

A RAMPANT PURIST

Premier Whitney of Ontario is determined to purify the public life of the country. He is especially hard upon the trail of all Grit offenders against election laws. Of course Tories are absolutely pure in their methods of conducting elections. They have never been known to do any wrong thing from the days of the Pacific scandal down to the present date—and that accounts for the fact that all the persons Premier Whitney proceeds against are Grits. But it does not account for some other facts: chief among which is the outstanding fact that Whitney's actions are all of the political melodramatic order and that the curtain is always rung up just at a time when an election or a series of elections is pending. Of course it was merely a coincidence that the London election case should be brought up at the very time when many Conservative leaders' personal honesty should be brought seriously into question by the insurance investigation and a number of by-elections were being brought on in Ontario. The proper course for the opponents of Hon. C. S. Hyman to pursue if they believed that corruption had been practiced to secure his election would have been to have appealed to the courts. Thus the election could have been voided, and if the minister or any of his agents had been found guilty of unlawful acts they could have been punished. Representatives in London of the Conservative party when they heard of the action of Premier Whitney admitted that there had been rumors in the constituency of crooked practices, but that is usual after an election, and it was not believed that anything could be accomplished by taking action, and nothing was done to lift the charges. But Premier Whitney is a zealous reformer. He does not hesitate when the moment for action arrives. A disappointed Grit office-seeker, a man who unblushingly confesses that he is actuated by a desire for vengeance because he was promised an office and did not get it—comes forward and makes certain charges. These allegations Mr. Whitney determines to have investigated. He causes warrants to be issued for the arrest of a number of persons, some of them prominent in the business life of London. He will not permit the case to be submitted to an investigation in London, according to the usual procedure, but has it brought to Toronto and all the prisoners and witnesses taken there. The case looks peculiar from the character of the man who brings the charges, from the character of the politician who is pressing them, and from the fact, already noted, that certain leading Conservative politicians have been compromised beyond redemption and that several Ontario by-elections are pending.

But still none of these things may have anything to do with the case. We hope the charges will not be permitted to drop immediately the object for which they appear to have been made has been accomplished. We hope if there has been wrongdoing it will be laid bare and those responsible, no matter what their position in life, punished. We hope if Hon. J. P. Whitney (honest man and honorable politician, of course) displays a disposition to let the proceedings lapse after the object for which they were taken has been accomplished, members of the Liberal party will insist upon a full investigation and the infliction of punishment commensurate with the gravity of the offences proved. That is a duty the leading men of the party owe to the rank and file, who are proud of the history of Liberalism in Canada, who know that practically all the legislation aimed to corruption in elections has been placed upon the statute books at the instance of members of the Liberal party who were themselves great sufferers by the laxity of view which prevailed in early days upon the subject of purity in elections.

ACROBATIC.

There is nothing like facing a difficult situation with boldness and intrepidity. When a newspaper discovers that it has made a mistake in policy—that is, an ordinary newspaper—it may choose between two unpleasant courses: Either frankly confess that it has erred in a moment of weakness or diplomatically contrive to lead the public back to the point from which the discussion commenced. But our esteemed morning contemporary is not an ordinary newspaper. It is not bound around by the ordinary conventional rules governing the conduct of newspapers. A few weeks ago our contemporary affected to be greatly troubled about the condition of the labor market in British Columbia. Industry was so hampered by the lack of labor that it was imperative that something should be done, and done quickly to relieve the situation. The future of the province, and the immediate future, too, depended upon instant action. Said our contemporary:

"We observe on the part of several political newspapers in the province either a desire to evade the subject in a direct and definite way altogether or to oppose the suggestion of introducing Chinese, under a special arrangement for a limited period." This attitude is obviously in fear of the labor vote, or an attempt to carry favor. The exigencies of the situation, however, are too important to be played with. The labor question, as it immediately affects us, should be dealt with in view of the requirements—as a business

matter—without reference to politics or the effect it is going to have on the next general election. In fact, if the professional politicians will keep their hands off altogether, the matter will find a satisfactory solution in a short time."

