RUSSIA'S TRIBULATIONS.

Whether on account of the temperamental constitution of the slavic race or because of lack of confidence in the promises of the Czar, all is not yet going well with Russia. The concessions granted on the importunities of Witte, or by the fear that refusal to grant a constitution to Russia might be followed by an uprising that all the forces of the bureaucracy could not put down, have not been followed by a subsidence of political turmoil. There may be something, after all, in the official contention that the Russian people do not mentally move upon a plane that fits them for constitutional political responsibilities. Given a taste of liberty as liberty is understood and appreciated by peoples who have been reared under different political conditions the Slavs are liable to plunge into all manner of excesses. We in Canada who have had some experience with the peculiar idiosyncrasies, ebullitions and extravagances of Russian immigrants can appreciate that fact. Centuries of oppression and repression have apparently eliminated from the blood that self-control and faculty of repression which are the natural accompaniments of liberty of the person, security of property, freedom of speech and political responsibility under stable popular government. Now the autocratic ruler of Russia must face and subdue if possible the forces that have increased in fierceness and intensity with each century of misrule, injustice, oppression, social wrong-doing, greed and general debauchery on the part of the autocracy. There is a grave danger that now the common people have become seized of an adequate conception of their power they may refuse to be conciliated by the promises of a constitution and that they may plunge the country into the horrors of an uncontrollable revolution. In the vulgar but expressive language of the times, the Czar has taken the lid off, Will M. de Witte be strong enough to clap it on and sit on it? If it be true that the army is disaffected and cannot be depended upon, that the navy is in a state of rebellion against the ill-constituted authorities, that the autocracy is in a panic and incapable of action which might exercise some restraint over the inflammable elements, and that the red flag of anarchy has been hoisted and kept afloat in some of the principal centres, the outlook for Russia is dark indeed.

RAILWAY COMPETITION.

The C. P. R., in justification of the reduction of rates on the Eastern portion of its line which will have the effect of discriminating against the trade of British Columbia, and which has raised a storm of protest from the wholesale merchants of the province, pleads that prospective competition from the Canadian Northern railway forced it to take action. And yet we are sometimes gravely told that there is no virtue in railway competition. There will be no competition for some time for the C. P. R. between Edmonton and coast points, consequently there is no lever the protesting merchants can pull to assist them in enforcing their demands for fair treatment in their competition for the trade of the Middle West. If the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific were completed to the Pacific Coast, our merchants would perhaps not be compelled to plead to be placed on an equality with the merchants of the East with respect to the trade of certain sections of their own province and of the new provinces which are now so conspicuous in the eyes of the business world. Furthermore, the C. P. R. contended for years that the business prospects of the southern interior of British Columbia were not sufficiently promising to induce it to consider seriously the question of railway extension thitherto. But the company opposed with all the manifold resources at its command any proposition to permit other railway lines to enter the territory it held in such light esteem. Now that the objections of the C. P. R. have been set aside and another railway company is actually building in Southern British Columbia, we find the great Canadian company running a stiff race with its rival for possession of the uninviting field. So that the man who forms his conclusions from observation of current events in the transportation world may be inclined to maintain that there is some virtue in railway competition. British Columbians appreciate what the C. P. R. has done for their province, but they will hope for greater benefits from the old transcontinental when it has the stimulating competition of a new one to stir it up.

AN OLD, OLD STORY.

Why is it that Conservative organs like the Winnipeg Telegram and the Victoria Colonist take such marked interest in the first provincial political contest in Saskatchewan and ignore the equally important fight in Alberta? From the Tory point of view it would appear that the conflict in Alberta should be regarded as the more important. In Alberta the contest is being conducted on strict party lines, Grit being arrayed fiercely against Tory. The forces of the Conservative opposition are led by that fiery orator, Mr. R. B. Bennett. The Eastern oracle which keeps our local contemporary advised respecting the progress of political events in all the divisions of Canada has predicted that the fight in Alberta would be very close, with the chances, if anything, in favor of the Conservative leader and his party. Does the election of three government supporters by acclamation indicate once more that the predictions of the oracle are not to be relied upon?

