, and it is understood that the extradition proceedings will be fought to a finish.

BYE-ELECTIONS FOR MINISTERS

Writs to Be Issued Today in Cases of Ten Who Were Elected on September 21—Nominations October 25

POSSIBLE SEATS FOR TWO OTHERS

Arranging for Payment of Salaries of Civic Servants—Ontario Elections to Be Held Early in December

OTTAWA, Oct. 11.—Writs will be issued tomorrow for ten bye-elections in the constituencies represented by those members of the Borden government who were elected on Sept. 21 and have been assigned portfolios. They include Hon. Messrs. Borden, Monk, Doherty, Pelletier, Naylor, Foster, Reid, Crothers, Roelle, and Hughes. Nominations will be held on October 25 and elections on November 1, if there are to be contests. This much was decided upon at today's cabinet council, and tomorrow the order in council goes to the clerk of the crown in chancery.

Nothing has been determined as to the seats to be occupied by Messrs. Hazen, Cochrane, White and Rogers. The probability is that Mr. Hazen will take the St. John city and county seat. There is talk of Dr. Daniel going to the senate. It is also pretty well understood that Hon. Robert Rogers will sit for a Manitoba constituency, and will not move into Saskatchewan. It is said that he has been offered the Winnipeg seat now held by Alex. Haggart. There is a vacant seat in Manitoba since the death of Senator Chevier, and it might go to Mr. Haggart, although it has been regarded as a French appointment, and Hon. A. O. Lariviere, former member for Provencher, is mentioned.

There is good news today for the civil service. The failure of the late government to proceed with supply before the dissolution left some departments of the service absolutely without money for salaries after the first of September. The 15th of September was pay day, but in these departments there was no money and some employees have been forced to get money at high rates of interest. The announcement is made tonight that at the next meeting of the cabinet, probably next Monday, the matter of providing funds for the payment of the officials will be taken up.

The new treasury board has been appointed, and held an informal meeting this afternoon. It will not do business until next week, for the reason that the appointment must first be formally sanctioned by the governor. The board includes the ministers of finance, trade and commerce, public works, justice, interior and railways.

It is expected that the new parliament will meet on Wednesday, Nov. 15.

Ontario Elections.

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—Premier Whitney announced tonight that the Ontario general elections will be held in either the first or the second week in December.

New Brunswick Government.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Oct. 11.—The resignation of Hon. J. D. Hazen, as premier and attorney general in the provincial government will be tendered to the lieutenant governor. Irtain otstoh h the lieutenant governor in a few days, when Hon. J. K. Fleming, provincial secretary, will in all probability be called upon to perform new government. The new premier will retain the portfolio of provincial secretary, and Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, the present surveyor general, will become attorney general.

STORM IN MONTANA

Snow Storm in Great Drifts by Fierce Gales—Railways and Telegraph Lines Suffer

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 11.—Dispatches received tonight at the general offices of the Oregon Short Line from the company's linemen, who have been battling all day against a terrific blizzard in southwestern Montana, paint a gloomy picture of conditions in that section. Snow, wet and heavy, piling in huge drifts before fierce gales, miles of telephone and telegraph wires disarranged, poles uprooted and leveled, and light and power plants paralyzed, is the substance of the news at hand.

At Butte, Mont., the centre of the storm, the situation is believed to verge on demoralization. Streets and sidewalks have been obstructed by the unprecedented fall of snow, street car service is annulled and all business has practically been suspended. Since nine o'clock last night, when all wire communication with the city was severed, no definite word has come to indicate the real extent of the damage wrought.

However, the railroads report that the snow lies to a depth of two and a half feet on the level, with the high wind causing drifts in many places to a depth of several feet.

The Short Line offices have reports tonight of delayed trains on the Pocatello, Idaho, division, but traffic generally on the line has not been seriously hampered.

ACTIVE

Deputy of Departmental Policy

That the Hudson's Bay Company...

Revolution Alarming

TOKIO, Oct. 11.—The situation at Hankow and Wu Chang is regarded here as alarming.

NEW OREGON ROAD

TILLAMOOK, Ore., Oct. 9.—The first train from the outside world ever to pull into this town arrived here today over the just completed road of the Pacific Railway and Navigation Company.

BID FAREWELL TO HIS LORDSHIP

Memorable indeed was the gathering held last evening in the ballroom of the Alexandra club when Right Rev. Bishop Perrin took farewell of a large number of the members of the diocese.

Boscowitz Company's Liner Ready to Resume Service

Work Accomplished by B. C. Marine Railway in 7 Days

SAFETY DEVICES IN FACTORIES

Inspector Gordon Reports Results of His Observations on Trip to Attend Convention at Lincoln

MADE ATTEMPT TO WRECK PIPE LINE

Unknown Parties Blow Up Section of Esquimalt Water Works Company's New Main to Goldstream

PEARLERS FIND RICH-GROUND

MELBOURNE, Oct. 8.—Pearlers have dropped on a rich patch of "Orem" according to recent reports.

ROYALISTS WOULD STRONG-GROUND

LISBON, Oct. 10.—The Royalists expect another column now advancing through the Minho valley, to create a diversion and lead to division of the government troops and concentrating.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Tabulation of the constitutional amendment election held in this state yesterday indicated at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

HARRMAN LINES RE-ORGANIZED

President Farrell Announces Plans Affecting Oregon-Washington and Southern Pacific Roads in Northwest

ACTON TAKEN BY LUMBERMEN

In Conference at Calgary Agree to Close Many Mills on Both Sides of International Boundary

DISAPPOINTMENT IN THE CENSUS

Canada's Population Will Fall Far Short of Estimates—Work Inordinately Expensive and Badly Done

OTTAWA, Oct. 9.—Information is accumulating to the effect that the census is being proved a disappointment.

In addition it is beginning to be known that the cost will be a more serious matter than was anticipated.

The formal announcement is held up by the delay of a very few localities to send in their returns.

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HARRMAN LINES RE-ORGANIZED

President Farrell Announces Plans Affecting Oregon-Washington and Southern Pacific Roads in Northwest

"We close with a very sincere expression of our affectionate regard and esteem, and with the promise that our prayers shall follow you in the important work to which we do not doubt you have been called by God."

Canada's Population Will Fall Far Short of Estimates—Work Inordinately Expensive and Badly Done

OTTAWA, Oct. 9.—Information is accumulating to the effect that the census is being proved a disappointment.

In addition it is beginning to be known that the cost will be a more serious matter than was anticipated.

The formal announcement is held up by the delay of a very few localities to send in their returns.

Revolution Alarming

TOKIO, Oct. 11.—The situation at Hankow and Wu Chang is regarded here as alarming.

NEW OREGON ROAD

TILLAMOOK, Ore., Oct. 9.—The first train from the outside world ever to pull into this town arrived here today over the just completed road of the Pacific Railway and Navigation Company.

BID FAREWELL TO HIS LORDSHIP

Memorable indeed was the gathering held last evening in the ballroom of the Alexandra club when Right Rev. Bishop Perrin took farewell of a large number of the members of the diocese.

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Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd., 1008-1010 Government Street. Cooler Weather Warmer Negligee. Bathrobes, Dressing Gowns and Jackets. Eiderdown Bathrobes, in colors of red, Alice blue, navy blue, wisteria, reseda, old rose, sky, striped effects in red, Alice blue and pale blue. "Campbell's" unequalled values. \$10.50 to \$32.50. Eiderdown Bathrobes and Dressing Gowns with taffeta silk. \$13.50. French Flannel Dressing Jackets—Eiderdown Dressing Jackets, in all colors—at prices starting from \$2.25. Flannelette Kimonas, very excellent value at "Campbell's" prices from \$1.25. NOTE—We have a number of the outside lines.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ACTS LIKE A CHARM IN DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA. The Original and Only Genuine. The most valuable remedy ever discovered. Effectually cures all attacks of SPASM. The only Pill in NEURALGIA, COLIC, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE. Containing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/4, 2/6, 4/6. London, S.E. Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

NEW THEOLOGY IS CONSIDERED. Ecumenical Conference of Methodists at Toronto Takes Up Controversial Subject of Biblical Criticism. TORONTO, Oct. 9.—The Ecumenical conference moved on to a keenly interesting and controversial subject—that of Biblical criticism. Today the bulk of opinion apparently, and certainly the majority of the speakers, were favorable to the results of the criticism. Professor Peake, of the Primitive Methodist church of Great Britain, said: "Critics sincerely seek truth. They are given due credit. The investigation must be free. We will lose the young men and women of today if we don't show them that we are after the truth, whatever it is. If Wesley were here he would agree, I believe, with modern thought. Truth is not fixed; it is evolutionary. In some parts of Germany there are sixty per cent of the preachers who don't believe in the Divinity of Christ. Methodism can't go that far."

THE CITY MARKETS. RETAIL. Straw, per 100 lbs. 15.00. Bran, per 100 lbs. 1.00. Shorts, per 100 lbs. 1.45. Oats, per 100 lbs. 1.00. Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs. 1.75. Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs. 1.50. Barley, per 100 lbs. 2.00. Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs. 2.10. Feed Corn, per 100 lbs. 2.10. Hay, per ton. 22.00. Chop Feed, per 100 lbs. 1.45. Whole Corn, per 100 lbs. 2.00. Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs. 2.10. Alfalfa Hay, per ton. 23.00. Eggs. Eastern Eggs, per dozen. .45. Western Eggs, per dozen. .50. Cream, local, each. 25c. Butter. Alberta, per lb. .20. Victoria Dairy, per lb. .22. Victoria Creamery, per lb. .20. Cowichan Creamery, per lb. .20. Salt Spring Is. Creamery, lb. .20.

Births, Marriages, Deaths. BORN. LUSCOMBE—On October 5, 1911, to the wife of P. G. Luscombe, Constance, a daughter. PRENDVILLE—On October 8, to the wife of E. Prendville, of Montreal, a son. WILLIAMS—On October 4, to the wife of Mr. Ed. Williams, 828 Green St., a son. McGAFFEY—On October 5th, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest McGaffey, 1225 Monterey avenue, Oak Bay, a son. MARRIED. KINGSBURY-WOODILL—At San Francisco, September 10th, Geo. W. Kingsbury to Ida M. Woodhill, daughter of the late Mrs. R. Woodhill, of this city. DIED. JONES—At Esquimalt, on the 9th inst. Isabella, the youngest daughter of the late Chas. and Isabella Jones. ORRIBLE—At the family residence, 1325 Pandora street, on the 7th inst. James Gribble, wife of Mr. Henry Gribble, aged 73 years, and a native of Gwynn, Cornwall, England.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, 1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1 00 To the United States \$ 2 00 Payable in advance. Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE NEW CABINET

In the cabinet selected by the Hon. R. L. Borden there appear to be all the elements which will make for a strong, wise and clean administration of affairs in the Dominion. He has chosen men whose names are a guarantee of all that is best in the life of the nation. His task has not been an easy one. When the clouds and whirlwinds of the political hurricane had passed away one fact stood out in clear relief. Canada had declared, not only for loyalty to the crown, but for the conservation of her resources for the use of her people and for those of the Empire to which she belongs. This, if anything, is the mandate which the people, with no uncertain voice, have given to Mr. Borden. In the promoting of her destiny along these lines an immense duty has devolved upon the new prime minister, in the carrying of which it is necessary for him to surround himself with the men of the utmost integrity who will have the interests of their country at heart first, last and all the time. That he has succeeded it is too early to say yet, but it is certain that his first act of power in the creation of his ministry, containing as it does such excellent material, will go far towards illustrating to the people the manner of government they are going to have.

The government came into power on a great national issue. The new cabinet is composed of men who embody perhaps different ideas along certain lines but who are one in their belief of Canada for the Canadians. In the selection of his ministers Mr. Borden has shown the same courageous motives which have inspired his political career. It is evident that he allowed no considerations to weigh with him against the importance of choosing the best men, and those whom he believes will most faithfully perform the services which will fall to their lot. His choice shows him to be essentially broad minded. If, as his opponents have said, his supporters are composed of warring elements which he will find it difficult to reconcile, the best answer to this statement is to be found in the cabinet honors which have just been announced.

We cannot commend too highly his action in including among his ministry the name of the Hon. W. T. White. Mr. White was one of those Liberals in the recent campaign who set country above party and who was instrumental in forming what was known as the National League, which did such good work prior to the election. He is only forty-five years of age. This is young for such an important position, but Mr. White has the reputation of being not only a sound financier but a man who for years past has been marked as destined for high place.

The past record of all Mr. Borden's ministers will, we believe, bear the closest investigation. Speaking from a British Columbia standpoint we can assure the prime minister that in selecting Mr. Martin Burrell from this province he has chosen wisely. Mr. Burrell enjoys the confidence of all classes. He can be relied upon to promote our interests to the utmost of his well-known ability. If all the new ministers turn out as satisfactorily as we are certain Mr. Burrell will, then the new government of the country will contain a phalanx of names which will be remembered with praise for a long time to come.