On Sunday last, being in a proper Sabbath frame of mind—possibly pondering over the able sermon which occupied an adjoining column—and all matters material being cast temporarily into the background, our contemporary abruptly recanted, saying: "The Colonist will be very glad to receive suggestions as to how this demand (for labor) can be supplied, but we draw the line at suggestions for the lowering of the Chinese head tax. This must be a white man's country." We are quite sure after what our contemporary has said about the pernicious influence of professional politicians that these reprehensible characters have had nothing to do with this notable recantation; nor after the expressions of contempt with reference to labor agitators to the conversion be ascribed to resolutions passed by the trades and labor congress. We are puzzled in mind about this thing, although admitting that nothing in connection with the "policy" of our most esteemed ought not to occasion surprise. If it were not for inherent and ingrained modesty we should take credit to ourselves for bringing the Colonist on its knees by the penitential bench. And if there were any dependence to be placed upon the convert—if it did not realize from experience that it is a chronic backslider—we might be tempted to become vainglorious over our achievement. In the meantime it is satisfactory to note that the fruit-growers of Kootenay have rescinded their resolution calling for a reduction of the head tax upon Oriental immigrants and that the movement which appears to have had its origin in the Colonist office has not a single outspoken adherent within the province except one, and he does not dare to sign his name to his communications upon the subject.

A PERILOUS PASTIME.

The great Vanderbilt road race for automobiles has taken place. The fact has been demonstrated that machines can be built that will travel on good highways at the rate of more than a mile a minute. When that has been said, it appears to exhaust all that can be brought forward in favor of swift-going motors. We do not know what is in the minds of the people who build these terrestrial flying machines. Doubtless they believe, like their fellow-enthusiasts who go up in the air in balloons, that they are accomplishing in the name of science something that will be of ultimate benefit to humanity. Possibly they are. The first steam locomotive of any practical value took toll upon human life on the very first day of its public career. But Stephenson's Rocket pulled carriages. These modern oil motors carry nothing but their own weight and the burden of their drivers. They appear to be run exclusively for the amusement of a few rich men who can afford to pay dearly for their excitement. Every time a race takes place a certain number of human lives are sacrificed. The question will be asked one of these days if it is worth while to offer up the lives of persons in order that a company of inventors and wealthy men who keep them employed should enjoy an agreeable holiday. The highways are for the public, and should be reserved exclusively for public traffic under ordinary conditions. The moment extraordinary conditions are permitted to prevail upon the roads, there is no guarantee of public safety. The reason for the intense unpopularity of automobiles is to be found in their disposition to ignore all rules and regulations that have been brought into force for the protection of the ordinary travelling public. If the makers and owners of automobiles desire to make experiments which exceed the factor of safety not only for themselves but for all who frequent public places, they should do as the railways do, secure a right of way over private property.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF PUBLIC MEN.

Four members of the Dominion House of Commons are alleged to have made use of trust funds for private speculative purposes—and to have made money for themselves out of the transactions. The details of the deals have been published in the newspapers, of course, because readers of newspapers, being merely human, reveal in matter of that kind. Try to disguise the fact as we may, the majority of us—all but a select few cast in seraphic mould—like to read about the troubles of our neighbors, although it may inflict more or less pain upon us to read that they are in trouble.

The members of parliament in question are Conservatives, needless to say. It would have been needless to attempt to conceal the fact that Messrs. Foster, Fowler, et al., are members of the Conservative party, and have been prominent figures in the councils of the party and in every movement concerning the policies and the fortunes of the party. And yet a contemporary innocently asks why the immaterial fact of the politics of these allegedly errant ones should be mentioned at all! It is their wrongdoing, or whatever we may choose to call it, that is under consideration, not their politics. Quite so. If the transgressors had been Liberals,

the facts as to their political affiliations would have been carefully concealed—not a word would have been whispered with regard to the relations of the accused with the Liberal party. Their cases would not have been held up as examples of the moral delinquency of the "party of purity," would they? The shades of Mackenzie and Brown and Mowat, and of all the great leaders whose integrity and worth are acknowledged now that they have crossed the bourne and can do neither good nor ill, would have been appealed to with vehemence to look down and behold the reproach that has been brought upon the good name they had left to their party.

