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640 acres more or less.
JAMES McEVOY.
, 1903.

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DOUGLAS JOHNSON,
VOY, Agent.
16, 1903.

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K WILTON BAILLIE,
McEVOY, Agent.
16, 1903.

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CUTHBERT DAVIS,
cEVOY, Agent.
16, 1903.

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ILTON R. TUDHOPE,
AMES McEVOY, Agent.
16, 1903.

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N CASSIDY CLARK,
S McEVOY, Agent.
16, 1903.

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RT LORNE WATT,
S McEVOY, Agent.
6, 1903.

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NK PLUMMER,
ES McEVOY, Agent.
6, 1903.

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Davis's N.E. corner post
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NK SANDERSON,
ES McEVOY, Agent.
6, 1903.

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RUMMOND FRASER,
VOY, Agent.
6, 1903.

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X. GILLIESPIE,
ES McEVOY, Agent.
6, 1903.

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640 acres, more or less.
BERT NORSWORTHY,
Agent.
6, 1903.

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640 acres, more or less.
. BRANDOW,
ES McEVOY, Agent.
6, 1903.

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H. TONKIN,
S McEVOY, Agent.
6. 1902.

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Vancouver, B.C.

Along The Waterfront

Fight In Prospect Between the Transportation Interests on the Pacific.

Project for the Improvement of Wrangel Narrows--Danube Sails Tonight.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

It is expected that a transportation fight for the trans-Pacific business on the Pacific will be started in the near future between the Hill and Harriman interests. The steamers Minnesota and Dakota, two monster liners, are being made ready on the Atlantic coast for service between Puget Sound and the Orient, and the Harriman interests are arranging for the new liners Mongolia and Manchuria, which are being completed for them, to enter opposition to the big Hill liners. A combination of the southern railway systems is also being effected to make a through rate on freight which will enable the southern roads in the Harriman system to fight the Hill interests in the north.

The China Commercial Company—the new line formed in Hongkong, which has forced the other lines operating across the Pacific to cut rates, may be forced to withdraw from the competition.

Officials of the Pacific Mail, the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, as well as all shippers who are interested in Oriental traffic, are watching with keen interest the fate or fortune that awaits the China Commercial Steamship Company at the hands of the Mexican government. The Mexican government is expected to decide within a few days whether Chinese laborers may be landed without restriction in Mexican territory, and on this decision hangs the fate of the China Commercial Steamship Company. Officials of the big trans-Pacific steamship companies make no secret of the fact that they are hopeful the Mexican government will stop the unrestricted entry of Chinese, for it is well understood that such action by the Mexican authorities would force the China Commercial Steamship Company to abandon its trans-Pacific service and permit the restoration of freight and steerage passenger rates between this port and the Orient to their normal figures.

The China Commercial Company, which carried 1,030 Chinese to Mexico on the first two trips, had figured on supplying about 8,000 or 10,000 laborers to the Mexican Central and Mexican International railroads, but after the first two cargoes of laborers had been landed the Mexican government shut its doors temporarily to further Asiatic immigration, owing to the prevalence of pague among the coolies. One steamer was held in quarantine about a month at Manzanillo, which occasioned a loss of many thousands of dollars to the company, and subsequent steamers, deprived of the profitable traffic in coolie steerage passengers, have been operating at great loss. To secure return cargoes the company reduced the rate on flour to $1 a ton and the rate on other items of merchandise to about one-half their normal figure, while the steerage passenger rate to the Orient was cut from $50 to $15, necessitating similar reductions on the ships of the older lines.

An investigation has been held into the circumstances attending the burning of a donkey boiler on the steamer Umatilla on September 8th, by U. S. Inspectors Bolles and Bulger. They find that Assistant Engineers Houghton, Concannon and Gore were inattentive to their duties, and have suspended them for fifteen days.

NEW SOUND STEAMER.

Opposition Vessel for Seattle—Angeles Route.

The Puget Sound Navigation Company is to have an opposition vessel on the Seattle-Port Angeles route, operating in opposition to the steamers Rosalie and Clallam, which call at Port Angeles three times a week, and the Alice Gertrude of the same company calls on her way to and from Neah Bay to Seattle. The name of the opposition steamer which will be placed on the route by the Union S. S. Co. is not announced, but it is said to be a steamship well known among the marine men of the Coast. The vessel is at the present time in San Francisco, and will soon be brought up the coast for use on Puget Sound waters. The deal for the transfer of the vessel is now on, and all necessary papers will be signed this afternoon. It is believed the new craft will be ready for operation in about ten days. The steamer will call at Port Townsend en route.

