"JOHNNY" KERNAN HAS PASSED AWAY

Was Sealing Character of Whose Exploit Rudyard Kipling Wrote Poem

ONE OF "THE THREE SEALERS"

Went to Robben Bank and Stole Pelts After Frightening Raiding Schooner Away

News was received in Victoria Wednesday of the death in Germany on September 19 of John Kernan, who was one of the more notorious figures in sealing life. He was one of the three sealing captains of whose exploit in a raid on the Robben Bank rookery, in the Okhotsch Sea, Rudyard Kipling evolved the poem entitled "The Rhyme of the Three Sealers."

"Johnny" Kernan, as he was familiarly known, emigrated to the United States from Ireland and was naturalized. In the early eighties he engaged in the sealing business out of San Francisco, and when the restrictions were placed on the industry by the United States government he moved his quarters to Japan, where in the course of time he became the owner of two schooners. He also owned the Sailors' Home, a well known Yokohama resort, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war went to Manila, where he engaged in the sailors' boarding house and saloon business, amassing a competency. He went to Germany to be operated upon for cancer, after unsuccessful treatment at Manila and Hongkong. Many local sealers, particularly those engaged in Japanese waters, knew Kernan well, and often heard him during a Bloodtown assemblage tell of the exploit in the Okhotsch Sea, which Kipling heard him describe at the Sailors' Home at Yokohama years after the event, and evolved the poem which created so much attention.

"And ever in Yokohama port
They tell the tale anew,
Of a hidden sea and a hidden fight,
When the Baltic ran from the Northern Light,
And the Stralsund fought the two."

The Northern Light of the poem was in reality the schooner Mystery, of Captain Johnny Kernan; the Arctic was the Baltic, Captain Pyne, now an old man resident at Hakodate; and the Stralsund was simply a creation of the poet—for in the real episode, as distinct from the poetic account, there were but two vessels engaged. Both vessels are now lost, the Mystery going down off Paramuslir, the most northerly of the Kuriles, and the Arctic was lost a few year sago, with her Japanese crew, off Shankotan, the southernmost of the Kuriles.

Johnny Kernan and Pyne made an arrangement when at Yokohama to go to Robben Bank and Jonas Island rookeries, in the Okhotsch Sea, and agreed to share the looted sealskins on an equal basis. At Jonas Island the hunters went ashore and killed a number of seals, the pelts being taken off to the schooners after being divided on the beach. Kernan and Pyne had a quarrel, however, regarding the division, the former claiming his fellow-raider had not made a fair division of the loot.

Johnny Kernan then vowed that he would "get even"—and he did. After the quarrel at the rookeries of St. Jonas Island, which was not guarded then as well as now, the Arctic squared away and the Mystery followed. The Arctic went to Robben Bank, where boat-loads of hunters were sent ashore with skinning knives, and 1500 seals were clubbed on the rookeries and skinned. When ready to boat the skins from the rookery, the sealers were surprised to see what seemed to be a man-of-war. It was the Mystery, which Johnny Kernan had faked to represent a Russian war vessel in the fog. A blanket had been hauled to her topmast, in the stead of her flag, with a pair of dungaree pants crossed from corner to corner to represent the St. Andrew's cross of the Russian naval flag. At her sides some stove-pipes jutted, grimly like guns of a Russian cruiser, and she had a smoke-stack faked with tarpaulin, "but never a show of steam," when, as the poet put it,

". . . she came to a sandy beach, and
the Baltic (Arctic) lay therein,
But her men were up with the herding seal,
to drive and club and skin."

Johnny Kernan had faked the Mystery well. He often laughed over the remembrance of how well the deception worked. He stood on a hatch with a cap like that of a Russian naval officer with a telescope under his arm, the stovepipe sticking out like guns, while he watched Captain Pyne and the sealers who had been killing seals on the rookery scurry away and pull rapidly to their schooner, which slipped her cable and ran. Seen through the thick mist, she was without doubt a dreaded cruiser of Russia, and although

"There were fifteen hundred skins abeach,
cool pelt and proper fur,
When the Northern Light drove into the
fight and the sea mist drove with
her."
The Baltic called her men and weighed—
she could not choose but run—
For a stove-pipe seen through the closing
mist, it showed like a four-inch gun.
And the loss it is that is sad as death, to
lose both trip and ship,
And lie for a rotting contraband on Vladivostok slip.
She turned and dived in the sea-smother,
as a rabbit dives in her whins,
And the Northern Light sent up her boats
to steal the stolen skins."

