Doctors and Drugs Failed Her

ECZEMA TORTURED HER

Then She Tried "Fruit-a-tives" and They Cured Her

Skin disease is always due to impure blood. It is the duty of the skin, bowels and kidneys to rid the system of tissue waste. When there is anything wrong with the kidneys or bowels, the skin tries to do extra work and breaks down under the strain. Sometimes the skin is attacked by germs, which, because of its weakened condition, it is unable to resist. Ointments and lotions, and dusting powders, and medicated soaps are useless in Eczema, because they treat only the outside skin. "Fruit-a-tives" cure, because they go to the root of the trouble, they purify the blood. They act on the liver—regulate the kidneys and bowels—soothe and stimulate the skin—and so purify and enrich the blood that disease germs are thrown off—the itching, bleeding surfaces healed—and the whole system is built up and strengthened.

"I had dreadful Eczema on my face, arms and head. I was advised to take 'Fruit-a-tives' to purify the blood and I am very thankful that I took this medicine. When I had taken two boxes, the rash was entirely gone, the pain in the back left, and my complexion is clearer than it has been for years. Before I used this medicine, I had used many kinds of salves and took quantities of medicines, but these did me no good. But 'Fruit-a-tives' at once did me good—and they entirely took away the fearful rash." Mrs. F. Mailhiot, 34 Union street, Ottawa, 50c. At druggists.

One 10 cent Package of DIAMOND DYES Made my Soiled Silk Blouse Look as Good as New.

"I have tried other dyes, but none give such complete satisfaction as the **Diamond Dyes**. One ten cent package made my soiled silk blouse look as good as new. I am now quite proud of this lovely Cardinal blouse, and my friends admire it very much."
Mrs. Edward E. Lachance, Quebec, P.Q.

If continued wear or accident has almost ruined your blouse, skirt, dress, jacket, ribbons or hat, one 10 cent package of **Diamond Dyes** will give you any fashionable color and restore the dingy garment to new life. **Diamond Dyes** impart a freshness and crispness to old materials that is truly astonishing. Try one package and be convinced.

Diamond Dyes are anxious for your success the first time you use them. This means your addition to the vast number of women who regularly use **Diamond Dyes** in their homes. When dyeing Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods, or when you are in doubt about the character of the material, be sure you ask for **Diamond Dyes** for Cotton. If you are dyeing Wool or Silk, ask for **Diamond Dyes** for Wool. At all times beware of substitutes and crude dyes.

Send us your full address, and we will mail you free of cost the famous Diamond Dye Annual, New Teddy-Bear Booklet, and Diamond Dye Direction Book.
WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL P. Q.

Catarrh

To prove unquestionably and beyond any doubt that Catarrh of the nose and throat can be cured, I am furnishing patients through druggists, small free Trial Boxes of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure. I do this because I am so certain, that Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure will bring actual substantial help. Nothing certainly, is so convincing as a physical test of any article of real, genuine merit. But that article must possess true merit, else the test will condemn, rather than advance it. Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure is a snow white, healing antiseptic balm, put up in beautiful nickel capped glass jars at 50c. Such soothing agents as Oil Eucalyptus, Thymol, Menthol, etc., are incorporated into a velvety, cream like Petrolatum, imported by Dr. Shoop from Europe. If Catarrh of the nose and throat has extended to the stomach, then by all means also use internally, Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Stomach distress, a lack of general strength, bloating, belching, biliousness, bad taste, etc. surely call for Dr. Shoop's Restorative.
For uncomplicated catarrh only of the nose and throat nothing else, however, need be used but

Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure
CYRUS H. BOWES.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS
7 PANDORA STREET

Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of

SATIN FINISH ENGLISH ENAMEL AND AMERICAN ONYX TILES

The latest old and new styles in

MANTELS, FULL SETS OF ANTIQUE FIRE IRONS AND FENDERS

Copied from designs that were in use during the seventeenth century.

We also carry lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay. Please call and inspect our stocks before deciding.

SUGGESTIONS FOR NUCLEUS OF NAVY

Admiral Fleet's Plan for Putting Canadian Vessels on This Coast

CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS

Two of Former and Four of Latter—Details of the Scheme

The regular monthly meeting of the Victoria branch of the Navy League was adjourned on Tuesday last in order to obtain the assistance of Admiral Fleet on the Wednesday following.

