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CANADA AND THE TREATY MAKING POWER.

Some of the truly loyal Conservative newspapers of Canada affect to be intensely horrified by the remarks of the Canadian Premier at the banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held in Toronto. Sir Wilfrid was dealing with the treaty of commerce lately signed with France, the first treaty under which, by consent of the Imperial government, negotiations were left entirely to representatives of Canada. He pointed out something which is well known to all Canadians and is freely admitted by all who have given any attention to the relations of Canada as a colony with foreign countries. There may be no substantial ground for the belief that in the past the interests of Canada have been sacrificed by British diplomats for the purpose of promoting cordial relations with foreign nations whose good offices, for state or commercial reasons, have been considered of paramount importance. But that impression is current in Canada. It has, with or without reason, been given currency by public men on both sides of the political boundary line and by newspapers, Conservative, Liberal and independent. The storm which swept over the country as a result of the judgment of Lord Alverstone in the Alaska boundary case is not likely to be forgotten very soon by either British or Canadian public men. It was during the heat of that time that Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared Canada must be given a dominating voice in all questions vitally affecting the integrity of her territory and her relations with foreign states. Were not the utterances of the Premier justified by practically all the people of Canada, irrespective of party, at that time? The question is sometimes asked what force Canada has behind her to enforce her demands provided she be given the right of determining her reations with foreign states? But that question may be answered by stating that Canada is not likely to make any demands that will require to be backed up by a show of force. Furthermore, is it not clear that if the present relations between Canada and the Empire are to be maintained in permanence the governing body in Canada must be held responsible for the disposition of all questions vitally affecting our interests? If the Alaska Boundary Commission had been composed entirely of Canadians there could have been no outcry against the general results of British diplomacy as a result of the findings of that commission. If the French treaty should prove disadvantageous to the commercial interests of Canada Canadians can point to Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. L. P. Brodeur as the men responsible. They have the power to express their opinion of the mistaken policy or lack of judgment of these men. They can get at them through the ballot box. Lord Alverstone was beyond their reach. Hence there was an outcry not so much against the man as against the system of which he was the representative. In that fact lay the menace to the future integrity of the British Empire.

In trying to make a point against the Premier in connection with his pronouncement on the treaty-making power our friends of the rabid Conservative press forgot that one whom they regard as greater than Sir Wilfrid had in years gone by had some experience with British diplomacy in relation to the affairs of Canada and had in very plain language intimated what his opinions were. The Canadian Courier of Toronto, delving into history, brought forth the following: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier's remarks at the banquet of the Manufacturers' Association, summarizing the 'sufferings' of Canada from British diplomacy, have excited some critical comment in Britain—as might be expected. The British people will not like to be told that their diplomacy has sacrificed Canadian interests to their own; and they will feel this with particular keenness at a time when their press is constantly reminding them that Canada is contributing nothing to the support of the Imperial navy. Thus there need be no surprise when they say to us, in effect:—'You cannot expect us to let you drag the Empire into a quarrel in which we must do all the fighting.' Of course, this position is ill-founded. We are contributing to the support of the Empire in many ways at the present moment, and ways in which we can most beneficially spend our money for Imperial defence. We are, in a word, equipping the West to accommodate a British population and thus are doing more for Imperial stability than we could by winning for the Imperial government a great naval battle.

"But, that aside, it is interesting to remember that Sir Wilfrid's complaint was ante-dated by his great predecessor, Sir John Macdonald, by more than thirty-five years. At that time, Sir John was negotiating the Treaty of Washington with British statesmen as his colleagues; and Mr. Joseph Pope has given as in his 'Life' the private correspondence which Sir John sent home during the sessions of the Commission, chiefly to Sir Charles Tupper. I cannot begin to quote all the evidence he gives of friction with the British representatives over Canadian questions, but I shall mention Sir John's comment on a letter which he felt compelled to address to Lord de Grey—the head of the Commission. 'I was resolved,' he said, 'not to let any blame be attached to Canada in that respect (the failure of the treaty), and thus strengthen the hands of the party in England who consider Canada a burden to be got rid of and an obstacle to friendly relations with the United States.' Then, at the end, he writes to Sir George Cartier that he had taken occasion to 'have an eclaircissment with Lord de Grey.' 'I told him,' writes Sir John, 'that while I had, as in duty bound, done all that I could to prevent serious mistakes being made with respect to Canadian questions, and to make the treaty as little distasteful as possible to the people of Canada, yet I must repeat my opinion that the arrangements with respect to the fisheries were decidedly injurious to Canada, whose interests had been sacrificed, or made of altogether secondary consideration, for the sake of getting a settlement of the Alabama and San Juan matters.'"

