Chamber and Board Unite

Amalgamation of Chamber of Commerce And Board of Trade.

Straight Talk Regarding Conditions of Marine Hospital at Victoria.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Last evening the regular monthly meeting of the Victoria, B. C., Board of Trade was held in the board room. The two chief items of business consisted of the formal amalgamation of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce with the Board of Trade, thus increasing the board's membership to something over 300; and the appointment of a strong committee to enquire into and report upon the conditions governing the Marine hospital at Victoria. Messrs. Shallcross and George Carter spoke very strongly on the abnormal conditions at present prevailing at the said hospital, and their denunciations of the same were applauded by the meeting.

Mr. Shallcross, continuing, gave some interesting statistics regarding the financial aspect of the matter. The seamen who had received attendance at the hospital spoke in the highest terms of the treatment they received there when it was in the power of the attendants to do so. The harbor dues collected from the vessels entering Victoria harbor amounted to $4,280; the expenditure was $1,714, leaving a profit of $2,500. There was no telephone at the hospital; no operating room, so that no critical operations could be attempted; there is no night attendant, and when the captain of the Columbia brought a sick man some time ago a considerable period elapsed before anyone came to look after the man. There is no arrangement for washing at the hospital, and the road to the hospital was becoming increasingly difficult. He had laid the letter of the Dominion government before Mr. Carl Lowenberg. In laying the papers on the table, Mr. Shallcross moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. George Carter:

That the papers laid on the table be handed to a committee on navigation, appointed by the president, and that they be requested to report on the statements therein, and whether sufficient and satisfactory provision is made for sick seamen at Victoria, and whether the present arrangements reasonably comply with the terms of confederation in regard to the maintenance of a Marine hospital at Victoria.

Mr. Shallcross, in some subsequent remarks, said everything connected with the Marine hospital business was a disgrace to Canada and ought not to have been allowed to go along in that way. The hospital should be put on a proper footing at once. Mr. Carter also said the hospital was a disgrace and a reproach, not only to the port of Victoria, but to the Dominion of Canada. (Applause.)

In reply to a question from the chair, the secretary said an attempt had been made some time ago to arrange for treating soldiers at the hospital.

Mr. Shallcross pointed out that not many patients at a time could be treated at the hospital. Then again, the sailors were afflicted with a class of disease which the Jubilee hospital declined to treat. Under the agreement which had been made, they were certainly entitled to insist upon having a special hospital for the treatment of such diseases. He thought it might be taken for granted that no doctor had ever driven over the road to the hospital at night. (Laughter.)

Mr. Carl Lowenberg spoke in support of Mr. Shallcross' remarks.

The following committee was then appointed to deal with the matter: Messrs. Shallcross (chairman), Vincent, Capt. W. Grant, Geo. Carter and A. J. Morley.

S. J. Pitts, seconded by J. J. Shallcross, moved the following resolution:

18. (a) That the members of the Chamber of Commerce shall amalgamate with and become members of the Board of Trade upon subscribing to the bylaws and Act of Incorporation of the Board of Trade in the usual manner, and that until the next annual meeting (1904) of the Board of Trade additional members shall be added to the council of the Board of Trade in the proportion of one additional member of the council to each twelve members of the Chamber of Commerce so subscribing to the bylaws and Act of Incorporation of the Board of Trade, not already being members of the Board of Trade, and that the additional members of the council shall consist of the present officers of the Chamber of Commerce, and such further members as may be nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, so as to make the total number of the additional members of the council equal to the proportion herein mentioned.

Mr. Pitts believed the increased membership would be much in the interest of the Board of Trade, and he hoped the resolution would carry.

D. W. Higgins thought a printed copy should have been sent to every member of the board.

It was explained that copies had been sent to each member.

The resolution carried unanimously.

The secretary then presented a document submitted by Mr. Morley, containing the names of 110 members of the Chamber of Commerce. The chairman commented that this accession would bring the membership of the Board of Trade up to well over 300.

The following gentlemen were then named as members of the council of the board: Messrs. G. Carter, Robert Mowat, J. E. Church, A. J. Morley, Phil. R. Smith, W. K. Houston, Thos. Walker, E. R. Newton and W. J. Hanna.

