Messrs. Bullen Bros. Purchase the Vessel for a Moderate Amount.

Steamer Tremont Arrives From Manila and Is Unloading

Security Framework and a service of the control of

Carmanan Point bound for Victoria. She is to come up from quarantine this morning to the outer wharf, where unloading of her Victoria cargo will begin immediately. The Tremont has a large general cargo from the Orient, and several passengers, mostly from the Philippine islands, returning to the United States. The Tremont is expected to get away for the Sound this afternoon or evening.

San Francisco Daily Commercial
News, commenting on the great cargo
taken by the British steamer Algoa
from San Francisco says:
The British steamer Algoa cleared
October 29th for the Orient with the
most valuable cargo of merchandise on October 29th for the Orient with the most valuable cargo of merchandise on record; the value to Japan was \$623,-487; the largest shipments were leather, cotton, tin plate machinery, nails and manufactured steel and iron; to China the value was \$784.834, and the heaviest shipments consisted of cotton, manufactured goods, lead and canned goods; the value for all other ports was \$4,519.

Master of Tug Sea Lion Proves Hims Every Inch a Sailor.

Every Inch a Sailor.

Captain Thomas of the British ship Celtic Monarch, which was in tow of the Sea Lion when the tug sauk the Mainlander, conferring with his agents, regarding the disposition of his ship, the vessel having been libeled by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. The trouble was satisfactorily adjusted and the vessel will probably proceed to sea today, says Tuesday's Tacoma News.

For Captain Manfer Captain Thomas had naught but words of praise. Speaking to a friend, he said:

"It was an awful thick night. One could not see half a ship's length. I had the first mate and second officer stationed forward on lookout. We could hear steamers about us, and the call of the West point horn, but of the sound of the collision, not a thing. The first that the hawser had slackened and I realized that something was wrong and instantly ordered the wheel hard a starboard, and the next we knew we were under the stern of the tug and afterboard, and the next we knew we were under the stern of the tug and afterboard, and the next we knew we went to the Mainlander's rescue.

"It was a wonderful piece of work that Manter did. If my ship had come down on him and that other steamer there would have been another story to tell. The way my vessel was going and resulted, no doubt, in a great loss of life."

WARRING ON DIRT TO LENGTHEN OUR LIVES

How Dirt Spreads Disease and What the Individual Can Do About It.

CHAPTER DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE P

TOTAL OF REVISION THE PLANS OF THE PLANS OF

ation of General Interest in

In this week's issue of the Provincia Gazette notice is given of the following appointments:

Thomas Aifred Lea Smith, of Hornby island, to be a justice of the peace.

Frederick Morrison Tweedie, of Surfinlet, Princess Royal island, to be a justice of the peace.

Mrs. Belle Holland Wilson, of Port Essington, M. D., to be acting resident physician, and acting medical health officer and a deputy coroner for the province.

Grafton Leaves This Afternoon

The Intentions of the Admiralty Are Not Known at Esquimalt.

VOL. XLVII., NO. 9.

Strong Plea - For Peace

Lord Lansdowne Makes Appea to the Nation for Arbitration.

In Absence of Premier at Guild Hall Banquet Secretary 8peaks.

The Speech Listened to by an Audience Which is Not Responsive.

London Nov. 9.—At the Lord Mayor's banqut at the Guildhall tonight, Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, in the absence of Premier Balfour, who, by the advice of

onfidence in success.

Lord Lansdowne, replying to H Majesty's ministers, referred to the authority management of Mr. Balfour, with in spite of his illness had not ceased actively participate in the affairs of the country.

country.

Lord Lansdowne made a strong plea for peace and arbitration on behalf of the British government. Lord Lansdowne pointed out to a large and rather downe pointed out to a large and rather unsympathetic audience that arbitration was the only way in which the North Sea friction with Russia could have been equitably settled, and almost in the same breath drew a vivid picture of the horrors of the struggle now progressing in the Far East.

the Far East.

Between the line of every reference the foreign minister made to the Russo-Japanese war was an urgent plea, amounting almost to a demand, that it might be settled by arbitration. It was might be settled by arbitration. It was a carefully prepared statement before what is considered the most representative gathering of leading men of Great Britain. As such it was generally interpreted as a bolder bid for intervention than has yet emanated from any neutral power. America was written largely in his speech, for which Great Britain has been waiting many days. The foreign minister prefaced all his remarks by saying that the great statesman, John Hay, recently remarked that "war was the most futile and faliacious of human follies."

or human follies."

Then came an impassioned review of the North Sea affair. Although Lord Lansdowne was unable to announce the signing of the convention, he emphatically confirmed statements made in these despatches, namely, that Great Britain has found "no difficulty in arriving at a solution in principle of the dispute," and only supplemented what is already known by the statement what Russia has guaranteed the punishment of any other officers in addition to those already detached from Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron who might be proven to be implicated.

implicated. By most of his hearers Lord Lans-By most of his hearers Lord Lansdowne's utterances were regarded almost as a plea for Russia. A dead silence greeted him, as after pointing out that the two governments, in good faith, believed in the contradictory statements of facts, he asked them: "Could we have done better than get full apology and compensation and leave the question of facts to an international tribunal with a guarantee of punishment of any who might be found guilty?"

Lord Lansdowne, in connection with the question of contraband, seriously reminded the audience that Great Britain, as the greatest naval power, might some

as the greatest naval power, might some day be the greatest sufferer by a re-striction of belligerent rights on the high continuing the foreign secretary said that while London was principally interested that peace should prevail everywhere, he did not think they should think foreign the state of the should be shoul

think of peace at any price.

and gallant nations in the Far East can one of us contemplate without regret the legion after legion of brave men being led forth to meet their fate and the ruined homes and broken hearts? We can conceive no more terrible punishment than the remorse of any minister or body of ministers who from loss of temper or desire of popularity brought upon the country the scourge and calamity of needless war.

"At this auspicious moment I am able to announce to you that not only the peace of the country is unbroken, but, so far as I am able to foresee, there is no reason why it should not remain unbroken. Not only have we the good fortune to avoid war, but by the strict neutrality and wise international arrangements, we have done something to restrict the area of hostilities. The country, however, has not altogether escaped anxieties. For the last few days we have been face to face with an incident we have been face to face with an incident which moved the people of this country as few other incidents have done

"The incident of October 21st in the "The incident of October 21st in the North Sea was an attack on British citizens and an affront to the British flag, of which, if intentional, I would rather not contemplate the consequences. It was a deplorable and unaccountable blunder, but I am bound to add that recent evidence has satisfied the British government that the Russian government believed the facts were different from what we supposed and that each ment believed the facts were different from what we supposed and that each party was convinced of the justice of its own cause. Great Britain has adopted the only course in referring the matter to an independent and impartial tribunal and we found no difficulty in arriving at the principal questions, nor in deciding what the terms for their reference under The Hague convention were such as we could accept."

After detailing what would be the pro-cedure of the court Lord Lamsdowne re-ferred to the smallness of the number of Russian officers left at Vigo, and said: sponsibility for the selection of the of-ficers. That rested with Russia and in

would be a great mistake to relieve her of the responsibility."

The foreign secretary added that the government had received distinct assurance during the last day or two that the Russian officers detained, were those who were directly implicated and it the who were directly implicated and if the inquiry showed that others were culpable they also would be punished. He had received full expression of

regret, a promise of ample compensation and a guarantee against a recurrence, with security for all neutral commerce and promise of the punishment of the guilty persons. Was it possible to secure more? Continuing, Lord Lansdowne referred to other questions which st have arisen during the war, especially what of contraband, which had been the largely cleared up, and since July there re