FARE FIVE CENTS.

Lively Rate War on Puget Sound Steamship Route.

There is a merry rate war going on between the steamers running from Seattle to Bremerton, and yesterday the fare was cut to five cents. The lowest round trip rate previously quoted was 10 cents, where tickets were purchased in books of twenty-six. Prior to that the fare had been 25 cents each way. Both rates were quoted by the Port Orchard route steamers Island Flyer, Athlon and Port Orchard.

The entry on the navy yard run of the steamer Arrow followed by her cutting this round trip fare from 50 cents to 25 cents precipitated the fight. As yet the Arrow management has not indicated whether the cut below their rate will be met.

WRANGEL NARROWS.

United States Will Probably Widen and Deepen Dangerous Passage.

Wrangel Narrows will be widened and deepened to an extent that will render it absolutely safe as a passage for shipping, whenever the federal government shall take up the work in pursuance of a survey which has just been completed. The work is of a stupendous importance to the carrying trade and there is every reason to believe that sooner or later the government will make this long, narrow and treacherous channel, through which, Major Millis estimates $30,000,000 worth of goods are shipped north and south annually, absolutely safe from the standpoint of steam navigation. The improvement will cost, according to the report submitted to Major Millis, $1,000,000.

The proposed improvement consists in widening, straightening and deepening the channel by removing rock, ledge and gravel obstructions. The channel is very narrow in places, underlaid with submerged rocks, and the tidal currents are swift. The plan as outlined by the engineers contemplates a channel 200 feet wide and 20 feet deep at low tide.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, 16th to 22nd September, 1903.

With the exception of the two first days the weather on Vancouver Island has been for the most part overcast and showery, while on the Lower Mainland where the rainfall is usually greater owing to the adjacent mountains, there was a smaller rainfall. Between the ranges rain only occurred upon one day. There has been little change in the barometeric pressure during this period, consequently no high winds have occurred either on the coast or inland. Towards the close of the week several ocean low barometer areas crossed the northern portion of the province to the Territories, where they caused general showers. While the weather at Port Simpson has been rainy upon six days out of seven, only one day is rain reported at Dawson, and frosts upon three. In the Territories and Manitoba the weather has been generally fair and moderately warm with local showers upon three days.

Victoria—Amount of bright sunshine was 39 hours; rainfall, .85 inch; highest temperature, 68.0 on the 16th, and lowest, 47.0 on 16th.

New Westminster—Rainfall .52 inch; highest temperature 70 on 17th; lowest, 44 on 16th.

Kamloops — Rainfall, .24 inch; highest temperature 68 on 16th, 17th and 18th; lowest, 40 on 16th.

Barkerville—Rainfall .62 inch; highest temperature 62 on 16th; lowest, 26 on 20th.

Port Simpson—Rainfall, 3.46 inches; highest temperature 60 on the 17th; lowest, 40 on 22nd.

Dawson—Rainfall, .06 inch; highest temperature, 56 on 20th, and lowest, 22 on 21st.

Summary of weather for August, 1903.

	Rainfall. Inches.
Victoria, V. I.	0.86
Beaver Lake	.41
Goldstream	1.96
Sooke Lake	1.59
Alberni	1.39
Nanaimo	.94
Kuper Island	.86
Vancouver	1.07
New Westminster	1.38
Point Garry	.60
Chilliwack	2.52
Coquitlam	1.83
Kamloops	1.64
Quesnelle	2.37
Coldstream	2.07
Rivers Inlet	7.47
Port Essington	2.97
Port Simpson	2.80
Naas Harbor	4.26

At Victoria 237 hours and 30 minutes bright sunshine was registered, and the mean percentage was 0.53. The highest temperature, 76.5, occurred on the 18th and the lowest, 43.2 on the 31st. The mean temperature was 59.44. The total number of miles recorded on the anemograph was 3,762, and the direction as follows: North, 73; northeast, 36; east, 13; southeast, 141; south, 713; southwest, 2,290; west, 468; northwest, 28.

Alberni—Highest temperature, 88.2 on 9th and 10th; lowest, 40.0 on 31st; mean, 63.60.