The Arctic slipped her anchor and ran "goose-winged to open sea." Johnny Kernan had "got even" with Captain Pyne for the difference of a few sealskins on St. Jonas Island. Pyne and those with him had taken the Mystery for a Russian vessel, and, fearing to "work in the mines of mercury to loose the teeth in the jaw," they had fled, leaving the 1500 seals killed by them for Kernan. The Arctic did not come back, nor was there any fight, as the poet tells the story. That part of the tale is, as Kernan used to say, "the poet's licence." It was not until the Arctic's crowd returned to Yokohama and the Mystery came in later with the stolen skins that the sealers of Bloodtown in Yokohama heard of the deception.

The Arctic was sold to Japanese and known as the Benten Maru. In 1894 she went to Robben Bank and her sealers took 1700 skins on the rookery, from which the guards were temporarily absent. Another Japanese schooner appeared in the fog, as did the Mystery some years before, and the Benten Maru ran again. This time, when the other Japanese vessel returned to Yokohama, the owners of the Benten Maru entered a lawsuit to endeavor to recover damages on account of being frightened away from stealing the sealskins of the Russian rookery—but the court threw out the case.

Kernan leaves two sons—one living in Ireland, the other in Yokohama.

BANK BUYS PROPERTY.

Winnipeg, Nov. 14.—The Royal Bank of Canada today purchased for $200,000 a site on Main street, 40 feet, between Bannatyne and McDermott avenues, from the R. J. Whitla Co., Limited, being the old Imperial drygoods store.

INDICTMENTS RETURNED.

Grand Jury Finds Against John D. Rockefeller and Others.

Findlay, Ohio, Nov. 14.—The grand jury today found indictments against John D. Rockefeller and three other persons in connection with the Standard Oil inquiry which was reopened upon the convening of that body in adjourned sessions yesterday. What the indictments alleged, or who the other defendants, in addition to Mr. Rockefeller, are, was not given out, but Prosecutor Davids admitted that indictments had been returned. The report of the grand jury will be made public either tomorrow or Friday, and the indictments returned at present are in the possession of the clerk of the court of this county. It is understood the indictments charge the defendants with having continued to control the oil productions and to fix prices on and after July 7, 1906, in violation of the Valentine Anti-Trust act, a state law under which the recent prosecution of the Standard Oil company was conducted, and under which a fine of $5,000 was imposed.

DOUBLES THE PRIZE.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—In connection with the theatrical competition for which he is giving a trophy, His Excellency Earl Grey has now decided to give two—one for music and one for drama. The competition is to take place in the Russell Theatre, Ottawa.

COAL MINING ACTIVE IN WESTERN CANADA

T. C. Denis, of Zoological Survey Reports Unprecedented Product on

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—If the development of the coal industry is to be taken as indicative of the prosperity and development of a region, then Western Canada is making almost unprecedented strides. T. C. Denis, of the geological survey, has just returned from a visit through the principal Western coal fields of the Mainland, and he reports that everywhere coal mining is going ahead at a tremendous rate. It is only a very few years since the only coal mines worthy of the name operating in Alberta were the Lethbridge and the Canmore mines. These have expanded into large enterprises, and many other similar ventures have since achieved success. There are now in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan over twenty well established and well equipped mines which are worked spasmodically to supply local wants.

Figures speak louder than words. The records kept by the mines section of the geological survey show that in 1887 the coal production of the then Northwest Territories was for that year 74,152 tons, valued at $157,577. In 1905 the figures for Alberta and Saskatchewan had attained 1,000,0000 tons, representing a value of over $2,000,000. In other words, in eighteen years the production had increased about fourteen-fold.

But even at a very greatly increased rate of production, the question of exhaustion of the fossil fuel is yet in a future exceedingly remote, for it has been calculated that the coal-bearing region of the great plain provinces, between the international boundary and the 50th parallel of latitude, has an area of over 65,000 square miles.

