## WINNING TICKET HAS BEEN NOMINATED

(Continued from page 1.)

The convention then proceeded to ballot, and on the first ballot Messrs. Drury, Houston and Munn received the highest number of votes and far more than a majority of the electors present.

On motion of Ald. Fullerton, who was a very close fourth, seconded by Mr. Van Munster, the nomination was made unanimous.

Leader Speaks.

"Our opponents tell us Liberalism is practically dead in the province," said Mr. Oliver, who spoke during the counting of the ballots. "It is just about as true as their average statements in this campaign. (Hear, hear.) No more effective contradiction could be given to the statement than the presence of Victoria Liberals here in such numbers.

"I have to thank you for the honor of nominating me as one of your candidates, something I could not reasonably have expected and yet I feel it is one of the recompenses that come to a man who has faithfully tried to serve the public. ("No one deserves it better," came from an elector.)

"I see some of our friends are anxious about local option. I believe reforms to be effective must begin largely with the individual. I am getting too old to believe that you are going to make good by act of parliament. At the same time I believe in the principle of self-government, which is along the lines of true Liberalism, and I believe it is in the interest of the community that that principle shall be applied wherever practicable, whether with regard to local option, whether in regard to municipal institutions or what not. The principle is a good one, it is the foundation of democratic institutions, and experience has shown it is always safe to trust the people. If they make mistakes they have to pay the penalty, and it is a means of gathering experience.

"I believe in local self-government in regard to municipal affairs and I would point out that the present administration has taken away a measure of self-government from the municipalities. You have a cumbersome, unworkable municipal act, full of technicalities, of legal pit-falls, making it impossible for a man to do anything for a community without being dragged to court. I want to see it simplified and when the powers of a municipality are laid down let it settle the details.

"You have had the burden of maintaining schools added to your municipal burdens, but can any man tell me where the government has given any corresponding increase of revenue. We have heard a great deal of better terms. The Liberal party stands for better terms for the municipalities, to enable them to carry the burdens imposed on them. We proposed two years ago that the power of assessing and taxing personal property be transferred to the municipalities. The government invoked the speaker's aid to throw our resolution out. Last session we renewed our proposal and one of the ministers got up and admitted the income of the municipalities was not sufficient, but the government failed to do anything to remedy that. If you do your duty and elect a Liberal government one of our first acts will be to pass an act to transfer that personal property tax to the municipalities, where it belongs. (Cheers.)

"Speaking for myself and not for the party of which I am leader, I am prepared to advocate going further and transferring even revenue taxes to the municipalities. I hold, and I believe I can demonstrate it, that the resources of this province, if administered economically and in a business-like fashion will produce ample revenue for the requirements of the province for generations to come. I think it far better to provide the municipalities with adequate revenue from within rather than for the government to collect the money and then hand it back, as they do to-day, in the shape of bribes for political support.

Indian Reserve Deception.

"Let me call to your attention what was done one week before last election. For the purpose of influencing that election the government handed over to the city by order-in-council, the reversionary rights in some 43 acres of the Songhees reserve. They allowed the people to believe they were giving them something of value. I stand here to tell you, and there is no legal gentleman but will tell you, that the order-in-council was made without any statutory authority behind it and cannot be enforced, simply because it is not worth the paper it is written on. I will undertake to meet the premier before an audience in Victoria and maintain my statement that the government of British Columbia has made it impossible for the Dominion government to settle that Indian reserve question. (Hear, hear.)

"I will make another proposition to you. I will undertake to meet the premier and demonstrate to a Victoria audience that in the case he put before the people for better terms he misstated the figures by twenty-five million dollars. You may say these are big words but I have not dug into the records for nothing and I have the facts ready when the premier meets me.

"In the Victoria theatre the night previous to last election the attorney-general stated that the Liberals had entered into an agreement with the G. T. P. to bring 50,000 Japs to work on the construction of the line. I will not take more time than to say that that statement was absolutely false, and the attorney-general knew it was false when he made it. He made it to rob the Liberals of their reputation. He was the lawyer of the Contractor Gotoh, it was Mr. Bowser's personal and political friends who were associated with the contractor and at the time he made the statement he knew that a contract had been made to bring Japs here with the C. P. R. and the president of the Wellington Colliery Company, and not with the G. T. P. as he said. You can go to the registrar-general's office in the courthouse and for 25 cents see the articles of incorporation of Gotoh's firm with the stamp on the back of Bowser and Wallbridge. (Laughter and applause.)