Mr. Borden's cabinet is not so much a Conservative as a national one. It was evidently chosen after the fullest and weightiest consideration had been given to the popular verdict and what it meant. If we are not greatly mistaken the new administration will rank among the greatest, if it does not prove to be the greatest, that has ever gone into power in Canada.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

I am writing this at Invermere, a hotel on the west shore of lovely Lake Windermere. When we arrived here just at sunset the purple summits of the Rockies were reflected in the placid water. It was a fitting climax to a day that will live in the memory of each of us. We have just come up the Columbia Valley from Golden. The distance is 82 miles, and

"I would that my pen could utter The thoughts that arise in me." When I recall the marvelous beauty, the indescribable splendor of this ride. Our motors hour after hour carried us through an ever-changing panorama—I wish I could convey some adequate conception of it, but the language was used before the Columbia valley was discovered, and the words in the dictionary seem all inadequate. We are fortunate in the time of year, for the glowing yellow of the birches and poplars makes a striking contrast with the dark green of the firs and the browns and greys of the treeless summits and precipices; although those who have been over the road in the summer, say that it has a soft beauty that is beyond comparison. I do not know how this may be; I only know that imagination cannot conceive of "a more exceeding weight of glory" than that which the matchless valley by the gentle touch of his fingers, I hardly like venturing upon even a suggestion of description; to attempt it actually would be a waste of effort.

The highway from Golden to Cranbrook lies on the eastern bank of the Columbia but the valley is so wide that both the Rockies and the Selkirk are visible from it. The summits of the Rockies are bare and usually very precipitous; their lower slopes are clad with forests in which the firs, the poplars and the birches play their several parts in beautifying the landscape. Many of the crests of the Rockies are snow-crowned. On the opposite side of the river rise the serrated summits of the Selkirks. As we are separated from their bases by from four to ten miles, the angle of vision enables us to see the white peaks lying beyond the range which flanks the river valley. The summits of the range are less rugged than those of the Rockies and the forests extend higher up the flanks. In the middle of the landscape there is the winding emerald-green Columbia, often broken by islands, some of them hundreds of acres in extent and either wooded with or fringed with these golden trees. The forests are not uniformly distributed. In one place there may be a mass of deep green broken here and there by a flame-like spray of gold. In another place green and gold with an occasional splash of yellow may cover a full square mile. In yet another the sloping mountain side may be covered with threads of green and gold reaching up from the forests at their base to meet the threads of silver reaching down from the eternal fields of snow which are sharply outlined against the deep blue of the sky. In other places a sudden turn of the road may bring the traveler to the verge of a valley gleaming like gold in the sunlight, each of the countless millions of poplar leaves quivering in the soft breeze as though trembling with a sense of its own loveliness. Here is a lofty peak curtained with a cloud of fleecy whiteness; here is a lofty valley filled with snow white cumuli. As the road turns around a sharp curve we look down the valley for thirty miles; as the motor tops a hill we look up the valley for perhaps fifty. To the right and left there are lateral valleys occasionally, and these lose themselves in a tangle of mountain peaks. At short distances the road crosses rapid streams of emerald water flowing from the glaciers hidden from sight. Then above all was a sky of bright blue, partly covered with clouds, through the rifts in which the sunshine fell in great shafts. Here are the factors out of which this five thousand square miles of landscape are composed. Group them as you may choose, give your imagination free rein, think of what is the most beautiful combination of these elements of which you can conceive, and the reality will surpass it. Through all this splendor you go for mile after mile, thinking that nothing can be more wonderfully beautiful than what you have seen, when suddenly you find before you the long hill south of Sinclair Bridge. As the car mounts it slowly, beauty is piled upon beauty, splendor upon splendor, glory upon glory until you reach the summit, and then—but I have no words for it. This must be the acme of majestic landscape. As the car dashed into the park-like plateau beyond one's feeling was of relief not unmingled with humility.

There is much to be said about this valley from the more prosaic standpoint of industry. Just now what I wish to speak of is its utilization by tourists and persons of leisure. It is a little late this year to make arrangements for the journey; that is for those who may read this; but in the future it ought to be one of the most favored resorts. It has not yet been much advertised; nor are the public familiar with it from photographs. It is too great to be handled by the camera. The road is very good for almost the whole of the 82 miles between here and Golden, and the few miles that are a little rough will be in first-class condition next year. The provincial government is spending a good deal of money in improvements, and capital work is being done. It is money well spent, for even after the Kootenay Central railway is completed travelers for pleasure will prefer the highway. Surveys are being made for two motor roads through the mountains to Banff. They will be scenic highways of exceeding grandeur. One of these will pass by the Sinclair Hot Springs, and this is certain to be a popular resort. There will be another highway that motorists will find of intense interest. It will extend from Wilmer on the west side of Lake Windermere up Toby Creek, Earl Grey's

cabin is 28 miles from Wilmer, and there is now a good motor road to within three miles of it. This is to be extended to join the roads of the Kalso district. It will reach an altitude of 8,000 feet and pass near a glacier several times larger than that which is such a striking feature of the scenery along the main line of the Canadian Pacific. These motor roads will revolutionize conditions here. Their construction will be followed by the erection of hotels such as that in which this letter is written. When the world once learns what scenic wonders are to be found here visitors will come by thousands. C. H. L.

A branch of the Royal Life Saving Society for British Columbia has been launched under auspices which would seem to ensure the organization becoming a thriving institution in the province. It is indeed a notable work which this society is doing and it especially commends itself to a seafaring community. We have to thank Lord Desborough for the idea which was put into force last evening, and we also have to praise his generosity in offering a trophy to be competed for by the members of the society in the province. Mr. Pomfret, the convener of last evening's organization meeting, deserves credit for having acted so promptly on the suggestion of his lordship.

Alleged Murder Confession

OLYMPIA, Wash., Oct. 10.—Two witnesses testified today that George H. Wilson, now on trial for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Ooble at Rainier last July, confessed to the crime while in jail. The defence was unable to make J. T. Hoppes, special officer, or Sheriff Gaston, who corroborated him, admit the use of "third degree" methods. The state also called Leander Castro, an Italian section hand, who said that Wilson told him "I did it." Later Castro admitted that Wilson may have said, "They say I did it."

SEATTLE'S WELCOME

Great Audience Greets President Taft and Applauds His Speech—Guest of Press Club

SEATTLE, Oct. 9.—President Taft faced here tonight one of the largest and by far the most enthusiastic and responsive audiences he has met since his recent travels. He was greeted with prolonged cheers and constantly was interrupted with outbursts of applause. The president discussed a variety of subjects including the relation of government to business, the tariff votes and Alaska, the latter subject of vital interest here. He declared that Alaska should have at least a semi-self-government. Two years ago Mr. Taft advocated here a straight commission form of government for the territory, declaring the population not stable enough for a full measure of self-control. In discussing the Sherman anti-trust law Mr. Taft said he was just as much bound by his oath to enforce that statute as the law against counterfeiting. Following his address at the Armory, the president was escorted to the rooms of the Seattle Press club, where a lively programme of songs and speeches, mostly in the Chinook jargon, was presented to the great delight of the president who did not understand a word of the Indian language except the frequent use of the words "tyee Taft." Tyee meaning chief. The president as a former newspaperman was elected a member of the club and made a speech to "his brothers of the craft."

COOKERY INSTRUCTION

Demonstrations Under Auspices of the Department of Agriculture to Be Given by Miss Livingstone.

An interesting series of cookery demonstrations has been arranged under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture to be given by Miss Bessie Livingstone of Vancouver, formerly of the Boston School of Domestic Science and the New York school of cookery, which will open today and continue at various provincial centres until mid-December. Miss Livingstone is to give talks with demonstrations on "An Every Day Dinner," "The Ecological Cooking of Meats," and "The Cutting and Curing of Meats." Special features of her lectures will be: "Labor saving devices and utensils in cookery, answering questions relating to cookery and competition in farm dinner menus." Miss Livingstone is a noted demonstrator and has already given many valuable and popular lectures throughout British Columbia, so that her forthcoming course is certain to attract great interest among the women folk of this Pacific province. All morning sessions during the series are at 10:30 o'clock and all afternoon sessions at two. The itinerary in its completeness is as follows:

Table with columns: Institute and Place of Meeting, Date. Rows include Colwood, Metcoshon, Sooke and Otter, Lake Hill, Royal Oak, Gordon Head, Comox, Central Park, Langley, Tyesehead, Cowichan, Surrey, Chilliwack, Mission, Agassiz, Salmon Arm, Pentleton, Sumnerland, Nelson, Cranbrook, Nakup.

Injured By Explosion.

TELLURIDE, Colo., Oct. 9.—Seven men were injured, two seriously, today in an explosion of dynamite that destroyed the shaft house of the Lewis mine, eight miles from here. The men were engaged in fighting a fire in the shaft house, when about 20 pounds of dynamite, unnoticed in the excitement, exploded. The injured men were caught by falling timbers. The property damage is small.

NOME, Alaska, Oct. 10.—The annual exodus to the States is now in full force. The steamer Victoria, which sailed for Seattle today, took out 600 passengers, making more than 1000 who have gone south for the winter during the last two weeks.

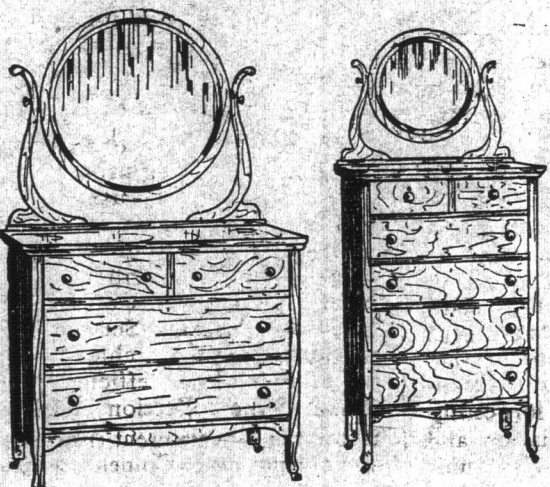


It Pays to Buy a WEILER BROS.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to where the best styles and best values are to be had—it's up to you to post yourself on this important subject. Make up a list of the things you need—see what we offer—compare our prices, styles and qualities with those to be had anywhere else—the result will be a most convincing demonstration of the POSITIVE advantage in making your selections here. We especially want you to note our present splendid new Fall arrivals—they're great—worthy of your prompt attention. COME IN TODAY.

Two Splendid Examples of High-Grade Bedroom Furniture at Tempting Prices

These two pieces are selected from among our very finest bedroom furniture, and feature at a very reasonable price to call attention to the splendid line we show. The splendid construction, roomy design and beautiful dull mahogany finish render them exceptional values.



BIRCH-MAHOGANY DRESSER

Beautiful design, same as pictured. Has top 22 x 40 and 26in. British bevel mirror. Dull finish in birch-mahogany. Very reasonable at the price of—

\$35.00

We have a large selection of Dressers to choose from, prices starting at \$10.00

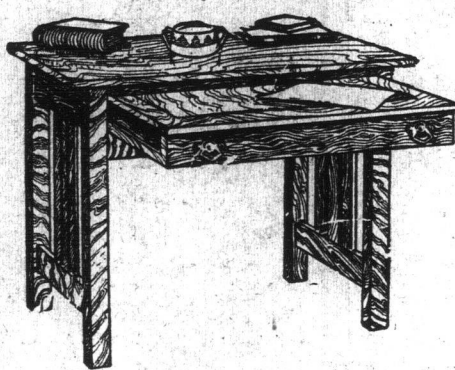
BIRCH-MAHOGANY CHIFFONIER

Designed and finished to match the Dresser shown. Has top 20 x 30, and British bevel mirror 16 x 16, with 4 large and two small drawers. Great value at—

\$30.00

We have a big showing for you to select from at \$9.00 up.

Buy Your Library Table at This Store and Effect a Big Saving THIS \$20.00 TABLE IS GREAT VALUE



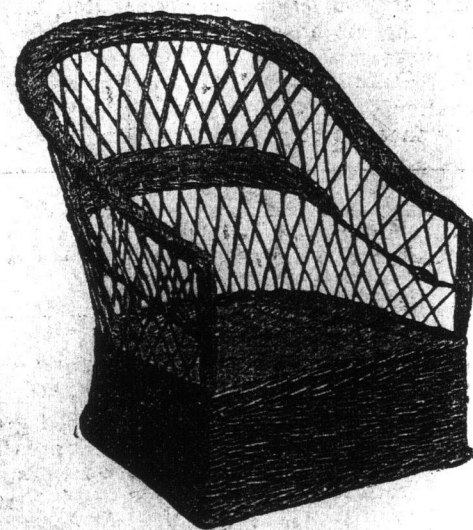
\$20.00

Handsome mission design in the wax finish. Has heavy legs. Size 36 x 24. Same as illustration. Drawer with bronze knobs. We have a very fine showing for your inspection on our third floor, at prices to suit all. Improve your room 100 per cent. Enjoy the finest of comfort from an English Willow Chair.