On Wednesday the adjourned meeting was held, Admiral Fleet being present.

It was pointed out that it was not very much good to recommend contribution to the navy unless some practical working scheme could be suggested, and one which would enlist the sympathies of Canada as a whole and the west coast especially.

The idea of a universal imperial naval tax once suggested elsewhere was condemned on the ground that it would be unpopular, people caring little to contribute to a fund in the administration of which they had no share.

The building of vessels locally was considered to have much to recommend it, especially when it was remembered that three-fourths of the cost of building a ship was spent in labor, therefore three-fourths spent upon any ship built locally would go back into the pockets of the colony which contributed this ship, but it was held, in spite of some dissent, that B. C. was not yet in a position to build ships of the cruiser class. Finally, Admiral Fleet's ideas were submitted by that gentleman and formed the basis of a suggestion which it is proposed that the Navy League of Canada should be asked to endorse. The Admiral's suggestions follow:

Suggestions for Canadian Naval Force

These remarks apply rather to the Pacific coast, as the eastern coasts of the Dominion can be so easily and quickly reached by British warships in home waters.

Strength of Force

To commence with, two fast and not obsolete third-class cruisers of, let us say, the Persens type, protected, 2135 tons, 5,000 I. H. P., 8 guns, 4 or 5, complement probably 225; four destroyers of the high (forward) free board type.

Employment

One cruiser either on Behring Sea patrol duties (August to October) or showing the flag on the western coasts of North, Central and South America. Limits, Punta Arenas Straits of Magellan. Also the Pacific Islands to the limits of the late Pacific station.

Early this year it was considered necessary to send two second-class cruisers, one from the Australian and the other from the China squadron, to show the flag on the western coast of Central and South America (Flora and Cambrian.) They met at Honolulu and proceeding to Acapulco steamed down the western coasts, visiting all the principal ports.

The Shearwater's services were also required this year on the Central American coasts during the fighting going on there.

This cruiser to be accompanied, perhaps, by one destroyer.

The cruising cruiser to carry an advanced class under training, the other one being stationed in home waters, headquarters at Esquimalt, taking with her the three remaining destroyers, short cruises in B. C. waters, visiting the various harbors and especially those on the north and west coast of Vancouver Island, their officers and crews thus becoming intimately acquainted with the harbors and the local conditions of winds, tides, currents and meteorology of the B. C. coast, so essential to the success of operations during war time.

The "home" cruiser to take the junior classes under training, transferring them to the destroyers periodically for torpedo training.

I have been told that the training system was tried on the eastern coasts of Canada, and that the Pylades, I presume the old Pylades, an obsolete, masted vessel, was lent by the government for naval training, and that practically she is at present rotting in harbor for want of men to man her, from lack of interest.

Training for training's sake only is apt to fail in its object, but if specific and useful duties have to be performed the officers and men thereon employed will surely feel that they are doing good and useful imperial work and are not merely "playing at sailors." They will be thus stimulated to perfect themselves in seamen's duties and will set an example to and encourage those who contemplate following a naval profession in the Dominion.

The force, as the coast province develops and on the completion of the Panama canal, will eventually have to be increased.

Personnel at First.

The Esquimalt dockyard, if taken over by the Dominion government, to be in charge of a commander R. N. retired with the rank of Captain, with local rank as Commodore, to reside in the present naval store officers' house and to fly his broad pennant on the "home" cruiser.

Cruisers, to be commanded by officers holding commander's (R. N.) rank when retired from the Royal Navy.

Destroyers to be commanded by lieutenants retired R. N. and on the emergency list, all such officers to be specially selected by the Admiralty and to undergo, before taking charge, training, or requalifying in the emergency and torpedo courses.

The remaining officers: To obtain younger ones to be drawn from the Royal Naval Reserve, selecting those specially recommended and that have served one or more years in battleships or cruisers.

Instructors and seamen, from the ranks of the Royal Fleet Reserve by sanction of the Admiralty, and from those that have recently taken their discharge after, say, from six to eight years' service (man's time) in the Royal Navy.