But the fact that these accused men are in public life is material. If they had not been in public life they would never have had the opportunities they have abused. The votes of the people brought them into prominence and were factors in their being chosen to fill the positions of trust that they are said to have abused. These are facts that add to the seriousness of their offences. Furthermore, we note that Mr. Borden, the usually serene-minded leader of the opposition, seems to feel that the fact of Messrs. Foster and Fowler and others being prominent members of the Conservative party is of some significance from a public point of view, because he has taken the trouble to disavow all connection with the deals in which the money of the members of the Foresters Society was used. And the tone of the remarks of the leader of the opposition indicates that his temper has been considerably ruffled by the revelations. If he is correctly reported in the summary of his speech that has been telegraphed from Ottawa, Mr. Foster has haltingly attempted to defend the course of his followers by developing an ingenious flank movement against members of the Liberal party who are also alleged to have speculated in Northwest lands. But it is not the speculation that has brought the honorable gentlemen into notoriety. Most of men have weaknesses of that kind and love a little deal that may develop into something worth while. The reprehensible feature of the course of these members whose operations are under investigation is to be found in the fact that they essayed to improve their own private means by hazardous trust funds. And they all took such high ground during the late session of the Dominion parliament with reference to the duties and responsibilities of men selected to fill public positions. Mr. Foster, especially how he did scoff and sneer at the pretensions of members of the government, holding them up to scorn and contumely for the manner in which they had forsaken their principles, ignored their pledges and betrayed the trust reposed in them by the Liberal electors of the Dominion.

The subject affords a fine opportunity for a display of high-sounding platitudes on the duties and responsibilities and the sacred trust inseparable from the positions of public men; but if the public deserves to be honestly and faithfully served it can easily deal with politicians who betray it. Action ought to be taken in this case, and it ought to be taken by the people, because there is little likelihood of the law moving even although the offenders may have rendered themselves amenable to the law.

The Newfoundlanders are reported to be greatly wrought up about the modus vivendi regarding their fisheries that has been arrived at between the United States and Great Britain. That is an almost inevitable result of the method adopted in disposing of the matter. As long as the statesmen of the Mother Country, for no other reason than an apparent desire to retain the goodwill of the people of the United States, persist in settling colonial questions without consulting the views or the sentiments of the colonies, there will be dissatisfaction. And the alleged fact that a good bargain has been made, or a just decision arrived at will not improve the temper of the "parties of the third part." Canada has passed through the mill of experience, and her people are in a position to enter into the sentiments of the Newfoundlanders. If Great Britain is going to continue to place the colonies in a subordinate position in all controversies which arise with the United States, to act upon the apparent principle that the friendship of the republic is the one matter of vital importance, there will come a time when the colonies will assert themselves. Whether Great Britain will be relieved or grieved by the process it would be difficult to guess.

IN SEARCH OF COAL.

Bore in Scotland Eneaved to Be the Deepest in the World.

What is believed to be the deepest and most successful coal bore in Great Britain, which has been sunk and is nearing completion in the neighborhood of Cameron Bridge.

The bore, which has been put down by Messrs. Thomson Brothers, mineral borers, Dunfermline, has reached the enormous depth of 4,000 feet. At that distance from the surface the Dunfermline split coal, a seam of splendid mineral, 8 feet in thickness, has been proved. How far in the future it will be before it is commercially expedient to work coal at such a depth is a problem which only mining engineers can solve. In the meantime the purpose of the bore has been served.

There was to ascertain whether the lower coal measures existed in the east of Eire as they do in the west of the country.

The condor is the only bird which keeps its young in its nest for a year. The young cannot fly for twelve months after being hatched.

WEDDING AT DUNCANS.

Mr. E. J. Malbon and Miss Alice S. Evans United in Bonds of Matrimony.

The home of Mr. James Evans, Duncans, was the scene of a happy event on Wednesday, October 3rd, when his eldest daughter, Alice S. Evans, was married to Mr. E. J. Malbon, of Victoria West. Mr. Jack Greig acted as best man, while Miss Hattie and Miss Rosie Evans made two charming bridesmaids. Rev. Mr. Clement, of the Free Presbyterian church officiated.

The bride looked charming in white organdy trimmed with valencien lace. After the ceremony the wedding cake was cut and refreshments served to those present.

A happy couple left on the evening train amid showers of rice and the good wishes of their many friends. They intend making their home in Victoria.