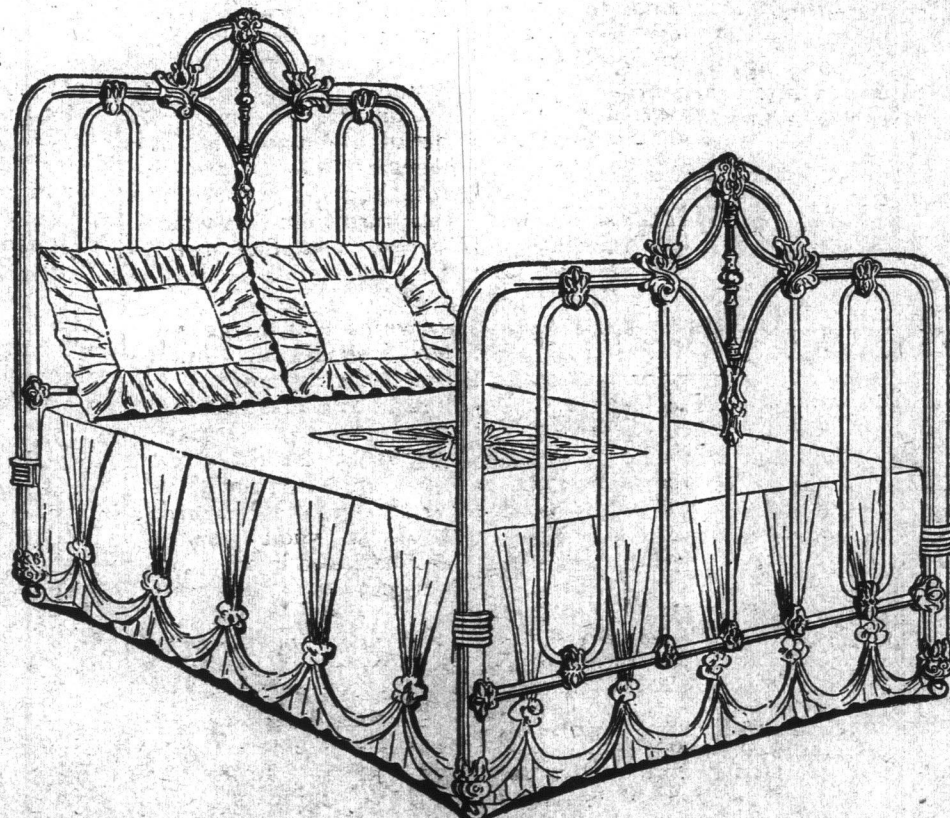
The Comfortable English Willow Chairs

Get One for the Winter Nights Ahead.

Come, choose the size you want, also choose your coverings to match your room, carpets, etc., and let us upholster your chair for you. Size 22in. \$10.00 Size 24in. \$11.00 Size 26in. \$12.00 Size 28in. \$13.00 Size 30in. \$14.00 Come, get yours today. We have Expert Upholsterers



SEE THE FALL SHIPMENT OF BRASS, WOODEN AND WHITE ENAMEL BEDS IN OUR BROUGHTON ST. WINDOWS AN UNEQUALLED VARIETY TO CHOOSE FROM



Full Size Wooden Beds From \$4.

FULL SIZE BRASS BEDS FROM \$22.50

FULL SIZE WHITE ENAMEL BEDS FROM \$4.00

ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

WEILER BROS

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

Quality the True Test of Value

ST

Sir Robert Hart the Chinese Customs Commissioner 20th at death there passed most picturesque a man whose memory could not have in any work or by virtue of the his career was set, early age to world, Robert Hart was before he was 30 prestige with the the Chinese Customs for so long the disd naturally in through which C administration of her tlement of which exceptional knowle the Chinese Emper the folly of the Ma Born on Febru or Ireland, he gra Belfast in 1853, an the following year the Consular Serv to the allied com French occupation appointed in 1859 city. This was his service he was utli in all his work in His V

When young H in 1854 the South were the scene of the Taiping Rebel that very year sw Yang-tze and seiz ghai, compelling t of Customs to clos settlement held its the Shanghai cust the settlement for revenue under the three Treaty Pow provincial authority United States, and This was the o tion which Sir Ro govern for so man represented at Car In 1861 Prince Tsung-li-Yamen, f torate of Foreign G with regular powe ment, and placed t of Mr. Lay, who Shanghai Collect was compelled, alr to England on sic ties during his s same year the T Hart to Peking to ganization of the sed, by sheer force

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"I now have the international assem in this room fr Western civilization ing on, after all, medieval universit sities were an abs nothing, so far as tion, to ancient org ods of organization they were intern Learning was wel in the world, every irrespective of nati even of national he tury, as in the 14th university was esta dent even belonged regarded as being advantages which. There is something idea of a great inte on in which all th equally interested, manity to whatev whatever religion equally concerned, the greatness of th that cause than suc before me. (See that, as this comm intellectual task co to the peoples of E and more impossi selves divided upo when the next 500 sity and when the to follow in the ste right (Lord Robe tional warfare and warfare with the s moral disdain, wi speaks of medieval

A Look "What of thos come as compar are past? It is v of temporal persp do not venture to that the only prop

STRIKING CAREER OF SIR ROBERT HART

Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of the Chinese Customs since 1863, died on September 20th at Great Marlow. With his death there passes from the scene one of the most picturesque figures of the 19th century, a man whose remarkable talents and personality could not have failed to bring distinction in any work or environment of life, and who, by virtue of the unique background in which his career was set, attained at a comparatively early age to world-wide fame. The name of Robert Hart was a household word in China before he was 30 years of age; it grew in prestige with the marvellous organization of the Chinese Customs Service of which he was for so long the distinguished head, and it gained naturally in importance from the crises through which China passed during his administration of her revenues, crises in the settlement of which his personal influence and exceptional knowledge saved the Manchus and the Chinese Empire from the consequences of the folly of the Mandarin.

Born on February 20th, 1835, in the North or Ireland, he graduated at Queen's College, Belfast in 1853, and he went out to China in the following year, as a student interpreter in the Consular Service. Employed as secretary to the allied commanders during the Anglo-French occupation of Canton in 1858, he was appointed in 1859 Inspector of Customs in that city. This was his first connection with the service he was ultimately to be connected with in all his work in China.

His Work in China

When young Hart first went out to China in 1854 the Southern and Central Provinces were the scene of a great popular upheaval, the Taiping Rebellion. The Taipings had in that year swept down the valley of the Yang-tze and seized the native city at Shanghai, compelling the Chinese Superintendent of Customs to close his office. The European settlement held its own, and two months later the Shanghai custom-house was reopened in the settlement for the collection of Imperial revenue under the joint inspectorate of the three Treaty Powers, then in relation with the provincial authorities—Great Britain, the United States, and France.

This was the origin of the great organization which Sir Robert Hart was destined to govern for so many years and which he first represented at Canton.

In 1861 Prince Kung, the President of the Tsung-li-Yamen, formally invested the Collectorate of Foreign Customs at the Treaty ports with regular powers from the Central Government, and placed the management in the hands of Mr. Lay, who was then in charge of the Shanghai Collectorate. Mr. Lay, however, was compelled, almost immediately, to return to England on sick leave, and deputed his duties during his absence to Mr. Hart. In the same year the Tsung-li-Yamen invited Mr. Hart to Peking to consult with him on the organization of the service, and he soon acquired, by sheer force of character and ability, an

amount of influence over the Central Government which no foreigner had ever possessed since the days of the great Jesuit-missionary statesmen.

When Mr. Lay resigned in 1863 owing to serious differences of principle between himself and the Chinese Government, Mr. Hart, although then only 28 years of age, was appointed to succeed him.

From that day he devoted himself with all the dogged perseverance, the shrewd intelligence, and business-like capacity of a typical Ulsterman to the task of evolving European order out of Chinese chaos. In his masterful hands the Maritime Customs, which originally represented mere local agencies for the collection of duties on foreign goods, grew to be a great and complex organization, administering the one substantial and liquid source of revenue at the disposal of the Central Government of China. In 1864 the value of the foreign trade with which the Imperial Maritime Customs had to deal was 116,642,770 hai-kwan taels, in 1869, the year before the Boxer outbreak, it was 460,533,288, while in the same period the home trade rose from 114,218,655 to 731,942,126 hai-kwan taels. The revenue of the Maritime Customs when Sir Robert Hart became Inspector-General was 8,509,528 hai-kwan taels; in 1899 it attained the unprecedented figure of 26,661,460 hai-kwan taels, though the Japanese War had in the meantime taken away two important collocation in Formosa. The number of ports actually open to trade in 1864 was only 14; by 1899 there were 32. When he entered upon his new duties the Inspector-General had a staff of barely 200 foreigners. In 1899 the great administration over which he presided employed 993 foreigners, of whom 503 were British, and 4,611 Chinese. But these figures only convey a very inadequate idea of the enormous development of a service which undertook the lighting of the coast and inland waterways of China, which disposed of a fleet of revenue cruisers, which instituted a European University in Peking, and which of late years became the sheet-anchor of Chinese finance.

Loyalty to the Chinese

Sir Robert Hart's career since 1900 has little to show in the way of new constructive work. After the restoration of peace his life at Peking returned almost without effort in the old groove, and he continued until January, 1908, loyally to serve a Government which had ill-requited his services and which, as he himself was forced to confess, was apparently incapable of learning or forgetting anything. It was through his mediation and chiefly owing to his influence and wise guidance that Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang were able to pave the way for the restoration of the Manchu Dynasty and practically of the authority of the late Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi. That august lady admitted as much herself when thanking him at a private audience after her return to Peking. "To you," she said, "who have ever been our most faithful

servant, we owe the opportunity of making a new beginning." Sir Robert Hart himself had doubts which he guardedly expressed in his work, "These from the Land of Sinim" (1901), as to the wisdom and expediency of permitting the Manchus' return. He realized the necessity for new measures if the ancient Empire was to be saved from itself. But he was already then in his 66th year and long association with the easy-going philosophy of the Orient had taught him many lessons of expediency, and he was swayed above all, as the results proved, by a sentimental devotion to the Chinese Throne and Government which made him instinctively their apologist even when he could not be their reformer. Nothing could shake his unswerving loyalty to the rulers of the country which he had made his home; even the base ingratitude of their treatment of him in 1900, the destruction of his home and personal belongings, never affected him or his attitude in the slightest degree; on the contrary, the articles which he published in English magazines and the whole tenor of the book to which we have referred revealed increasing evidences of sympathy with the Oriental standpoint in politics and philosophy. From 1901 to 1908 he labored in the hope of inducing the Chinese to adopt measures of financial and administrative reform, which he considered indispensable to the future safety of the Empire. In 1905, realizing the dangers to which the country would be exposed as soon as the supremacy of Russia or Japan was determined by the war then proceeding, he urged the Government to set its house in order and submitted an elaborate scheme of internal revenue by the reorganization of the land tax. The Chinese ignored his advice, and the attitude of the Mandarin towards China's most faithful and efficient adviser was well reflected in the contemptuous memorial which the Viceroy Chang Chih-ting thought fit to submit to the Throne with regard to Sir Robert Hart's proposals.

The End of His Career

It was in May, 1906, that Hart received final and convincing proof that, however much his services had been used by the Chinese Government in the past, there was nothing of gratitude or even of consideration in their appreciation of his labors. The one essential factor of the success of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service was the undivided authority of its chief, and the loyalty of the staff who had efficiently served him and China in the collection of her revenue. That factor the Government proceeded to attack by appointing high Chinese officials to be controllers of the Customs under the title of the Chui-Wu-Chu'u. It was not only the nature of the change, which was felt at its full significance by foreign Governments and financiers, but the gross discourtesy shown to the I. G. personally, in the fact that he was neither consulted nor notified in regard to the pending change. Writing to a friend at the time,

in the first flush of natural indignation, he expressed the belief that this was the beginning of the end of the great service which he had built up after long years of labor, and his chagrin was undisguised. But he had learnt from the East a lesson which he was fond of inculcating in the words of a Chinese proverb which says, "When the strong wind blows the tree may break, but the waving grass will bend and recover." In the subsequent pourparlers between the Chinese and the British Governments he took no pronounced part, and expressed no strong opinions; but in the following year he tendered his resignation. Then arose the question of his successor, a question greatly complicated by international jealousy and by the policy of China for the Chinese which inspired the action of the Pekin Government. Again as in 1885 (when for a few weeks he accepted the appointment of British Minister in China), the Chinese government declined to accept his recommendations in regard to his successor. The question was eventually settled in the usual Chinese manner by leaving it open. Sir Robert Hart received a year's leave of absence, dating from January, 1908, which leave has since been regularly renewed, while an acting I. G. (Mr. Aglen) carries on the duties of the post without any very definite understanding as to his future position and authority.

Thanks to the complete destruction wrought by the Boxers in 1900, not only in Pekin but in the Foreign Settlements at Tientsin, no complete record of the life of Sir Robert Hart on its political and administrative side can ever be written; for the archives which recorded the earlier history of the Customs Service and his many diplomatic measures and negotiations with the Chinese Government were destroyed by fire. Destroyed also were the letters of Chinese Gordon and many other priceless documents. The preservation of his correspondence with Mr. Detring would have enabled future historians to reconstruct the history of the French and Japanese wars from materials which are not to be expected from purely Chinese sources. Only his private diary was rescued in the nick of time from destruction. It is characteristic of the man that, seeing it brought for safety to the British Legation, he expressed regret that it should have been saved, and there is reason to believe that the executors will receive instructions that no use shall be made of its records for biographical or other purposes.