"These men have been going through the province and shouting themselves hoarse for a white British Columbia and the people have taken them at their face value. I doubt if the intelligent electors of Victoria will take them so much longer. (Hear, hear.)

Asiatic Labor.

"In the session of 1908, when there was a bill to grant the Esquimalt & Nanaimo exemption Mr. Henderson moved that this be granted on condition that no Asiatic labor be employed during construction or the time of exemption. Every Conservative voted it down, including the members for Victoria. When the bill giving exemption to the G. T. P. and confirming the grant of the Prince Rupert townsite—which, by the way, the premier claims great credit for and says it is going to bring in millions—we made a similar proposition. The premier said the Dominion government would disallow it. He put in a clause that the wages paid should be the current rate of wages in the district. We wanted the word 'white' put in, so that the wages would be the current wages paid to white workmen. Again they shouted white and voted yellow, voted it down and would not let it go in. The other night in Vancouver two of the men who shouted white and voted yellow had the audacity to say they had put in a clause in the agreement which prevented yellow labor being employed. There is no such clause and they prevented it going in. You have seen great prominence given to a rumor lately that the G. T. P. were asking permission to use Japs. There has been no such request made and the Ottawa government has no intention of relaxing the regulations. The labor unions give proof that the very regulations they and Conservative speakers claim to be useless are thoroughly effective in that they beseeched Ottawa not to relax them.

"I do not believe in persecuting any man because of his color, but I stand here and say that in the thirty years I have been in British Columbia, as any intelligent man can demonstrate, at no time has any action of a British Columbia government been effective in restricting the immigration or employment of Asiatics. All this time there has been a law on the statute-books, which has been a dead-letter but which could have been used, and used very effectively.

"We have a Public Health Act. Under that we can require that the dwellings of every person shall be safe and clean and healthy, built in the way in which white men's homes are built, with ample egress in case of fire, built in a sanitary manner.

Liberal Pledge.

"The Liberal party stands pledged to a rigid inspection, to see that places are fit for human abode and are not fire-traps. We propose to make a live law and to see that these people shall not live under insanitary conditions. We shall say to them: 'You come to live in a white man's country, you come into competition with the white men, you have all the privileges and protection of white men and we believe that you should live up to a white man's standard. (Prolonged cheers.)

"I am just going to point out to you what this simple fact of enforcing legislation now on the statute-books is going to mean. You know that out of every four dollars these men make they send three dollars out of the country, and that is a great drain. If these men have to live in sanitary conditions, and in conditions which every thrifty, industrious man is entitled to live in—and we will compel them to live up to the standard of the average white workingman—we will be compelling them to spend three dollars out of every four in this country instead of one in four. (Renewed cheers.) We decrease their power of competition to that extent. And they will benefit themselves by being made to live in cleanly surroundings.

"It is quite plain that we have a great many men here actuated by the spirit of moral reform. Can they conceive of any way of coping with these dens of filth and iniquity than by enforcing the health laws, which will give the police access to every room in the house for sanitary inspection. You recall the frequent occasions on which white girls are found in Chinese resorts in a state of stupefaction, simply a prey to these beasts from the Orient. Can you conceive of these things existing in British Columbia if you had a government which was doing its duty? I do not believe it would exist if the law officer of the crown or his assistants were alive to their duty. (Applause.)

Political Wind Bag.

"We have to-day on the platform going throughout this province an attorney-general, who can coin and utter more words per minute than any man on the continent of America, a gentleman who has had the benefit of a legal training and a university education, and, along certain lines, a man of great ability. What about the administration of justice in British Columbia? While he has been following a policy of fighting Ottawa on every conceivable pretext—and, by the way, he has never yet won a point in any of his cases—what has been going on in the province?

"Is it a fact that the Indian who murdered two men at Hazelton is still at large? Is it a fact that the bandits who held up a C. P. R. train and murdered Constable Decker are still at large? Is it a fact that the man who fired a hotel at Vernon whereby eleven men lost their lives is still at large? Is it true that the men who committed the Midway murder and the murder at Silver Creek a short time ago have not yet been apprehended? Are these facts, and if facts are they not the strongest indictment which could be put forward against the administration of justice in British Columbia? (Applause.)

Premier's Railway Policy.