In the case of Saskatchewan Leader Haultain, although he is confessedly a Conservative by tradition, family connections and training, has abandoned his party and elected to lead the opposition to the government of Premier Scott as an independent. One of the boasts of the friends of Mr. Haultain is that three of his candidates are Liberals and that without considerable support from Liberals in the electorate he could not hope to succeed. This confession would to a man of non-partizan or independent mind appear to be indicative of a decided weakness in the constitution of Conservatism in the Northwest. For that reason we cannot comprehend why Conservatives should be so manifestly interested in the contest of independent Mr. Haultain in Saskatchewan and so palpably indifferent to the fate of Conservative Mr. Bennett in Alberta. Is it possible, notwithstanding the opinions of the oracle, that the straight Conservative has no hope whatever of carrying his province, while there is a forlorn hope that the masquerading Tory, with the assistance of Liberals he is said to have enlisted in his ranks, may be able to do somewhat better in Saskatchewan? Of course it must not be assumed, in the event of Liberal successes in both provinces, that the result is truly indicative of the will of the electorate! Such an outcome would be in harmony with the political sentiments of Saskatchewan and Alberta as expressed at the late federal elections; but are we not told that there has been a political revolution there since on account of the invasion of provincial rights by the Laurier government?? Well, let us wait and see what happens in Alberta and Saskatchewan, consoling ourselves with the reflection that the sturdy, independent men of the Northwest are not of the class who will meekly submit to coercion. If it be a case of all that is noble and true and of good report in politics being arrayed against all that is vile and mean and self-seeking and corrupt, there is little doubt of the triumph of the virtuous.

RUSSIA'S EMANCIPATION.

The Russian people are rejoicing in the fulness of their hearts because the Little Father has reluctantly yielded to their desires. They have yet to fight the great battle for real constitutional liberty as we know it in this country. It is significant that the Czar fought hard to retain the power of selecting his advisers and that his Imperial Majesty urged the case of the United States as a precedent for his demand. The President of the republic is vested with the power of choosing his ministers and administrators, and his selection is not subject to the approval of the people. Why should the ruler of a constitutional monarchy be more limited in his powers of selection than the president of a republic? But M. de Witte could not be confounded with such sophistries. The people of the United tSates elect their president in the first instance. He is not a hereditary ruler. His term of office is limited, and if he abuses his powers he is removable at the end of four years. Therefore the leader who appears to have been raised to serve Russia in her hour of need insisted upon the procedure being modelled after that of Great Britain. The electorate of Russia will not be immediately endowed with such control of their own affairs as are the people of Great Britain; but they have secured concessions which would not have been dreamt of by the most optimistic a decade ago. They now have the opportunity to go forward and to wrest from the bureaucracy in process of time that freedom of speech and of person, liberty of conscience and general powers of self-government as should be the birthright of every man living in this twentieth century. They will have the right and the power to make their own laws and to insist upon the righteous administration of such laws. The nations which are centuries in advance of them politically will welcome them gladly within the realms of the free and watch with interest their patriotic efforts to establish Russia permanently in the list of enterprising, progressive powers.

AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER THINGS.

The superbly constructed and superbly finished engine of the modern automobile bears but little resemblance to the first crude locomotive placed upon rails by George Stephenson. And the ancient Rocket was a feeble thing compared with the modern locomotive of great power. The great machine which hauls magnificent carriages at once undreamt-of rates of speed is the development of the idea of George Stephenson, an intensely practical man, and of some of George's contemporaries who were mere dreamers. Stephenson held that steam locomotion would be impossible upon practical lines except upon iron rails. Greater friction than that found upon the smooth surfaces of iron would forever prevent the utilization of steam locomotives upon the ordinary roads of the country. Time has demonstrated that the inventor of the first practically useful locomotive was mistaken in his ideas. His conceptions were absolutely correct in his time, for the reason that the science of mechanics was in a measure in its infancy. The builder of steam engines and boilers now has a fine quality of steel to work upon as compared with the iron of Stephenson's day. He has tools of the highest class, which execute with an accuracy that would have been astounding to mechanics of Stephenson's day his designs upon the hardest of metals. Boilers are now built capable of carrying very high steam pressures. Engines utilize the vapors created by seven times heated furnaces in from three to four degrees of expansion, consequently from the point of view of the mechanic the steam engine is a very different thing to what it was in the times when George Stephenson arbitrarily but correctly stated its limitations. So that under changed conditions it would not be safe to predict hat the only economical manner in which steam can be utilized for purposes of transportation is over roads equipped with rails in order that friction may be reduced to the minimum. Motor cars have attained just as high speeds as locomotive engines set upon rails. Consequently there are possibilities in the automobile which are not yet realized, except by those who are continually experimenting and improving. There are no limits to the ingenuity and enterprise of men. The automobile is in its infancy as a factor in practical transportation. It may be destined not only to put the horse out of business in many lines hitherto reserved for that noble servant of mankind, but it may be developed to the point of being a strong competitor of the railway, thus providing a solution of the monopoly problem.