The Royal Naval Employment Agency in London could furnish lists of men available on discharge from the Royal Navy.

Balance of crews to be made up with recruits, boys for preference, and the systems in use in the Royal Navy as to short and long service men followed.

Midshipmen: At first from the Royal Naval Reserve, until the training of Canadian youths furnish officers for that rank.

The cruisers to take the "home" and "foreign" work alternately, the commander of the "foreign" cruiser to be under the direct orders of the admiralty and communicating directly by telegraph or other wire with the admiralty as to movements or action taken or to be taken in connection with political events or disturbances in which imperial interests are involved.

Vessels required to be either bought from or lent by the imperial government or built by contract by British firms until the time arrives when the Dominion can build and turn out her own vessels for the work proposed.

Visits by the home cruiser and destroyers at the various B. C. ports and route marching by the massed crews headed by a band should stimulate an encourage recruiting.

E. FLEET, Rear-Admiral,
(Retired).

After a great deal of discussion it was held that the most feasible scheme appeared to be the borrowing of the ships suggested from the Imperial Navy, such ships to be manned as recommended in the suggestions relying upon the following brief synopsis of the case, for favorable consideration at the hands of the home authorities.

These ships, if thus borrowed and manned, would

1. Relieve the Shearwater of her duties.
2. Show the flag when necessary on the American coast.
3. Be available in case of local riot.
4. In case of war between U. S. A. and Japan, be able to maintain neutrality of our waters.
5. Or repel such a small raid as might be attempted by a hostile power at war with Great Britain.

On the other hand Canada would really be making a serious contribution to the Imperial Navy of not less than a million dollars per annum for payment of crews and officers and men, food, for coaling, repairs and depreciation, as well as for docking and other expenses. Her return would be in the knowledge that she had done her duty as one of the younger partners in the empire; contributed towards the insurance of her vast seaborne wealth; established her right to the use in her need of the power of the Imperial navy, and laid the basis of a national naval spirit, and a western ship-building industry of immeasurable importance to herself at her coast ports.

MANY MEN IDLE IN MINING REGION

Boundary and Kootenay Districts Suffer—Immigration Inquiry

Vancouver, Nov. 14—E. G. Warren, of Greenwood, said today that over two thousand men had been thrown out of work by the present close-down of mines in the Boundary district. He says there was no alternative for the companies, owing to the low price of copper. The Rossland mines and the smelters at Trail and Northport will close indefinitely at the end of the week. Several other silver and gold mines will also be forced to close on account of lack of treatment facilities.

Roger Verrone pleaded not guilty this afternoon in the North Vancouver court and was remanded for a week. He gave two widely varying accounts of how he spent last Saturday at North Vancouver, but fails to clear up how he spent the two hours around noon, when the murder of Clementine Nahu is supposed to have been committed. Verrone admitted having discarded his old clothes after returning from North Vancouver and being supplied with a new suit at the negro porters' club.

Mackenzie King is going to Victoria tonight, if he can get a special steamer, to examine the Japanese who arrived on the Maru liner today. When he sits again in Vancouver, Mr. King will investigate the Kumeric arrivals, and the famous story of how the Japanese contributed $25 each on landing.

After leaving the Hotel Vancouver in June, William J. Wells, now missing from Toronto, went to Seattle, where he had a protracted spree. He returned to Vancouver, and up to October 25th was habitually drunk, sleeping in barrooms, etc. Two weeks ago the police arranged for a ticket to send him to Winnipeg. He was broken-hearted and in a pitiful condition. He did not like to write home for money. His trunks are here.

In Taylor vs. the City of Revelstoke, the full court decided today that the city was not liable for damage where a boardinghouse was quarantined.

Hogs For China

New Westminster, Nov. 14.—The export trade in hogs from British Columbia to China which commenced but a short time ago promises to develop into an important branch of trade with the Orient and already large shipments of this kind of live stock are being made to the Flowery Kingdom.