The following is a list of the presents: Groom's present to bride, cheque; J. N. Evans, M. P. P., and Mrs. Evans, uncle and aunt of the bride; counterpane; J. Greig, oak and silver butter dish; bridesmaids, brooch, locket and chain; bride's father, cheque; bride's mother, sofa cushion; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Evans, glass table set; Hattie Evans, half dozen berry dishes; James Evans, clock; Rosie Evans, half dozen knives; Frank Evans, cuff and saucer; Albert Evans, half dozen silver teaspoons; Eddie Evans, half dozen forks; Mr. and Mrs. D. Evans, cake dish; Robert Evans, fruit dish; Mary and Esther Evans, pair of vases; John Evans, piece of chinaware; Bessie Castley, sugar bowl and cream jug; Mr. H. E. Evans, uncle of the bride, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dickie, china; Nellie Drummond, table cloth; Mrs. J. H. Macdonald, tray; Misses Inez and Maggie Duncan, china tea pot and cream pitcher; Mr. and Mrs. J. Rutledge, jug; Mr. and Mrs. T. Pitt, pair lace curtains; Mr. and Mrs. A. Pearson, table cloth; Mrs. R. Grassie, hand towels; Miss Clara and Hattie Whidden, silver butter knife and butter shell; Mr. and Mrs. Truesdale, set of sad irons; Col. and Mrs. Grant, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Reid, china berry set.

TWO MEN KILLED DURING STRIKE RIOT

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—Two men were shot dead and several injured in a strike at the saw mills in Buckingham this afternoon.

The battle was between strikers and strike breakers. The police are said to have done the shooting. Belanger, the strike leader, and Perrin were shot dead and another man is said to be fatally injured and several wounded.

The militia have been ordered from Ottawa to Buckingham. Fifty men from the Forty-Third, fifty from the Governor-General's Foot Guards, and the machine gun detachment from the Forty-Third leave here by a special train at once.

Amputation Avoided.

ZAM-BUK CURES EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CHRONIC ULCER.

LADY CURED AFTER HAVING BAD LEG FOR FIVE YEARS.

A powerful example of the healing virtue of Zam-Buk is provided by the case of Mrs. Lizette Gilmour, who resides with Mrs. Watkinson in Clarendon street, Kingston, Ont. "Five years ago," she says, "I bruised my left leg just above the ankle, causing an ulcer which developed into a very serious condition. There was soon an ulcerated sore around my ankle like a broken shell. The foot and ankle were swollen to nearly three times the normal size, and I had to give up wearing a shoe. The pain was terrible. I had medical attention, but also the ulcer then began to heal. Mr. New York doctor, but I got no ease. Then I went into a hospital and was there for nine long months. While there it was at one time thought advisable to amputate the limb, but this was not done, and at the end of nine months I left the hospital. Soon afterwards the ulcer was as bad as ever, and as I thought of all the pain and suffering I had gone through I felt absolutely discouraged."

At this stage I read in the newspaper about Zam-Buk. I determined to make one more attempt to get a cure. The first few applications brought me the only relief I had known for a long time. The swelling went down as I persevered with the Zam-Buk treatment and the ulcer took on a cleaner and more healthy appearance. All the poisonous matter was cleaned out of the ulcer and the healing began to heal. Now pink flesh has now grown where before was a raw and inflamed sore. Eight boxes of Zam-Buk have done the work! I can now walk about and go up and down stairs, and I cannot feel too grateful for what Zam-Buk has done for me. I deem it my duty to let others who suffer as I have suffered know of this excellent preparation."

Zam-Buk cures eczema, abscesses, ringworm, scald sores, and all skin diseases by a process of clearing out the poisonous secretions and building up new healthy tissue. It is also a cure for chafing, chapped hands, chapped feet, chafing sores, chapped hands, etc. It stops bleeding, eases the itching and smarting of piles, and in a hundred ways is the handiest and best household balm. All druggists sell at 50 cents a box or direct from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, on receipt of price, (6 boxes for \$2.50). Send one-cent stamp and full name and address and a free sample box will be mailed to you.

BRINGING INDIANS SOUTH.