STRINGENCY IN THE MONEY MARKET.

It has been claimed by persons who profess to understand the financial situation that there is a shortage of money in Canada—that sufficient capital is not available for the legitimate requirements of business. Winnipeg real estate speculators, especially, are quite emphatic in the declarations upon this point. They assert the banks have thwarted enterprise and checked the expension of business by diverting deposits gathered in Canada to the United States. Bankers, on the other hand, point out that their action has been rendered necessary as a safeguard against possible contingencies such as have been known to arise. They aver, moreover, that the deposits of Canadians have not been diverted to the other side of the line; that Canadian banks have branches in the United States and that Americans, having great faith in our monetary institutions, are large depositors therein. Hence, the money out in call loans in New York is principally American money.

We do not profess any intimate knowledge of the methods of the banks. We know from experience that it is eminently salutary to place a limit to the operations of real estate speculators. If the banks have taken a wise precaution against what may be called wild-cat real estate speculation in Winnipeg, they deserve the thanks of Winnipeggers and all people interested in the welfare of Canada for their action. There was one real estate boom in Winnipeg, and we all know how long it took the prairie capital to recover from its ill effects. There was another in Toronto and another in Vancouver. Residents of these two enterprising cities, we presume, are not anxious for a repetition of the experiences of these two real estate "flurries." In Victoria also a number of years ago we passed through a period of unwarranted inflation of prices. We are down to a solid basis of values again and business in all lines is in a healthy condition.

We are not going to offer our opinion against the judgment of business men of standing and experience in reference to this matter of responsibility of the banks for the condition of affairs said to be prevailing on the prairies and in other parts of Canada. But we shall call attention to the following article, copied from the Montreal Shareholder, one of the safest and most conservative of monetary journals published in Canada:

"That there is a scarcity of money in the Dominion is beyond a doubt. The chartered banks have had to restrict their lendings, not so much from the exercise of caution as from the fact that the loans now in force have absorbed all their available monies, provision being made for their retaining sufficient cash reserves to meet any contingency that may arise. It was pointed out in last week's issue of the Shareholder that current loans in Canada at the end of August last showed an increase over the corresponding time of the preceding year to the large amount of $72,132,738, the total of these loans amounting to $580,075,932. Then when it is taken into consideration that current loans in Canada only lack a fraction over $6,000,000 of deposits, some accurate estimate may be formed of the extent to which the banks have met the demands upon them for business requirements. This large increase in loans shows that there has been an immense development in all directions, one which has created the prevalent scarcity of money. From this it would appear that the cause for Canada wanting more money may be traced to that over expansion against which the bankers have warned the country from time to time. We would at this time remind our readers of the warning given at the last annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal, when its vice-president (Mr. E. S. Clouston), said: 'There is still time to set one's house in order and keep it there, but the tardy should remember that the prolongation of the day of grace may add to the severity of the day of reckoning.' That new banks are needed we do not believe. There are ample for Canada's needs, there being still a wide margin between capital authorized and that paid-up. The scarcity of money arises when preparations are being made to move the crops. But once these have been realized upon, the normal condition of the money market may be confidently looked for."

CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW.

The Canadian Annual Review for 1906 has just made its appearance, and even a cursory examination of its contents warrants the statement that it is superior in scope and interest to the most of its five predecessors, and not inferior to the best of them. It would have been surprising had it been otherwise, for in a country so progressive as Canada suitable material for historic treatment can never be lacking, while the editor must needs acquire a broader outlook and greater skill as the outcome of lengthening experience and conscientious effort. The ideal Mr. Castell Hopkins has set himself is a high one, and year by year he demonstrates his ability to rank higher.

The prototype of this and similar publications of recent years is "The Annual Register," of which Edmund Burke was for many years after its establishment the chief editor. It is high praise of Mr. Hopkins's work to say that, making allowance for the narrower range afforded by a single country as compared with the world at large, the Review is just as interesting to Canadians as the Register is to those who accustom themselves to the wider horizon. It is no exaggeration to opine that if its publication is continued it will become a potent influence in welding the various provinces of the Dominion together by making the people of each part better acquainted with what is doing in all the others. Needless to say, its influence will be all the greater if its editorial treatment of current history remains as impartial in spirit as it has been in the half-dozen numbers so far issued.