Secretary Elworthy read the following letter from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association:

RE CANADIAN JOINT FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION.

The railway companies of Canada have, in the past, determined the classification of all goods which they carry for Canadian shippers. The classification determines the rate.

Canadian freight classification is legal only when approved by the Governor-General in Council. Contrary to this, however, the railway companies have issued and enforced classification without the ratification of the government. This is true of Classification Schedule No. 12, which is now in force.

This schedule (No. 12) is protested against by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and under this protest the Department of Railways and Canals at Ottawa has refused to recommend its adoption until opportunity has been given to the shippers of Canada to point out the injustices which it contains.

Please take this as notice to bring the question before the individual members of your board, in order that they may place their views before the government. No such opportunity has previously been given to Canadian shippers in the important question of transportation.

Kindly have the matter dealt with as soon as possible, and the grievances either individually or collectively forwarded to the Acting Minister of Railways at Ottawa. We will be obliged if you will also have copies of the letters addressed to the secretary of this association in order that the whole question may be kept well in hand.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASS'N.
R. J. YOUNGE,
Secretary.

SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION.

Draft of treaty recently declared in force in British South Africa.

Article 1. (Relates to future States entering the Union.)

Article 2. Customs union tariff.

Class 1. Special rates (Incl. fish, preserved, 1d. per lb.)

Class 2. Mixed ad valorem rates.

Class 3. Ad valorem 2½ per cent.

Class 4. Free.

Class 5. General ad valorem rate, 10 per cent.

All goods, wares or merchandise, not elsewhere charged with duty, and not enumerated in the free list, and not prohibited to be imported into the Union, shall be charged with a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem. (Class 5 includes lumber) 10 per cent ad valorem.

Article 3. A rebate of customs duties shall be granted on any goods and articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the Union for consumption therein, to the extent following:

(a) In the case of goods and articles liable to customs duties under class 1, 2, or 3, a rebate of 25 per cent of any duty chargeable thereon at an ad valorem rate but of no duty, and

(b) In the case of goods and articles liable under class 3 to duty at an ad valorem rate of 2½ per cent a rebate of the whole of such duty.

Provided that the manufactured goods and articles in respect of which rebate as aforesaid shall be granted, shall be bona fide the manufactures of the United Kingdom, and that in the event of any question arising as to whether such goods or articles are entitled to any such rebate, as aforesaid, the decision of the minister or other executive officer in whom the control of the customs department immediately concerned is invested.

Article 4.—A rebate similar to that for which provision is made in the last preceding article shall be granted in like manner and under like provisions to goods and articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any British Colony, Protectorate, or possession, until on and after a date to be mutually agreed upon, and publicly notified by the parties to this convention.

Article 5. — 25. Various provisions, chiefly inter-state.

Referred to the committee on transportation.

The chairman reported the outcome of the enquiry of the views of the candidates into the question of fish traps, as already reported.

L. G. McQuade thought the matter of fish traps had better be deferred until the federal minister had had an opportunity of coming here and looking into the matter personally.

Mr. Beckwith thought no time should be lost in pressing the question upon the government at Ottawa. No harm would be done by passing urgent resolutions. The minister might not be able to get here.

Mr. McQuade thought it was better to allow the matter to remain over for a short period.

A number of the members of the Chamber of Commerce arriving, Chairman Todd expressed, on behalf of the board, the pleasure of the members at the happy outcome of the efforts for amalgamation.

George Carter, who was president of the Chamber of Commerce, reciprocated the sentiments of Mr. Todd. The younger business elements had felt that the commercial interests of the town should be united. The outlook for the town was excellent, and it was felt on all hands that the two bodies would work well together.

On the matter of the fish traps resolutions being again alluded to, at the request of Mr. Higgins, Mr. Templeman's telegram, indicating an early visit from the minister of marine and fisheries, was read. Mr. Higgins agreed that nothing was to be gained by hurrying the matter.

The secretary read a letter from Messrs. Findlay, Durham & Brodie, which had been read at the last meeting of the council, as follows:

Through the courtesy of our local collector of customs we have just seen a copy of the new tariff of the South African Customs Union, from which we have made extracts of the salient points, and we enclose you a copy of these.