Nanaimo—Highest temperature, 83.0 on 18th; lowest, 48.0 on 15th and 29th; sunshine, 220 hours, 36 minutes.

Vancouver — Highest temperature, 80.0 on 17th; lowest, 45.0 on 31st.

New Westminster—Highest temperature 80.8 on 18th, and lowest, 42.8 on 31st; mean, 61.02.

Point Garry—Highest temperature, 73.0 on 18th; lowest, 41.0 on 31st; mean, 58.8.

Kamloops—Highest temperature, 86.8 on 18th; lowest, 41.7 on 31st; mean, 65.2.

Port Simpson—Highest temperature, 77.3 on 18th; lowest, 46.8 on 16th; mean, 57.16.

Quesnelle—Highest temperature, 87.0 on 18th; lowest, 39.0 on 30th; mean, 61.32.

Chilliwack—Highest temperature, 84.1 on the 18th; lowest, 46.0 on 24th.

Coldstream—Highest temperature, 87.0 on 18th; lowest, 40.0 on 31st.

Rivers Inlet—Highest temperature, 79.0 on 18th; lowest, 47.9 on 31st.

Commission May Sit In Victoria

Suggested That Alaska Boundary Hearing Change Scene of Sessions.

Some of the Commissioners Wish to Hold Sittings Near Scene of Contention.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The sessions of the Alaska Boundary Commission now being held in London, England, may be transferred to Victoria, Vancouver or Skagway, according to a letter received by a gentleman in Vancouver from Lyman P. Duff, of Victoria, one of the Canadian counsel appearing before the commission in London. A despatch from Vancouver says: Members of the tribunal have expressed the desire to see some portions of the territory in dispute, and besides taking a view of the lay of the land, they wish to take testimony right on the ground.

The suggestion, it is stated, was made to the commissioners and was at once endorsed by Sir Robert Finlay, the British attorney-general, whose argument has been the principal feature of the commission up to date. It is not proposed, the letter says, to make any change in the arrangements for at least a month, and if the trip to America is taken by the commissioners it will be early in the new year.

Tickets are selling rapidly for the Sutherland-Paton concert in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium on Friday evening. Weiler Bros. have kindly consented to furnish the platform.

PREPARING FOR MANUFACTURERS

Meeting of Board of Trade This Afternoon to Arrange Details of Reception.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A special meeting of the Board of Trade will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock to receive the report of a special committee who have in hand the matter of making final arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association who are expected to reach Victoria next Wednesday evening. The party will leave Winnipeg this morning for Portage la Prairie and Brandon, at both of which places several hours will be spent to enable the threshing operations and grain elevators to be inspected. A detour will be made into the Edmonton district, and Strathcona will be reached on Friday morning. Leaving there at 10 p.m. the same evening, the train will run back to Calgary, where the morning of Saturday will be spent. The attractions of Banff and Glacier will wile away the hours of Saturday evening and Sunday and at noon on Monday the special train with its influential passengers will arrive in Vancouver. From Monday till Wednesday, the party will remain in Vancouver, leaving for Victoria on the latter day at 1 p.m. On the return trip the tourists will reach Vancouver on Friday morning and leave at noon, traveling eastward via Revelstoke, the Kootenay and Crow's Nest route. Short stops will be made at Rossland, Nelson, Fernie and other points en route, and the party will finally arrive in Toronto again at 8 p.m. on Saturday, October 10th, after 22 days' absence.

KILLED BY BULL.

St. Thomas, Sept. 23.—(Special.)—Peter Hemmingway, of Corinth, was killed by a bull this morning. While attending to his duties in the barnyard, the animal suddenly turned on him and, although dishorned, it trampled and bruised him. A hired man with a pitchfork drove the animal from the barn, but Hemmingway lived only few minutes after.

COLORADO MINE TROUBLES.

Telluride, Col., Sept. 23.—Manager Henry Buckley, of the Silver Bell mine, granted his mill men an eight-hour day and three shifts will be employed in the mine. Capt. Davidson, manager of N. C. Carribean Montezuma, also granted an eight-hour day. This practically settles the labor troubles in Ophir, with the exception of the Butterfly-Terrible mine, whose manager, J. S. Keating, refused to treat with the union.

FURNACES BLOW OUT.

Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 23.—Vice-President Buckingham, of the Lackawana Iron & Steel Company, corroborated the statement that the furnaces here and at Cornwall, Pa., will be blown out in a few days, throwing 3,000 hands out. He said the company has too much iron on hand. Mr. Buckingham stated further that the building trades strikes caused delay in the construction of new buildings and have helped to necessitate the suspension, which may continue indefinitely.

Chimmie Fadden On The Diplomacy of Women.

By Edward W. Townsend. Copyright by Robt. H. Russell.

I'm a Frenchman by marriage, as Duchess says, but dere's one ting I'll never cop right, and dat's French cooking and eating. All dat religion, politics, Wall Street, and sporting news is to Americans, eating is to de French.

"Dat's de trouble wit your dinky nation," I says to Duchess. "If dey goes to war dey gets licked; if dey digs a sub-way it's a grave; if dey breeds racers dey is skates; if dey plays polo dey only cuts up de turf; if dey fights duels dey only makes faces, all because dey is never tinking about de ting dey is making a bluff at, but is tinking about how deir grub is to be sauced."

Mostly I can get a fall out of Duchess by pulling a hammer on de French, but dis time she only gives me de baby stare, and says, "Cheems," she says, "Cheems, you have only of de ignorance of what you speak. Besides dat dey is de greatest people on eart, de French is de most brave, de most noble, and de only ones dat knows how to dress. Dey did everyting before anybody else done it. Did we not go to see M'sieu Suddern in de American play of 'Hamlet' last year, and did we not see the same play by Madam Bernhardt.—'L'Aiglong'—de year before? De French is always ahead."

"On your way, woman!" I says. "Hamlet was wrote for Eddie Suddern by an Englishman, not by Clyte Fitch.'

"De more shame to de Englishman who stole it from M'sieu Rostand," Duchess says. "De English never knowed how to fight until Napoleon teached em; dey will never know how to paint or sculptor, no matter who tries to learn em. It is only de tings dat France has forgot dat any odder country does well."

"Dey has a good brand of hot air on tap, anyway," I says. "But tell me why does dey put garlic in a leg of mutton?"

"Because de sheep hasn't de sense to put garlic in his own leg," she says. "But you has de bad temper dis morning, Cheems. Come wit me to de city, and we will dine at de restaurant of de husband of my fren, Julie. It will be my treat, for Julie is de dame du comptoir, and she charges me notting for dinner, so delicieux it is for her to have de langwudge spoke to her polite."

And dat's no dream, neider. Julie used to be a lady's maid, and she's so tickled to have Duchess come to de restaurant, and give her de news of de swell set, dat dey never asks us for de price—and dat's why de dinner at Julie's is Duchess' favorite treat.

"We eats at Jaques—dat's Julie's hubby—between meal times, so dat dey can eat wit us; and de waiters dine with us too. It's den dat Duchess tells Julie to talk of de swift set, dat we hears at our place; and de tings dat she tels must be warm propositions, for Julie "Mon, Dieu!" and humps her eyebrows like she was only two jumps ahead of a fit. De waiters don't understand, for dey comes from a kind of Hoboken of France where some sort of French yiddish is spoke, and can't cop de real Push article dat Duchess spouts. Dat's a good ting, too; for when Duchess gets passing out de latest extrays about de little lad in de brass band set dat carries a wrist bag, and wears a rose in his thatch at night, it wouldn't do dees back-woods Frenchies no good to hear de whole story.

Jaques gives each of de waiters a bot of claret for dinner; but dat day one of em was docked his red wine and made to drink tea, because he'd broke so many dishes; and de poor chap cried so much over his hard luck dat he made de tea salty. Den he said it wasn't so bad.

But dat wasn't all I was going to tell you; only sometimes I get wondering so hard why all folks isn't like Americans dat I has to sing a song about it—or have a fit. I was saying dat to Mr. Paul de odder day, when we was trying to see would his sloop sail as well on her rail as on her keel. "Yes, Chames," he says, "de American people couldn't do a wrong act if dey tried. Dey is a generous, just, patriotic and grateful people; and dey will not be represented in high office by a man who forgets to show his generosity and gratitude and justice, instead of meanness, ingratitude, unfairness in all his acts. At de club de odder day I was talking dis over wit General Miles, and he says—"

Just den a squall hits us, and me and Mr. Paul had to swim ashore, so I never heard what the General said. It don't cut no ice, anyway, for Mr. Paul, when he starts out wit a lot of dude langwudge like does woids, is mostly training for a match wit Whiskers.