In this vast expanse of country all the different grades of coal are represented—from a lignite, containing 14 per cent moisture, 36 volatile matter and 44 per cent fixed carbon, to an anthracite with as much as 90 per cent fixed carbon. This variety of coal allows of each industry to be suited to a nicety according to its requirements, and coals of superior quality may be found for steam raising, blacksmithing, coke manufacture and domestic use.

One of the features of the coal industry of Alberta in 1906 has been the inauguration of new methods of mining in the Edmonton region. Therefore the coal for the use of the district was mined by means of tunnels driven on the coal seams which outcrop on the steep and high banks of the Saskatchewan; this coal was then shipped by means of scows. But with the growth of the region these means were thought inadequate, and within the last three months three shafts have been sunk, the deepest to 200 feet, which will greatly facilitate the extraction, and the coal production is now ready to keep apace with the growth of the region expected by the most sanguine Edmontonian. The product of the mines of this district is a lignitic coal well adapted to domestic use.

At Bankhead, near Banff, the Pacific Coal company is mining anthracite. The preparation of this coal for the market is attended with the production of a very large proportion of coal dust. After a long series of experiments as to the best means of utilizing this dust, the coal company is at present erecting a very complete and up-to-date briquetting plant, and it is expected that within a few months an excellent fuel, new to Canada, will be placed on the market in the form an "anthracite coal dust briquettas."

On the Mainland of British Columbia the coal industry has not been less active. It is true that in 1906 the only producing company besides the Vancouver Island collieries was the Crow's Nest Coal company, but preparations were being made in the Crow's Nest field, in its northern extension, and along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, for the establishment of new and important mines.

At present the largest individual colliery of British Columbia, and of Western Canada for that matter, is the Coal Creek colliery of the Crow's Nest Coal company, which can handle 4,000 tons of coal in a day of 10 hours.

Over and above all the producing fields, there are yet in these provinces vast tracts, underlaid by incalculable quantities of coal, which are waiting the advent of the railroad to be developed and to become important producers; and Mr. Denis believes that, judging from all appearances, they will not have to wait very long.

SCREAMING IN AGONY CHINESE ARE BURNED

Arrival by Tartar Took Part in Rescue Work on Ill-fated Steamer Hankow

AWFUL SCENES DURING THE FIRE

Passengers Caught in Death Trap on Board Big Paddlewheel Steamer—Meet Terrible Fate

A Walker, who arrived Wednesday from Hongkong by the steamer Tartar, and who was a fireman at work endeavoring to succor the Chinese who perished in the burning of the steamer Hankow at Hongkong, brought some interesting photographs of the disaster, and gave an interesting account of the holocust. He said the firemen were called by the clanging of the fire bell at 3 a. m., and he ran with others to where the reflection showed a steamer to be burning. It was the Hankow, a large paddle-wheel steamer plying from Canton to Hongkong, and when she reached port the majority of the Chinese, as customary, remained asleep on board.

When the fire was discovered the ship's bell was tolled, and the sleepers awoke to see fierce flames devouring the vessel from stem to stern. Immediately there was a panic, and in the wild stampede for the gangway which followed, many passengers were trampled to death, the weak always going under to the strong. It was a heart-rending sight to see small-footed Chinese women, who are usually carried about by amahs, struggling for dear life in the frenzied mob which rushed the gangway. Usually they fell and the crowd closed in, trampling them under foot. As the flames mounted higher and cast a lurid glare on the waters and the shore, and as the burning heat became more unbearable, many passengers took to the water, only to find a watery grave. Numbers were picked up by the sampans, while many more owe their lives to the gallantry of the police, both European and Indian.

Swept From Stem to Stern

At five minutes past 3 the firemen were informed of the outbreak, and very shortly afterwards the brigade, under Captain Lyons, were on the scene. When the first of the firemen arrived the fire was burning in the afternoid, but in a few minutes had extended the length of the ship. Many rumors are current as to its origin, but the police place most credence in the one which stated that the fusion of an electric wire set some matting in the hold alight. The stuff was very inflammable; immediately there was a big blaze; and before anything could be done to quell the outbreak the flames had secured a good hold of the dry woodwork of the upper portion of the ship. The fire engine was speedily set in motion, and it was not long before many volumes of water were pouring on the fire, but it was at its height and difficult to combat, and practically burned itself out notwithstanding the firemen's exertions.