The present duty on preserved fish is one penny per pound, and on lumber ten per cent ad valorem, but you will notice there is a preferential rebate off these of 25 per cent in favor of the British Empire, uncondition so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, but, in the case of British Colonies and possessions, contingent upon equivalent reciprocal privileges being granted to the South African Colonies belonging to the Union.

Our own British preferential tariff is subject to a similar provision as it only applies—inter alia—to "any other British Colony or possession the customs tariff of which is, on the whole, as favorable to Canada as the British preferential tariff herein referred to is to such Colony or possession."

The South African tariff is not equally favorable, as it only provides for a rebate of 25 per cent, except class 3, as compared with 33 1-3 per cent in our case, but we take it there is no reason to prevent our reciprocating to the same extent, more especially as our exports would so greatly exceed our imports.

In view of the extreme importance of this matter to this province, as the South African trade has already become very important (we ourselves have shipped about fifteen million feet this year) and the salmon trade will no doubt be a growing one—we would ask you to kindly bring it before the council without delay, with a view of all possible pressure being brought to bear on the Dominion government to ensure the necessary action being taken at once to secure the benefit of the preference offered; for you will note it is provided by Article 4 "that no such rebate shall be granted in the case of any particular Colony, Protectorate or possession, until on and after a date to be mutually agreed upon and publicly notified by the parties of this convention.

We are told that so far as Canada is concerned the matter can be settled by an order in council.

FINDLAY, DURHAM & BRODIE,
Per C. MESS.

In the case of canned salmon, the chairman explained, it was a very important concession, and he hoped the Dominion government would come to some similar arrangement with Australia.

Mr. Shallcross then reported on the condition of the Marine hospital. The Board of Trade of London had forwarded complaints made by seamen of various ships which had been here. The captain and officers of the steamer Columbia made sworn statements regarding the treatment of a disabled seaman. The cases of Rowlands and Mylomene were explained also by Mr. Shallcross, it being explained that there was no provision for surgical treatment at the Marine hospital.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS.

Grand Forks, B. C., Oct. 17.—Boundary ore shipments this week amounted to 16,881 tons, as follows: Granby mines, 9,036; Mother Lode, 2,130; Snowshoe, 2,950; Sunset, 210; Oro Denoro, 450; Morrison, 180; Emma, 1,155; Winnipeg, 360; Athelstan, 360.

ROSSLAND'S SHIPMENTS.

Rossland, B. C., Oct. 17.—Details of the week's shipping operations from Rossland camp are: LeRoi, 5,160; Centre Star, 1,501; War Eagle, 1,050; LeRoi 2, 480; Jumbo, 125; Spitzee, 60; I.X.L. (milled), 200. Total for week, 8,576. Year to date, 313,354 tons.

Winnipeg, Oct. 17.—Messrs. J. & A.

Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Prepared with CALVERT'S Pure Carbolic. (The best dental preservative).

6d., 1/-, 1/6 and 5/- (1 lb.) Tins.

Sold by Chemists, Grocers, Stores, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

President of the Free Food League

Duke of Devonshire With Reluctance Heads Anti-Chamberlain Organization.

Mr. Ritchie And Lord George Hamilton Also Joins Movement.

London, Oct. 16.—The Duke of Devonshire, late lord president of the council, has conditionally accepted the presidency of the Free Food League, which is organizing a campaign against the fiscal policy of Mr. Chamberlain and Premier Balfour.

This important move in the fiscal contest developed tonight at the meeting of the parliamentary committee of the league when a letter was received from the Duke of Devonshire to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Ritchie's predecessor as chancellor of the exchequer, accepting the preferred presidency of the league on certain conditions.

The committee passed a resolution unanimously accepting the condition and this action was communicated immediately to the Duke of Devonshire. The substance of the Duke's letter follows: "You informed me when we last met that the wish had been expressed that I join the league and take a leading part in its operations. I understand that the principal object of the league is to oppose the new departure in the fiscal policy which now has been definitely announced and which includes the taxation of food imports from foreign countries and preferential treatment for the colonies, as well as a general tariff on imported manufactured goods. I understand that these objects do not involve opposition to the policy of the government in so far as that policy is limited to reserving to the government the right of proposing to parliament tariff legislation for the purpose of negotiating commercial treaties and the mitigation of hostile tariffs."