Sunshine for Consumptives

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 14.—With the idea of enabling unfortunate consumptives to bask in sunshine, and also of providing them with plenty of fresh air, Dr. R. W. Large has had constructed at Bella Bella a tent cottage along similar lines to such establishments at Gravenhurst, where many remarkable cures have been effected. The tent cottage is just back of the hospital, and has been fitted up elegantly with a view to giving the patients all the comforts required. Several stoves have been installed, and the temperature will be maintained at a required standard at all times. A large platform surounds the cottage, and it is here that unfortunates will get the sunshine and the fresh air by which it is hoped to restore health.

Already a number of consumptives have reached here from different points, the news of Dr. Large's efforts to stamp out consumption having spread rapidly. It is found that present quarters are inadequate to accommodate all who desire to undergo the systematic treatment. Dr. Large proposes to erect a number of similar cottages along the beach

INDRAVELLI IS AT ESQUIMALT

B. C. Salvage Company Completes Another Successful Salvage Work

WAS IN A BAD POSITION

How the Big Freighter Was Floated by Local Wrecking Company

(From Friday's Daily)

Yesterday morning at 11.14 o'clock the steamer Indravelli was floated from the rocks at Kellett bluff against which she butted at a speed of 11½ knots an hour at 6 a.m. Tuesday. The B. C. Salvage company's wrecking steamer Salvor did the trick, and brought the injured vessel to Esquimalt where she was anchored at 3.28 o'clock yesterday afternoon with two heavy streams pouring from outlets forward where the ten-inch salvage pumps were lifting water from her flooded forepeak and forehold. The salvage of the vessel, one of the largest ever handled by the Bullens, was a most creditable work. Yesterday morning at 2 a.m., two hours before low water, divers McHardie and Da Costa went down and placed patches of canvas and oakum over the most sore spots in the torn hull of the steamer, which for forty feet from the bashed-in stem is damaged by boulders on which she was hanging some of which penetrated the plates. Four ten-inch pumps, with a total capacity of 2400 tons of water an hour, were placed in the forward part of the steamer, while work was continued by the large gang of longshoremen sent out by the Victoria & Vancouver Stevedoring company to lighten the steamer. The coal from the forward part of the vessel was carried aft, tanks were emptied forward, anchors and heavy gear lowered to the rock to lighten the bow as much as possible, and the steel hawsers placed from amidships and forward to tres on the top of the bluff were let go. After everything possible had been done to give buoyancy to the steamer's bow, the steamer Salvor, fast on the starboard side of the engines, started to haul her from the rocks, the Indravelli's engines assisting, the propeller being turned astern at full speed. At 11.14, with the pumps pouring a great stream of water from either side and steam clouding at the bow, the stranded vessel began to move slowly, slipping gradually from the rocks, without doing further damage.

When the Salvor had towed the Indravelli into deep water the vessels were stopped and canvas pads were lowered under the damaged part of the vessel's hull, being sucked taut by the action of the big centrifugal pumps, a start was made for Esquimalt. The four pumps remain on board to keep the steamer free while she lies at anchor awaiting the drydock, which has been secured for the steamer Kazembe, which the Indravelli was chartered to relieve on the Canadian-New Zealand route. The steamer Tartar which is being repaired expeditiously will leave the dock on Sunday, and will be followed next day by the Kazembe.

The weather aided the salvage crew from Esquimalt considerably, for the Indravelli was in a bad position, exposed to southeast weather which might have proved disastrous. There was a strong tide, too, churning like a chaldron around the corner of Kellett bluff, against the sheer face of which the smashed bows of the Indravelli was close pressed. It was with difficulty that the Salvor was brought into position and made fast alongside, and the work was carried out at risk, which would have been great indeed had it not been for the favorable weather experienced.

The stranded vessel was caught only to the line of the foremast, about forty feet, and the remainder of the hull floated in very deep water, soundings showing 45 fathoms or 270 feet, at the stern of the vessel, deepening quickly to 60 and nearby to 120 fathoms. The vessel, despite being held by so small a part of her hull, worked very little, being held tight with the surging tides sweeping against her.

The wreckers as usual made no formal arrangement for the salvage of the vessel and the settlement will be arranged on the usual basis set by Lloyds agency for such services. This was done in the case of the steamer Twickenham, also salved by the Esquimalt company.