As I was saying, dat wasn't what I was going to tell you about. Remember de job dat Duchess puts up to make Whiskers get togedder wit Wiley Widdy? Well, when Whiskers seen dat dere was no more trespassing on de grass he got fond of his shy streak again, and him and Widdy was so far apart dat he couldn't see her. Dat makes Duchess so mad dat she could scream, for she is bound to get Whiskers located in his own fireside, so dat Miss Fannie can be made to take trips to Paris, and odder necks of woods where Duchess wants to go, and where Miss Fannie won't go so long as her pa has no home of his own.

I don't make it my business to fuss wit tings like dose, for I'm satisfied wit me job as it lays; all de same I wouldn't give odds dat Mies Fannie would put up a yell if Whiskers had a shack to run all by himself, and didn't have so much time to run hers. Mr. Paul doesn't say notting. He's a wise guy, Mr. Paul is, and so long as Whiskers stands half de price of running our places, dat leaves Mr. Paul more of his own long green to turn away on yachts and tings dat boins money like a tree-call fire alarm. But just de same, if Whiskers has a latch key on a different block from us I won't see Mr. Paul putting his leg out of joint kicking about it. But it ain't a man-servant's graft to fuss wit dat part of de game. It's different wit women-soivants. If Duchess didn't have a hand in running tings I'd tink she'd give up woik ,and live on de tips she's been touching me for all dese years. I was asking her about de boodle she has banked. "What's de use of money except to spend it?" I says to her.

De woist use you can put money to is to spend it, mon ami. If you spend it you is no better off dan dose foolish poissons dat don't save it. Money is no good if you don't have it, is it? If it is only good to spend, why take de trouble to get it? No, master Cheems, if you have money you have self-respect—de only ting dat you can buy wit money, and at de same time not spend de money. Dere should be a law dat man should make all de money he can—and give it all to his wife. Dat's de only way he can buy happiness."

It was a foolish fellow to come to a clinch wit Duchess on dat proposition; for no matter how good a argument I put up, Duchess gets de decision, and de poisse; she being referee and stakeholder, bots.

But I was going to tell you about Willy Widdy. She's not de kind of a player dat sits on de club house verandy waiting for an easy mark to go around de links wit her. If de one she wants won't play, she'll be in a game if its only a lonesome—dough foursomes come her way swifter dan any odder. So when Whiskers got shy, Widdy was as gaily-gaily as any gull in de county. Duchess tried her best to get Miss Fannie to drag Whiskers over to Widdy's cottage, so dat he could see what a pash was dere at Widdy's lunches and teas, and dat she wasn't sentenced to be a widdy a day longer dan she wanted to be. But Whiskers ducked.

"It is of de agravate!" says Duchess. "It is dat if Whiskaire see Madam Harding in company wit anodder, den he is of de sentiment urgent. But if he will not go where he see dat many men admire her, what can one do?"

"One can guess again," I says. "Let your betters alone, and fix it wid Housekeeper to leave Maggie have dis evening off, for me fren de barkeep is a coming down dis evening, and we'll take a stroll up de pike wit him and Maggie."

Duchess never said a woid in answer to dat, and I had a right to be leary; for when a woman won't talk, even if she has a cue, it's time for a man to get his guard up, and limber his legs for a quick side-step. Me fren comes down by de early evening train, and coachy lends me de station wagon to fetch him; de folks being at dinner and not seeing me make de sneak wit de wagon. When we was in de housekeeper's room, having a bite, and a mug of de butler's ale to wash de cinders out of me fren's troat, Duchess chases me off, and den it was she puts up her job. Widdy had been giving Duchess a lot of duds, and p'chee! if she didn't rig Maggie up in em till she was a dead ringer for Widdy—only dat Maggie, in one of dose new straight-up-and-down corsets was asking wouldn't she break like a lamp chimney if she sat down! Me fren was looking like ready money, too; for his lid and blanket would pass him at a hundred yards for a broker on de right side of de market.

"Take me out of dis corset, Duchess dear," Maggie was saying. "For de love of heaven! take me out before I die. I feel like I was boarded up—like I was boxed up for de expressman to take away."

