

Twice-a-Week Times

Published every Tuesday and Friday by THE TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED. JOHN NELSON, Managing Director. SUBSCRIPTION RATE. By mail (exclusive of city) \$1.00 per annum DISPLAY RATES. Per inch, per month \$2.50 CLASSIFIED RATES. One cent a word an issue. No advertisement less than 10 cents. NOTE—A special rate is quoted where an advertisement is carried in both Daily and Twice-a-Week.

A CONTRAST IN POLICIES.

The Colonist, in its position as an independent newspaper of course, has done something worth while in pointing out the large number of acres of land which were given away by the province of British Columbia to procure the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway. Our contemporary does not point out—which may be a mere inadvertence—that the conveyance which is now condemned by suggestion was the work of a former Conservative government of the province and Conservative government of the Dominion, although it labors hard to transfer the responsibility to the present Liberal government of the Dominion. To point out that at the time the transaction took place not only were there Conservative governments in power at Ottawa and Victoria, and that British Columbia was represented in the federal sphere by six Conservative members, would also impart a political tinge which we do not wonder the Colonist expresses a desire to avoid. Our contemporary does not say what it would have the present government at Ottawa do in the premises or the moral it draws from the story. It appears to be satisfied with the deduction that property worth sixty millions of dollars passed from the hands of its original owners. Is it going to follow the article predicated by a demand that the lands be returned now that it realizes the bargain was a bad one? Might we be permitted to supply a sequel to the Colonist's mournful tale of prodigality? There is a government in power at Ottawa now which does things differently. That government is procuring the construction of another transcontinental railway which will be just as important an agent in the development of British Columbia as the Canadian Pacific Railway. It will not cost the province a cent in money or an acre in lands save the right of way. Already we are told the provincial treasury has received one million dollars from the sale of city lots at Prince Rupert, the western terminus of the road. The provincial treasurer acknowledges this, and says he expects two or three millions more from the same source. So far from exacting value in lands or otherwise for what it does for the province, the Dominion government has offered bonuses aggregating nearly seven million dollars as inducements to railway builders to construct other lines in the province. The contrast in policies is so marked that we wonder it has escaped the attention of the chief Tory organ.

AN INTOLERANT CRITIC.

The interview published in the Times with Mr. Robert Ward does not meet with the approval of a correspondent, "H. C." Our most estimable critic cannot, apparently, understand why a newspaper professing to be Liberal in its political creed should give currency to the extremely Conservative views of Mr. Ward. To be frank with "H. C." we thought at the time the censored interview was published that it was extremely interesting in every respect. We did not think either the reporter who prepared it or the gentleman who authorized it had any particular reason to be ashamed of his work. It was hardly necessary for the Times to point out that with the political views of Mr. Ward it had no sympathy whatever. As most of our readers are aware, possibly in the case of some of them not without a severe trial of their patience, we are as regular in our onsets against just such opinions as the sun is in his daily journeys. But we do not consider it our duty as publishers of a newspaper which is read by all sorts and conditions of people, holding diverse political opinions, to suppress the views of our opponents. We may even go so far as to say we believe that nearly all the people like to hear both sides of a question in order that they may form their opinions upon it understandingly and intelligently. We make a practice of reporting everything the Premier of this province says in public, although his political views and ours are as far asunder as the geographical poles. "H. C." seems to think he was insulted as a Liberal by the publication in a Liberal journal of the views of Mr. Ward. We are thankful to say we have the best of reasons for believing that very few of our readers are so narrow in their conceptions of the responsibilities of a public journal as our correspondent.

Mr. Ward was for many years a reputable and honored citizen of British Columbia. He was an old-timer in Victoria, and, like a good many of that ilk, he became mentally saturated with Toryism. But at that he was merely the natural product of the

times. The circles in which he moved were Tory—and if the stories told of the early days are to be credited to a Liberal to lift his head in the midst of that perverse generation was to run a grave risk of having it cracked. Even the courts were on the side of the dominant and only party, and the ways of a Liberal newspaper led it through a wilderness of woe. That was the natural outcome of the spirit of intolerance which will incline its ear only to one side of a question. A reporter of the Times waited upon a formerly distinguished citizen of British Columbia and asked for an interview. That request was courteously granted. Would it have been an act of courtesy on the part of the Times to have published the graceful references of Mr. Ward to the city of Victoria of to-day as compared with Victoria of the old days, and the pathetic allusion to the absence of the old familiar faces, and to have suppressed his opinions as to the effect of the political struggle now proceeding in Great Britain?