"A gentleman remarked to me the other day that elections are coming as thick as before we had party government; that it has not given us the stability that was expected. What is the reason for dissolution now? The premier once told us he was going to have a summer session to deal with railway matters, and here the railway policy comes at the beginning of winter and six years after. We have a railway policy presented to us. What does it amount to? The premier tells us he is bringing a transcontinental railway to the coast, the Canadian Northern. I thought a transcontinental line was one that ran from one side of the continent to the other. Can any one tell me where the C. N. R. starts? Is it on the Atlantic seaboard or at the great lakes? And when it starts at the great lakes does it run through Canada or through the States in part? And what sort of a railway is it? When a new transcontinental line was talked of and it was suggested. Engineers sent out to inspect it and see if it was fit for such use, absolutely rejected it, said it would have to be rebuilt before it could be a transcontinental line. It starts at the great lakes and runs to Edmonton.

"According to the premier, not only will we have a mortgage on the line in British Columbia, but on the whole line and its revenues. Take the line in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, where they have guaranteed bonds to the extent of $13,000 a mile, not $35,000 like the McBride contract, and have taken a first mortgage not only on the road bed and rolling stock, but on the tolls and all the earnings of the road. Can anyone tell me what there is left for the province of British Columbia in the way of security there?

Parallel Line.

"What is the railway so far as British Columbia is concerned? Coming in at Yellowhead Pass it parallels the G. T. P. for 50 miles. The Dominion has invested a great amount of money in that road. Are they going to subsidize another road to compete for fifty miles side by side with the road they have already heavily subsidized? It would not be business-like nor could it be expected. Then the line is to run for 200 miles along the North Thompson through new country to Kamloops, and then for 250 miles it parallels the C. P. R., sometimes on one side of the river, sometimes on the other.

"The Attorney-General claims that even if there is a paralleling the endorsement of $21,000,000 bonds is justifiable in order to secure a reduction in the C.P.R. tolls, which cannot be reduced under its charter until it is earning ten per cent. on its investment, which it never will reach.

"Let me ask, as a business proposition, if the railway commission compels the C.N.R. to reduce rates to a point where it cannot pay the interest on its bonds, where is the benefit to British Columbia? The benefit we get out of reduced rates will be paid out of the treasury; we will get rich by shifting money from one pocket to another. If the C.N.R. reaches a common point on the coast by opening up new country and not paralleling the C.P.R. there would be the same control of rates and the same competition. But the government thinks the people of British Columbia will be led away to endorse the guarantee of bonds of a railway running just beside an old-established line for 250 miles.

"Let me call your attention to another thing. For this guarantee of $21,000,000 bonds we are to get 200 miles of railway on the Mainland and 100 miles on the Island through new territory. If you trace on a map the existing lines south of the main line of the G.T.P. you will find it is not 300 miles which will be needed to develop that territory, but 3,000. If the province is going to pledge $21,000,000 of credit for 300 miles how much will they have to pledge before they develop the whole province south of the G.T.P.? Mr. Van Munster can find lots of 10-year-olds in his class who can answer that simple proposition. The credit of 300,000 people can never be held good for credits extending to three hundred millions. That aid promised to the C.N.R. can never be extended to the rest of the province.

No Sectionalism.

"Somewhere back in my childhood I had knocked into me some idea of justice, and I want to say to you that a statesman does not recognize localities. (Applause.) He looks at the whole map and when he is framing a policy does so along lines which will result in benefit to the whole country. I thank you for the honor of nominating me unanimously, but I want to point out to you that if we are entrusted with the administration of affairs the government will know no sectionalism; that we will develop the whole of British Columbia just as fast and fairly as it is possible to develop it. (Cheers.)

"You will see in the railway policy that we have advocated for the development of this province that we know no sectionalism. While we propose to aid a line from Vancouver Island to Fort George we also propose to aid lines to the northern end of the Island. You will find on a map I used before dissolution was announced that we propose aid by province and Dominion to the line to Barkley Sound. You will find outlined and spoken of by me a proposition to aid a line from Campbell river by Johnstone strait or Bute Inlet to connect with the G.T.P., and this is what the people of Victoria want. (Applause.)

"The people of Victoria are not children You have the finest steamers on the coast plying between your city and Vancouver, the train terminus. You have the best service that money can give. I ask you, as sensible men, if this railway is built to English Bluffs, that any company is going in there to build an artificial harbor, exposed to the storms of the Gulf, for the purpose of putting on a car ferry when they can go into the mouth of the Fraser or any one of the deep water harbors. Take the Colonist of the day of dissolution and you will find from their map that the car ferry is laid out to come to Sidney.