Hazelton, B. C., Oct. 5.—Eight of the Babine Indians who were convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for participating in the recent fishery trouble, have left on the steamer Pheasant for New Westminster, where six of them will serve six months for resisting arrest and assaulting the officers, but to introduce it we send one only to any adult for postage, 10 cents. HILL, PUB. CO., New York.

David Spencer Ltd.

WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

Some New Creations From Our Millinery Workrooms Shown This Week.

We Are Making a Specialty of Stylishly Trimmed Hats at \$5 to \$10.

The Latest Silk Waists

New models. It is striking how the elaborate styles of this year's handsomest waists can be kept simple in effect by skill and grace in the making. Handsome waists of crepe de chene, China or Rada, Silk or Chiffon Taffeta, trimmed with lace stitchings, plaits or sherrings, handsomely embroidered in light evening shades or black, \$5.50 to \$7.50. Flannel Waists, new patterns, \$2.00 to \$3.50. Nun's Veiling Waists, in black and colors. Special at \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.75.

Silk Department

New Tartan Silks, 20 in., 75c.; in Royal Stewart, Forty Second, Mackenzie and all leading plaids. Fancy Silk Effects, 20 in., \$1.00; Blue and Gold Broche, Light and Dark Brown Broche, Brown and Green Broche, Blue and Green Broche, Golden Brown Broche, Blue and Brown Broche, Black and White Checks, 20 in., \$1.00; a good assortment from small to large size checks. Plain and Fancy Silk Dress Nets, 45 in., from \$1.00 to \$2.50; in Point de Esprit and Small and Large Brocades. Black Silk Brocades for Waists and Dresses, 20 in., 75c.; Small Spot and Medium Brocades. Medium and Large Broche and Spots, 22 in., \$1.00. Rich Heavy Quality, 22 in., \$1.50 and \$1.75; Small and Large Spots and Medium and Large Brocades.

By Far the Finest Showing of Men's Shirts

To be found in the city of Victoria. Find the man who doesn't enjoy looking over the new shirts at this season, and you see a man who can never be called a "good dresser." It is wonderful what a difference smart shirts make in a man's appearance, and while only the cuffs and a peep at the bosom can be seen, that is plenty to stamp a man as well dressed or indifferent. The reason we show so many exclusive patterns is: We make a special late buying trip for this department alone, and are able to select a much newer lot of styles than travelers would show six months before the time required. Prices, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

New Coat Shirts—Special \$1.25

Fine Gloves For Men

A man is only three-quarters dressed without gloves. The remaining quarter of dressiness is furnished by the hand-coverings. We can do this well for you in all the newest shades for spring and in many styles. Prices, \$1 to \$2.

Boys' Fall and Winter Suits

Tables in the splendidly lighted store are crowded with the new things. We are after perfection in the matter of clothing for boys.

Some of the good points in our clothing for boys. Every pair of trousers is strongly lined. The suits are cut from boys' patterns selected for boys by a boys' specialist. Silk sewing throughout is the rule. Reinforcements are used when wanted. Nothing but pure wool shown. It is easy to set down the plain facts of our boys' clothing, but after all seeing is believing and we invite you to come where the clothing itself will convince you. Norfolk suits, \$2.50 to \$3.75. Double-breasted suits, \$3.50 to \$7.50. Sailor suits, \$1.75 to \$4.50. Russian suits, up to \$7.50.

More Little Coats For Children

Pretty coats of fancy mohair, trimmed velvet. Special, \$2.50. Coats of serge, trimmed beaver, \$4.00. Coats of navy blue and red broadcloth, trimmed belt and fancy buttons, \$2.75. Fancy tawn beaver coats, \$2.75, \$4.50 and \$7.50.

THE MERINO SHEEP.