Personal Character

With his remarkable personality and wide range of sympathy, deep learning, and almost poetic imagination, Sir Robert Hart endeared himself to a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances. His character is as complex as his personality was sympathetic. The Spartan training of a Belfast Irishman was tempered through his long residence in the East to a broad and tolerant acceptance of life in all its

phases. Upon the traditions of a Puritan stock was grafted the easy-going philosophy of the East; and the combination of these qualities made up a character that stands out against the background of modern Chinese history as romantic a figure as that of General Gordon, or of Rhodes, or of any other great Englishman overseas. During the siege of the Legations in 1900, when the whole machinery of a life of routine had been so suddenly upset, his character stands at its noblest and best, showing him to be a very gallant gentleman, who, combining the qualities of endurance, courage, and helpful cheerfulness, raised himself in the esteem of his fellow-men more than he could have done by any administrative successes. The autocrat and martinet of the Customs became a simple volunteer in the work of defence. Sir Robert Hart was a philosopher and a poet; he possessed a capacity for friendship to which years of correspondence testified. The sentimental and sympathetic side of his nature undoubtedly developed as his years increased, and led him in the end to view his position and duties in a manner very different from that which distinguished the thorough and energetic nature of his earlier work. His political knowledge was wide, and his instincts generally sound; but they were always liable to be affected at critical moments by the impulsive nature of his sympathies, which outweighed on more than one notable occasion his deliberate judgment.

Sir Robert Hart was the possessor of 13 Grand Crosses bestowed upon him by European sovereigns, privileged to wear the red ribbon of the first order of Chinese officialdom, the Peacock's Feather, the Double Dragon, and many other distinctions which, as he quaintly put it himself, gave him the appearance of a Christmas tree. His life will go down to history as one of the greatest monuments of British administrative capacity and loyalty. His opportunities were undoubtedly great, but the man rose to them, earning golden opinions not only from his own countrymen but from the many men of other races with whom he frequently came into contact in circumstances calling for unusual tact and discrimination. That there were weaknesses and errors in his administration of affairs few will deny; one of the most conspicuous was that quality of autocracy which has left the Customs Service without cohesion or definite policy to face the uncertain future. Taking him all in all, Sir Robert Hart leaves behind him a record as an administrator that has been rarely excelled and an example from which the Chinese in the long run cannot fail to derive guidance and benefit.

Sir Robert Hart was made a K.C.M.G. in 1882, a G.C.M.G. in 1889, and created a baronet in 1893. He married, in 1866, Hester Jane, daughter of Mr. Alexander Bredon, M.D., of Portadown, County Armagh, by whom he had a family.—London Times.

On Growth of Knowledge

At the banquet recently given in connection with the quinquenary celebrations at St. Andrew's University, Mr. Balfour delivered a most interesting speech. He said in part:

"I now have the honor of addressing a great international assembly. Learning is represented in this room from every country boasting Western civilization, and in this we are carrying on, after all, the traditions of the great medieval universities. The medieval universities were an absolutely new product owing nothing, so far as I am aware, to ancient tradition, to ancient organization, to ancient methods of organization; and, from the beginning, they were international in their character. Learning was welcomed from every country in the world, every country that could attend irrespective of national jealousies, irrespective even of national hostilities. In the 13th century, as in the 14th, as in the 15th, when this university was established, the fact that a student even belonged to a hostile country was regarded as being no bar to his having all the advantages which a university could give. There is something, I think, splendid in this idea of a great international task to be carried on in which all the nations of the world are equally interested, in which all sections of humanity to whatever race they may belong, whatever religion they may profess, are all equally concerned, and nothing could illustrate the greatness of this truth or the nobility of that cause than such an assembly as I now see before me. (Cheers.) I hope, and I believe, that, as this common consciousness of a great intellectual task comes more and more home to the peoples of Europe, it will become more and more impossible for them to find themselves divided upon other questions, and that when the next 500 years pass over this university and when the lord rector of that day has to follow in the steps of my noble friend on my right (Lord Rosebery), it will regard international warfare and will speak of international warfare with the same disgust, with the same moral disdain, with which Lord Rosebery speaks of medieval Scotland. (Cheers.)

A Look Into the Future

"What of those 500 years which are to come, as compared with the 500 years which are past? It is very difficult to keep our ideas of temporal perspective in due proportion. I do not venture to prophesy, in fact I believe that the only prophecy that any self-respecting

prophet would venture to make with regard to the coming period—the only prophecy as distinguished from the hope which might be expressed—is of a rather unpleasant kind, namely, that the material resources of the world will by that time, so far as we can judge, have not only diminished materially, but in many parts of the world, not excluding these islands, some of the most important will be exhausted. Just consider how difficult it is to keep this proportion in mind. I have the great honor to be chancellor of Edinburgh University. We regard Edinburgh University as the younger sister of St. Andrews, but after all not so very much younger, but the period that elapsed between the foundation of this university and the foundation of Edinburgh University, that period repeated from the present moment will see our coal supplies of these islands exhausted. Let me turn from that which is not a pleasant reflection to another aspect, perhaps more nearly associated with academic life. What hopes—I venture on no prophecies now—what hopes may we have of the growth of learning? And here I should like, and I venture to strike a more cheerful note. I do not believe that we realize the magnitude of the growth of knowledge that has yet taken place in three generations, in the 60 or 90 years drawing to a conclusion. I do not think we realize how great is that growth compared with previous periods. Our whole view of the world has been revolutionized in that time—our whole view of history, our whole view of science, our whole conception of the material world, our whole knowledge of the growth of progress, of the development of mankind, and of the organic world of which man is but a part. Are we going—can we hope to go—at the same rate of progress during the next 500 years that has marked the growth of knowledge in the last 30, 60 or 90 years? If we can make any such prophecy, if we can entertain any such hope, what will be the position of our great-grandchildren, our remote descendants? How far will they have got on beyond the point which we with difficulty, with labor, but, surely, not without success, have been able to reach at the present time? Will they look back on us not merely in the way that we are justified in looking back to the great men of the Middle Ages? Will they feel progress has been as rapid as it has recently been? The difference between our knowledge and their knowledge in 500

years time will be incomparably greater, without powers of measurement, greater than the difference that separates us from the great schoolmen of the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. I hope it may be so.

The Probably Growth of Knowledge

"I hope that our knowledge of nature and that our conquests over nature will go on at the same rate of growth as they have gone on in the years which are remembered by many of those whom I am addressing, and if that expectation be carried out then it is impossible for us to form the slightest conjecture of what the world will be 100-years or 150 or 200 years hence. Whether these hopes are destined to fulfillment or whether after a great outburst of physical discovery which has, I believe, exceptionally characterized recent years, whether after that there is to be a pause, a set back, a period of quiescence, no man can tell. But, after all, knowledge breeds knowledge, and the more you pursue your way into the secrets of nature the more instruments are at your command for making yet further advances, and I see no reason to doubt that if, unless mankind mismanages its affairs in the grossest and most scandalous fashion, our descendants will be able to look back upon us as merely beginners and pioneers in the great field of discovery which is open to mankind."

SHAKESPEARE IN 1793

What, we wonder, would happen to the London manager nowadays who should dare to put on the stage such a version of a Shakespearean tragedy as was played in Ireland a hundred years ago? Mrs. Earle in her recent book "Memoirs and Memories" gives a Dublin play bill of 1793, which is well worth quoting.

The play was "the tragedy of Hamlet," originally written and composed by the celebrated Dan Hayes of Limerick and inserted in Shakespeare's works." The title role is taken by a gentleman "who between the acts will perform several solos on the patent bagpipe, which performs two tunes at the same time."—From the University Correspondent.

Settled Him

"Sir," said the haughty American to his ad-hesive tailor, "I object to this boorish dunning. I would have you know that my great-grandfather was one of the early settlers." "And yet," sighed the anxious tradesman, "there are people who believe in heredity."—Tit-Bits.

Queen Consorts

The present Queen Mary is the thirty-sixth queen consort of England since the Conquest. It may be interesting, says the Gentlewoman, to review the long line of her predecessors, which has run through eight centuries of English history, and for which many of the members have exercised immense influence in their time.

It is a little difficult to place the nationalities quite correctly, as several of their homes have ceased to exist as separate dominions, but the doubtful ones may perhaps be classed more correctly as French than anything else. Taking this for granted, we find our queens thus classified:

French, thirteen, namely: Adelia of Louvaine, Matilda of Cologne, Eleanor of Aquitaine, Berengaria of Navarre, Isabel of Angouleme, Eleanor of Provence, Margaret of France, Isabel of France, Isabel (the little) of France, Joan of Navarre, Katharine of France, Margaret of Anjou, Margerita Maria of France.

English seven: Elizabeth Woodville, Jane Neville, Elizabeth of York, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Katharine Howard, Katharine Parr.

German six: Anne of Bohemia, Anne of Cleves, Varolme of Ansbach, Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Caroline of Brunswick, Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen.

Flemish, two: Matilda of Flanders, Philippa of Hainault.

Danish, two: Anne of Denmark, Alexandra of Arragon.

One Scotch, Matilda of Scotland; one Portuguese, Katharine of Portugal; one Italian, Mary of Modena.

Sixteen queens were the mothers of the succeeding sovereigns. And sixteen queens were ancestresses of the present King and of Queen Mary. The English kings as a rule acted on the dictum of Weller pere, "beware of widowers," but in one or two cases the crown matrimonial did displace the widow's veil. Eleanor of Aquitaine was, like Anne de Bretagne, a twice crowned queen, though not so reputedly; for it was as a widow Anne wedded her second lord, while Eleanor was divorced by her first husband, Louis VII. of France.

She had the strange hap of receiving as her eldest son's bride the daughter of her first husband by his second marriage; saw two sons on the throne; lived to what in her day was extreme old age—over 70; and did not murder fair Rosamund. Her daughter-in-law, Berengaria, it may here be noted, was the only

queen of England who was never in England. Henry IV. married Joan, the widowed Duchesse de Bretagne.

The number of queens left widows is eighteen, nay, if we include Anne of Cleves, nineteen; but as for long years she had been the monarch's "sister" her status is perhaps doubtful. Of these royal ladies five married again—Adelicia, Isabel of Angouleme, Isabel (the little queen), Katharine of France and Katharine Parr, who mourned her redoubtable spouse something under three months.

Not all were crowned. The plague deferred Jane Seymour's coronation, and within a few months she was dead. Her three successors, too, were uncrowned. Henrietta Maria declined to participate in a service of the English church, and Charles II., perhaps fearing a similar procedure on his wife's part, made no suggestion thereto. The unhappy story of Caroline of Brunswick is well known.

The great majority became queen on their marriages, but Eleanor of Castile married Edward while he was heir; Mary of Modena was Duchess of York, Caroline of Ansbach, Princess of Wales, as was her granddaughter of Brunswick, and her descendants of Denmark; and Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen was Duchess of Clarence.

The present queen is the only one who has been wife of the heir apparent and then queen. She is the first Englishwoman to be on the throne for 300 years, and like thirteen of her predecessors is descended from Alfred the Great. The shortest reign of a queen consort was that of Anne of Cleves, not quite four months; while good Queen Charlotte, coming as a bride of 17, occupied her throne fifty-seven years.

Jones—Yes, sir, that boy of mine is a piano-player. Why, he can play with his toes.

Brown—How old is he?

Jones—Fifteen.

Brown—I've got a boy at home who can play with his toes, and he's only one year old.

—Answers.

The poet, Lord Byron, received \$21,375 from his publishers for his poem "Childe Harold."

Tokyo now has a Japanese Young Men's Buddhist Association, modelled after the Young Men's Christian Association of this country.

A Discovery That is Benefiting the Whole World

Canadian Physician Made It

Wonderful New Substance Formed by Combining Fruit Juices

It takes Canada to do the really big things that are being done. For thousands of years, people have known that fruit was good for them without knowing exactly why. A Canadian physician experimented until he found out.

Fruit juice is about nine-tenths water and one-tenth solid matter. And this solid matter is eight-ninths sweet and one-ninth bitter. It is the bitter principle that is the curative part of fruit. To get the full benefit of fruit, one must eat great quantities of fresh fruit.

With the discovery of this Canadian physician, the bitter or curative part of fruit juice is so combined that it is made to grow or increase many times. In other words, a stronger fruit is created. This is made into tablets which are known all over Canada under the name of "Fruit-a-tives." "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world that cures Constipation. JAMES EPOUDFOOT Esq. of Vankeek Hill, Ont. says "If it were not for 'Fruit-a-tives' I am satisfied I could not live."

Mr. Joubert says "I heartily recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' to all who suffer with Constipation." Chronic Constipation means paralysis of the Bowels. There are two layers of muscles in the bowels which during constipation become thin and weak and cannot act. In severe cases, people go three and even ten days without the bowels moving. N. JOUBERT Esq. of Grande Ligne, Que. says "I heartily recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' to all who suffer with Constipation."

Bile, a liquid secreted by the liver, is the purgative of the body. Two pints of bile should be poured into the bowels every day. In severe constipation only about half a pint is secreted. With the muscles of the bowels weak and little bile, it is impossible for the bowels to move regularly. A. G. WILKINSON Esq. of Hardwick, N. B. says "I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and now I am well from Chronic Constipation from which I suffered for many years."

To cure Constipation the liver must be stimulated to pour out more bile and the weak muscles strengthened. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fox of Newburgh, Ont. say "Our daughter was cured of Appendicitis after doctors said only an operation could save her life."