"Does the premier expect you to endorse such a policy after your previous experience? In 1898, on June 15th, was signed a contract which I had in my hand to-day for a railway to be built from this same English Bluff through the Hope mountains to the boundary. Since then a good many millions of British Columbia's wealth has gone to build up cities and towns across the line. That contract was based on the authority of the legislature, and was just as effective as it could be made, and was signed by Mackenzie & Mann. Where is the railway? There was an election and they had to have a railway policy, and Mackenzie & Mann were Johnny-on-the-spot with the policy. In 1902, after Premier McBride withdrew his support from the Dunsmuir ministry and formed an opposition and an election became imminent, the first thing they did was to run to Montreal for a railway policy. They got it. Who were the contractors? Again Mackenzie & Mann were on the spot. They are always ready, and so you have another of Mackenzie & Mann's contracts on your hands to-day.

Experience to Go By.

"The government tell you you will not have to pay a dollar of that guarantee, but what right have they to say so? What is their record with railway guarantees? The Shuswap & Okanagan runs from Sicamous to Vermon, with the whole C. P. R. at one end, going through a beautiful valley, with 100 miles of lake fringed with a rich country to act as a feeder at the other end. It is a road of fifty miles in length, and in the seventeen years that we have been guaranteeing interest on their bonds we have paid $387,000, or nearly $8,000 a mile, and it has eight years more to run.

"The Nakusp & Slocan railway has also a guarantee of four per cent. on its bonds, and in sixteen years we have had to pay $131,000.

"The Victoria & Sidney runs for eighteen miles through a rich district of this island, and on its bonds we guarantee two per cent., while the city guarantees three. I do not know what the city has paid, but the province has paid $94,000 in sixteen years on that guarantee.

"In face of all this experience they still tell you they can guarantee these bonds to the extent of $21,000,000, making an annual charge of $840,000 a year, and that you will never have to pay a dollar on your guarantee. Can you believe that? ('Not much.')

"We have put forth a policy for the development that we believe in. In the case of the C. N. R. down the North Thompson and over Hope mountains we would be prepared to assist them and we stand by that to-day. But I want to tell you that the G. T. R. have surveys and plans over the same route and I am informed on the best of authority that the G. T. P. will be here at the coast before the C. N. R. (Applause.) The G. T. P. is prepared to enter into a contract any day to build for a reasonable cash subsidy, in connection with the Dominion subsidy if it goes through Hope mountain. The policy we have put before the people is one of co-operation with the Dominion government. (Hear, hear.) During the six years the McBride government has been in they have not secured the building of one mile of railway. In the same period the Dominion government by contract or subsidy have provided for 1,700 miles. (Cheers.) I made that statement in Nelson and the Conservative paper there said these lines were no more good to the province than if they were in Quebec. That is the attitude of the government and it has never tried to secure the building of any of the 1,000 miles of line for which there is a Dominion subsidy by giving reasonable aid. I will except the case of the Kettle River Valley, but I will ask why, if the government can secure the building of the C. N. R. without the expenditure of a dollar, did they not secure the building of the Kettle Valley in the same way instead of by subsidy? (Hear, hear.)

"I have not time to deal with many other matters I would like to have discussed. By allowing our lands and timber to pass into the hands of alien speculators the government is permitting a state of affairs to grow up which is resulting in our natural wealth going to build up other countries. When these resources are exhausted what are we going to have to replace them? We want a government which will have a policy leading to re-investment of that wealth within the province in reproductive enterprises, so that when these resources become more or less exhausted we shall have other sources of wealth to take their places.

"If we are returned to power we shall try to frame our administration and legislation along lines that will develop the province. We shall try to so administer the affairs of this province that instead of making millionaires we will give every thrifty, honest, industrious man a chance to share in the wealth of the province and benefit from its development. (Cheers.)

The convention closed with cheers for the leader and the singing of the National Anthem.

### DIES AFTER FOOTBALL GAME.

Crawfordville, Ind., Nov. 4.—Harry Houston, 19 years old, fell dead of heart failure as the result of over-exertion during a football game here Tuesday afternoon. He suffered fainting spells after a scrimmage and complained of pains in the region of his heart. Other players assisted him from the ground. Houston succumbed a few minutes later. Steps will be taken it is said, to abolish football among high school players here.