While the main and most obvious use of such a volume is to serve as a work of reference, it is extremely desirable that it should prove itself capable of standing the test of being read as a history. This the Review does. Anyone who is fond of historical literature can read this volume through from beginning to end and find in it the history of Canada for the year 1906. To say this is, after all, the highest eulogy one can pass upon the author and his work. This number of the Review is embellished with many fine portraits and other illustrations. Easily the most notable of the portraits is the engraving from Mr. Forster's fine painting of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister of the country whose affairs are here reviewed.

These are indeed trying times for the housewife, if we believe all we read in the newspapers of the East and of Europe and incline a sympathetic ear to the plaint of British Columbia. In the case of the East and of Europe the lamentation arises from the indisposition of the young women of the "lower classes" to engage in domestic service. In the case of British Columbia the grievance lies in the "closed door" to the suave, accommodating and easily "domesticated" gentlemen of the quque. In all the cases, however, we are pleased to note, light is breaking along the rim of the dark horizon. Science is coming to the relief of the perplexed and distressed ones. An exhibition of electrical progress was recently held in the great city of New York. There was a wonderful display there of the various uses to which the "juice" which flows unseen along the wires can be adapted. The rapid strides made by electric science as revealed in the devices on exhibition there, we are told, was positively startling to those who have not been paying attention to the doings of Wizard Edison and his fellow-laborers in this promising field. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, inspired by what it saw printed in the Brookyn Eagle, says: "A feature of the exhibition was the arrangement of an apartment house of five rooms, with a complete electric equipment. The apartments were heated and all of the cooking done by electricity; the sewing machine was operated by a motor; the dishes were washed and rinsed, the domestic washing done. Indeed, electricity, in this particular modern apartment, was the domestic servant, doing all the hard and disagreeable work, the most distasteful to the average housewife. In addition to this, of course, the house was brilliantly and decoratively lighted by electricity, and it contained, a doubtful advantage, a mechanical piano, also electrically operated, without the intervention of human hands, and started and stopped by merely touching a button. Throwing a switch flooded the house with music from a teleharmonic, operated at a central station."

* * *

An American authority claims it would be nothing short of a crime to dispatch the United States fleet of battleships to the Pacific Ocean—not because the advent of the great squadron would constitute an offence to Japan, but because the ships are in no condition for such a long journey. It is not likely President Roosevelt, with whom the idea is said to have originated, will be affected by such criticism. Indeed we hope he will not. It would be a fine sight to see Uncle Sam's naval glory manoeuvring in Puget Sound. Besides a good many thousand tons of coal will be required to display the glory to the best advantage. And a British squadron may be required here to receive the American fleet with suitable honors.

* * *

Canadian courts are intimating very plainly to railway engineers and other trainmen that if lives are lost as a result of "accidents" due to their carelessness in neglecting orders or from other causes, they must take the consequences. The number of accidents on Canadian and American railways and the loss of life therefrom during the present year have been simply appalling. If the fixing of responsibility upon the proper shoulders shall have the effect of reducing the slaughter to a reasonable percentage, the persons who of necessity or from other causes patronize the railways will bless those who have set the law in motion.

* * *

It is true the extra knot of speed the steamship Lusitania has shown over her swiftest rival cost an enormous sum of money; but it is also true that the Lusitania carries a great many more passengers than the Deutschland. Whether the increased carrying capacity will compensate for the greater cost of construction and of operation is something that must be left to experience for determination. A sister ship to the Deutschland would accomplish more remarkable results on the Canadian route than the Lusitania has on the American. That is something which does not require the determination of experience.

* * *

What is the use of discussing the death of the Bowser bill? The Lieutenant-Governor refused to sign it. Premier McBride was a consenting party to its death, if it can be considered as ever having been pregnant with life. Why cannot the organs of the government confess that the bill expressly declared the immigration of Asiatics to be lawful? What do they expect to gain by keeping up the fiction that the measure would have possessed any virtue even if it had not been killed by the Lieutenant-Governor with the approval of his chief adviser?