Continuing the Duke of Devonshire refers to the desirability of restraining the strongly protectionist tendencies manifested at the recent conference at Sheffield and says the duty of combating before the country the doctrines of the Tariff Reform League should not be left entirely to Radicals and members of the Cobden Club.

The Duke says he cannot reject the invitation of the Free Food League to become its president although he must accept the office conditionally. "I understand the body I am asked to join," he continues, "although bearing the name of the league, is substantially a parliamentary committee. I anticipate that you will seek to broaden its constitution with the object of extending its operations. If this is done and I am invited to accept the presidency, I must ask to be consulted as to the nature of such extensions, that I may have the opportunity of determining how far I feel myself in unison with the new constitution. I also ask that it be made clear that the views I have above expressed as to its attitude towards the government are fully shared by the league. It must be also understood that such services as I could render can only be limited in character.

"It is seventeen years since I took an active part in the campaign against home rule. It is not in my power to take the same active part that I took then. I must be regarded rather as adverse than a combatant. It is with some reluctance that I consent to even this limited part in the present controversy, but I feel that many Unionist members of parliament whose ideas I believe agree with mine are making great sacrifices in order to maintain their opinions, and I am unwilling that they should regard me as indifferent to their plans."

Mr. Ritchie, the late chancellor of the exchequer, and Lord George Hamilton, the late secretary of state for India, also have joined the league.

NO SPEECHES MADE.

London, Oct. 16.—Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada, tonight entertained the counsel engaged in the Alaskan boundary case and their wives at dinner at his house. No speeches were made.

HORSE THIEVES KILLED.

Band of Runners Ambushed and Two Are Shot Dead.

Great Falls, Montana, Oct. 16.—A gang of thieves who tried to run horses off the Fort Peck reservation today, were ambushed and two of them killed. The Indians engaged in a running fight with the outlaws, driving them off the reservation. The dead men have not been identified.

MANUAL TRAINING SYSTEM'S SUCCESS

Interesting Report From Inspector of the Ontario Board of Education.

The success of the manual training system, as applied to the public schools, has been generally conceded. Victoria's experience in this movement is similar to that of the boards in the cities of the East. Inspector Leake, in his recent report upon the manual training work to the Ontario minister of education, said in part:

"Manual training, as carried on during the last three years in Toronto, Ottawa and Brockville, has been experimental, only in the sense that it was open to each educational authority to discontinue it at the end of June last. The result of the experiment has been that each board, fortified by the strongly expressed desires of the parents, has decided to continue the work at its own cost, aided by the educational system.

"In addition to the three cities above named, manual training centres are established in Kingston, Brantford, Stratford, Cobourg, Woodstock, London, Essex, Berlin, Renfrew and Hamilton. In these towns the work was commenced to meet a popular demand and public opinion is almost unanimously in favor of its continuance and extension.

"Many other educational authorities, inspired by public opinion, are considering the question. Among them are Peterborough, Galt, Guelph, St. Thomas and Owen Sound. It is perfectly legal to give such instruction during school hours, and the subjects included in the new course of study. The department is offering every encouragement in the way of expert advice and liberal grants to induce other educational authorities to follow the example of the above boards, and would be glad to see some form of practical instruction generally adopted."

In originally laying his proposal before the people of Canada, Commissioner J. W. Robertson, to whom Sir W. C. Macdonald entrusted the carrying out of his scheme, intimated that it was hoped that after a year or two, an equally valuable course of practical instruction suited for girls of the same ages would be provided. This suggestion has not, as yet, met with any practical suggestion or organized effort, but doubtless, in time, practical instruction in domestic science or similar work will be included in the regular course of study of the girls attending the public schools."

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

$5,000 Reward will be paid by Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, to any person who can prove that this soap contains any form of adulteration whatsoever, or contains any injurious chemicals

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Olympia Sails For the Orient

Efforts Being Made to Have Flour Rates Restored to Old Schedule.