The extent of the damages to the steamer will not be definitely shown until the steamer is docked and a survey is held. The stem above water alone shows at present, and here the effect of the collision with the rock is very apparent, the stem being driven in from a point about eight feet from the rail to below the water and bashed back for six or eight feet. The plates beneath are twisted, bent and broken, for forty feet.

Tenders will be called for the repairs necessary following the docking and survey of the steamer.

SIR JAMES HECTOR IS DEAD IN NEW ZEALAND

Accompanied Palliser in Exploration of Saskatchewan and Rockies

Sir James Hector, formerly chancellor of the University of New Zealand who was geologist of the Palliser boundary marking expedition and explorations in Northwestern Canada and British Columbia is dead in Wellington, N. Z.

Sir James, then Dr. Hector, rendered invaluable services under Capt. Palliser and his name will always be remembered in connection with the early history of Western Canada.

It will be remembered that it was the party under Dr. Hector which made the first scientific exploration of Kicking Horse pass and gave it its name.

The doctor was geologist to the party but his services were used in a very general manner as the reports of Capt. Palliser to the secretary of state of the imperial government show. The expedition started at Sault Ste Marie and explored the Kaminstiquia river in 1857 proceeding west and exploring that portion of British North America lying between the northern branch of the Saskatchewan river and the frontier of the United States and between the Red river and the Rocky mountains and incidentally proceeding through to the Pacific coast.

Dr. Hector had been entrusted with a separate party and made a hazardous journey north to Edmonton house exploring the Saskatchewan. His return to the main body under Capt. Palliser is thus referred to by that gentleman in a letter to Lord Stanley, M. P:

"I have great pleasure in repotring the arrival of Dr. Hector while I have been writing this letter. I have been very anxious about him knowing how badly off he must have been for provisions. He has had a very severe journey and much trouble in finding game enough to feed himself and party. He has amassed a large stock of information as to the mountains, geographical as well as geological. He is very anxious to penetrate farther to the west but unfortunately my instructions prevent me from permitting him to do so, however desirable I might consider such a journey to be. In addition to being a most accomplished naturalist, Dr. Hector is the most accurate mapper of original country I have ever seen and is now an experienced traveler. There is no department of the expedition in which h is not only competent but willing to assist."

Dr. Hector mkes the following reference to the Kicking Horse river which gave its name to the pass:

"Here," says the report, "I received a severe kick in the chest from my horse rendering me senseless and disabling me for some time."

The river throughout the report is then called Kicking Horse river.

Sir James Hector was created K. C. M. G. in 1887. He retired from the chancellorship of the university of New Zealand in 1903. He was a graduate of Edinburgh university with the degree of M. D.

A monument near Field commemorates the death of his son who died while en route across the continent.

W. H. Ladner's Estate

New Westminster, Nov. 14.—The estate of the late William H. Ladner has been estimated to be worth nearly $200,000, $3,000 of which was left to the widow of the deceased and the remainder is to be divided equally between the two daughters, Mrs. F. W. Howay, of this city, Mrs. C. Watson, of Ladysmith, a son, Paul Ladner, of Vancouver, and the grandchild, Miss Baynes, Miss Baynes' mother, who was Mr. Ladner's daughter, died several years ago.

COMMISSIONER KING HAVING HIS TROUBLES

Japanese Witnesses in Vancouver Inquiry Proving Unsatisfactory

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 13.—The climax in the efforts thus far to dig to the roots of immigration was reached by Commissioner King just before the adjournment late yesterday of the third day's inquiry. It even threatened to be dramatic when the commissioner, almost exhausted in his attempt to penetrate the Oriental mind by the circuitous route of an interpreter, fell back in his official seat, exclaiming:

"It is my belief that there is something here that either you or some one else is interested in concealing, and I mean to get to the bottom of it."

The "you" was K. Ishikawa, the man whose interesting, almost sensational statements of a week ago were responsible for this second inquiry. Those statements were to the effect that local Japanese employment companies had agents in Japan, that he himself was a representative of S. Moriaka, head of the immigration company in Japan, and that the Canadian Nippon Supply Company, with offices on Pender strett, also had agents in Japan.

Flatly Denied It.

"That is not true! Mr. Ishawaka is greatly mistaken! He know nothing about us. We have not brought a Japanese into the country, and we have no agents in Japan."