As indicative of the fact that ideas move as fast as the present barely tolerated steam wagon, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: "Natives of the country-side through which runs the Pelham Bay road, near New York, found themselves rubbing their eyes and wondering whether they were awake or dreaming the other day as they saw an automobile merrily bowling along on which a negro chef was preparing luncheon over a little oil stove in a kitchen-like annex to the machine. Inside the car, which was inclosed with glass, sat three men and three women passengers on side seats facing one another. Between them stood a narrow table set with plates, cups, knives and forks, and provided with racks, like those used on shipboard, to keep the dishes from jolting away. The kitchen was a sort of folding box that hung over and projected from the tail of the car. It contained a small stove and an array of spoons, pots and pans of aluminum hung on hooks. A negro chef, belted and securely strapped, stood on the threshold of the kitchen and manipulated the utensils. At one point on the road spectators heard him shout 'Don't go so fast, boss! I done lost a lamb chop back in de road!' As the machine whizzed along the smell of gasoline which it left in its wake was mingled with a rich aroma of brewing coffee and sizzling lamb chops. As the car slowed down the tourists unfolded their napkins in a matter-of-fact way and proceeded to enjoy the midday repast."

THE SEEDS OF ANARCHY.

The Toronto News sees in the condition of affairs in the United States the seeds of revolution and anarchy. The great political and financial organizations are abusing, for sinister and selfish purposes, the powers placed in their hands by the people. True enough; but cannot the public, under free, popular institutions, take away from the magnates the powers they have conferred upon them? Presidental terms are limited. There is a federal general election every four years, with interim elections of minor importance at intervals of two years. Why should it be necessary for the people to rebel against institutions of their own creation? The people of Russia cannot easily dispose of an aristocracy that was imposed upon them centuries ago without reference to their wishes, an autocracy which holds the reins of power through the agency of a powerful army and navy and all the instruments of government. But if it be the will of the people of the United States to turn their rulers out and to substitute others in their stead, they have but to resist all sinister influences, march unfettered to the ballot box, and give effect to their desires. The destinies of the financial magnates are in the hands of the people also. The insurance managers have been waxing fat and prosperous and providing lavishly for the welfare of their families unto the third degree of blood relationship with the funds entrusted to their charge by policy-holders. Cannot reforms be effected through the agency of the policy-holders without laying the axe of revolution and anarchy at the foundations of society? With popular institutions established on this free continent, it is a strange thing indeed if a peaceful revolution with the object of remedying gross abuses cannot be effected.

The views of the News, taken in conjunction with its position as an organ of the classes in Canada who are clamoring for additional privileges and greater opportunities for the exploitation of the public, are more than extraordinary. A tariff of extreme protection is at the root of the political corruption in the United States. In order to prepetuate their "graft" the manufacturers of the republic have subscribed enormous corruption funds to be applied to the "education" of the people. The Toronto News, if we mistake not, was more or less intimately connected with the collection of a fund to be used for similar purposes in a recent Canadian election. But in candor it must be confessed that the News christened its collection of dollars a "purify fund." The mission of Millionaire Flavelle is to fight with the subscriptions of fellow-millionaires the political corruption of his opponents, and thus to purify the political life of Canada. Thus the great political altruist would avert revolution and anarchy in this country. Doubtless the protectionists of the United States, who are also ardent patriots and politically pure in spirit, could find just as plasant and soothing and suspicion-disarming a name for their political contributions.