* * *

One result of the agitation against the immigration of Asiatics is that all the world is now talking of and writing about British Columbia. In a recent issue the New York World says: The gentle Hindu is having a bad time of it in the Northwest. He is imported into Vancouver, where as a subject of King Edward he would seem to have a good right to go. The Vancouverites chase him across the line into the United States and the people of Washington chase him back. Statesmanship and brickbats are working here at cross-purposes.

HAZELTON LEAVING IN THE MORNING

Hudson's Bay Steamer Will Carry Full Complement of Supplies up Skeena River.

The Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Hazelton expects to leave Port Essington for Hazelton to-morrow morning.

According to the information received at the headquarters of the company in Victoria, the Skeena river is in good condition for navigation again, and the Hazelton will therefore make the trip right through to the head of navigation.

The Hudson's Bay steamer will carry every pound of freight that can be placed on her so that the situation at Hezelton, as far as food and other supplies are concerned, will be materially relieved, and no further anxiety may be felt for the winter.

The Hudson's Bay Company is calling for tenders for a new river steamer to take the place of the Mount Royal. It will be along the general lines of the Mount Royal, with slight alterations in the way of improvements which have been found by experience to be advisable.

The steamer is expected to be ready for trade next summer.

BLOWS TOP OF HEAD OFF.

Railway Employee Commits Suicide—Due to Despondency.

Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—Wm. Olsen, a Swedish employee at the G. T. P. railway camp, nine miles from Rennie, committed suicide on Friday by blowing the top off his head with a gun. He had been in Kenora the day before, and stated that he became despondent over spending all his money.

BABY AND MOTHER.

A few doses of Baby's Own Tablets relieves and cures constipation, indigestion, colic, diarrhoea and simple fevers. The Tablets break up colds, expel worms and bring the little teeth through painlessly. They bring health to the little one and comfort to the mother. And you have the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine does not contain one particle of opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Mrs. C. F. Kerr, Elgin, Ont., says: "Baby's Own Tablets is the best medicine I have ever used for stomach and bowel troubles and destroying worms." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25c. a box, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Charming New Paris Modes

.... In Evening Costumes ....

.... and Reception Gowns ....

NEVER IN THE HISTORY OF THIS STORE has such a comprehensive gathering of high-class Women's Ready-to-Wear Apparel been shown. This splendid array embraces all the new effects and materials, fashionable, modish and serviceable. Our system of direct importation on a lavish scale makes it possible to save a great percentage of expense, and which we endeavor to pass on to our patrons, and for this reason we have devoted much thought to the selection of these garments: always aiming to secure a dainty and harmonious effect, withal moderately priced.

LADIES' EVENING COSTUME, in the new Copenhagen blue chiffon, low neck bodice with trimmings of black silk velvet ribbon and white lace, short puff sleeve with band of velvet around arm-hole, giving new kimona effect, pleated skirt with trimmings of lace insertion and black velvet, entire costume made over silk with drop lining of chiffon. Price.... ..$60.00

LADIES' AFTERNOON RECEPTION GOWN, of white silk, peau de soie, high neck bodice, with transparent yoke of lace, elbow sleeve with pointed cape effect over shoulder, finished with silk lace, wide silk girdle, full gathered skirt trimmed with folds of same material and finished with silk ornaments, entire costume with silk lining. Price $55.00

AND A GREAT MANY MORE AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES

Magnificent Display Inexpensive Furs

Such Furs as These Are Always Satisfactory

The display of fine Furs which is to be seen on the second floor reflect much credit on the ability of our furrier, all of which are our own manufacture. In selecting our furs for the fall of 1907 we made it a point to carry only those that could stand the test of the most critical examination, and are prepared to back up the purchase with a guarantee as to the quality of the skins and the thoroughness of the workmanship.

In speaking of quality we mean, in the first instance, the careful selection of the skins, their proper dressing and handling, their careful matching and their artistic make-up, which is done by experienced furriers. Then, too, we wish to emphasize the fact of the lowness of price, which is one of the points of prime importance to all intending buyers.

LADIES' MINK AND ERMINE STOLE, five inches wide, 75 inches longs, lined with white satin. Price $20.00

LADIES' MINK STOLE, four inches wide, 54 inches long, trimmings of head and tails. Price.. .. ..$25.00

LADIES' ALASKA SABLE FUR, 7 inches wide and 80 inches long, trimmed with eight tails and two heads, satin lined. Price.. .. ..$37.00

LADIES' MUFFLIN FUR, with 10-inch shoulder cape and stole 33 inches long, lined with satin and finished with six heads and six tails. Price.. .. ..$17.00

LADIES' GREY LAMB STOLE, 7 inches wide and 65 inches long, lined with satin. Price $15.00

LADIES' BLACK LYNX FUR, 11 inches wide and 75 inches long, satin lined. Price.. $25.00

Hour Is Come for Warmer Underwear

YOU COULD NOT DO BETTER than buy your Fall Underwear now. The stock in this department is complete in every detail, with all the most reliable goods from the best makers, at prices which you will find the lowest in the city.