All Efforts Fruitless

Simultaneous with the alarm which called the fire brigade, rockets were fired from the doomed ship calling for assistance from other vessels in port. The commander of H. M. S. Flora sent a detachment of men to assist in fighting the fire while naval yard police came to the assistance of the shore workers. All efforts of the volunteers, however, were fruitless. The fire had gained a good hold in inflammable material and neither workers nor water could stay its progress until the fuel was consumed. The Hankow is reported to have had 800 passengers on board when she left Canton, so that, allowing for those who went ashore on arrival, there must have been many on board at the time of the outbreak, and although a number escaped it is feared that the death roll is much larger than the number of bodies already collected. Many jumped overboard, and, as was the case after the typhoon, their bodies will only be recovered in the succeeding days when the sea gives up its dead.

Heat Was Intense

So intense was the heat that junks and sampans in the vicinity had to move out, and the S. S. Powan, which was moored on the other side of the wharf, had to cast off and make for midstream. Fortunately the wind was from the east, otherwise the Powan might not have escaped the fire, as burning sparks were flying about in all directions. One junk, which was to windward of the burning vessel, caught fire and was destroyed.

The screams of the terrified passengers could be heard a great distance away, and went to the hearts of many an eye-witness. The officers of the ship did all in their power to rescue them and stay the panic, but their efforts in the latter direction appeared to be impossible. However, they stuck to the ship and carried on the good work until it was impossible to stand by any longer. Then they escaped. There were a few lady passengers on board, and these were rescued and so far as can be ascertained at present there was not a single European life lost.

Fearful Havoc Wrought

When day dawned the fearful havoc wrought by the fire was observable. The blackened hull and ironwork, the paddle-boxes, the funnel and the machinery were all that were left of the ill-fated Hankow. She had been completely gutted, and very little that is valuable can be plucked from the ruins. It is stated that there was on board the vessel silk to the value of $800,000, and of this very little was saved. The money safe was broken open, and $2,000 in silver and notes have been destroyed. The notes burned, and the silver has been melted into one huge block. The total death roll was 75. Of these, 40 women, four men and thirteen children were recovered from the harbor, while the charred and unrecognizable remains of 16 adults and two children were found on the steamer. The Hankow, which is owned by the China Navigation company, is an iron paddle steamer of 3,073 gross tonnage.

LONE HUNTER'S PLIGHT.

Ill in Cabin in Bulkley Valley, With Wolves as Companions.

All alone in a cabin surrounded by a thick forest where no other human foot had possibly ever penetrated and the pitious howling of wolves alone broke the awful silence, J. M. O'Neill lay for days that seemed centuries, suffering from typhoid fever with no one but himself to prepare his food and keep his fire alight says the Vancouver World.

For nearly fourteen days Mr. O'Neill was scarcely able to leave his bed, so weak and sick was he; but a fire had fo be kept going and something had to be cooked in order that he might keep himself alive. Two or three days did pass without his eating a bite of anything or kindling a fire, which increased his suffering. The food he had would have been good enough for one enjoying ordinary health, but for one so low as he was it felt like risking his life to attempt it.

Mr. O'Neill came down on the steamer Camosun last night from Port Essington. He had been working with a survey party all summer in the Bulkley valley and when the work was done for the year, he remained behind to spend a week or two hunting, while the other men took the steamer down to Port Essington on route south.

Leaving the valley for the high lands Mr. O'Neill struck out. The first night was spent in the open and the following day he started to build a cabin. Having all the necessary equipment, he soon had a temporary abode which he finished by working a few hours each morning and evening. The days were beautiful and success always awarded his trip from camp for game. The nights, however, were cold and damp and sleeping in the open had given him a cold from which he was taken ill.

This made the completion of his cabin imperative and extra hard work was done to put it in decent shape. But he kept getting worse; his appetite was failing and his strength was slowly giving way. He gathered as much wood as possible for burning purposes and two big carcasses of deer were hung outside his cabin. Suddenly he was taken seriously ill and for two days he never put a morsel of food near his mouth. He grew worse and something had to be done. Twelve more days were spent in the cabin and at the end of that time, he had considerably improved. Losing no time, he made out for the nearest habitation and after traveling all day, reached a farmer's house. The following day he was taken to Wildermere, where he was placed under a doctor's care and only then did he realize the nature of his sickness.