An Ottawa dispatch says Prof. Ingalls, editor of The Engineering and Mining Journal, New York, has been commissioned by the Minister of the Interior to investigate and report upon the zinc deposits of British Columbia, and in pursuance of that object will visit Nelson, Sandon, Ainsworth, Lardo and other points. Experts have been at work for some time surveying the areas where zinc is known to exist. Prof. Ingalls will master the details of their reports and then give his attention to the economic treatment and transporation of ores, also to the possibilities of establishing a profitable industry. A number of one hundred pound samples of zinc ore will be shipped to Denver, where a modern plant exists in which various processes of concentration will be tested on a commercial scale. Dr. Barlow and Mr. Keele lately proceeded to British Columbia for the purpose of exploring zinc deposits which are as yet undeveloped. Prof. Ingalls is one of the greatest living authorities on zinc. He is the author of two books, "Production and Properties of Zinc" and "Metallurgy of Zinc and Cadmium," which are recognized as standard works.

* * *

A Seattle young lady who is suing a faithless swain for breach of promise of marriage has been asked to produce her lungs in court as an exhibit material for the purposes of the defence. The defendant excuses his conduct on the ground that his former fiancee is afflicted with tuberculosis, and therefore is not physically fitted to take upon herself the duties and obligations of matrimony. The defendant laid before the court in pathetic terms the terrors he endured at the mere thought of living in the same house with and eating of the food prepared by a person capable of transmitting the most dreaded of diseases to his own shrinking person. Therefore for his own sake and for the good and welfare of the community he contended that he was justified in withdrawing from his acknowledged contract. And so he asked that the lady be subjected to the ordeal of the X-rays; and that the resultant exhibit should be produced in court for the information of the jury. Thus is science, practically applied, playing its part in the romantic affairs of life.

* * *

A statistician estimates that if Canada were as thickly populated as Great Britain she would have about a billion and a quarter of people living and moving and having their strenuous being within her borders. With such a teeming population life in Canada would indeed be as strenuous as President Roosevelt in his moods of extreme one of the certainties of the future, the strenuosity ever contemplated. But we of the present generation are not likely to be called upon to compete against such a horde for a livelihood. The factor of race suicide is against it, even if there were no other obstacles to contend with. Still if we knock one of the figures out of the row of impressive characters and accept the remainder as one of the certainties of the future, the status of Canada as one of the coming powers of the world is sufficiently impressive. The United States is growing at a tremendous rate. The American continent will very soon be the central point of civilization and the dominating influence in the world.

* * *

An esteemed contemporary, which sometimes finds the art of forgetting things a great convenience, says: "Tarte, Blair, Sifton and Mulock the brightest luminaries in the Liberal firmament, have all gone out." If it does not watch out, we shall resurrect and reproduce some of the remarks of the Tory organ respecting Tarte, Blair and Sifton, before they went out. They were not considered in the light of meteors in the days of their active brilliance in the political firmament. It is quite evident that in Tory estimation the only good Grit is a dead one, politically or physically.

* * *

That never-failing sign of an approaching election—the gambling meteor—has made its annual appearance in the municipal horizon. It will disappear as quickly as usual after shedding an ineffective light on our municipal methods.

Get the Doctor Quick!

When accidents happen in the home quickly get the bottle of Pond's Extract—*the old-family doctor*. Always ready—always sure, at any time, day or night. A bottle on the medicine shelf is like having a doctor in the house. When pain racks the body it relieves and cures. Imitations are weak, watery, worthless; Pond's Extract is pure, powerful, priceless.

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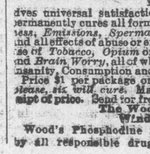

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Price $1 per package or six for $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Mailed promptly on receipt of price. Send for free pamphlet. Address The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Victoria by all responsible druggists.

THE CITY MARKETS.

There are few changes to record in connection with the market quotations this week. All staples maintain the same prices, the decline in flour having ceased. Dairy produce is unchanged, fresh eggs still being sold at fifty cents a dozen by all local retailers.

In the line of fruit the varieties which have been on the market for several weeks are still finding a ready sale. There are no important additions nor does it seem likely that there will be any for a week or two. Japanese oranges, however, are expected by the next Oriental steamers. Local wholesalers do not anticipate very many large consignments of the fruit this season owing to the fact that many vessels, formerly used as freighters, are now employed by the Japanese government in the transportation of war munitions from Korea to Japan.