"Vous etes tres charmante!" says Duchess, putting on de poor goil a wrap Widdy used to wear. "Don't hold you skirt like a mouse was chasing you. Look, hold it like dis," and she shows Maggie how to hold her skirt like she was going to wrap herself up in it if dere was enough of it.

"What's doing?" I says when I sees dese tings.

"It's a play," says Duchess.

"Who's to be played?"

"Come wit me and say notting," Duchess says, and de four of us chases out to de road by de lane. Den Duchess and me goes over to de odder side of de road, and me fren and Maggie waltzes along by deirselves, and, say, dey was so like Widdy and some swell Johnnie, dat I'd yelled only Duchess pinched me.

It was near dark when Whiskers came out from dinner, and starts off for a stroll to de yacht club house to trash out de cup races once more. As soon as he cops Maggie and me fren, he starts like he was going to cross de road, and den he seems to tink dat wouldn't do, and keeps on; and when he passes them he hists his lid; me fren hists his, and dat sassy Bowery goil, Maggie, sweeps a bow dat makes her look more like de Widdy dan de close did. Whiskers went on his way, and de couple makes a hurry sneak wit us back to de house, where Maggie gets out of her swell rags, and into her own close; and den de four of us starts off up de pike. Pretty soon Duchess runs up down, and asks me didn't I know dat I was due at de house, for dere was to be bridge, and me being second man, it was up to me to be on call if Mr. Paul would want a small bottle.

Say, before I gets a ring to go to de room where de folks was, Miss Fannie sends for me, on de quiet, and she says, "Chames, where is Hortense?"

"Walking up de road wit butler, Maggie and a fren of mine," I says. "Shall I chase after her, Miss Fannie?"

Miss Fannie taut a while, and den she says, "How is Hortense dressed?"

"Just as she was when she dressed you for dinner."

"And Maggie?"

"Same as in de house, only wit her cap off," I says.

But I never could fool Miss Fannie. She smiles a little, and den she says, "Chames, what mischief has Hortense been up to? Mrs. Harding is here, and when papa came back from de club he spoke of having seen Mrs. Harding. I know dat he did not, but Mrs. Harding did not say he did not. I see by your face, Chames, dat you know of some mischief dat will explain, and you must tell—I'll not be cross wit Hortense.'

I never could con Miss Fannie if I tried, so gives her de game dat was played, and she didn't put up no holler, at dat. I was wondering what was doing wit de folks in de library, so when I was belled for, to fetch de proof for Mr. Paul dat de cellar wasn't run dry, I rubbers de layout. Whiskers was playing up to Widdy like she was a six per cent stock selling below par, and he was afraid if he didn't bid quick dere would be none of it left in de market. Widdy's cart was dere, and, when I called it for her, I waltzes down to de gate, and as she drives trough she stops, and says, "Miss Fannie was telling me dat your wife can dress Maggie to look like odder folks."

"Duchess is no farmer, ma'am," I says.

"She is a very bold maid," says Widdy, "but I ting she deserves dis, what I just wins at bridge," and she passed me out a long green, and p'chee! it was a fiver.

Well, I goes to de station wit me fren de barkeep, and I splits dat fiver at de little drum near de station, and we says, "Here's to you!" more dan once.

When I meets up wit Duchess, she says, "Cheems, you has been drinking. Where did you get de price?"

"It didn't need no price," I says, "it was a tin roof."

"A tin roof? What kind of a drink is a tin roof?"

"It's on de house," says I, and Duchess is wondering yet.

Dat's de foist time in me life I ever sunk a tip on Duchess, and de best ting about it is dat it was her graft, at dat. If she ever finds out dat Widdy passed dat green to me, to pass along to her—to de Nort Pole for me!

And Duchess earned de stake, too; for from de looks of tings down our way, Whiskers will soon tell me to pack his trunk for a wedding joiney; and when de parson has willed half of Whiskers' income to Widdy, de credit of de job will belong as much to Duchess, as to Widdy's eyes.

DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS.

St. Thomas, B. W. I., Sept. 23.—The Gazette, of the British island of St. Kitts, says:—"The moment for the helping hand of the government to be extended cannot much longer be delayed if the laboring population of the Islands of St. Kitts and Nevis are to be kept from starvation. An appalling condition of poverty exists. The estates have been compelled to lessen their expenses owing to the long drought, and able-bodied men and women are hardly earning enough to supply their daily wants."