EQUALITY WILL WIN.

An authority rises to remark that taxation is higher to-day in almost every nation in the world than it ever was in any period of history, even in times of great national crises. The authority in question means, we suppose, in his generalization to confine his observation to modern times. There is no doubt that the powers are raising larger sums against possible contingencies than they ever did before. They are obsessed by the idea that their neighbors harbor sinister designs against their integrity. Hence the maintenance of great armies and the creation of powerful fleets. Such institutions cannot be maintained and kept up to date without imposing tremendous burdens upon "the common people."

The United States, whose position by general consent is secure, is no better in this respect than the powers of Europe, whose eyes are jealously fixed upon each other. The imposition of a small tax upon tea when the foundations of that great nation were being laid was the ostensible cause of a rebellion against constituted authority. Yet the American people submit without protest to imposts compared with which the tea tax was but a bagatelle. Judging by the results of recent elections, the more and the higher the taxes they are compelled to pay the better they like it. A magnificent revenue extravagantly spent they consider evidence of the unparalleled resources and wealth. They have declared a fiscal war against the whole world, which is costing them more than the war of the rebellion. Germany is continually looking for new resources of revenue and devising schemes for increasing the burdens of the people. And she is so successful in her quest that in order to avoid taxes a very large portion of the population has resorted to the consumption of horse and dog meat. They cannot afford to buy the flesh of animals which are usually considered the only fit food for mankind.

France has not yet been reduced to such extremities. But the taxation is excessive there also, and the cause is much the same as that which has reduced the Germans to such unwanted extremities. If the French were not the most prosperous nation in the world, a condition due to the provision which has put the people in possession of the land of the country, there case would probably be no whit better than that of the Germans.

Great Britain is in the throes of an epoch-making political struggle, due to the necessity of raising a larger revenue for naval purposes. The government in power has seized the opportunity to bring about practically a revolution in the hitherto accepted system of taxation. It purposes adjusting the burden in accordance with the ability of the bearer. The Toronto Globe of a recent date contains an article which concisely, and yet powerfully, portrays the situation. It says:

"The Budget is only an incident. Discussion of land taxes touches only one point in the problem. Protection of Free Trade is a phase of a far larger controversy. Lloyd-George, the Liberals and the Labor men are not the cause of the struggle; they are merely voices giving utterance for the moment to the passion and the hope that stir in the heart of the nation. The conflict was inevitable. Its beginnings lay far back in the history of Britain's evolution into freedom. It is the age-long struggle of Privilege against Equality.

"And Privilege is doomed. Despite all the fine speeches about hereditary rights on the one side and the perils of Socialism on the other, things as they are cannot remain. By no desert of theirs the few have been born to idleness and luxury. By no fault of theirs the many have been born to toil and want. The idle rich at the one end and the idle poor at the other are the extremes of a civilization that cannot endure. A century ago Burns sang the tragedy of unemployment, when, for the sake of wife and offspring, the haggard out-of-work only 'begs a brother of the earth to give him leave to toil.' That condition cannot survive. It is doomed because it is unjust. To-day as never before in a thousand years the heart of Britain is moved as with a great tide, and the issue of it all, if British civilization is to be saved, will be a new social order in which no man shall eat bread by the sweat of an-

other man's brow. A nation with a million paupers hovelled and hustled together in the city slums, and with a half-dozen landlords holding millions of acres of land for sheep and rabbits and red deer—that nation in God's world can have no peace but a sword until justice is done and the honest man has an honest chance. "That time is at hand in Britain. The present distress may wear the guise of the day of the sword, but out of the coming confusion will emerge a new Britain. Mr. Will Crooks bears about in his body the marks of the conflict, but in his heart is the assurance of triumph. Lloyd-George, knowing by hard experience the injustice of things as they are, has come into the kingdom for—such a time as this. Men, like Asquith and Edward Grey will not turn back. If they did others would rise and reform would go on. The conflict is inevitable. The storm centre is not the budget, but the social order. Equality will win."