Appended are the complete quotations:

Hungarian Flour—	
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per sack	$ 1.60
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per bbl.	6.10
Lake of Woods, per sack	1.60
Lake of Woods, per bbl.	6.10
Okanagan, per sack	1.60
Okanagan, per bbl.	6.10
Moose Jaw, per sack	1.60
Moose Jaw, per bbl.	6.10
Excelsior, per sack	1.60
Excelsior, per bbl.	6.10
Oak Lake, per sack	1.60
Oak Lake, per bbl.	6.10
Hudson's Bay, per sack	1.60
Hudson's Bay, per bbl.	6.10
Enderby, per sack	1.60
Enderby, per bbl.	6.10
Pastry Flours—	
Snowflake, per sack	1.40
Snowflake, per bbl.	5.50
O. K. Best Pastry, per sack	1.35
O. K. Best Pastry, per bbl.	5.25
O. K. Four Star, per sack	1.35
O. K. Four Star, per bbl.	5.25
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.35
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	5.25
Three Star, per sack	1.50
Three Star, per bbl.	5.80
Coal Oil—	
Pratt's Coal Oil	1.50
Eocene	1.60
Sugar—	
B. C. Granulated, per 100 lbs.	6.25
Grain—	
Wheat, per ton	40.00
Oats, per ton	28.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	.45
Rolled Oats (B. & K.)	.5
Feed—	
Hay (baled), per ton	17.00
Straw, per bale	.75
Corn	33.00
Middlings, per ton	27.00
Bran, per ton	25.00
Ground Feed, per ton	30.00
Carrots, per 100 lbs.	.60
Vegetables—	
Sweet Potatoes, per lb.	.5
Cabbage, per lb.	.8
Island Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.25
Onions, silver skin, per lb.	.8
Turnips, per lb.	1½
Cucumbers, per doz.	.30
Watercress, per lb.	.25
Fish—	
Salmon, per lb.	4@ .5
Salmon, spring (smoked)	.10
Haddies, per lb.	.10
Cod, per lb.	.8
Halibut, per lb.	.10
Kippers, per lb.	.10
Bloaters, per lb.	.8
Rock Cod	.10
Bass	.8
Shrimps, per lb.	.40
Herring, per lb.	.8
Farm Produce—	
Fresh Island Eggs	.50
Butter (Delta Creamery)	.35
Best Dairy	25@ .28
Butter (Cowichan Creamery)	.35
Butter (Victoria Creamery)	.35
Cheese (Canadian)	.20
Lard, per lb.	.15
Meats—	
Hams (American), per lb.	18@ .20
Bacon (American), per lb.	22@ .27
Bacon (rolled), per lb.	.20
Shoulders, per lb.	13½
Bacon (long clear), per lb.	.18
Beef, per lb.	10@ .15
Pork, per lb.	11@ .15
Mutton, per lb.	12½@ .18
Lamb, hindquarter	1.25@ 1.75
Lamb, forequarter	1.00@ 1.50
Fruit—	
Cocoanuts, each	.10
Apples (local), per box	.85@ 1.25
Peaches, per box	1.50
New Jordan Almonds (shelled), per lb.	.60
Valencia Almonds (shelled), per lb.	.50
Valencia Raisins, per lb.	12@ .15
Sultana Raisins, per lb.	.15
Valencia Oranges, per doz.	25@ .40
Pineapples, each	40@ .50
Poultry—	
Dressed Fowl, per lb.	20@ .25
Ducks, per lb.	.20
Geese, per lb.	.20
Turkey (Island), per lb.	.30
Turkey (Eastern), per lb.	.20

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Island Potatoes, per ton	$ 18.00
Sweet Potatoes, per lb.	.3
Onions (Californian), per lb.	1¾@ 2¼
Carrots, per 100 lbs.	1.00
Bananas, per bunch	3.00@ 3.25
Lemons	4.00@ 4.50
Oranges (Valencia)	5.75
Oranges (Jamaica)	4.50
Dry Figs, per lb.	6½@ 7½
Walnuts, per lb.	.15
Garlic, per lb.	.10
Grape Fruit, per box	3.00@ 3.75
Pineapples, per doz.	3.50
Apples (local), per box	90@ 1.25
Pears (local), per box	1.25
Grapes, per crate	85@ 1.00
Grapes (Concord), per basket	.65
Citrons, per lb.	1½
Bell and Chili Peppers, per box	1.40@ 1.50
Cocoanuts, each	.8
Butter (creamery), per lb.	.25
Eggs (ranch), per doz.	.68
Chickens, per lb.	12½
Ducks, per lb.	12½
Hay, per ton	18.00
Oats, per ton	27.00
Peas (field), per ton	45.00
Barley, per ton	28.00
Beef, per lb.	.8
Mutton, per lb.	.11
Pork, per lb.	.11