The merino sheep has made the fortune of many Australian and New Zealand settlers, and though for British Columbia it would perhaps be too delicate, in the Fraser valley it might prosper in the "dry belt" and make the fortunes of some of the new settlers, for wool is going up in price and merino wool always wins the top price. Not many soldiers of Waterloo survive, and as few agriculturists can now be alive who saw the introduction of the merino into the Australian colonies and certainly no one can remember the coming of these sheep from Spain. The history of the Anglo-Merino sheep is this: The farmer-king, George III, was presented by the King of Spain with a dozen ewes and four rams and these sheep were the progenitors of every Merino bred in the world. For it had been death to import them, as the felling property of this wool had been well understood for ages by the cloth makers of Spain and protection was thoroughly carried out in the matter. George III. seems to have thoroughly understood the value and importance of the gift, and at once presented three of the most eminent agriculturists of the day, Mr. Beokup Holham, afterwards Lord Leicester; Mr. Western, afterwards Lord Western, and one other whose name has escaped me, with three ewes and a ram each, keeping the same number on the royal farm. Lord Leicester improved his flock and established a breed of sheep known the world over as "Leicester." Lord Western established a reputation for pure bred merinos, and I have often heard of the great prices he obtained for his sheep at a time when Australia was in its early days of sheep farming. Lord Western frequently entertained the man who afterwards became the great flock master of the "Island continent," on the farm belonging to Lord Western, the conditions for raising sheep were not altogether favorable but still the value of the sheep was so considerable that every effort was made to overcome the disadvantage of dry soil and indifferent herbage and careful shepherds were employed to tend these precious animals. At Lord Western's death in 1844 his flock was dispersed, but not before every colony in Australia had been stocked with merino sheep. When it is stated that Spain knew the value of this merino wool it must not be forgotten that in the nineteenth century English wool held an important place in trade and the monks of Spain regularly got their woolen cloth for their gowns from the eastern counties and the town halls and magnificent churches in those counties built by rich wool staples at that fact that with a vastly different climate that of Spain, wool paid well. Some of the nobility and some of the richest of them owe their fortunes to the wool trade. I think the first Duchess of Norfolk was a wool staple, and her daughter, and her parents built a church that would do very well for a cathedral in Canada.

It may interest some to have this sheep lore just at a time when wool is going up in price and when mutton is also very dear in our province. ANDREW HAMILTON.

Cable Address: "ANNUAIRE, LONDON." Don't MARRY, DOCTOR, or despair. See clearly what's best by aid of "Flashlight on Human Nature," on health, disease, love, marriage and parentage. Tells what you'd ask a doctor, but to don't like to, 240 pages, illustrated, 25 cents, but to introduce it we send one only to any adult for postage, 10 cents. HILL, PUB. CO., New York.

Kootenay Range

Kootenay Steel Ranges

Burn all kinds of fuel

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THE CONFERENCE OF PREMIERS AT OTTAWA

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—The provincial conference is sitting with closed doors. The meeting is being held in the railway committee room of the senate. When the conference assembled there were present besides the provincial premiers, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth and Hon. L. P. LeMoine.

It is understood that after delivering an address Sir Wilfrid asked the premiers to confer as to the scope of the conference and then retired along with his colleagues to enable them to do so. Sir Wilfrid and other ministers have the room adjacent to where the conference is being held.

Premier Gouin, Quebec, was appointed chairman on motion of Premier Whitney.

It was suggested that the resolution adopted at the Quebec conference in 1902 be adopted. The representatives of the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta did not know how these resolutions would effect them, and did not therefore join the conference adopted to permit them to consider this.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Reports For Half Year—The Receipts and Expenses.

London, Oct. 6.—The Grand Trunk Railway reports just issued state that the gross receipts for the half year ending June 30th were \$2,021,881, compared with \$2,729,008 last year; the working expenses were \$2,184,821, compared with \$1,923,438; the net revenue receipts for the half year, after adding receipts from all sources, were \$94,867, compared with \$800,543 for the corresponding period of last year. The amount available for dividend is \$314,378. The directors recommend dividends of 4 per cent. on first and second preference shares and to carry forward \$16,077.

The number of passengers carried to

talled 4,616,957, compared with 4,303,556 last year. The total mileage was 9,751,744, compared with 9,392,304. The gross receipts were \$519,016, compared with \$512,995; the working expenses increased \$2,021, leaving a net profit of \$83,557, the same as last year. The net revenue surplus was brought forward and the payment of all interest on securities and mortgage income bonds was ordered. The number of passengers carried shows an increase of 77,906. The Detroit and Grand Haven gross receipts were \$181,273, an increase of \$9,508. Working expenses increased \$14,304. There was a net revenue surplus of \$1,192, compared with a deficiency of \$10,415 the last year. The number of passengers carried was 292,850, against 265,035 last year.