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A large assortment of this season's newest designs are to be found here: The most beautiful BEAD BAGS in different colors. PRICES FROM $3.00.

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## THOMAS BRYDON FOR SAANICH

### LIBERALS SELECT STRONG CANDIDATE

### Well Known Resident of District Has Entered Heartily Into Fight.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Liberals of Saanich last night selected Thomas A. Brydon to contest the constituency in the Liberal interests against D. M. Eberts, the Conservative candidate at the forthcoming election. The choice was made unanimous and was pronounced by the delegates to the nominating convention held at Boleskine road schoolhouse as the best and strongest choice the party could have made. The convention after hearing Mr. Brydon immediately got down to work and started the campaign going, struck committees for each district and arranged to have the candidate come to each district for consultation and to plan the detailed campaign.

The nomination went to a contest, Andrew Few, a Boleskine road delegate, being nominated by H. E. Tanner. Twenty-three delegates voted, the other two being the candidates. Mr. Brydon secured a majority that showed he will be well supported in each of the five districts and the selection was made unanimous on the motion of Mr. Few.

John Oliver, leader of the Liberal party, was present before the ballot was taken, and addressed the convention and a large number of electors who were in the hall. Mr. Oliver was roundly cheered on arising and was accorded the support of the meeting and thanks for his stirring speech when leaving.

Mr. Oliver spoke for an hour, going over the whole situation, showing the weakness of the McBride railway policy, and putting before the electors in detail the platform of the Liberal party dealing with railway matters, timber, health, municipal laws, local option, Asiatic immigration, better terms and the provincial police department. His concluding remarks, which were cheered and applauded, were: "It is now time to get down to practice. We have been living on air and promises long enough." Mr. Oliver had with him a large map showing the two railway policies in detail, the disadvantages of the government proposals and the tremendous advantages of the opposition railway policy.

Alfred Few, David Stevens, H. Tanner, A. Strachan, J. A. Grant and others spoke, all assuring the candidate that their districts were working to the limit and would keep working hard till the closing of the polls on the night of the election day.

After the nomination had been made the candidate was called upon to speak.

Mr. Brydon referred to Mr. Oliver's speech as a masterly exposition of the political situation as it stands to-day. He said he was not prepared to go over the same ground last night as it was unnecessary for Mr. Oliver had just spoken so comprehensively on it. He, however, saw the position from the Saanich interest as one of a question of service. He had been twenty-five years in the province and was a Liberal from way back. The Liberal spirit, he declared, was in the blood of his family and he couldn't get rid of it if he wanted to. He had been three years a member of the Victoria city council and reminded the electors that the present agent general had started in the same place. He had been building inspector, contractor and fruit grower, but the last he had found best of all.

Comparing the island with the mainland, Mr. Brydon showed the island fruit lands had been neglected to the advantage of the mainland districts by the government. The reason he felt had been due to the fact that Saanich had been represented in the last legislature by a lawyer instead of a fruit farmer. This he said should not be, as to have the interests of the district thoroughly looked after a man of themselves should represent the fruit growers and farmers in the provincial parliament. He held a business man who understood the wants of the Saanich constituents and not a lawyer should be the representative of the district. Lawyers he said could always be employed.

Mr. Brydon called for unity among the workers. He asked for hard and earnest work. Last election had only been lost by 18 votes, and this year he knew the Conservatives of the district were dissatisfied. They were tired of Mr. Eberts, he said. He drew attention to the fact that it was now three weeks from election, and no voters' lists were out yet. Referring to his opponent he said he had done nothing for the farmers of Saanich or for the farmers' institutes. He declared there had been a string on all Mr. Eberts' actions during the last parliament, and that the Liberals could beat the Conservatives if they worked hard and earnestly. "I see a victory for the Liberals again in Saanich," said the candidate.

Mr. Brydon arranged to meet his various committees, and will as soon as the belated election lists are out send his platform to every elector in the district. In conclusion, Mr. Brydon said: "I'll hold my own with the opponent. I am not in the least worried, for I'll deal with facts as against bluff."

The chair was occupied by David Stevens, president of the Saanich Liberal Association, and the delegates present were:

Gordon Head—A. Strachan, G. Watson, J. Irvine, Isaac Somers and Peter Merriman.