"Fruit-a-tives" is not merely a relieving agent but actually cures Constipation. It tones up the nerves and bowel muscles and increases the flow of bile. WM. PARSONS Esq. of Ottawa, Ont. says "I am an eighty year old man and 'Fruit-a-tives' does me more good than any other remedy. Remember—chronic constipation cannot be cured in a day, but 'Fruit-a-tives' will quickly relieve the trouble and certainly cure you if taken a reasonable time."

Senator JOHN COSTIGAN of Ottawa, says "I have been a dreadful sufferer from constipation for over thirty years. After taking 'Fruit-a-tives' for a few months, I feel as well from this horrible complaint." "Fruit-a-tives" is a wonderful medicine. It will cure you. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size 25c. At all dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Schooner is Total Loss
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—The four-masted schooner Oliver J. Olson, lumber-laden, Gray's Harbor to Guaymas, was blown ashore at Capo Palo, Lower California, during the recent hurricane in southern waters, according to advices received today by the owners, Olson and Mahony of this city. Captain C. C. Stream and his crew of 10 men escaped, but the vessel is a total loss according to the captain's report. No details of the wreck were received but it is understood that she encountered the same storm which forced the Panama liner Panama to return to port recently. The Olson was a 867 ton steamer, built at Aberdeen, Wash., in 1900. No estimate of the value of the cargo was given out here today.

TURKS ENGAGE ITALIAN TROOPS

Force of Three Thousand Men, with Field Guns Attempts Recapture of Tripoli and is Beaten Off with Loss

TRIPOLI, Oct. 10.—The Turks apparently do not intend to abandon Tripoli to the Italians without further resistance. For several days hostilities have been recommencing in the vicinity of Italian outposts. Several times at night they have been discovered by the searchlights of the warships, and shells drove them back into the hills.

About 1 o'clock this morning 3,000 Turkish troops with field guns were discovered advancing in two columns with the evident intention of recapturing the town. A large body of men marched with the troops and presented a formidable array.

The Italian commander, however, had an intimation that such an attempt probably would be made, and his men were prepared.

The Italian guns were well placed, and the Turks were met with a heavy artillery and rifle fire, to which they replied with equal energy. It was not until 4 o'clock that the Turkish searchlights on the contending forces. When the engagement was at its height, the battleships directed their shells so as to cover the island front and flank.

For more than an hour the firing in force was continuous, but at 2 o'clock it ceased.

The Turks retired in good order, although it is reported that they suffered heavy loss. Another body of Turks tried to turn the Italian eastern flank, but without success. The Italian casualties were slight. The fleet pursued the retreating Turks with a heavy shell fire until 6 o'clock in the morning.

Looting of Tripoli
The looting by the Arabs, which occurred after the bombardment and the disorderly flight of the Turks was to a great extent the work of 450 criminals held in prison who beat down the doors and escaped. The looters made a clean sweep of the Vail's palace, the public buildings, the barracks and the forts. Nothing was left but the bare walls and a great litter of official documents. Even doors and windows were removed, and the powder magazines pillaged.

The Turks appear to have enormous quantities of ammunition, guns, cartridges and shells have been recovered, and the Italians have blown up three large powder magazines. Looting and escaped prisoners are constantly being recaptured.

Signs of looting are visible on all sides in the incongruous attire worn by miserable negroes and ragged native tribes. Some of the first time their lives are able to wear boots, fuses and fine clothes, formerly the summer uniforms of Turkish soldiers.

One of the curious sights of the town is the appearance of the Turkish police and soldiers who have been rolled in the Italian service, all clad in Turkish uniforms and wearing Turkish arms, accompanying the Italian governor and other officials and adding the Italian marines to restore order and arrest criminals.

Turkish Torpedo Boats Sunk
LONDON, Oct. 10.—A despatch to a London news agency from Pera says the Turkish torpedo boats Tokkata, Hamid Abad, Alpazut and Antolinia, while en route from the Bosnian sea were surprised by an Italian squadron near Mitylene on October 9.

A smart engagement followed, and three torpedo boats were severely damaged and sunk. The fourth escaped by hoisting a foreign flag.

Italian Force Landed
ROME, Oct. 10.—The first Italian expeditionary force which left Naples on October 5, was landed at Tobruk, Tripoli, today. It consisted of infantry, artillery and a company of engineers.

The largest part of the total force sailed from Naples last night and another part was landed at Tobruk today. The landing of a whole army corps on the Tripoli coast is looked on as one of the most difficult operations of the war, despite the fact that little fear of an attack by the enemy is entertained. Accordingly every precaution looking to the safety of the troops has been taken.

The battleship convoy covers a moving area over one mile wide and five miles long. Within this square the transports appear secure from any danger except the ever-present one of the elements.

All lights on the transports were extinguished at night and the vessels proceeded in two lines a half mile apart being preceded by a half mile by battleships and cruisers. The warships in turn are protected on all sides by smaller but faster craft.

According to advices from Constantinople, it appears that Turkey desired to have a Christian in the post of foreign minister, and urged several Armenians successively to accept the offer.

The naval attaches of all European countries and the United States, Japan and China, who accompany the expedition, were most cordially received by the Italian naval and military officers.

The great secrecy concerning the sailing of the expedition is explained by the fact that the government realized the danger from supplies attack on the forces at Tripoli because of the withdrawal from the blockade along that coast of ships to convoy the transports. The sailors and troops landed at Tripoli were not considered sufficient to resist a serious offensive movement. Reports from Tripoli say the town is suffering its ancient pest.

Officers of the battleships say the Turkish garrison made little resistance.

CANADA'S DECISION

Mr. Balfour Thinks Spirit Displayed by This Country Should Announce

HADDINGTON, Scotland, Oct. 8.—Mr. J. Balfour said the spirit in the Conservative opposition in Canada may be termed the second act of "The Revolution" before an immense meeting of the "Unionist Association" on Saturday.

"I hope," said Balfour, "that our people will find the spirit in which we must approach this question in the decision reached by the Canadian people. The Canadian decision extended far beyond the borders of Canada, and might have beneficial results for the Empire at large. The decision of Canada shows how impossible it is to maintain the present system of imperial preference, and how necessary it is to introduce a system of free trade."

When this question meets the situation we will have Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other great countries, and their special commercial interests with their own countries. This country will have the advantage of the British Empire, such a state of affairs must have a fatal effect on the commercial interests of the British Empire. Mr. Balfour declared that the system of commercial preference was a serious disadvantage, but he did not propose any plan. He specified home rule and disestablishment as constituting the second act of the "Liberal" attempted revolution.

"The Conservative Party," said Balfour, "leave the constitution in the mud where the Liberals had put it, but must rebuild and strengthen the second chamber with a representative element."

ODDFELLOWS' BLOCK FOR VIEW STREET

Contemplated Structure of Three Storeys Will Cost in Neighborhood of \$140,000—Site is Secured

If favorable action be taken at a special meeting of the local lodge of Odd Fellows to be held this evening another big block will be reared on View street in the near future. The plans for the structure have been drawn and the cost estimated, and it is only now remains for the members of the lodge to give their approval to the scheme before construction can be undertaken.

The property on which it is proposed to erect the building is situated on the north side of View street, a short distance above the Y. M. C. A. building, and consists of two full-sized lots, which were secured by the Odd Fellows some two years ago, when it became apparent that with the growth of the order in this city the present premises on Douglas street would prove inadequate. The structure will be three storeys in height and cost in the neighborhood of \$140,000.

What is known as the Odd Fellow block on Douglas street was erected in the year 1885, and since that date it has been the home of the various lodges of the city. Some years ago they acquired what was known as the Stelly block. Recently it was decided to sell the Odd Fellow block and tenders for the same were called for. The bids were not considered satisfactory and the property was decided not to sell at the present time. An arrangement was, however, made for the leasing of the Clarence hotel property to Mr. L. W. Bick for a term of ten years.

The need of larger quarters for the accommodation of the various lodges of the city becoming more pressing steps were taken for the erection of the block on View street which it is now proposed to build, and at the meeting this evening final action will be taken preliminary to the awarding of the contract.

Generous Cash Prizes for a Striking Name for the New Town

\$500

which has been the talk of British Columbia and Canadian Railway circles for some months.

A new town—a new port—is about to be established on the Pacific Coast by Canada's greatest railway corporation. It is to be the **PACIFIC COAST FREIGHT AND GENERAL OPERATING TERMINUS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY**

Not that Vancouver is to be abandoned as the terminus of the Canadian Pacific, but that topographical and other considerations are such that a new town must be established in the Vancouver metropolitan district to provide for:

- 180 Miles of Trackage, Shops and Material Yards so extensive that \$7,000,000 are to be spent forthwith and 5,000 men ultimately given permanent employment.
- The existing terminals of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Vancouver have proved absurdly inadequate, and the Company has therefore decided on improvements of a magnitude:
 - That will equip Vancouver as no other Pacific Coast Port is equipped,
 - That will enable the Canadian Pacific Railway to maintain on the Pacific Coast that supremacy over its rivals which it enjoys elsewhere in Canada, and adequately arm Vancouver to outstrip Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco as the world city of the Pacific.
- The Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and a second Great Northern line are headed for Vancouver, but the Greatest of America's railway systems proposes to be ready for every kind and degree of competition, and while its rivals are building their lines, it will be building terminals.
- The new terminals are located seventeen miles from the centre of Vancouver proper, thus necessitating a new suburban City, which will infallibly become Vancouver's Greatest industrial suburb. At present the new town is spoken of as **Coquitlam**, that being the name of the rural municipality in which it is situated, but a more striking and imposing name is desired.
- The railway company has already spent \$1,000,000 in purchasing about Twelve Hundred Acres required for its own uses from the **Coquitlam Terminal Company, Ltd.**, and the latter has reserved 1,500 acres of surrounding land for the townsite, but it is not possible to state when the official townsite lots will be placed on sale, though it is hoped to inaugurate the sale sometime this fall. Plans and surveys are being made as rapidly as possible.
- In the meantime a name, a name worthy of the dignified position the new City will command, is required, and to stimulate the wits of the bright men and women who are interested in the glorious epic of the conquest of the Great West, now being wrought before their eyes in mighty deeds of industrial and commercial prowess, the Townsite Company have decided to offer

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN PRIZES for suggestions for names for the new terminal city, distributed as follows:
One Hundred Dollars, (\$100.00) for the Best Name.
Two Hundred Dollars, Divided into ten prizes of twenty dollars each, for the ten second-best names.
Two Hundred Dollars, Divided into twenty prizes of ten dollars each, for the next following twenty best names.

Thirty-one prizes in all. Surely you can land one. Send us your choice of a name for the city, and if the committee of responsible and competent citizens decide that yours is the best (and it might be the best), we will immediately mail you our cheque for **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS**, with our compliments, and thank you for suggesting the name. If you are short of the best name, you have thirty other chances for the rest of the \$500. Contest closes October 15. Read the little square at the corner. Answer the questions there; sign your name and address, and become one of the contestants. Or if you do not wish to enter the contest and only wish information about the new city, simply sign your name and address, and we will immediately forward you the fullest details. In any case you will be well repaid for the effort.

COQUITLAM TERMINAL COMPANY, 903 Bower Building, Vancouver, B. C.

THE COQUITLAM TERMINAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

904 Bower Building, Vancouver, B. C.

Gentlemen:

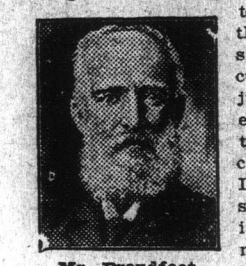
I suggest as an appropriate name for the new city adjoining the Pacific Coast Freight and General Operating Terminus of the C. P. R. with the hope that it will be accepted.

Name

Street No. (or P. O. Box,

City

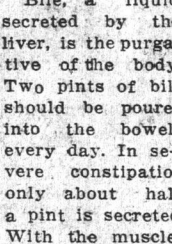
Province



Mr. Joubert



Mr. Fox



Mr. Parson



Mr. Costigan

Mr. Point would require but a small additional outlay.

Fireproof Situation
At present the company has but one amusement park in the vicinity of Victoria—that at the Gorge—and while its attractions are excellent, they are few and far between. The company is now planning to erect a new amusement park on the site of the former Odd Fellow block, which would be a great benefit to the city.

Five Women Injured
MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 9.—Nine women were injured, one probably fatally, late today in the destruction of the millinery store of Rich and McCoy, by an explosion of natural gas in the basement. Fire which followed the explosion trapped a score or more of women in the wrecked building, but all were rescued.

EARL GREY'S DEPARTURE
Quebec Makes Elaborate Preparations for Farewell to His Excellency and Party
QUEBEC, Oct. 9.—Preparations are now complete for the farewell to Earl Grey, who leaves here on Thursday. Earl Grey and his party will arrive in Quebec over the Canadian Pacific railway and will proceed to the governor general's quarters at the Citadel. His Excellency will be entertained at lunch at Spencerwood at 1:30 p.m. and will then proceed to the city hall for the reception of the Duke of Connaught, the council chamber of the legislature council room has been completely transformed and presents a beautiful appearance.

AMUSEMENT PARK AT CABBORO BAY
B. C. Electric Railway Company Secures Over 200 Acres of Land to be Used for Recreation Purposes
Persistent rumors have been afloat for the past few days to the effect that the B. C. Electric Railway Company, in pursuance of its general policy of expansion in order to keep pace with the marvelous growth of the city, had acquired a large area of land in the vicinity of Ten Mile Point.