LADIES' FLANNELETTE NIGHT DRESS, in stripes, pink and blue, with yoke edged with frill around neck, long sleeve finished with same. Price .... .65c

LADIES' PINK FLANNELETTE NIGHT DRESS, with tucked yoke edged with hemstitched frill neck and sleeves, trimmed with same. Price .... .85c

LADIES' HEAVY FLANNELETTE NIGHT DRESS, in white frill around neck, front and sleeves, finished with fancy braid. Price $1.00

LADIES' FLANNELETTE GOWN, made with tucked yoke, finished with fancy braid Price $1.25

LADIES' FLANNELETTE DRAWERS, in cream, extra heavy, made in nicker style. Price 50c

LADIES' WHITE FLANNELETTE DRAWERS, made with deep embroidered frill, finished with fancy braid. Price .... .75c

Also ALL-WOOL DRAWERS, in heavy grey flannels. Price $1.00

CHILDREN'S FLANNELETTE GOWNS, in all prices, sizes ranging from four to sixteen years.

Also CHILDREN'S FLANNELETTE DRAWERS, in colors and white, ranging in sizes from two to fourteen years.

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS, in white flannelette, ranging in price from 75c. to $1.15

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

OPINES THAT BIG RANCHERS MUST GO

P. Burns of Calgary Says Their Place will be taken by Stock Farmers.

Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—P. Burns, of Calgary, returning from a ten days' visit to the east, asked as to the conditions in the cattle country, said: Good stuff is worth good money, but there is no market for young, thin and unfinished cattle. My own feeling is that this is the time to buy young stock rather than to sell them. The days of the big ranchers are numbered, but the days of the stock farms, where three and four hundred head of good steers are kept and fed, are just beginning, and in a few years we will in Alberta have fifty of such farms where we have one ranch to-day.

There was a great abundance of hay in the west this season, but owing to somewhat wet weather not as large a percentage was cut as should have been, but there is abundance of grain slightly touched with frost, and was too late to ripen, so there is no lack of feed, and every pound of this damaged crop could be profitably fed. Well fed cattle will be very high next spring. So confident am I of this that I am now contracting with men through the west to take bunches of cattle and feed them for me, and I will pay 4½ cents to 4¾ cents for them delivered at their own station next April.

There seems to be a bad arrangement somewhere in regard to cattle, for while in Toronto I saw bunches of two year old steers that had been bought in the west and taken down there to be fed. Now if they can afford to feed those steers in Ontario this winter, where feed is scarcer than it has been for years, and where they will have to bring feed from the west to keep them, surely those cattle could have been more profitably fed by western owners at home, where feed is abuhdant.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Saskatoon, Oct. 14.—Word of a most regrettable occurrence in which young Frank Stephenson lost his life on Tuesday evening of this week, was brought to town this morning by Constable Plomley, of the R. N. W. M. P. Deceased met his death at Zealandia, and just how, can only be surmised, as the body was not found until half an hour after the accident. When found it was pinned between a wagon and the store of A. N. Swetman.

He was walking behind the team and it is supposed that when approaching the building the oxen passed so closely that the wagon caught the corner. Seeing this, he ran to turn the animals, but in passing between the building and the wagon he was caught and received a fatal squeeze.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Casaville, O., Oct. 14.—The general store of Smallman & Vass was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $10,000 covered with insurance to the extent of $9,000.

BALLOON BREAKS OVERSEA RECORD

British Air Vehicle Crosses the North Sea From London to Scandinavia.

Gothenburg, Sweden, Oct. 14.—The Daily Graphic mammoth balloon which left the Crystal Palace, London on Saturday night, has succeeded in its attempt to break the overseas record.

The balloon crossed the North Sea to Denmark and travelled over Scandinavia at a great speed. The bearings were lost in the fog and an exciting descent was made at Brockin, Sweden, yesterday.