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

London, Nov. 1.—At Newmarket today the Cambridgeshire stakes, for 3-year-olds and upwards, a mile and a furlong, was won by Valority. Sanfry was second and Dean Swift third. Eighteen horses started.

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The woman, who does her own sewing and embroidery, should insist on having Belding's Silks. They sew smoothly, easily—because they are free of kinks and knots. They won't break—because they are all pure, tough silk, evenly twisted and spooled.

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Thousands of young and middle-aged men are annually swept to a premature grave through early abuse or later excesses. Chas. Anderson was one of the victims, but was rescued in time. He says: "I learned an evil habit. A change soon came over me. I could feel it; my friends noticed it. I became nervous, despondent, gloomy, had no ambition, easily tired, evil forebodings, poor circulation, pimples on face, back weak, drains and drains at night, tired and weak mornings, burning sensation. To make matters worse, I became reckless and contracted a blood disease. I tried many doctors and medical firms—all failed till Drs. Kennedy & Kergan took my case. In one week I felt better, and in a few weeks was entirely cured. They are the only reliable and honest Specialists in the country."

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LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 310.

This is to certify that "The Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company" is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

The amount of the capital of the Company is five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and Jerome Everett Church, Insurance Agent, whose address is Victoria, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 23rd day of October, one thousand nine hundred and five.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this Company has been established and licensed are:

To make and effect contracts of insurance with any person or persons, body politic or corporate, against all accidents or casualties, of whatever nature or from whatever cause arising, to individuals, whereby the insured suffers loss or injury or is disabled, or in case of death from any accident, secure to the representative of the person assured the payment of a certain sum of money upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon. To guarantee the fidelity of persons filling or about to fill situations of trust or confidence, and the due performance and discharge by such persons of all or any of the duties and obligations imposed on them by contract or otherwise. To guarantee the due performance and discharge by receivers, official and other liquidators, committees, guardians, executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, brokers and agents of their respective duties and obligations. To guarantee persons filling or about to fill situations of trust or confidence against liabilities in connection therewith, and in particular against liabilities resulting from misconduct of any co-trustee, co-agent, sub-agent or other person.

MURDER OF MISSIONARIES.

Five Americans Believed to Have Been Killed in China.

Hongkong, Nov. 1.—Five American missionaries have, it is believed, been murdered at Lienchow.

Details of the affair have not yet been received.

Lienchow is a town of 12,000 people situated in the western portion of the province of Kwang Tung at the head of the Gulf of Tong Ging, not far from the treaty port of Pakho.

BOXING IN NEW YORK.

Abe Attell Defeated "Chic" Tucker in Three Rounds.

New York, Nov. 1.—Abe Attell fought and beat "Chic" Tucker in three rounds last night before a lower East side athletic club, says the Herald. Tucker was the first to appear in the ring, and it was apparent that his nose, which was operated upon recently, bothered him considerably.

In the preliminaries Chas. Seigel had Whitey Lewis so nearly out that the crowd cried to the referee to stop the fight, and he did so.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the Matter of the "Intestates Estates Act," and in the Matter of the Estate of Lorenzo Christopher Finlay Cartwright, Deceased, Intestate.

Take notice that an application will be made before a Judge in Chambers at the Law Courts, Bastion street, Victoria, B. C., on Friday, the 3rd day of November, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, on the part of Robert Archmont, the Administrator of the Estate of Lorenzo Christopher Finlay Cartwright, deceased, intestate, for an order that Lots 7 and 8, Block 50, Sub-division of District Lot 264A, Group 1, Vancouver District, Map 185, be sold by the said Administrator for a price not less than $300, deducting from the purchase price the amount of all encumbrances and taxes.

Dated 26th October, 1905.

HIGGINS & ELLIOTT,
Solicitors for the Administrator.