Disabled Steamer Meteor is Picked Up---The Farallon Breaks Down.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Steamer Olympia, of the Northern Pacific line, sailed from the Ocean docks yesterday for the Orient, carrying a heavy cargo of flour and merchandise—the flour being consigned to Japan where heavy imports of foodstuffs are being made on account of the preparations for the continency which threatens the country, war with Russia. The steamer had an average number of passengers.

The Olympia had a full cargo of general freight, chiefly flour, tobacco and cloth, valued at $165,194, and consigned to various parts of the Orient.

The Olympia had five saloon passengers and about twenty-five steerage passengers. Her saloon passengers include the Misses Margaret and Alice Cooper, daughters of General Manager Thomas Cooper, of the Northern Pacific railroad; Miss Helen Bunn daughter of General Counsel Bunn, of the Northern Pacific, and Mrs. Andrew Dixon, wife of the commander of the liner, who will chaperon the young ladies, who are to make a round-trip tour of the Orient on the Olympia. The liner's other first cabin passenger is Roy Smith of Omaha.

Over 35,000,000 cigarettes are in the liner's hold consigned to Shanghai, besides 481,172 pounds of leaf tobacco and a small shipment of smoking and plug tobacco.

The steamship companies are not benefiting as much as they would have done were it not for the rate war to the Orient on the large demand for flour and wheat in Japan by reason of the warlike movement. A meeting of the agents of the various lines running to the Orient was held at Seattle on Friday, which was attended by representatives of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Canadian Pacific, Boston Steamship Company, Northern Pacific and Portland & Asiatic Steamship Company. An effort was made to agree on December rates for flour shipments, but after the situation was thoroughly canvassed it was decided to postpone the question in abeyance until the San Francisco rates are announced.

Representatives of the lines interested in the conference insist that there is no money in the $3 rates and are anxious to advance the charges to $4 or $5 per ton. This will be done if the San Francisco lines will stand by the $3 rate, but the re-entry of the China Commercial Company into the fight is a complication that is likely to upset everything.

The flour shipments to China and Japan are unusually heavy at present. The demand has quickened and the shortage in crops in districts that are tributary to China and Japan is aiding the mills of the Northwest in controlling the situation. The steamship companies, however, are not yet in a position to share in the profits of the trade. They cannot afford to cripple Northwest mills by putting them under a handicap in favor of California, and the rate question will be left open until the November situation works itself out.

Flour rates to be be quoted by the steamship lines of the Northwest interested in the Oriental traffic for December business depend entirely upon the action of San Francisco lines. If the re-entry of the China Commercial Company into San Francisco trade means another cut of flour rates the Northern lines will not be able to advance the freight charges to $4 or $5 per ton as had been contemplated. The $3 rate effective during November would, under circumstances, be continued.

The China Commercial Company has succeeded in entering into another contract with the Mexican government for the delivery of 1,000 Oriental laborers per month. This means the receipt of $45,000 each month and places the China Commercial Company in an independent position, where every dollar paid on return cargoes is so much profit.

It is this circumstance that has made the Northern lines hold off on the December rates. The China Commercial Company will have a sailing out of San Francisco during November, and it is feared by the Northern lines that the flour rates agreed to at the previous meeting will be upset. If this happens a demoralization of December rates is likely and the lines interested in the Northern bureau cannot afford to commit themselves to a December policy.

A strong hope is entertained that San Francisco will be able to maintain rates. This, however, involves an understanding with the China Commercial Company, something that does not appear to be probable at present. By the steam schooner lines operating out of Portland and the Sound flour manufacturers are able to get a rate as low as $2 per ton to San Francisco. If the old $1 rate were to be restored at San Francisco this would mean that nothing better than $3 per ton could be charged by the Northern lines

Even this rate means 10 cents a barrel in favor of the California millers and Northwest flour mill owners insist this differential is sufficient to keep them under a serious handicap in the Oriental flour trade. It is not likely, though, that a restoration of the $1 rate out of San Francisco would lower Northern charges, for California is now dependent upon Washington and Oregon markets for the grain ground into flour. This equalizes the increase in freight charges and the steamship lines will take advantage of it.

QUEEN CITY RETURNS.