LOST HUNTERS FOUND
Canadian Mineral Rubber Company's Employees Have Strenuous Time
Almost starved, tired almost beyond endurance and cold and about ready to give up, George Smith and R. Brown, two employees of the Canadian Mineral Rubber company, who were lost in the woods near the 17-Mile Point since Sunday morning were found by a search party of fellow employees on Saturday afternoon about five miles from the railway track. The two hunters, who knew practically nothing of the country, were in a bad plight. Their legs were cut from slipping over rocks and when discovered they were about to light a fire and give up their search for the railway track.

RODGERS BEATLES SPRINGFIELD
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 9.—C. P. Rodgers, en route to the Pacific coast from New York by the air route, arrived in Springfield, at 8:20 o'clock this evening from Peoria. Ill. Rodgers' fight was made in comparative ease, the weather and winds being favorable. The aviator was forced but once to descend at Middletown, Ill., 20 miles from here, where his oil tank had sprung a leak. Rodgers will leave the aviation field at the fair grounds at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning for Kansas City. He expects to reach that city within two days.

MOORE AND HAYLAND
NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Fai Moore, the Philadelphia lightweight, easily outpointed "Fighting Doc" Hayland of California in every round but one of a twenty-round bout at the Empire Athletic club tonight. In only the first round did Hayland have the better of Moore, and then only a shade. It was a fast and clever fight throughout. Moore showed wonderful judgment in placing a hand on the jaw, varying this with right hooks to the body. The western man was badly marked at the finish.

MR. C. CAMPBELL SUPERINTENDENT
Will Succeed Late Mr. F. S. Hussey at Head of Provincial Police—Has Served Long Term on Force
The current week's issue of the British Columbia Gazette will contain official announcement of the appointment of Colin S. Campbell, late of Vancouver, to the office of superintendent of police for British Columbia, vice Frederick S. Hussey, deceased. The appointment will be approved generally throughout British Columbia as recognizing the allied principles of merit and long service. Mr. Campbell having been for almost 20 years attached to the provincial force in various capacities, in each of which he has shown himself possessed of executive and administrative ability, courage, tact, zeal and special adaptability to the peculiarly trying requirements of efficient police command. The new superintendent will receive the congratulations of his service colleagues and their good wishes from every quarter of America.

AMATEUR DRIVER WINS
Erwin Bergdoll Captures Fourth Annual Motor Race on Fairmount Park
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Averaging more than 61 miles an hour for the entire distance, Erwin Bergdoll, a young Philadelphia amateur automobile driver, captured today the fourth annual 200 1/2 mile road race over the Fairmount park course with a 90-horsepower Benz. Bergdoll lowered the record for a lap, and also reduced by about 11 minutes the Fairmount park record for the race. His time was three hours 18 minutes, 41 3/4 seconds. He reduced the lap record from 7 minutes 38 seconds to 7 minutes 35 seconds for the 8 1/4 mile lap. Wisbart, another amateur, finished second in a 90-horsepower Mercedes in 2:20:11 42-100; Ralph Mulford, driving a Lozier, was third in 2:31:72 78-100; Len Serget, who won the race last year, was fourth in a National in 2:35:50. 28-100; Louis Disbrow, also driving a National, finished fifth in 2:38:22 32-100; Harry Grant, a two-time Vanderbilt cup winner, driving a Lozier was sixth in 2:38:50 37-100; Hughes in a Mercedes, seventh in 2:39:46 29-100; Gila Anderson in a Stutz eighth, time 2:40:23 5100 and Gerald Gerr ninth in a National, time 2:40:33 32-100.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY
An eminent scientist, the discoverer of the Zamb-Buk, has given his opinion that the most wonderful discovery of recent years was the discovery of Zamb-Buk. Just what Zamb-Buk is applied to a wound or sore, such a jury is insured against blood poisoning. Not one species of microbe has been found that Zamb-Buk does not kill.

Only the other day Mr. M. Delorimer of Montreal, upon the Zamb-Buk company, advised them that for over twenty-five years he had been a martyr to eczema. He had been at one time so covered with sores that he had to sleep in a box. Four years ago Zamb-Buk was introduced to him, and in a few months it cured him. Today—over three years after the cure of a disease he had for twenty-five years—he is still cured, and has had no trace of any return of the eczema.

All druggists sell Zamb-Buk at 50c a box, or we will send free trial box if you send this advertisement and a stamp to pay return postage. Address Zamb-Buk Co., Toronto.

YOUNG'S PEACHEE CHINEAPE MACEDON APRICOT YOU'LL Pate-de-French la Ham Pate the last w This is you place a campus.

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INDEPENDENT

BANQUET TO HIS EXCELLENCY EARL GREY

The complimentary banquet to His Excellency Earl Grey by the Canadian Club of Ottawa was, perhaps, the most successful function, in point of attendance, ever held by that organization.

It was notable in more ways than one. Seated at the same table for the first time publicly since the election were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the defeated Liberal party, and Mr. R. L. Borden, the victorious chieftain of the Conservative party.

After announcing that on account of the elections his departure had been delayed from October 6 to October 12, and expressing a wish that conventions might perhaps be broken and that he might once again visit Canada, Earl Grey spoke in part as follows, his address being punctuated with long and loud applause:

"You have all been very kind to me, to Lady Grey and to my daughters, and it is not, believe me, possible for any of us to wrench away the roots that have intertwined our affections round Ottawa and its people during seven years, and to transplant them across the Atlantic without suffering many painful swings and tuggings of the heart.

"Well, gentlemen, I am glad that my last public association with Ottawa should be through the medium of your Canadian Club. The first Canadian invitation I received in England after my appointment as Governor-General was from the Canadian Club at Ottawa. I was warned that the Canadian Club might be a dangerous nationalistic institution, and its ultimate aim and ambition might be complete independence.

"Gentlemen, I confess the warning did not greatly terrify or unnerve me. I was one of those who had such an intense belief in the advantage and privilege attaching to British citizenship that I could not conceive the possibility of any self-governing portion of the Empire in its senses ever thinking that there could be a nobler future and a greater destiny for it outside rather than inside the British Empire.

"Yes, gentlemen, if the evolution of the Empire is to be on sound lines, on lines leading to greatness, to the greatness of the whole as well as to the greatness of the parts, that evolution must be based on the unreserved and unstinted recognition of autonomy of the self-governing Dominions.

"I have from the first moment of my arrival in Canada been the enthusiastic and whole-souled friend of the Canadian Club. I am in love with the club because it responds to the higher requirements of my being. It carries the badge of no sect; it wears the livery of no party.

Autonomy is Part of Empire Greatness
"The only criticism that so far as I am aware, has been passed upon me during the last seven years is that I am sometimes perhaps too imperialistic.

"Gentlemen, it is because I regard the British Empire as the most potent instrument ever conceived by man for diffusing the blessings of law and order, freedom and duty, serenity and mercy throughout the world.

"In the imperialism of which I am a devotee there is no question of interference by the parliament of one kingdom with the parliament of another kingdom or dominion within the Empire. No, gentlemen, every self-governing country in the British Empire enjoys security so long as it retains its allegiance to the British Crown, that the strength of the Empire shall be exercised in its behalf whenever necessary to secure it in the continuous enjoyment of its rights. When I came to this country seven years ago Canada was still in her colonial clothes. Imperial garrisons at Halifax and Esquimaux proclaimed the fact that you, the people of Canada, were content to lie down and depend upon the over-burdened people of the United Kingdom for your protection.

Finds Pleasure in Canada's Self-Dependence
"No act in my Governor-Generalship has given me greater pleasure than that announcing the readiness of the Dominion to make herself responsible for her own defence and authorizing the withdrawal of the Imperial troops from Canadian ports. I was warned that this withdrawal meant the end of the Imperial connection. That was not my view. To me, the withdrawal of the Imperial garrisons from your Canadian seaports was a proclamation to the world that a new national spirit had been born in Canada, a spirit which was too proud to add a single ounce more than was necessary to the weight of the Empire to the over-burdened shoulders of John Bull.

"It is true that Canada is at present dependent

independence. That is a result, not of your desire, but of present conditions. You are dependent for your security on the supremacy of the British navy. It may be said by some that you are dependent on the Monroe Doctrine. Well, if you examine into the matter, I think you will be satisfied that the Monroe Doctrine, like the independence of the self-governing dominions, also floats on the British navy. I do not know at what price you could value it if the British navy were stripped from the seas. If I have offended—which I do not admit—the limit of my offence is that I have never hesitated to give expression to my conviction that the continuance of your liberties and of your prosperity depends on the maintenance of British supremacy on the seas. This I believe to be so generally admitted as not to be controversial. Nor am I giving expression to any controversial opinion when I say that I do not believe there is a single person in Canada who, if he or she were convinced that the continuance of your liberties required the sacrifice of your lives, would not be prepared to make the necessary sacrifice.

Rejoices in Canada's Growing Prosperity
"I have rejoiced as an Englishman over the material developments of Canada, and over her emergence from the status of a daughter to that of a sister assistant nation in the Empire. If you examine the speeches I have made since I became Governor-General, I don't think you will be able to find one single occasion on which I have referred to you as a colony or as colonial. I have also endeavored to emphasize the character of your relationship to the Empire, by substituting wherever possible for the expression in ordinary use when I came into office of 'my ministers' the more dignified expression of 'His Majesty's Canadian ministers.'

"It has always been my practice when referring to the loyalty of Canada, to speak of her loyalty not to England, but to the Empire. I recognize that at present the people of Canada have no voice in the administration of the Empire outside the self-governing dominions; but the time is coming when the people of Canada may demand to be admitted into a fuller participation in the obligations and responsibilities of the Empire. The privilege of bearing the burden of this duty is at present

vested, and vested by consent of the Dominions, in the parliament of the United Kingdom. The parliament of the United Kingdom is the trustee and guardian of the great inheritance into which Canada and the other self-governing dominions shall one day enter and, in as much as you are destined one day, by reason of your wealth, population and strength, to be perhaps the most powerful partner in the Empire, not even excluding Great Britain, the way in which the parliament of the United Kingdom administers that trust must necessarily be to you a matter of the deepest concern.

Looks Forward to Future Visits Here

"Thanks to improved transportation facilities, I have been able to make the acquaintance of nearly every part of your broad Dominion. I look forward to breaking the unwritten convention, which appears to penalize a former Governor with a sentence of permanent exile, by perhaps taking the shortest route from England to your prairie provinces, by the Hudson's Bay Railway. I should like to say here, with the view of contradicting any impression that may exist to the contrary, that I have no views as to the possibility of Fort Churchill being a superior harbor to Port Nelson. On the contrary, I am inclined to think that the engineering considerations will favor Nelson being made the terminus. In any case the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway will for the first time bring the Maritime Provinces into close contact with the Prairie Provinces. Thus the Hudson's Bay Railway will help to consolidate the Dominion by establishing a new relationship between the eastern and western parts of Canada, and will also enable the producers of the West Indies and the Prairie Provinces to exchange their products with each other to their common advantage.

"I mentioned Newfoundland as a country which would have a new market provided for its products by the Hudson's Bay Railway. May I now suggest, not as Governor-General, but as an Englishman who loves Canada and Newfoundland and the Empire, that you should bestow a little more of your attention and more of your favors upon this oldest colony of the Crown. You will not win their affection by keeping aloof from them. Just as the mother in the backwoods of the province

of Quebec shudders at the word 'navy' because she believes the result of its creation will be to tear by force from her clinging arms the babe of her heart, so there are families in Newfoundland who believe the result of confederation will be to ram their babies as wads down the mouths of your cannon.

Emphasizes Ideals of Canadian Club

"Gentlemen, there are many things which I would like to say to you, the members of the Canadian Club. It is up to you, if I may say so once more, to keep the national ideals high. Let me beseech you to watch jealously the influences which help to mould the character of your children; secure the best teachers that money can buy—teachers who will teach children to think for themselves and to live for others; see that the imaginations of your children are properly stirred by well-selected pictures, both on the walls of your schools and by the moving-picture shows which, unless carefully controlled, are apt to poison the minds of the young with vicious inclinations.

"I do not like to sit down without giving expression to my recognition of the singular good fortune I have enjoyed during the seven years of my happy Governor-Generalship in having Sir Wilfrid Laurier as His Majesty's Prime Minister of Canada and Mr. Borden as Leader of His Majesty's loyal Opposition, and I should like to congratulate the people of Canada on their good fortune also in having secured as captains of the two great contending parties, leaders whose characters make them a high standard of example for the imitation of the whole Dominion.

"For seven years it has been my privilege to discuss matters of state with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I have never during that long period, heard as much as one single expression of vindictive annoyance or of selfish ambition from the lips of Sir Wilfrid, and he will continue as Leader of His Majesty's loyal Opposition to be the same great servant of the state that he has been for fifteen years its Prime Minister. Although I am not obviously so well acquainted with Mr. Borden, I know enough of him to believe that he will continue the high traditions of Sir Wilfrid.

"Happy and fortunate is the country that places its destiny in the hands of such men."

The Palace of Holyrood

"The Palace of Holyrood," observed R. L. Stevenson, "has been left aside in the growth of Edinburgh, and stands gray and silent in a workmen's quarter and among breweries and gas works."