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

If it were a fact that only the earnest determination of the McBride government stands between British Columbia and an opening of the gates to a flood of Orientals, then the case of this province is perilous indeed. The attitude of the Conservative party of British Columbia towards Oriental immigration is the attitude of the Conservative party of Canada upon the question. This proposition has been repeatedly demonstrated in the Legislature, although the supporters of Conservative governments in the Legislature have cunningly endeavored to conceal their real sentiments by talking in favor of exclusion and voting against it. The records of the Dominion Parliament when the Tory party was in control of it and of the provincial legislature ever since it was constituted bear out this position. In the federal House, although the sentiment of the province was well known, the most that could be exacted from the party in power up to the year 1896 was a tax of \$50 per head upon Chinese. Following the retirement of the governments led by Sir John Macdonald, Sir J. J. C. Abbott, Sir J. S. D. Thompson, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper, the tax upon Chinese was increased to \$500, and regulations were imposed, which have had the effect of absolutely excluding Hindus and practically excluding Japanese. The provincial legislature has always openly expressed its repugnance to the presence of Orientals, but, particularly in the latest regime, its effective actions have invariably been in conflict with its professed intentions. The "stickness" of the Attorney-General's conduct is a matter of notoriety. One act in particular introduced by him, as our readers doubtless remember well—the case was too conspicuous to slip easily from the recollection of the public—while purporting to be a measure declaring the immigration of Asiatics to be illegal, actually declared such immigration to be legal. This was of course declared to be a clerical error. But subsequent developments clearly point to the charge that the "mistake" was one of deliberate intention. Mr. Gotoh, the Japanese who had a contract with the C. P. R. and the Wellington Colliery Company to supply these concerns with a small army of Japanese laborers, was the client—and a profitable one, we may be sure—of Mr. Bowser's legal firm. The wily Jap knew the quarter in which his affairs would be most effectively handled. He knew the value of having "a friend at court." The Attorney-General has been charged with giving utterance to a false statement in this matter known to be false. On the eve of the last provincial election he declared he had absolute proof in his possession that a contract had been entered into between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and a certain contractor for a supply of fifty thousand Japanese laborers. After the election was over and the McBride government was in power as a result of that sensational charge, the fact was established that there was a contract between Gotoh and some British Columbia corporations, but the corporations in question were the institutions we have already mentioned and not the G. T. P. The fact was further developed that Mr. Bowser must have got what he called his information from his own client Gotoh and that he must have known when making his sensational charge that he was lending his name and authority to a deliberate untruth. The Attorney-General has never opened his mouth in a serious attempt to meet these charges, although repeatedly challenged to do so. This is the record of a government whose lavishly subsidized organs have the effrontery to suggest that the question of the immigration of Orientals may be revived as an issue in the pending provincial elections. Are not any statements it may make at any hour during the progress of the campaign discredited in advance?

The funeral of the late John Sluggitt took place Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the family residence, West road, South Saanich. The Rev. F. Letts conducted the services and made touching reference to the Christian character of the deceased. The attendance of friends who turned out to pay their last respects to one of the most popular residents in that district was large. Numerous floral offerings were presented. Interment took place in Shady Creek cemetery. The following acted as pallbearers: D. McCaskey, T. Adam, R. Clark, R. Freeland, T. Walker and H. R. Sellick.

Victorians who have recently visited Cowichan Lake say that there is great activity in that section of the Island in connection with the enterprises being launched by the American Securities Co. of New York, which has acquired 5,000 acres of timber land from the C. P. R. The railway company has a gang of surveyors in the field, and Messrs. Gore & McGregor, of this city, who have the contract for the delimitation of the boundaries of the timber tract, have established camps on the shore of the lake. Large quantities of supplies have been forwarded to Cowichan Lake for the men employed by both companies, and it is the evident intention to keep them in the field just as long as weather conditions permit. There is naturally great jubilation among the people who are already located in that section of the Island, and several parties of socialists this winter, the first of which will be held on the last Friday in the month will be held at short intervals. All members of the football teams, both first and second divisions, are asked to attend Thursday, as there is special business on. If there is any member that has a pair of roller skates bring them along with him. There will be no admission, but all are asked to come and enjoy themselves.