The profits earned by The Mutual Life of Canada in the year 1905 were \$13,829 per cent. of its income. This is the highest percentage earned by any company in Canada; it is almost double of that earned by the oldest and wealthiest American company, and every dollar goes to the policy holders. Before inquiring elsewhere obtain the rates of this old and popular Canadian company. A. B. McNeill, special agent, R. L. Drury, manager, 31 Broad street.

WORLD.

SMITH.—On the 6th Oct. the wife of Mr. William Smith (Windsor Grocery Company), of a son.

MARRIED.

KELLS-BELL.—At Vancouver, on Oct. 3rd, by Rev. C. Owen, Frederick Kells and Miss Sadie Bell.

EVANS-CLELAND.—At Vancouver, on Oct. 3rd, by Rev. A. J. McGillivray, B. Evans and Miss Rita Cleland.

SPEAR-McCONNELL.—At Vancouver, on Oct. 3rd, by Rev. J. M. Macdonald, Henry Spear and Miss Elizabeth Isabel McNeill.

DIED.

SMITH.—On the 3rd inst., at 85 Herald street, William Rodolph Grafton, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Smith, aged 9 months and 10 days.

HEALD.—At Vancouver, on Sept. 28th, John Joseph Healy, aged 48 years.

COLLYER.—At Vancouver, on Oct. 6th, George Collyer, aged 69 years.

HART.—At Vancouver, on Oct. 3rd, Mrs. S. A. Hall, aged 35 years.

LOCAL.

—Mrs. Alice B. Yates, a native of B. Sunday of her yesterday of heart.

—The lot at Yates and Queen W. J. Keller of has been sold for \$1000.

—The meeting which was to be after noon was in absence of the city.

—The body of crew of the was killed in the on a week ago, via the Sound F.

—The law recently shooting in the enforced. Already summoned and district Sunday were poisoned.

—Word has Musgrave, secret Island Fish & G. that the caper ordered from De Canada and are over on Wednesday.

—Rose Lillian years, the only and Ellen Cross at St. Joseph's is arranged to day at 2.30 from C. Funeral & F.

—The northern Island was on very severe storm have done considerable damage. Comox and Albera blocked by fallen force of work moving.

—At the funeral Sunday afternoon of the son of the son assisted by Bro. chaplain. The following acted as pallbearers: W. H. Clarys, H. F. Grabin and

—The funeral son took place from the family from Christ Church Canon Beaudry, who acted as pastor. Gillespie, A. D. C. and George Bagg

—Simon Holman, Ladramith, who ty-four years has caver Island, pa. The deceased lea widow, four sons Richard of Lady Oregon, and one haus, of Victoria.

—Harvest than be held in St. J. row. The church tifully decorated be sung. The pre will be Rev. A. evening the Bishp cial collections w of the taxes upon

—John Cochran, couver Thursday, conducting the s. ceutical examina examined on Wed. K. O. E. acted as cations, Mr. Watson, C. Stearnman on seniors who sat cluded W. J. Tue, G. S. Merryfield, Bert Aaronson and

—The civil still court closed Frida Boacowitz, a disp of skins, it was be should be tak by H. Lawson, Jr. and A. E. McPhillips Hills for defende Ng Don Shee, ju the plaintiff with the papers of M. Grant for the

—The property of of rates and bou on the latter as fa auction rooms, an including the Syve have been sold said to be \$60,00, purchaser is not was put through man, and has been of a substantial d building for the 508. Working expen the oldest in the

—Mr. Ernest Gr Miss Mabel Proct marriage on Wed of Mrs. Proctor. The nuptial knot. T. Tapscott. The a suit of pearl ge for acted as brides ed in a cream cost supported by his Grant.

—The council of pality will meet to consider importa Among other matt the attention of council will be a One is for the p council full power passers and the o council to exprop building or widen

—The remains of mer were Thursd rest, the funeral s. Family residence. Ennabas church, Bay cemetery. Re elated by Rev. Mr. services, which we tended. Those who are Messrs. W. J. Ups, V. Dempsey, Creech, and A. Ch

—The Aberdeen A edges with thanks tines from Miss Baker, Mrs. Fra Blacklock, Miss K