This flat denial came from the Canadian Nippon Company, through its vice president, Frederick Noshy, former secretary of the local Japanese consulate. It was hurled with polite defiance at the bald brown head of Ishiwaka. But it came in English, which Noshy speaks well, and so startled all but Ishikawa. When a moment later, Mr. B. C. Haworth, as interpreter, made it tingle in his ears, Ishikawa modified not only this but half a dozen other "previous statements" provoking the reply of the commissioner that some one was concealing something.

Ishikawa, though bent with age, is the active president of the Japanese Boarding-house Union, and connected with the Canada Kangyo Company, an employment agency which has offices "just across the hall."

It was freely admitted by Mr. Yoshy that the Nippon Company obtained some of its Japanese contract laborers from the Kangyo Company, and Ishikawa's admission that he was an agent for an immigration company in Japan and that the Nippon Company also had an agent there had a double-barreled effect. The truth of it was severely tested when Noshy and Ishiwaka faced each other yesterday. Ishiwaka retreated as Noshy advanced.

"Tell him that the penalty for perjury is up to fourteen years in jail," said the commissioner, as he warned the sad-faced Ishikawa of the sanctity of his oath. Then he took him over his previous statements one by one, nearly all of which he now modified. He now made his own promised commission $1.50 per man for the orders he would send to Japan for immigrants. In his previous statement he had made it $2.00 to $2.50, while the statement that the Nippon Company also had agents in Japan for sending out laborers and that they must receive a commission was not what he had intended to say. There were many like modifications.

"Have you any reason to suppose that Mr. T. Nagao did not correctly interpret your evidence?"

"No, I would not say so."

"You certainly made these statements just as they are here."

"Well, there are many things there that I did not intend to say," Ishiwaka returned.

Mr. F. W. Giddens, the commissioner's secretary swore to the correctness of the transcribed notes, and Mr. Nagao will later be asked to swear that he faithfully interpreted question and answer.

NEW YORK STATE BANKING LAWS

Commission Appointed by Governor Hughes to Look Into Reform

WORK WILL BE IMPORTANT

Recommended Changes May Be Copied in Other States

New York, Nov. 14.—In financial circles here today the view was freely expressed that the action of Governor Hughes in appointing a committee to recommend changes in the New York banking law may result in a similar movement in other sections of the country and the enactment of legislation which will place state banking institutions on a basis and under supervision more closely akin to that of the national banks.

A. Barton Hepburn, president of the Chase National Bank, and former controller of the currency, who it is generally conceded will be the chairman of the Hughes commission, is known as one of the strongest advocates of the national banking system in the financial world. It is believed that Mr. Hepburn will personally recommend to his associates that the state law should be made to conform as nearly as possible with the federal statutes.

The report of the commission is looked forward to by bankers generally as likely to express at once the highest and the most conservative opinion as to reforms needed in the way of financial state legislation.

The view has been held in New York that, aside from national currency legislation, the banking system largely needed a system of uniform state laws. All the members of the commission appointed by Governor Hughes are presidents of New York banks and trust companies. This fact occasioned no surprise, inasmuch as this city is the financial centre of the country. By reason of New York's dominating position in finance many bankers were inclined to believe today that the report of the commission made to Governor Hughes may form the framework for legislation in many other states. The investigation and recommendations of the commission are looked upon as being national as well as local in their scope. Mr. Hepburn said today that the commission will get to work inside of a week, and he said: "We will be in a position to comply with Governor Hughes' request for a report by December 15th. It is expected that the views of the individual members of the commission will co-incide in most matters, and our work will consist largely in bringing out and emphasising the more important points. I have been in consultation with Governor Hughes for several weeks. He has taken a deep interest in the subject and is convinced that changes in the banking laws are needed.

"We hope to be able to meet this view and to convince the legislature and the public of the wisdom of the course we shall recommend."

Trust companies, it is understood, will come in for a large share of consideration by the commission.

All of the men chosen by Governor Hughes signified their acceptance today of the trust imposed upon them. The personnel of the commission is: A. R. Hepburn, president of the Chase National bank; Edwin Marston, president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company; Algernon C. Frissell, president of the Fifth Avenue bank; S. Baker, president of the Manhattan Trust Co., and D. R. Mills, president of the Dry Dock Savings Institution.