The Times of the British Island of St. Vincent blames the government for the misery prevailing since the volcanic eruption in that island, adding that starvation and disease are killing many persons, and that a large number are half naked and penniless. Neighbors of both sexes sleep in sheds and tattered tents erected a year ago, "harbors of disease and immorality, and a disgrace to the colony."

Now In Session At Brockville

The Dominion Trades Congress Opened Its Annual Session Yesterday.

A Keen Fight For Presidency Expected to Occur Soon.

Yesterday the Dominion Trades Congress assembled at Brockville, Ont., for its annual session. Several matters of extreme importance to the West are to come up for consideration. The fight for the presidency will be keen, and though Mr. A. W. Puttee, M. P., will probably be elected, he will have a formidable opponent in the present incumbent, John A. Flett.

In regard to the presidential election the following notice, evidently from an inspired source, has been widely circulated in and from Ontario:

"We in the East here are determined to use every legitimate effort to secure the election of Mr. Arthur W. Puttee, M. P., as President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at the coming annual meeting of that body at Brockville. Indeed, in view of his inflexible consistency and strict adherence to principle, his close attention to public and parliamentary duties, the respect and confidence he has won from both sides of the House of Commons, and his very commendable personal characteristics, it is very questionable if his nomination for the office referred to would meet with any opposition whatever—that is, if he allows his name to be made use of in that connection, and we hope he will."

One matter likely to come up at the present meeting that is arousing considerable interest in labor circles is the effort that is being made to systematically organize the labor vote, so as to secure direct representation in the Dominion House.

The Dominion Trades Congress has been organized since 1873, and at its first meeting the then president, Mr. Carter, urged a policy of wise and moderate actions, predicting that such a course would result ere long in the leading men and politicians of the day meeting and consulting with Labor and its representatives on all important issues wherein Capital and Labor were involved. Although organized at this early date, the Pacific Coast was not represented at the meetings of the Congress till 1890 and New Brunswick till 1897. British Columbia's first representatives at the Congress were Messrs. George Bartley, Harry Cowan, of Vancouver, and F. Salmon, of Nanaimo. At that session the questions of the total exclusion of Chinese from Canada (following the action of the United States) and of the employment of Chinese in coal mines on Vancouver Island were among the main issues debated.

Although the Pacific Coast has only been represented at the Congress meetings since 1890 its delegates have always been accorded positions of prominence. Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., of Nanaimo, was elected President at the Congress in Winnipeg in 1898, and held that position for four consecutive years, an honor accorded no other President; Messrs. G. Bartley, J. H. Watson, J. McLaren, of Rossland; C. Foley, F. Salmon and others were also given seats on the Executive. Other British Columbians who have represented the Province at the Congress include: J. D. McNiven and George Coldwell, of Victoria; J. Wilkes of Nelson, and T. H. Twigg, Victoria. This year Mr. A. C. W. Finbow, of the News-Advertiser mechanical staff, is the delegate from Vancouver. Winnipeg has sent the President of its Trades and Labor Council, Mr. A. G. Cowley, and Mr. Alberts, the Vice-President. The East and Winnipeg have always been honored by the holding of the Congress within their confines in the past.

HANDLING THE APPLE CROP.

Some timely and valuable advice on the selling, picking and grading of apples is given by Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, chief of the fruit division, Ottawa. Every one interested in the growing and marketing of apples should write for a copy of Mr. McKinnon's bulletin on the "Export Apple Trade."

Selling the Crop.—When the grower is not also an exporter he may sell the apples in one or two ways, either at so much per barrel or at a lump sum for the entire orchard. As buyers often make their contracts long before picking time, either method involves consideration of the probable market price during fall and winter, which will be regulated by the total supply and demand, influenced too by changes in the quality of the crop. When to this uncertainty we add the difficulty of estimating months in advance the total yield of an orchard, subject to all changes of weather, to drought, hail, and wind storms, the unbusinesslike character of bargaining "by the lump" is apparent. Whichever party gains an undue advantage, the trade suffers from this as from any other kind of gambling. The system was stongly condemned by the National Apple Shippers' Association and our Canadian buyers describe it as an unmixed evil. Surely no more need be said to induce both buyers and sellers to abandon such guesswork, and to buy and sell by fixed standards of measure.