COMMISSIONER AND ENGINEER NEW SYSTEM IN WATER DEPARTMENT

Council Has Difficulty in Framing Resolution to Meet the Situation.

(From Monday's Daily.) One of the important matters to be considered at this evening's meeting of the city council is the question of defining just what shall be the respective jurisdictions of the water commissioner and the city engineer, or, rather, the assistant engineer, for it is the latter official who is to attend to the matter of all outside work in connection with the waterworks department.

The situation is somewhat complicated. A number of the aldermen are of the opinion that it would be in the interests of the city if the city engineer's department were held solely responsible for the execution of all work of a mechanical nature in respect to the water service. But while Mr. Raymur, the commissioner, is agreeable to this suggestion to a degree, he is indisposed to consent to be shorn of all his powers as water commissioner—and this is just where friction is likely to arise.

Mr. Bryson, the assistant engineer, has it appears, had a considerable amount of experience in the administration of waterworks systems, and he has distinct ideas of his own regarding engineering problems in connection therewith. As matters stand at the city hall, Mr. Raymur, as water commissioner, may order Mr. Bryson to perform certain work, the expediency of going on with which may not appeal to Mr. Bryson. The latter is those who have studied certain clauses to the wisdom of executing works which may be considered necessary cannot be denied. That Mr. Raymur must resist any attempt which might be made to relieve him of a considerable amount of the responsibility which he now possesses is held by those who have studied certain clauses appearing in the Victoria Waterworks Act. These clauses read as follows: "That the corporation of the city of Victoria by and through the agency of the commissioner and his assistant, to be appointed as hereinafter provided, may and shall have power to design, construct, purchase, improve, maintain, generally manage and conduct waterworks, and all buildings, machinery and appliances therewith connected or necessary thereto in the city of Victoria and parts thereof."

The said commissioner shall be appointed forthwith by the municipal council of Victoria, who shall have power to remove and appoint from time to time; provided always that the commissioner shall not be a member of the municipal council, and the said commissioner shall, subject to the approval of the council, from time to time, be empowered to employ, dismiss, and to fix the salaries of such persons as he may deem necessary to employ in connection with the waterworks hereinafter mentioned, and to improve, secure, maintain and enlarge any of the said works from time to time as the said commissioner for the time being may see fit.

"And it shall be the duty of the said commissioner to examine, consider and decide upon all matters relative to supplying the said city of Victoria by the means contemplated by this act with a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water for the use of its inhabitants; and also to provide, build or construct the necessary waterworks, buildings, machinery and other appliances requisite."

The council during the past month have passed two motions, attempting to define what shall be the respective duties and responsibilities of the water commissioner and the city engineer in regard to the administration of the affairs of the department, but it is not clear that either will meet the situation. The resolution passed at the meeting of the street committee on Friday evening last will come before the city council this evening, and there is a likelihood that it will be amended from its present form, as some of the aldermen are of the opinion that it is too broad, and does not closely enough define the exact duties of the city engineer.

MUCH ACTIVITY UP AT COWICHAN LAKE

C. P. R. and American Securities Co. Both Have Surveyors in Field.

Victorians who have recently visited Cowichan Lake say that there is great activity in that section of the Island in connection with the enterprises being launched by the American Securities Co. of New York, which has acquired 5,000 acres of timber land from the C. P. R. The railway company has a gang of surveyors in the field, and Messrs. Gore & McGregor, of this city, who have the contract for the delimitation of the boundaries of the timber tract, have established camps on the shore of the lake. Large quantities of supplies have been forwarded to Cowichan Lake for the men employed by both companies, and it is the evident intention to keep them in the field just as long as weather conditions permit. There is naturally great jubilation among the people who are already located in that section of the Island, and several parties of socialists this winter, the first of which will be held on the last Friday in the month will be held at short intervals. All members of the football teams, both first and second divisions, are asked to attend Thursday, as there is special business on. If there is any member that has a pair of roller skates bring them along with him. There will be no admission, but all are asked to come and enjoy themselves.