Financial interests in the city generally approve the action of the governor. The matter was a leading topic of conversation in Wall street today. Thomas F. Ryan, commenting upon the appointment of the commission said: "I heartily approve the action of the governor in appointing a commission to revise the banking laws of New York state.

"The gentlemen he had named for this work stand for all that is conservative, and they can be depended upon to recommend legislation which will strengthen the institutions created by the state to receive the deposits of the people and ensure the public confidence so necessary to these banks and trust companies. People all over the country do business with the trust companies, and the banks created under the laws of the state are to be congratulated that New York has a legislator like Governor Hughes.'

Mr. Lemieux at Tokio.

Tokio, Nov. 14.—Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Canadian Postmaster General and Minister of Labor, made a formal call at the British Embassy today.

Ask for Amherst solid leather footwear.

TIDE TABLE

Victoria, November, 1907.

Date	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
1	5 11	4.0	12 30	7.9	19 28	5.8	23 58	6.2
2	5 59	4.4	12 44	7.9	19 38	5.0	.....	.....
3	1 08	6.6	6.45	4.7	13 01	8.1	19.56	4.2
4	2 10	6.9	7.27	5.2	13 22	8.4	20 22	3.2
5	3 05	7.2	8 05	5.6	13 44	8.7	20 56	2.5
6	3 59	7.5	8 41	6.2	14 08	8.9	21 37	1.8
7	5 03	7.7	9 19	6.7	14 33	9.1	22 22	1.3
8	6 16	7.9	10 02	7.3	14 58	9.1	23 11	1.0
9	7 42	8.1	10 55	7.8	15 24	9.0	.....	.....
10	0 03	1.0	9 19	8.3	12 10	8.0	15.53	8.8
11	0 58	1.2	10.25	8.5	13 34	8.0	16 33	8.3
12	1 54	1.6	11 03	8.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	2 48	2.3	11 13	8.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	3 41	3.0	11 32	8.5	18 29	6.0	22 14	6.1
15	4 35	3.9	11 54	8.4	18 51	5.1	.....	.....
16	0 19	6.3	5 28	4.7	12 15	8.5	19 18	4.2
17	2 00	6.7	6 19	5.5	12 29	8.6	19 51	3.3
18	3 27	7.1	7 08	6.2	12 45	8.8	20 26	2.6
19	4 40	7.4	7 52	6.8	13 06	9.0	21 03	2.0
20	5 45	7.7	8 30	7.4	13 29	9.1	21 42	1.7
21	6 56	7.9	9 01	7.8	13 48	9.0	22 21	1.5
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 01	8.8	23 59	1.6
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 06	8.8	23 37	1.8
24	.....	.....	10 28	8.5	12 18	8.5	14 04	8.5
25	0 16	2.2	10 53	8.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	0 58	2.6	11 06	8.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	1 45	3.1	11 06	8.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	2 33	3.6	10 59	8.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	3 20	4.2	11 01	8.4	20 26	5.8	22 12	5.8
30	4 05	4.8	11 13	8.5	18 54	5.2	.....	.....

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot above the average level of the lowest low water in each month of the year. This is half a foot lower than the Datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are reduced.

TAKE NOTICE, Thomas Burnard, of Vancouver, farmer, has applied for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, (and also the point which is in lake), and containing 240 acres more or less.

Located Aug. 3rd, 1907.

THOMAS BURNARD.

In Ootsa Lake District about [illegible] miles east of H. Morgan's preemption.
T. B.

ALBERNI LAND DISTRICT

District of Nootka

TAKE NOTICE that Emily Logan of Vancouver, occupation lady, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the shore of Guaquina Arm, and about twenty chains distant in a westerly direction from the mouth of Gold River, thence north 60 chains, thence following the shore of Gold River to shore of Guaquina Arm, thence following the shore line of the Arm in a westerly and southerly direction to place of commencement, but including Indian Reserve, and containing three hundred acres more or less.

Located June 20, 1907.

JOHN STINSON,
Agent for Emily Logan.