Picking.—All apples should be carefully picked by hand, with the stems on and without breaking the skin or bruising the fruit in any way.

As a general rule it is advisable for growers to harvest and pack their own fruit, whether they eventually sell it on the premises or ship to foreign markets. In either case it is a great advantage to the seller to know exactly the quality and variety of the fruit in every package. It is a still greater advantage to have each variety picked at just the proper time. No wholesale buyer is able to have his men arrive at each orchard just when the apples in it are ready. The result is that every season a great many orchards throughout Canada are picked either too late or too early. Fruit picked too early may keep, but is apt to become tough and tasteless; if picked too late it will not keep, as the process of decay has already begun.

Time to Pick.—Tender varieties should not be allowed to ripen on the trees or they will not carry well. Certain others, sometimes styles "winter varieties," such as the Baldwin and Spy, will gain in color and flavor if left on the trees as long as the frost will allow, besides being less liable to spot and mould during storage. It will pay the farmer well to pick his own fruit and see that this first step in marketing entails no needless waste.

Moreover, all varieties of apples are not ready for picking at the same time, even if destined for the same market; and some early varieties should have more than one picking to get all the fruit at the proper stage of maturity. Only the grower is in a position to watch his orchard and harvest the crop to the best advantage, and it is the grower who loses when he entrusts this task to another, for buyers are certain to allow for shrinkage from this cause. Another loss to the grower arises from carelessness of hired help, who often injure trees by breaking limbs and fruit spurs.

Removal of "Drops."—Before any fruit is taken from the trees, every apple, good, bad and indifferent, should be cleared off the ground and carried away, to be used for feeding stock, or for any other purpose for which they may be fit, but not for export. Similarly, apples which drop during the picking process should be kept by themselves. We must give the fruit a fair chance from the start; wormy, rotten or otherwise diseased apples spread contagion, and bruised or defective fruit will not pay for labor, heavy freight charges and commission.

Ladders and Baskets.—Stepladders may be used for getting at the lower limbs, and long point-top ladders for the upper branches; the baskets should be small enough to run easily inside a barrel, and so shaped as to allow the apples to be turned out with a gentle, sliding motion. In picking, care should be taken to avoid breaking off the fruit spurs, which contain the promise of next year's crop.

Grading.—Grading always pays, whether the crop be light or heavy. When the wormy, bruised, misshapen and spotted apples have been removed, the following qualities should be apparent in the higher grades: (1) Uniformity in size. (2) Uniformity in color. (3) Freedom from defects.

Two grades will usually be found sufficient for export, and both of these should be practically free from insect or other injuries, the second being inferior to the first only in point of size and color. All the apples in one grade cannot be uniform in size, but the apples in a single package should be so, for the fruit will be viewed and sold by the package.

It may well happen that a third grade exclusive of culls, will be found to consist of fair marketable fruit, which the grower feels disposed to export; but this grade, lacking any special features of excellence and showing a greater percentage of waste often eats into the profit earned by the finer fruit, besides reducing the general reputation of the shipper's brand. Much better average results are likely to be obtained in local markets or from evaporators.

The merits of mechanical graders placed on the market from time to time, should be carefully investigated by all whose shipments are large. A really good and rapid grader will effect a great saving in time and money, and produce a wonderful difference in the appearance of the fruit when each size is placed in packages by itself.

The expert women who grade French fruit for market perform the operation without mechanical aid. A few days' practice with measuring-rings is sufficient to train the eye so that fruit is accurately graded within a quarter of an inch. Many who attempting to grade by hand will find that the use of a piece of shingle or other light wood, in which holes are cut measuring two and a quarter, two and three-quarters, three and three and a half inches respectively will be of great assistance in this work. By testing an apple now and again the packer will soon become expert in determining the size without the use of the testing board.

WALKING DELEGATES STAY.

New York, Sept. 24.—Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court today denied the motion of Samuel Parks and Timothy McCarthy, the walking delegates of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's union for a change of venue in the four indictments against them, all charging extortion.

NOTICE.
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25 lbs. best Br. Col. Granulated Sugar; 5 lbs. Monsoon Tea; 14 lbs. Victor Rolled Oats; 10 lbs. Japan Rice; 1 lb. Black Pepper; 12 lbs. Windsor Table Salt; 12 bars Crown Laundry Soap; Two 12-oz. cans White Star Baking Powder; 2 lbs. Durham