The gas works have gone since R.L.S. wrote, but the breweries remain, and otherwise the environs of the palace are little changed. Among them, however, must be numbered the magnificent royal park, the picturesque line of serrated rocks which form the Salisbury Crags, and the lofty hill, crowned by its noble lion's head, which owes its name of "Arthur's Seat" to its associations with the old Arthurian legends of Edinburgh.

Of royalty itself Holyrood has seen but little since James VI. of happy memory left it to occupy the throne of Elizabeth.

King George will be the first reigning King (the second reigning sovereign) to occupy the palace since the time of Charles I., while Queen Mary will be the first Queen Consort to reside there since Queen Anne of Denmark, James VI. Queen, quitted its walls. In 1633 James VI. was crowned in the chapel royal at Holyrood, and in 1641 he spent about three months in the palace—not very happily. From that time till George IV. visited Edinburgh in 1822 no British monarch crossed its threshold. And George IV., while holding various state ceremonies in Holyrood, resided in Dalkeith House.

Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort also visited Dalkeith on the occasion of their first visit to Edinburgh in 1842. In the autumn of 1850, however, Her Majesty and Prince Albert resided for a couple of days in Holyrood, and subsequently the Queen, when going to or returning from Balmoral, several times broke her journey at Edinburgh, and spent a night in the palace. In April, 1903, King Edward held a court at Holyrood, but His Majesty and Queen Alexandra resided at Dalkeith House.

Although not the oldest of the Scottish royal palaces, that of Holyrood House is in many respects the most interesting. It appeals to the imagination as none other does. It has been the scene of some of the most splendid, the most romantic and the most tragic incidents in Scottish history—coronations, royal marriages, festivities, court revels, plots, conspiracies, feuds, intrigues, murders.

Moreover, while Linlithgow and Falkland palaces are of earlier date, for nearly four and a half centuries before the erection of a royal palace at Holyrood the magnificent abbey which stood there was closely associated with the Scottish sovereigns. Founded in 1128 by David I., this religious house was frequently used as a royal residence. Parliaments met within its walls, and in its church Kings were crowned, wedded and buried.

The erection of a royal palace was begun about 1501 by James IV., and from his time onward it was the chief residence of the Scottish monarchs. It is noteworthy that one of the first events connected with it was the marriage of James to the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VIII. of England—from which marriage came the union of the crowns. James V. extended the palace, and it has associations of a peculiarly close and interesting

character with his unfortunate daughter, Mary.

Here the lovely Queen of Scots enjoyed a brief period of her happiness after her return from France; here she read with George Buchanan, played chess with her favorites, danced with Chastelard, listened to the music of Rizzio and held stormy interviews with John Knox. Here she wedded Darnley; here Rizzio was slain, and here she celebrated her nuptials with the ruffianly Bothwell.

James VI. lived chiefly at Holyrood before his accession to the throne of England, and it was here Sir Robert Carey brought him tidings of the death of Queen Elizabeth. He visited the palace only once afterward. The two visits of Charles I. have already been referred to. While no reigning sovereign occupied Holyrood subsequently for a couple of centuries, James II. lived there twice while he was Duke of York.

The palace, too, played a romantic part in the rising of 1745. For six weeks Prince Charles Edward held a court in it and gave receptions, balls and so forth. After the French Revolution Holyrood twice provided a residence for the exiled royal family of France. In 1859, King Edward, then Prince of Wales, lived in Holyrood while he was studying, and in 1863-1864 the Duke of Edinburgh, afterwards Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, resided in the palace while he was attending Edinburgh University.

Of the ancient Abbey of Holyrood, frequently plundered and burned, nothing remains but a part of the fine church, afterward the Chapel Royal. The palace was set fire in 1544 by the English, and although at once repaired, was again destroyed three years later. Rebuilt almost immediately, it suffered once more during the civil wars, when most of the building was burned by Cromwell's troops. After the Restoration it was rebuilt by Charles II., who took a great interest in the work and made several suggestions which, it is said, were treated with great respect, although they were ignored.

The existing palace, with the exception of a remnant of the building of James V., (the northwestern towers, in which are situated the historical apartments), is the structure of Charles II.

The residential part of the palace includes throne room, drawing rooms, dining rooms, etc., and several have a magnificent outlook towards Arthur's Seat and the Salisbury Crags. In anticipation of the present royal visit the building has been thoroughly overhauled and extensive renovations carried out externally and internally. Many modern facilities have been introduced. Most of the private apartments of the King and Queen have been redecorated, and Her Majesty has taken a great interest in the details of the work. The wall papers have been selected by herself.

"If I buy you a seat in the Stock Exchange, will you agree to go to work?"
"I ain't crazy for work, dad. Make it a seat in the Senate."—*Courier-Journal.*

FARMING FOR MINISTERS

Most every one has heard of the Rev. Moses Breeze, who gave up an influential pastorate to get into home mission work, in which he has won a national reputation through his sensational activities. Rev. Breeze is out with a new idea almost every day, and each sees a little bit better than his predecessor. Here's his latest, as set forth by a writer in *Munsey's Magazine*:

"In the first place, Breeze believes that the training of ministers is deficient. The machinery for making ministers seems to have no relationship to the purpose of its product. Foreign missionaries, city pastors, theological professors, and country parsons all pass through the same hopper.

"Why shouldn't the theological seminaries prepare men for the particular work they have to do, just as a university gives vocational training according to the special bent of the student? They will do so, in time. But Breeze is taking ridicule with Christian complacency just now for advocating a chair of agriculture side by side with the dignified chairs of theology and philosophy.

"Of course, he isn't backing water on the proposition. Largely as the result of his efforts, hundreds of ministers in the Middle West have attended the agricultural summer schools of the universities. These men go back to their parishes full of intelligent sympathy for the farmer, and become the apostles of scientific agriculture. They make their churches what the country church should be everywhere—the real centre of rural life, the clearing-house of advanced methods and experiments. The sacred doors are thrown open for institutes and conferences on every subject pertaining to farm life, and pews, which were solemnly dedicated to the spread of predestination often hold men and women who are much more interested in a lecture on poultry-raising."

"Then you don't think I practice what I preach, eh?" queried the minister in talking with one of the deacons at a meeting.

"No, sir, I don't," replied the deacon. "You've been preachin' on the subject of resignation for two years, an' ye haven't resigned yet."—*Tid-Bits.*

When our English cousins speak of second-hand garments they say "left off" where we say "cast off." The following advertisement recently appeared in a London paper:

"Mr. and Mrs. Hardy have left off clothing of all kinds. They can be seen any day from 3 to 6 p.m."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

"Judge, I simply have an irresistible impulse to steal."

"I have those irresistible impulses sometimes," said the judge. "I have one right now to send you to jail. Sixty days."—*Kansas City Journal.*

"Wanter buy a dog, ma'am? I never see a handsomer dog than this pup, ma'am."
"Please call and see my husband."
"He ain't no handsomer than this 'un, ma'am."—*Houston Post.*

British M.P. on the Empire

A Unionist demonstration attended by 15,000 people was held in Witton Park, Blackburn, England, recently, the principal speaker being Mr. A. D. Steel-Maitland, M.P., the head of the Conservative-Central Office.

Mr. Steel-Maitland said no one would deny that during the last six weeks this country had had to deal with problems such as it had not been faced with for a hundred years. There were rumors of war between Germany and France, and the end was not yet. There had been strikes, and, though at the present moment there was peace, yet, after all, the whole of the industrial life of the country was just like the big whirlpool at the bottom of Niagara which occasionally broke out into great waves. Having observed that in politics as in medicine it was the doctor and not the quack whom they wanted to cure the patient, Mr. Steel-Maitland said he noticed that on the last day in parliament the Chancellor of the Exchequer had some very hard words to say about Mr. Keir Hardie. He (the speaker) did not pretend to defend what Mr. Keir Hardie had said, but the last person who had the right to criticize him of all people was the Chancellor of the Exchequer. As he believed the high hon. gentleman was fond of texts he would give him one. There was one text which ran: "Paul may plant and Apollus water." If Mr. Keir Hardie watered bad feelings in Wales the planting was done at Limehouse and Newcastle by the very man who was accusing him of doing it. (Hear, hear.)

The strike troubles were not to be cured, said the Radical politician told them they would be, by the Insurance Bill and giving the men higher wages. The dock laborer under this bill would be a deposit contributor. He was not insured at all. He got what the dog got from the mistress, who said she was going to fatten it, and said to the dog, "Jack, bite a bit off your own tail." There was no doubt that the dock laborer had an uncommonly hard life of it, but it was not so much higher wages he required—he already got five bob a day—but more regular work. What they wanted in a case like that—and he was sure Unionists could do it—was to make their labor more regular, and they could do it perfectly well.

Apart from tariff reform, Unionists were told they had not got a programme. They might not have a flaring, staring programme like the Socialists, but they had got a programme, and that was one of them, that where they had got these conditions they could make them right by applying the proper remedies. The same applied to the railway porter. If he was working under the conditions these men did, he should be discontented too; but these conditions could be remedied without upsetting the whole of society.

Meeting the arguments of the free-traders that the fact that the railway goods traffic had increased was a justification for the continuance of the present fiscal policy, he said it was true that from 1890 to 1908 the goods traffic in minerals had gone up from £42,000,000 to nearly £60,000,000, but for the same period Germany's had increased from £44,000,000 to

£85,000,000. Not only that, but the wages of the German railway servant had gone up 25 per cent in ten years, whilst on British railways they had been stationary. Some one would say that was because the railways were state-owned. Not a bit of it. In America they had got just the same.

What was the industrial and national strength of England compared with other countries? Fifteen or 20 years ago we were supreme in all industries. In the matter of coal mining we were ahead of every country. Today we had fallen behind the United States and just took third place behind Germany. Take the iron trade; we had fallen behind both countries. Trade the test of wealth. Forty years ago we were supreme, but the United States had outstripped us, and Germany was passing us just at this minute. Take the population. Forty years ago there was no country to say us nay. Today Germany had three men for our two, and the United States two men for every one in the United Kingdom. Forty years ago no nation in the world could stand up to us, but today there was another fleet expressly built to challenge ours on the high seas. We had got one safety which other nations had not. Our colonies were increasing at a rate greater than our foreign rivals. One talked about the British Empire, but was it anything more than an empire in name? Not if it was tested by countries like Germany or France, where, if one part went to war the whole country went to war. We trusted that our colonies would help us, as they did in the South African war, but they had expressly reserved the right not to do so if they did not want. In that way no one would say our Empire was an empire in reality but in name. It was at this time, of all times, that we ought to be united in face of our growing rivals. He asked them to support the Unionists not only because they had a positive programme, but because it was alone the policy which could guaranteed them safety and prosperity. (Cheers.)

The story is told of a man who had great difficulty in spelling words with "ei" and "ie" in them. One day a friend offered to give him an infallible rule for such cases. "It is a rule," he said, "that is forty-seven years has never failed me."

The man resumed: "The rule is simply this: 'Write you 'i' and 'e' exactly alike, and put the dot just between them.'"—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

The proofreader on a small Middle-Western daily was a woman of great precision and extreme propriety. One day a reporter succeeded in getting into type an item about "Willie Brown, the boy who was burned in the West End by a live wire."

On the following day the reporter found on his desk a frigid note asking "Which is his west end of a boy?"

It took only an instant to reply: "The end the son sets on, of course."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Women's Costumes Worth from \$25 to \$30, Friday \$14.90

75 Costumes in Novelty Suitings, Cheviots and Serges from \$14.90, Worth from \$25 to \$30, Friday

Another very fortunate purchase of Women's Costumes enables us to sell some of the season's smartest models made up in novelty suitings, cheviots and serges, that would, in the ordinary way, sell for from \$25 to \$30 each, for \$14.90.

In the View Street windows we are displaying a few of these garments with roll collars and revers, covered buttons, mannish sleeves, side pockets, double-stitched seams, lined with good skinner satin. Skirts very plain with two pleats at either side.

Navy Blue Cheviot Costume. Coat semi-fitting, trimmed back, shaped revers outlined with military braid. Pockets, cuffs and skirt trimmed with military braid, lined with good skinner satin.

Smart Models in novelty suitings, in various colors. Semi-fitting coats, wide roll collars and revers inlaid with satin, four buttons, double-stitched seams, plain sleeves, cuffs finished with strap and button, skirt with panel back and front, button trimmed.

Heavy Brown Tweed Costume. Has deep velvet collar and wide revers trimmed with velvet and buttons, 3-button fastening, plain tailored sleeves, double-stitched seams, satin lined. Skirt 6-gored with loose panel at back.