GRAIN RECEIPTS ON C. P. R. LINES

THREE HUNDRED CARS DAILY IN NORTHWEST

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and Directors of Railway Company Coming to Victoria.

Vancouver, Oct. 14.—"The C. P. R. grain receipts now amount to 300 cars per day on the various lines in the Northwest, which is more than receipts at this time last year, and the company is rushing the grain to Fort William in order to get as much as possible out before the close of navigation in an endeavor to bring as much money into the country as possible," said William Whyte, second vice-president of the C. P. R. to-day on his arrival in Vancouver.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and Directors E. B. Osler, R. B. Angus and W. D. Matthews with W. Whyte made up the party of railway officials.

Sir Thomas refused to be interviewed until after returning from Victoria. He and his party left this afternoon for Victoria where to-morrow will be spent. He will leave Victoria at midnight to-morrow on his return to Vancouver.

UNDERGOES OPERATION.

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—On account of an operation for deafness, the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth has had to cancel his engagements to speak at Halifax at the Fielding demonstration on Tuesday, and also at the bye-elections at Wellington and Northumberland. The doctor says that Mr. Aylesworth will soon recover.

LOCAL NE

—The Sons and Daug George will hold their ma on November 12th.

—The books of the exhib tion will be closed on Octo Secretary J. E. Smart req accounts be presented befo

—An informal meeting geants' Mess of the Fifth be held on Tuesday eve ately after drill. All requested to be in attenda

—An organ and sacred be given at St. Andrew's church on Tuesday even 22nd., by the choir of the are busy preparing a ch of sacred music. Choruse duets, solos and instrume will be given. More partic given later.

—An invitation was sent adian Club to Hon. R. L master-general, to address a luncheon when passing city on his journey to Jap Mr. Templeman to-day re ply conveying the thanks master-general, and regre could not accept any in speak while on the mis Orient.

—At the regular meetin phans' Home management day it was decided to go some necessary repairs to the matter being referre mittee with power to act the Rae street property licited through local real ciss. Mrs. Lester's resig the ladies' committee with regret, and Mrs. J. appointed in her place.

—The following donatio fully acknowledged at Woman's Home received Mrs. Wallace, Richardson ing; Mrs. Kerr, reading Milne, pears; Mrs. Brook Mrs. Knight, dressing gow Our Lord Sunday school flowers; Rev. Bishop Crid Times and Colonist, daily A. Weir Brosby, Metchos grapes.

—The beautification of street cemetery was the interview between Pren and a local deputatio among those present bei Helmcken and Alderman The point of the intervi the government should m bution toward the expense be entailed by the propose premier expressed himse toward the scheme and give the government's de matter in a few days.

—Under the auspices o Aid Society of St. Paul's toria West, the 16th anniv opening of the church wil ed by a social and con church on Monday eveni o'clock.

—The provincial bureau has just shipped 31 boxes al bulletin No. 10, dealing ricultural possibilities of to the agent-general's de London. The consignmen about 12,500 copies. The lately received a package for distribution from Ka

—Certificates have arri ronto College of Music for names have already app paper. They are all studen F. Smith. The grades are and second. The examina ducted by Mr. Fairclough of Toronto College of Mus Mr. Fairclough set the for both the Toronto Col and the University.

—Judging from the inte the local skaters, the carni in the Assembly rink, F sure to prove a great suc the first masquerade of th the management is sparin make the evening one tha remembered by all those pate. Prizes are also bei all should be there on Mo October 21st, at 7.45.

—Magistrate Jay this nounced that he had no try the case brought by a seaman, against Capt of the sailing ship Socot wages under the prov British Merchant's Shippi ard Lowe, for the plaintif the magistrate was entitle case under this act and ruling practically meant could be brought by seam ships to recover wages ou ed Kingdom. F. Peters, K for the defence. The c taken to the higher cou

(From Monday's

—The little tug Queen hauled on the Victoria n pot ways.

—The annual masquera Sons and Daughters of S be held on November 12 decided upon at a comm on Saturday night.

—The service of Rev. W in the mission fields of t celebrated recently at K reverend gentleman has in these fields for fifty ye

—A social dance will b members and friends of C A. O. F., at the close o ing to be held on Wedne 16th, in the Sir William Broad street.

—After five months amo limits of Cariboo, where number of claims for his C. H. Sprague, of Winnipe through the city five m route to the north, is bac Mr. Sprague represents Lumber Company, of Man