Oak Bay—William Noble, J. L. Colbert, Capt. James, C. Poole and F. Sere.

Boleskine Road—Alfred Few, C. Pointer, C. Goodman, C. Moore and W. Smith.

Royal Oak—T. A. Brydon, James A. Grant, Walter Heal, D. Tilman and J. G. Elliott.

Saanich—H. E. Tanner, Frank Tanner, Ralph Fooke, James Matthews and G. W. Stewart.

## CANADIAN CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

### Eleven Luncheons Held by the Vancouver Organization During Year.

Vancouver, Nov. 3.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Club, held last evening, J. N. Ellis, the retiring president, delivered an address in which he set forth the definite objects of Canadian clubs, and what has been accomplished in Vancouver. His address was the subject of a special vote of thanks, moved by Maxwell Smith and seconded by Colonel Albert Whyte. It was also decided to embody the address in the annual report.

William Godfrey, manager of the Bank of British North America, was elected president for the current year. The slate of officers was presented by the nominating committee, and was adopted without change. The other officers were: First vice-president, Ewing Buchan; second vice-president, Ven. Archdeacon Pentreath; literary correspondent, Dr. J. G. Davidson; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Adams; executive, Messrs. W. H. Malkin, J. T. Wilkinson, J. P. McConnell, Maxwell Smith, W. C. Ditmaars, D. Von Cramer, R. H. H. Alexander.

Mr. Von Cramer, the retiring secretary, in his report stated that eleven luncheons were held during the past year in comparison with seven during the year before. The average attendance was 165, the largest being 331, on the occasion of the presence of Lord Strathcona.

On taking the chair, Mr. Godfrey acknowledged the honor of being elected to the position of president. Mr. Ellis spoke of the gratifying success that was attending the movement to erect a memorial to Major-General Wolfe, which movement was inaugurated by the Vancouver club. He favored the club donating something out of its funds, and moved to that effect, being seconded by Mr. C. W. Sawers. This motion was accepted, the amount to be donated by the executive.

The secretary read a communication relative to the federation of Canadian clubs in the Dominion, together with the constitution as framed at the initial meeting held in Montreal some weeks ago. As this matter is in a formative state, it was left to the executive.

## ROYAL CITY HOSPITAL BOARD BUYS PROPERTY

### Purchase of Adjoining Land Will Facilitate Construction of New Building

New Westminster, Nov. 3.—The board of managers of the Royal Columbian hospital have purchased from George Coulson two and a half acres of land adjoining the hospital grounds, which will increase the area of the property by one-third or seven and a half acres in all.

This will enable the managers to make a start with the construction of a wing of the new building, which is estimated to cost $75,000, without in any way disturbing the patients in the existing building when construction is started.

This, however, will not be done till the managers have $100,000 in hand. The city has voted $30,000, an offer of $25,400 still holds good, and $5,000 is promised in smaller amounts. The total cost, including furniture, is estimated at $120,000, so that there is still a considerable sum to raise before actual work is started.

The architects engaged are preparing amended plans which will be considered by the building committee probably before the next meeting of the board, on November 17th.

## NEW C. P. R. OFFICIAL ARRIVES AT NELSON

### R. G. McNeillie Assumes Duties as District Passenger Agent.

Nelson, Nov. 3.—R. G. McNellie, C.P.R. district passenger agent for West Kootenay, with headquarters at Nelson, has arrived from Winnipeg to take up his duties here. Mr. McNellie received his appointment on October 20th and his location here is part of the programme arranged between the C. P. R. company and the board of trade for building up a great tourist traffic for Nelson and developing the district generally.

The territory over which Mr. McNellie has assumed jurisdiction includes from Kootenay Landing west, and all south of and including Arrowhead. The new district passenger agent will go over this territory in order to size up general conditions.

The C.P.R. once before had a district passenger agent at Nelson, but some 18 months ago J. E. Procter, who held that office, was removed to Calgary. Since that time this territory, so far as passenger traffic affairs have been concerned, has been administered from Calgary.

### BODY FOUND.

Vancouver Nov. 3.—The body of little Nico Roggio, has been recovered from Hastings Mill. The child was drowned by falling off the Heatley avenue wharf on October 11th, while playing there with her sister, and although search was made at the time nothing of the little tot could be found.

### DIES AT OWEN SOUND.

Owen Sound, Ont., Nov. 4.—T. C. Hatton, a prominent druggist, and brother of Judge Hatton, is dead.