All One Price Friday—\$14.90

Four Big Bargains on the Main Floor

Friday

NEAT LEATHER HAND BAGS WORTH \$1.25 FOR 75¢

See the View Street windows for this line. They are made of rough grained leather, have leather covered metal frames, strap handles and neatly lined. Friday 75¢

WOMEN'S CASHMERE HOSE AT 25¢

Pure Wool, Black Cashmere Hose for Women, all sizes, fast colors. Special value. Per pair 25¢

SEWING COTTON AND GLACE THREAD AT 25¢ DOZEN

25 Gross of Reliable Sewing Cotton and Glace Thread, in an assortment of numbers. Colors black and white. Special Friday, per dozen 25¢

PURE LINEN LACE AT 25¢ DOZEN YARDS

2000 Yards of Pure Linen Torchon Lace, in an assortment of widths and patterns, worth from 50¢ to \$1 a dozen. On sale Friday at, per dozen yards 25¢



A Special Purchase of Kid Gloves, Values to \$1.25, Friday 75¢

On Friday 500 pairs of Glace Kid Gloves, purchased at a specially low price, will go on sale at 75¢ a pair. They come in colors brown, navy, slate, red, heaver, black and white, and have 2 clasp fastenings. Special Friday 75¢

75c Silks to Clear on Friday at 25c

This is a special clearance sale of Taffetas, Tamaline and Tartan Silks, worth up to 75¢ a yard, and come in a great variety of colors, all the newest of the season. This should be a great inducement to the home dressmaker and milliner. Special, per yard 25¢

Exceptional Values in Seasonable Goods—Staple

Department—Friday

Striped English Flannelette, fast colors. Per yard 25¢
English Flannelette, striped, 36in. wide. Per yard 15¢
Reversible Elderdown. Per yard 25¢
Fancy Blousing, in an assortment of designs. Per yard 15¢

SPECIAL VALUES IN BLANKETS

Grey Blankets, suitable for single camp beds, are very warm and durable. Per pair \$2.25
Grey Blankets, full double bed size. A splendid value at, per pair \$3.50
Grey Blankets, full double bed size. A very superior quality. Pair \$5.75, \$4.50 and \$4.00
White Wool Blankets, single bed size. Special value. Per pair \$2.75
White Wool Blankets, double bed size. Per pair \$3.50
Pure Wool Blankets, made of good fleecy wool and finished with pink or blue borders. Per pair \$5.75
Fleece Wool Blankets, guaranteed to be pure and the best possible value for the money. Double bed size. Per pair, \$9.50, \$8.50 and \$7.50
Ready to Use Sheets, size 2 x 2½. About 100 pairs. Per pair \$1.50
Hemstitched Sheets, size 2 x 2½. Per pair \$2.50

TABLE LINENS, ETC.

5 O'Clock Tea Cloths, hemstitched ends, embroidered work, 45 x 45in. Each, \$1.75 to \$9.00
Ready-to-Use Napkins, in many dainty patterns. Per dozen from \$4.50 down to \$1.50
Embroidered and Drawn Squares, in pure Irish linen. Size 36 x 36in., from \$7.00 down to, each \$2.50
Size 45 x 45in., from \$7.50 down to, each \$3.75

BLEACHED DAMASK CLOTHS READY FOR USE

Size 2 x 2½. Price \$3.50
Size 2 x 2½. Price \$4.50
Size 2 x 3. Price \$5.00
Size 2 x 3. Price \$5.50
Size 2 x 3. Price \$6.50
Embroidery Linen, 42in. wide. Per yard, \$1.00, 75¢ and 50¢

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK

68in. wide. Per yard 75¢
72in. wide. Per yard \$1.25
72in. wide. Per yard \$1.50
72in. wide. Per yard \$2.00
72in. wide. Per yard \$2.25
Napkins to Match. Per dozen \$6.00

Men's Clothing Offers Big Bargains For Friday

\$3.50 BOYS' SUITS AT \$1.75

This is our method of cleaning out our odd lines. We have to economize our space, consequently we occasionally make these heavy cuts to dispose of oddments at a very short notice.

These suits are made of heavy tweeds in Norfolk styles. There are 48 suits in all, in sizes from 26 to 29, and come in colors dark and medium shades of brown and green mixtures, are well tailored and, judging by the number that we have sold at the regular price, are well worth \$3.50. But on Friday we will clean out the balance of the stock at \$1.75.

MEN'S SUITS AT \$15.00—WORTH \$18.00

Don't make a mistake, this is not a line that has been reduced, but a special shipment that we secured at a big price concession, and when we say that they are worth \$18 we consider that we are making a very conservative estimate.

This is a fine chance for young men. The suits are smart and right up to date in cut and style, are splendidly tailored, and come in heavy tweeds, in browns and grey mixtures, also Bannockburn mixtures, in all the newest patterns.

You make a distinct saving on your suit if you purchase on Friday. Let us show them to you—the goods will recommend themselves. Notice the Price—\$15.00.

BOYS' TELESCOPE HATS AT 75¢

You can have your choice from a large number of Boys' Fine Wool Felt Hats, in colors brown, green, fawn or black, sizes from 6 to 6½, and regularly sold at \$1, for 75¢ on Friday.

This should prove to be quite an inducement. Every hat is well worth its regular price, but we must reduce our stock, and on Friday we will clean out a few dozen at 75¢ each.

Men's Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Suspenders

Fancy Bordered Handkerchiefs, made of mercerized cotton. Have white centres, and are full sized. Special, 2 for 25¢

Cambric Handkerchiefs, with hemstitched borders, superior quality. Regular value 20¢ each. Special, 2 for 25¢

Dent's Dogskin Gloves, strong, medium weight, unlined, and made in all sizes. Special value, per pair, \$1.50 and \$1.00

Dent's Chamois Gloves, splendidly suited for the present season's wear. Will wash and are very serviceable. Special, per pair \$1.00

Suspenders—These are made of strong elastic web, in a variety of colors. Have kid ends, and are worth 35¢ a pair. Special, each 25¢

Men's Boots at \$2.45 and \$3.50, Boys' Boots at \$1.85 and \$1.50 Today

Our Men's Shoe department is now well equipped with footwear that will please even the most exacting men in town, both in point of style and service. In choosing our Winter stock we have been careful to select only such styles that will resist the soaking rains of winter just as long as can be expected of good leather.

While low price is frequently a serious consideration with our customers, we looked out for sterling qualities first and considered price second, consequently we are in a position to supply you with shoes that are absolutely reliable, and owing to the fact that we purchase in huge quantities at a special discount and effect considerable economies in the freight bills, we are able to sell to you at a price much lower than you could reasonably expect.

BOYS' BOOTS AT \$1.85 AND \$1.50
There is no doubt that these prices are low, but when you see the shoes you will realize that there is a far greater value for your money in this offer than you could reasonably expect to find. These shoes are made of good, strong black calfskin and have a medium weight sole made of solid leather that has been specially selected for this purpose, and we guarantee that you will be pleased with every pair that we sell. Sizes: 1 to 5½, per pair \$1.85 and sizes to 13½—\$1.50

MEN'S BOOTS—LOW IN PRICE, BUT STERLING QUALITY
Calfskin Blucher Boots, made with stout leather soles and fully guaranteed to be all that can possibly be expected of shoes that could be sold at \$3 in the ordinary way. Special, per pair—\$2.45

Box Calfskin Bluchers, with a strong sewn sole, perfect in fit and wonderfully comfortable, leather lined and represent exceptional value, at, per pair \$2.45

SMART BOOTS AT \$3.50—WORTH \$5.00
These boots are Goodyear welted, have extra stout soles for fall and winter wear, and are made entirely from high-grade stock. You can make your choice from any of the following leathers and be sure of securing a first-class bargain, box calf, velour calf, patent leather and glazed kid, many leather lined. Price, per pair \$3.50

Flannelette Underclothing Priced Low

Underskirts, made of good quality flannelette, with a soft finish. Colors pink, blue and white. All made with deep flounce. In sizes 30, 32 and 34. Price, per garment 50¢
Night Gowns, made of soft white flannelette. Yoke set with embroidery insertion, long sleeves finished with tucked cuffs. Price—\$1.25
Night Gowns, made of extra good quality flannelette. Large sizes. Price \$1.75
Women's Drawers, made of heavy flannelette, extra O. S. 75¢

Women's Drawers, in white and pink flannelette, of fine quality and finished with frill of same. Price 50¢
Women's Drawers, of soft white flannelette and finished with frill of embroidery. Price 65¢
Women's Drawers, of heavy white flannelette and finished with frill of silk embroidery. Price \$1.00
Night Gowns, ranging in price from \$1.75 down to 65¢

Umbrellas for Men and Women—Good Values, Low Prices

Women's Umbrellas, with strong steel frames, steel rod, Egyptian cotton cover, crook, horn or hobbie handles. Special value, each \$1.00
Serviceable Umbrellas, with hobbie handles, inlaid in a variety of styles, has strong steel frame and cotton cover. Price \$1.50
A Strong Umbrella, with a Gloria cover, hobbie handle, neatly finished with silver or good gilt tops, and strong steel frames. Price \$2.00
Extra Fine Quality Umbrellas, with handsome pearl handles decorated in neat designs with gold and silver. Gloria cover with silk selva edge. Price \$4.00

Good Silk Umbrellas, in colors blue, green, black and brown, have neatly carved handles and are splendid values at prices ranging from \$7.50 down to \$5.00

MEN'S UMBRELLAS

Cotton Covered Umbrellas with crook handles and strong steel frames—a remarkable value at \$1.00
A Reliable Umbrella, with a crook handle and Gloria cover, with a selva edge. Special \$2.00
Children's Umbrellas. There is only a few of these left and are a bargain at, each. 75¢
Shop early if you want them.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

We Recommend the Albion Oak Heater

The illustration here shown gives you a reasonable idea of what this handsome little heater looks like, but it cannot give you an adequate conception of its rare strength and heating abilities.

To really appreciate the value of this heater you must see it for yourself, and examine it minutely—then you will realize why we claim that this heater represents the greatest value for your money that we know of.

To get the greatest amount of heat from a minimum amount of fuel has been the leading object of the manufacturers—and we consider that they have been very successful.

The drum is made of the finest of English polished steel, and the castings are made from high-grade pig-iron and well finished off, is fitted with drawer centre grade, draft register in base and feed door, with beautifully finished nickel parts.

May be had in various sizes, at the following prices: \$15.00, \$12.00, \$10.25 and \$8.50.



Madras Muslins at 25c Friday

Colored Madras Muslins.—This is a fabric that is admirably suited for bedroom or parlor curtains and draperies for the Fall and Winter seasons. They have the advantage of giving to the room that cozy look without excluding the light, are very handsome, and come in such a wide variety of colors and designs that you are sure of finding something that will please you.

Here is a temptation for Friday: your choice from these muslins in browns, greens and gold, 40 to 50in. wide and regularly sold at from 35¢ to 65¢ a yard, for 25¢.

Curtain Muslins.—These come in coin spots and fancy designs, in popular colors, are 36in. wide, and represent very special values at 20¢ per yard.

Men's Arm Bands and Garters at Low Prices Today

Men's Arm Bands, with frill edge and fancy bow fastening, put up in neat boxes. Per pair 15¢
Men's Arm Bands, made of strong fancy elastic in all colors, may be adjusted to any size, put up in neat box, per pair 25¢
Men's Arm Bands, with fancy silk frill at edges, strong elastic, put up in neat box with glass lid. Per pair 35¢
Men's Arm Bands, made of very superior elastic and high-grade fittings, suitable for presents. Per pair, \$1, 75¢ and 50¢
Boston and Varsity Garters, for men, may be had in a variety of colors in silk or cotton. Per pair \$1.50

ROYAL WELCOME TO THE C

Duke of Connaught and Reception Dr. Crowd Into Street Beautifully Decor

SEVERAL ADDRESS ARE P

His Royal Highness Previous Visits and to His Pr Affection for Do

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—Afternoon gave a great the Duke of Connaught hill was resplendent in and blue flags, banners. The weather was ideal, mense crowd witnessed His Royal Highness a cal train from Quebec special having been held ham in order that the ments might not be up ney was made by way Show, the train crossing and Drilling into the Br tion at Ottawa. A mil the station played the them as the train cam royal salute was fired Hill. The vice-regal p by Hon. R. L. Borden of the Dominion govern The Duke's own ca geous vehicle in black drawn by four ho ing for him with a Princess Louise drago motor cars from Ride the Duke's suite, and started for Parliament The proceedings took ately in front of the the parliament buildi form erected on the half past two o'clock the crowds announced of His Royal Highne play: the national a guard of the Gov Post Guards presented Duke, attended by his the guard and then p platform, where addre were proceeed by the St. George's St. Andr Baptiste and St. Pat the Overseas club an On the platform wit General and staff w Minister, Hon. R. L. colleagues; Sir A. W several members of t erment; Chief Justi Fitzpatrick and judg preme court and a ho nels.

Repiles to Ac In replying to the city council His Roya "Gentlemen: In the na ess as well as my ov for your loyal addr In coming once mor home among you I a feeling of pleasure a associations my you one of wonder at the ment which has met my last visit to Can years ago I take th making a reference sor, Earl Grey, and fully I realize the d ceeding one who had tised himself with yo rowe and by his amage? you had bec thastastic Canadian.

"I know with what r and how his sympath will remain with Cana his days. You have have taken part in tions here in Ottawa, years ago. I congrat fact that ever since of wise and thought have, and the result tions here in Ottawa, Dominion clear of an to peace and progres cently passed through general election, and have been animated stire for the benefit of a momentous decisio at by the electora. decision and such oth time to time be mad may all under the b idence be to the adv and the British em progress may contin twentieth century, is a wish and hope."

In replying to the George's society, the "I thank you in Duchess of Connaught own for your loyal a It is a real pleasure come here by so er a branch of your fa a society as yours ha value not only to t resident in the Do it presents a mean their connection with but also to the sett come. Many of the You for the advice.