Brought News That no Sealers Have Arrived on the Coast.

Steamer Queen City of the C. P. R., Capt. Townsend, reached port yesterday morning from Quatsino and way ports on the Vancouver Island coast. When the steamer left the coast ports none of the sealers had returned to the villages on the island coast. There was little news to report. At Quatsino the Yreka mines are shut down and the Edison property, where seven men were employed has now followed suit. At San Juan the logging camps have been shut down, owing to the small demand for booms—the market being glutted for the present—and 23 loggers came down as passengers on the steamer. From Kyuquot the steamer brought news of the news of the death of an old Indian woman who had attained an age of over a century.

Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer was Mr. F. F. Paget, a hunter who had spent several seasons on the coast in the vicinity of Clayoquot. He speaks in glowing terms of the district as a huntsman's paradise, and has several fine head of elk and moose to show as trophies of the sport he had. Other passengers were H. E. Newton, manager of the mines at San Juan, A. Crate, a well-known miner who has been in charge of a squad of men at Quatsino, F. V. Hobbs, of Port Renfrew, and Messrs Hansen, McArthur, Grant, Child, Young, Little, Anderson, Carleton, Duffy, Jennings, Symonds, Norris and Ward, and Mrs. Crate.

OVERDUE STEAMER.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 17.—It is feared that the steamer Wales, bound for this port with a cargo of coal, foundered with all hands during the recent hurricane. She is several days overdue.

Political Notes And Forecasts

Conservative Convention in Cariboo and its Possibilities Outlined.

Some Straight-Flung Words From the New Westminster Columbian.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Contrary to expectations, Mr. Joseph Martin, K. C., did not come over from the Mainland last evening. It was hoped that he would come, and that he would confer while here with his supporters.

Last evening's Times took a quarter of a column to make the important announcement that its report about Mr. John Houston going into the cabinet was incorrect. The public was well aware of the fact. The Times had made arrangements to swear in Mr. Houston on Monday.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell has gone to Ottawa and Montreal on an intercessory mission to try to save the province from getting into the hands of the sheriff. Mr. Bodwell's missions are always disinterested and patriotic.

The following, from the Vancouver Province, is interesting:

"The Conservatives in the Interior are already getting ready for the Dominion elections. A prominent rancher from near Kamloops is in the city, and showed a Province man this morning a copy of a notice that he had received from Mr. J. T. Robinson, organizer for the Conservative party, calling a convention of Conservatives to be held in Kamloops on October 29 next. The notice gives the object of the meeting as to select a candidate to contest Yale-Cariboo in the Tory interest.

"The representation at the convention is to be by delegations from the provincial electoral districts of Grand Forks, Greenwood, Similkameen, Okanagan, Kamloops, Yale, Lillooet and Cariboo. The Province's informant stated that there is some feeling in Kamloops and other cities along the line that the candidate should be selected from one of the places in the central part of the constituency. Kamloops, he said, would make a fight against being represented by a man from the Boundary country or the Similkameen, and would be assisted in the fight by Cariboo and other northern districts. On the other hand, the Similkameen and Boundary districts look upon the Kamloop ranchers as slow, and the country as a slower growing one than their own, and will try to insist upon the candidate coming from the southern part of the constituency.

"There is no talk yet, so far as can be gathered from up-country residents now in the city, or from the Interior papers, of any definite date being set for a Liberal convention in that riding."

In a hammer-and-tongs article on "The Lawgivers at Victoria," the New Westminster Columbian says, in part:

The unofficial lawgivers at Victoria are working overtime just now, serving up to the Lieut.-Governor reasons why he should keep his eye on the first minister and make his official life as uneasy as possible. The fact that Mr. McBride is the first premier in a string of six who has succeeded in an appeal to the country, it seems is only an aggravation. We have worried along for all these years under a series of ministries, either not submitted to the people, or submitted only to meet defeat; and while the average citizen will take Mr. McBride's success in securing a clear majority of the whole House, and a plurality of five over the party next in order, as evidence of the present premier's right to expect to be permitted to carry on, in the best way his judgment can suggest, it seems that the Victoria Liberal idea is not so tolerant. And the first point of attack is in the person of the defeated ministers—Messrs. McPhillips and Goodeve. These Victoria lawgivers assume early resignations of the two ministers as the consequence of defeat at the polls. True, that in Ontario a Liberal premier kept defeated colleagues in office for many months and through a whole session of the legislature, while he waited for the outcome of election petitions to open constituencies for them. But here, of course, we must not take the liberties with the constitution that pass without comment in Ontario. Nor it seems, is Mr. McBride to be permitted by these Victoria lawgivers to follow the precedents set in our own province. Such a privilege is reserved for friends of the party to which Mr. McBride does not belong. . . . In view of these facts the agitation being worked up in Victoria to permanently exclude Mr. McPhillips or Mr. Goodeve, or both of them, from the ministry, by urging the premier to complete the cabinet by calling in other gentlemen, is so absurd that the wonder is that the men promoting it can expect to be taken seriously. Perhaps another pilgrimage to Government House is in contemplation, since the good nature of the Lieut.-Governor caused him to overlook the affront involved in the gratuitous advice tendered him by the opposition push in Victoria a few weeks ago.

The Nelson Tribune says this about John Houston:

"Beyond a doubt the rank and file of the Labor party contributed in no small measure to the magnificent success of Saturday last. They need have no misgiving on the expediency of sending John Houston to Victoria, for come what may he will do his duty and possibly rise to a political position of which this city will be justly proud."

This is a shot from the Toronto Mail and Empire that will make Liberal machinists wince:

"The Toronto Globe suggests that Mr. McBride, the premier of British Columbia, try to get over to his side one or two members of the opposition. But the organ does not state whether the regular Ontario government tariff—$3,000— is to be paid, or a special rate is to be announced."

THE EVIDENCE YOU VALUE.

By word of mouth from friend to friend Dr. Chase's Ointment has received more unsolicited recommendation than probably any medicine you can mention. The fact that it is an absolute cure for piles has put it in a class all by itself as a preparation of inestimable value and people recommend it, knowing that it is a certain cure.

DE WITTE AND THE RUBLE.

Mr. iWtte, the ex-finance minister of Russia, delivered an address to a committee of the St. Petersburg Exchange the other day, which is generally regarded as a defence of his policy and a formal reply to his political adversaries who charge him with the responsibility for much of the unrest prevailing in the agricultural districts. He said that paper and fixed the value of the ruble because he had always believed that it was Russia's best policy to enter upon as the value of the ruble was at the mercy of foreign bourses. Having accomplished this, his next move was to develop the natural riches of the country by encouraging Russian industries. He succeeded so well, he said, that at the present time the concerns quoted on the Exchange represented a capital of fourteen milliards of rubles (one thousand five hundred million sterling). The national debt of the country rose only by one-tenth of this sum—by, indeed, than the capital value of those undertakings, railroads and the like, which are customarily accepted to cover foreign loans. He then went on to say: "If I entered over the realization of my schemes it was because I feared that I might not have time to accomplish all that I had begun in various departments of the financial and economical life of the country. I believe that I was right to hasten on as I did the accomplishment of these measures. All my principal reforms I have succeeded in placing on a more or less firm footing, and therefore, in the future, although they may undergo changes and improvements, it is hardly likely that any one will venture upon radically altering or doing away with them." The boldness of these utterances has caused much comment. The allusions to European civilization are not at all pleasant to the Russian mind.

YOU TAKE NO CHANCES.

All druggists and dealers guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

Westminster Has A Sore Grievance

Ship Channel of the Fraser Requires to be Improved Immediately.

Wants the King Edward Dredge to Go Back Home and Get to Work.

New Westminster, Oct. 17.—Westminster will have a good association football team this winter, and has commenced the season well by defeating the Chilliwack team here on Thanksgiving Day by three goals to nil. The visitors had previously skinned everything in the district. The local team will have several lacrosse champions on its list of active players. These used to keep in training during the winter months by playing basketball, but last winter this petered out.

There has been very good shooting here lately. The recent spell of blustering wet weather brought the malards from the upper country earlier than usual, and large bags of these, and in fact, all other varieties of wild duck, have been secured. On Thursday the open season for cock pheasant shooting commenced. All the hunting parties have not yet returned to town, but so far no very large bags are reported, though nearly every gun got a brace or two.