Women sailors are employed in Denmark, Norway and Finland, and they are often found to be most excellent and delightful mariners.

Popular Prices but Distinctive Styles in Tailored Suits for Women

It was ever so. Always the very smartest and latest word in Tailored Suits you'll get at Spencer's, and always associated with prices that make choosing easy and a pleasure. A broad variety to choose from and an assurance of an excellent fit if you buy. Tuesday, thanks to many arrivals this week-end we are able to make a feature of stylish garments at popular prices, \$25, \$27.50, \$30, \$32.50 and \$35. See them before you make your final choice. We detail a few: SMART TAILOR-MADE SUITS, in myrtle green Venetian cloth. The 44 in. coat is semi-tight, finished with a roll collar of black watered silk, turned back cuffs to match, large covered buttons at the back, gored skirt with inverted box plait in front. \$30 NOBBY CHEVIOT SUIT, in French grey, fancy self striped, 44 in. coat, semi-tight; finished front and back with rows of small tabs of cloth and small jet buttons, fastens with large jet buttons, full pleated skirt with panel front. Price. \$35 STYLISH BROADCLOTH SUIT in taupe grey. This is a very handsome model. It is cut to give effect to the broad welt seams which are turned under, trimmed with large cut jet buttons and straps of the cloth at the collar and also at the waist. Skirt is gored, trimmed with more tabs and jet buttons. Price. \$37.50 ATTRACTIVE VENETIAN SUIT in mulberry shade, of self stripe. The coat is almost full length. From a little below the waist line a strap runs around the back, almost meeting again in front, below which the skirt falls in pleats. Above the coat presents the appearance of the ordinary tailor made. The skirt is similar to the coat, giving the fashionable tunic effect. Large jet buttons for trimming. \$35 VENETIAN SUIT, in soft shade of wine. Coat 40 in. long, quietly tailored. Simulated pockets at each side give occasion for a display of small cut jet buttons, larger ones to fasten. Pleated skirt with panel front. \$30

Spencer's Values in Women's Raincoats

Raincoat news is appropriate for the present time. No woman can well afford to be without a good raincoat in Victoria, and if she is interested in getting the widest choice and the best value she should not hesitate a moment about paying us a visit first. RAINCOATS—We show smart full length coats in champagne, oyster grey, navy and black. These are finished with a velvet collar. At \$12.50 RAINCOATS—We offer some very mannish coats in rubberized poplin, in shades of fawn, biscuit and sage green. At \$8.50 RAINCOATS—Two-toned striped silk coats are shown at prices ranging from \$22.50 to \$30.00 RAINCOATS—Very nice cravenette coats are shown in mixed and striped greys and browns, at \$7.50, \$10.50 and \$12.50

Comfortable Shoes for Women

Some women choose shoes by the appearance they impart to their feet. A few look to wearing qualities. Some say, "Give me comfort at any price, and I don't care about the rest." Let us introduce you to several shoes where the quality of "comfort" has received first recognition: Women's Dongola Common Sense, Turned Lace Boot. Price \$3.00 Women's Dongola Common Sense Button Boot. Price \$3.50 Women's Plain Toe Dongola Lace Boot, double sole. Price \$3.00 Women's flexible Turned Dongola Congress, plain toe. A shoe for tender feet. Price \$2.50 Women's Flexible Turned Serge Congress, plain toe. Price \$1.50

Flannelette Wear

A better quality than the above with braid trimmed collar and cuff. \$75c CHILDREN'S SLEEPING SUITS—Children's white flannelette sleeping suits, ages up to 4 years. \$85c WOMEN'S GOWNS—Women's white flannelette gowns, collar and front trimmed with braid, well made and extra full. price \$1.25 WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS—Women's short flannelette underskirts, pink or white, finished with a 10-inch flounce. price \$1.00

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

SEVEN MILLION TRADE INCREASE

SEPTEMBER FIGURES MOST GRATIFYING

For First Six Months of Fiscal Year Increase of Forty-three Millions.