FOR SALE

Estate of Whitfield Chase, Deceased

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the above estate, addressed to the Executors of the Chase Estate, care of the late F. J. Fulton, Barrister, Kamloops, B.C., will be received until the first of January, 1908.

The Estate consists of 1338 acres (more or less) situated and described as follows:—580 acres—less the C.P.R. right of way at Shuswap, B.C.—one mile from the station. This land is of the high state of cultivation, with good water privileges, and is famed for its productiveness. There are two silos in course of erection on the adjacent property.

320 acres pasture land, fenced, at Skimeekin, back of Shuswap.

438 acres pasture land, fenced, with a long river frontage, on the west side of South Thompson River.

550 head of cattle, about 30 range horses, five teams of work horses, harness, farm implements, machinery, etc.

At present the estate is under lease, which expires on the first of April, 1908, when possession can be given.

For any further information apply to D. G. Macpherson, or Mrs. James Ross, Shuswap, or to G. B. Martin, Agricultural Department, Victoria, B.C., Executors.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session for an act to incorporate a Company, with power to build, equip, maintain and operate a line or lines of railway of standard guage, from a point at or near Port Simpson or Work Channel in the Coast District, British Columbia, by the most feasible and practicable route to a point on the eastern boundary of the Province of British Columbia, via the Southwest side of Work Channel to the Skeena River, thence up the North side of the Skeena River to a point near Hazelton, thence to the junction of the Bulkley River, thence up the right bank of this river eight (8) miles to the Suskewa River, thence up this river by a low divide to the head of Babine Lake, thence to the north end of Stuart Lake, thence north of McLeod Lake to the Misnichinca River, thence up the Misnichinca River by Summit Lake to Pine River Pass, thence northwesterly to the head of Pine River, and down this river to Moberly Lake, and thence by the Peace River to the eastern boundary of the said Province of British Columbia, with authority also to construct, equip, maintain and operate branches from any point on the proposed line or lines not exceeding in any one case twenty (20) miles in length, and with power to construct, acquire, own and maintain wharves and docks in connection therewith; and to construct, acquire, own, equip, and maintain steam and other vessels and boats and operate the same in any navigable waters; and to construct, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines along the routes of the said railway and its branches or in connection therewith, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes and to collect tolls therefor and to acquire and receive from any Government corporations, or persons, grants of land, rights of way, money bonuses, privileges or other assistance in aid of the construction of the Company's undertaking, with power to use, own and operate water power convenient to the road for railway and other purposes, and to exercise such powers as are granted by parts IV. and V. of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act" and to connect and enter traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other Companies and for all rights, powers and privileges necessary, usual or incidental to all or any of the aforesaid purposes.

Dated this 23rd. day of September, 1907.

J. P. WALLS,
Solicitor for the Applicants,
Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C. o18

To the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B.C.: Sir:—Sixty (60) days after date, I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that I intend to apply for the lease of the foreshore, opposite Lot 54, Metchosin District, commencing at the southeast end of Bentinck Island, thence westerly one-half mile, for fishing purposes.

Yours truly,
NORMAN HARDIE.
Victoria, B.C., 2nd November, 1907.

COAST DISTRICT

Take notice that J. Cummings, of Vancouver, occupation timber cruiser, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Commencing at a post marked J. C. 80 chains from the mouth of Nopan Lagoon, running east 80 chains along the southern boundary of timber limit 9997, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains and thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

J. CUMMINGS.
Dated 15th October, 1907. Oct 29

Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land, situate on the east coast of Vancouver Island, opposite the north end of Cracroft Island, and which may be more particularly described as follows:—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of my No. 2 Claim; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the place of beginning, and containing 640 acres.

JOHN M'INTOSH.
Victoria, 6 November, 1907. no12

RAW FURS

We pay highest prices for marten, otter, mink, fox, and all other furs. Write for full information and special prices.

M. C. JEWETT & SONS,
Redwood, New York, Dept. G.

WANTED-PARTLY IMPROVED FARM

From 100 to 300 acres suitable for dairy and mixed farming, must be well watered, near railway and not more than twenty miles from town. Would prefer Chilliwack, Kamloops, or Salmon Arm districts. Send full particulars to Thos. Carlisle, High Hisket, Carlisle, England.