There is a renewed local agitation to bring pressure to bear on the Dominion government to have something done to improve the ship channel of the Fraser. This year's big freshet increased the deposit on the Annieville bar, a mile below the city, so that now there is only 13 feet of water at low tide, and the shallow water extends for a distance of 3,200 feet. The trouble is that a ship is waiting to come up to the city to discharge a cargo of rails for the V. W. & Y. railway, and she draws 22 feet. Had she arrived before June she could have come up easily; now the cargo will have to be lightered. The grievance is aggravated by the dredge, King Edward, built specially for this work, being kept in Victoria harbor.

The only accident so far reported is the result of the shooting on Thursday which occurred in Langley. A lad named Fowles lost his right eye, which was shattered by the brass off a cartridge which flew out of the defective breach of his gun.

The municipalities of Burnaby, Coquitlam and New Westminster have taken joint action in condemning as "dangerous" the V. W. & Y. railway crossing on the North road, and are now seeking government aid to force an overhead crossing.

Surveyors have just competed laying out a route for the proposed railway from Sumas to Port Kells, and have now started to run lines for the proposed short line from South Westminster to Ladner along the river. In the former case it seems likely that another route may have to be chosen farther back from the river, as the present line, as surveyed, will make the right of way too costly to buy, for it cuts the heart out of several farms, as well as running through several farm houses and barns.

WORK RESUMED

Kootenay Mining Property Restarts After Two Years' Idleness.

Nelson, B. C., Oct. 17.—Work is to be resumed at the Alice mine near Creston next Tuesday by Messrs. Hampson & Mayhew, the lessees, with a force of fifteen men. This property has been idle for over two years. Considerable development work was done there previous to the shut-down and there is said to be plenty of galena ore ready for shipment. Shipments will be made to the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson. It is likely that the force will be largely increased early in the new year when the management contemplates building a concentrator.

Though arising from a variety of causes, headache is almost invariably associated with stomach troubles, irritability, sleeplessness, feelings of fatigue and languor, depressed spirits and other symptoms of nervous exhaustion.

Nervous Headache

The person who has become subject to repeated attacks of nervous, sick headache may well have dark forebodings of the future lest the outcome may be nervous prostration, paralysis or insanity.

Such relief as may be obtained from the use of powders, tablets or wafers, which almost immediately stop pain, is only temporary, and the shock to the nervous system is not only harmful but positively dangerous.

As in all diseases of the nervous system, the real cause is a deficiency in the quality or quantity of the blood, and cure can come only when the richness and life-sustaining powers are restored to the blood by such a preparation as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

This great food cure cures headache, just as it does other symptoms of an exhausted condition of the nervous system, by actually forming new, rich, red blood and creating new nervous force.

Though this upbuilding process is of necessity slow and natural, the results are certain and lasting.

Headaches, as well as all other aches and pains, disappear, and through the medium of the nervous system every organ in the body is quickened to new and regular action. The appetite is sharpened, digestion improves and all the weaknesses and irregularities of the vital organs which usually accompany nervous exhaustion are overcome.

MRS. LOBB.

By noting your increase in weight while using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you can prove beyond dispute that new, firm flesh and tissue is being added to the body.

Mrs. A. Lobb, 204 Rectory St., London, Ont., states:—"I was troubled to a great extent with sick headache, and in fact I was so bad that I became very nervous and unable to rest or sleep. I had not used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food long before I noticed that my sleep was better and the headaches less severe. I can say now that I am as well as I ever was, and give all the credit to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Mrs. Corkey, 276 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont., states:—"I suffered a great deal with nervous headache. At times I took weak, dizzy spells and my nervous system seemed quite undermined and exhausted. Some time ago I heard of the good results accomplished by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and began to use it. Since I have been taking this medicine a great change has come over me, the headaches have disappeared, my nerves have been strengthened, and I do not have any more of the dizzy spells. I have nothing but Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to thank for this cure."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Is sold by all dealers at the advertised price, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, or mailed postpaid on receipt of price by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box of his remedies.