## A WIFE'S MESSAGE

### Cured Her Husband of Drinking.

### Write Her Today and She Will Gladly Tell You How She Did It.

For over 20 years her husband was a hard drinker. He had tried in every way to stop but could not do so. At last she cured him by a simple home remedy which anyone can give even secretly. She wants everyone who has Drunkenness in their home to know of this, and if they are sincere in their desire to cure this disease and will write to her she will tell them just what the remedy is. She is sincere in this offer. She has sent this valuable information to thousands and will gladly send it to you if you will but write her today. As she has nothing to sell, do not send her any money. Simply write your name and full address plainly in the coupon below and send it to her.

MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON,
150 Home Avenue, Hillburn, N. Y.
Please tell me about the remedy you used to cure your husband, as I am personally interested in one who drinks.

Name.....

Address.....


## MAN CONFESSES DOUBLE MURDER

(Continued from page 1.)

The prosecution is keeping Borderel away from court, but say that he will testify after Mme. Steinheil's examination has been finished. This probably will be to-day.

The only statement that the "red widow" made that could be construed in any way as bearing upon the late President Faure was the following:

"My husband took me to the salon of a high dignitary of the republic. He later became my lover. He was interested deeply in my husband's paintings. The only wrong that he ever did me was in dying and not taking me with him."

The woman continues to maintain that the murders were committed by three men and a red-haired woman, who were all dressed in long, flowing robes.

In reviewing the case and in referring to the woman's answers to questions, M. Valles, of the prosecution, said:

"Mme. Steinheil was a liar at the age of five years and never has reformed."

Mme. Steinheil appeared scarcely alive while Jean Lefebvre was making his statement. When he had finished his confession the woman threw up her hands, tottered and would have fallen had not guards rushed to her assistance. When she was carried to her chair the "red widow" completely collapsed. When she had recovered sufficiently she shrieked at the top of her voice, "I am innocent, I tell you that I am innocent. I have told you all the while that I was innocent. Now that this man has confessed, do you still believe me guilty? Why do you continue to persecute an innocent woman in this manner? If there is the least bit of justice to be obtained in France you will release me this afternoon, right now."

Lefebvre was allowed to make his confession after he had written a note to the woman's counsel, in which he asked permission to make an important statement to the court. Counsel then obtained the court's admission.

Neither the presiding judge nor the woman's lawyers knew the nature of the statement that Lefebvre was to make, and when the man tragically declared that he was guilty of the murders and demanded the instant release of Madame Steinheil, the judge and the entire court room assemblage were equally astounded.

The prosecution scoffs at Lefebvre's confession, declaring that the man is crazy. Counsel for the defence, however, declare that they are sincere in the belief that Lefebvre is one of the three men whom Mme. Steinheil says is responsible for the murders.

Lefebvre, who is about 20 years of age, is practically unknown in Paris. In a tragic manner, after proclaiming Mme. Steinheil entirely innocent, he recited every detail of the murders, declaring robbery to have been the motive. Lefebvre declared that he disguised himself as a woman, and with a companion proceeded to the Steinheil home, where he murdered the artist and Mme. Joys. At this juncture of the confession, the "red widow" dropped into a dead faint, and it required several minutes to revive her. When she had recovered the judge ordered the Frenchman to take a position behind the rail.

Lefebvre did so, and facing the spectators, gave a detailed story of the murders.

At the conclusion of his statement, Magistrate Devalles ordered the court attendants to carefully search the man.

A woman's red wig was found in a pocket. Lefebvre declared that his accomplice in the murders was dead.

Justice Devalles ordered Lefebvre to be locked up until an investigation as to his sanity could be made.

After Lefebvre had been removed from the court room the trial of Mme. Steinheil was resumed. By this time she entirely recovered her self-possession and confidence and her answers to the questions of the presiding judge were filled with biting sarcasm.

### ITALIANS ROBBED.

Relieved of Cash by Bandits Who Represented Themselves as Government Agents.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 4.—Representing themselves to be officers of the government, four bandits entered a shanty occupied by fifty Italian laborers and held up the men, securing nearly $1,000 in cash. One by one the laborers were ordered from the building and relieved of his money and valuables, afterward being bound with ropes.

The Italians were employed on construction on a trolley line. The bandits escaped and no trace of them so far has been received