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—Canada's trade for September totaled \$56,601,000, an increase of seven millions over last year. For the first half of the fiscal year the total trade was \$304,390,000, an increase of forty-three millions, compared with the corresponding six months of last year. Imports total \$173,290,432, an increase of thirty-one millions. The trade figures now reach the record mark of 1907.

A new parlor-car tariff relative to the E. & N. has been approved by the board of railway commissioners, and published in the current number of the Canada Gazette. It became effective September 15th, and provides for a fee of 25 cents a seat for forty miles or less, and 25 cents per seat for anything between 40 and 80 miles. As the whole length of the railway is only 80 miles the maximum charge is 50 cents.

The Esquimalt Athletic Club is about to hold a series of socials this winter, the first of which will be held on the last Friday in the month will be held at short intervals. All members of the football teams, both first and second divisions, are asked to attend Thursday, as there is special business on. If there is any member that has a pair of roller skates bring them along with him. There will be no admission, but all are asked to come and enjoy themselves.

MET DEATH IN NORTH.

Body of Christopher C. Johnston Brought From Yukon for Interment.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The remains of the late Christopher Charles Johnston, who was accidentally killed in the North on September 10th, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. John G. Johnston, brother of the deceased, accompanied the remains to this city.

The late Mr. Johnston was working on his mining claim on Quartz Creek, and was slitting out when a big baw of gravel overboard slid down and buried him. Before any aid could be got the man was dead, having been smothered. This is the first accident of the kind which has occurred in the Yukon since the big rush in 1898. The deceased was one of the largest private operators and was an active prospector and miner.

At the time of the accident Mr. J. Johnston was in Port Essington and was at once communicated with. He immediately left for the scene of the accident, and in a week's time was at the place. The body was embalmed and forwarded to Victoria for burial. The deceased was born in Tyrone, Ireland, and was the third son of Mr. and Mrs. William Johnston, formerly of Gorge road, but now of Colwood.

He accompanied his brother and L. Madigan from here in 1898 for the new fields in the North. On their arrival at Skagway they started out with a dog train, loaded with provisions, over the White Pass to Bennett. Here they built boats and headed for Stewart River, but before going far decided to go to Dawson to find out the latest methods of mining. Some time after this the late Mr. Johnston located his claim at the place where he was killed.

The funeral has been arranged to take place to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock from the Victoria Undertaking Parlors, Yates street. The cortege will then proceed to Colwood, where services will be conducted in the church there by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

BORN.

CULLIN—At Victoria, B. C., on Friday, October 15th, the wife of Capt. H. J. Rous Cullin, bursar of the University School, of a daughter.

DIED.

HASSARD—In this city, on the 14th inst., at the Jubilee Hospital, William Hassard, aged 73 years, a native of Ireland.

There are ten rivers in the Old Country called Avon.

NOTICE.

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THE "BON-AMI"

Large shipments to hand of OLD COUNTRY BLANKETS EIDERDOWN QUILTS HOSIERY, LACES, RIBBONS and a large selection of NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS from 50c to \$8.50 per pair. A visit cordially invited to the "BON AMI" Late Co-op. 734 YATES ST. SHELTON & SON, Proprietors.

ELITE STUDIO

OPPOSITE FOXAL HOTEL. DEVELOPING AND ENLARGING FOR AMATEURS. Properties photographed: past cards, lantern slides, photos copied and colored. Mail orders handled promptly.

FEW P

ONLY ELE

Rough Steam

(From Steamer E from the C with an ex saloon pas over, a good sengers, and silk and o The Emp rough trip, leaving Yok gale which and gave a pleasant tim weather con unable to m Only two o barked here malt, and E Francisco, a two went to Chinese abou dian points, through in b The India tons of freig valuable kin were valued and other c ible. Word was that the Ch telegraph sta aced the prim coat and the just been ope less station installed in government holding that the hands of a similar pe ad. The Emp after debark

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ADVICE F TO AL

The young ened the advic of the care of mothers that there Baby's Own ones well, comes sudd can safely f others. Mrs town, Ont day without house. I bell est child's months she 4 weeks regu seemed to b bowels work since been a cents a box from the Dr Brockville, C