DEATH OF C. M. BEECHER.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 14.—(Special.)—C. M. Beecher, assistant general manager of the Hastings mill, died this afternoon aged 61. He was a prominent citizen and nephew of Henry Ward Beecher. He leaves a wife and one son.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—(Special)—The railway commission has issued an order granting a three months' extension of the time for submission by telephone companies of the tariffs for approval of the board.

TROUBLES OF THE EDITOR.

We apologize for all mistakes made in former issues and say they were inexcusable, as all an editor has to do is to hunt news and clean the rollers and set type, sweep the floor and pen short items, and fold papers, and write wrappers, and make paste, and mail the papers, and talk to visitors, and distribute type, and carry water, and saw wood, and read the proofs, hunt the shears to write editorials, and dodge the bills and dun delinquents, and take cussings from the whole force, and tell our subscribers we must have money—we say that we've no business to make mistakes while attending to those little matters, and getting our living on hopper-tail soup flavored with imagination, and wearing old shoes and no collar and shiny pants, and obliged to turn a smiling countenance to the man who tells us our paper ain't worth a dollar anyhow, and that he would make a better one with his eyes shut.—Enderby Progress.

SEVERE KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Mrs. Geo. Lawson, Consecon, Ont., writes: "Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills completely cured me of constipation, rheumatism, stomach troubles and a very severe kidney trouble after years of suffering. I am now sixty-eight years of age, and very grateful for what Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have done for me."

MRS. BOTTOME DEAD.

New York, Nov. 14.—Mrs. Margaret Bottome, president of the International Order of King's Daughters, died today at her home in this city.

NEW RAIL RATES.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—(Special)—The order of the railway commission with reference to freight rates in southern British Columbia expressly provides that to all sections on the British Columbia Southern, Columbia & Kootenay, Columbia & Western, east of Nelson to and including Proctor and west of Nelson to West Robson, Trail and Rossland, the Nelson rates shall apply on the traffic of the C. P. R.; and to stations on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, the Nelson rates shall apply on the traffic originating inside of the international boundary. To ports of call on Kootenay Lake the Nelson rates apply, plus certain specified arbitrary rates. To Halcyon and Nakusp, Nelson rates also apply.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE LOCAL MARKETS

RETAIL MARKETS.

The market quotations do not show much change this week. There are a few alterations in the fruit line, owing to the fact that several varieties have gone out of season. Comparatively little is being imported. Apart from the local produce, which includes excellent apples, pears, etc., the principal fruit purchasable at the present time is oranges, lemons and grapes. The latter are of variable quality and for that reason no set price is quoted. Large shipments of grapes and figs have been ordered from California and Japan but, as yet, they have not arrived. Staples maintain the same value as quoted heretofore. Hot house lettuce is becoming quite a favorite delicacy. It is being sold in large quantities by the wholesale merchants at $1 a crate. Consignments are being forwarded from Victoria to all parts of the province, those engaged in the retail business elsewhere thus acknowledging the superiority of the Vancouver Island product. Appended are the complete quotations:

Meat and Poultry	
Hams, per lb.	22
Bacon, per lb.	25
Beef, per lb.	8 to 15
Pork, dressed, per lb.	12½ to 18
Mutton, per lb.	8 to 18
Veal, dressed, per lb.	12½ to 15
Chickens, spring, lb. live wgt.	22 to 25
Chickens, old, per lb.	20
Turkeys, per lb.	30
Turkeys, local, per lb.	35
Geese, dressed, per lb.	22
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	22
Chicken, spring, lb., live wgt.	15
Spring chicken, dressed, per lb.	25
Chicken, broilers, per lb.	30
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	50
Rabbits, dressed, each	60 to 75
Hare, dressed, each	75
Fish	
Oolachan, salted, per kit	$2.25
Cod, salted, per lb.	12½
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	8 to 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb.	15 to 20
Cod, fresh, per lb.	6 to 8
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	6
Salmon, salt, per lb.	8 to 10
Salmon, fresh, per lb.	10
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	15 to 20
Clams, per lb.	8
Oysters, Olympia, per pint	50
Oyster, Toke Point, doz.	40
Shrimps, per lb.	25 to 35
Herring, kippered	12 to 15
Dairy Produce	
Eggs—	
Eastern, per doz.	30
Fresh Island, per doz.	60
Fresh cream, per pint	30
Cheese—	
California cheese, per lb.	25
Canadian cheese, per lb.	20
Cream cheese, local, apiece	10
Butter—	
Manitoba, 14-lb. boxes	$3.75
Manitoba, per lb.	30
Best dairy, per lb.	30
Victoria creamery, per lb.	35
Cowichan creamery, per lb.	35
Delta creamery, per lb.	35
Chilliwack creamery, per lb.	35
Vegetables	
Cabbage, each	5
Onions, 6 lbs. for	25
Potatoes, Island, per sack	$1.25
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	$1.00
Cauliflower, per head	5 to 10
Carrots, per lb.	2
Artichokes, per lb.	12½
Celery, per bunch	15
Cucumbers, 3 for	10
Tomatoes, per lb.	10
Corn, per doz.	40
Green tomatoes, 8 lbs.	25
Citron, per lb.	8½
Fruit	
Cooking figs	8 to 10
Figs, Smyrna, per lb.	15 to 25
Crapefruit, per doz.	75
Valencia raisins, per lb.	10
Lemons, California, per doz.	50
Cocoanuts, each	10
New cleaned currants	10
Best Sultanas	15
Best Sultanas, Smyrna	20
California Sultanas	15
Table raisins	25, 35, 50
Oranges, per doz.	60
Grapes, per lb.	15
Bananas, per doz.	20 to 35
Peach, per lb.	15
Pineapples, each	50
Melons, each	40 to 50
Peaches, per box	$1.50
Plums, per case	$1.25
Pears, lbs.	25
Prunes, 3 lbs.	25
Hazel Nuts, per lb.	27
Foodstuffs	
Oats, per ton	$30.00
Wheat, per ton	$35.00
Barley, per ton	$30.00
New hay	$14.00 to $16.00
Hay, Island, per ton	$16.00
Hay, Fraser, per ton	$14.00
Straw, per bale	65
Potatoes, Island, 8 lbs.	25
Corn, whole, per ton	$32.00
Corn, cracked, per ton	$35.00
Feed, cornmeal, per ton	$35.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	40
Rolled oats, per 7-lb. sack	35
Calgary Hungarian, per sack	$1.50
Hungarian, per bl.	$6.50
Royal Household, per sack	$1.55
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.40
Feed—	
Middlings, per bag 100 lbs.	$1.35
Bran, per 100 lbs.	$1.25
Pork, per lb.	10 to 15
Veal, per lb.	10 to 18
Lamb, per quarter	$1.25 to $1.75
OIL	
Coal oil, Pratt's, per can	$1.50 to $1.65

WHOLESALE MARKETS

Vegetables	
Lettuce (hot house) per crate	$1.00
Beets, per sack	$1.25
Cabbage, per lb.	2
Carrots, per sack	75
Cauliflower, per doz.	$1.25
Parsnips, per sack	$1.25
Silverskin onions, per lb.	1½
Flour	
Flour, Hungarian, Ogilvie's Middlings, per ton	$25.00
Royal Household, per bbl.	$5.60
Flour, Hungarian, Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, per bbl.	$5.60
Flour, Hungarian, Moffet's Best.	$5.35
Calgary Hungarian, per bbl.	$5.60
Flour, pastry, Moffet's Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$4.55
Foodstuffs	
American wheat, per ton	$29.00
Manitoba feed wheat, per ton	$28.00
Oats, Manitoba, per ton	$24.00
Oats, Island, per ton	$25.00
Barley, Manitoba, per ton	$25.00
Sweet potatoes, per lb.	3¼
Chrome, per lb.	2½
Peppers, bell, per box	$1.75
Turnips, per sack	85
Barley, Island, per ton	$28.00
Bran, per ton	$22.00
Shorts, per ton	$23.00
Cracked corn, per ton	$32.00
Garlic, per lb.	10
Pickling onions, per lb.	2½
Peppers, Chili, per box	$1.75
Hay, Fraser river, per ton	$12.00
Hay, Island, per ton	$14 to $16
Feed, cornmeal, per ton	$30.00
Chop feed, best, per ton	$27.00
Whole corn, best, per ton	$29.00
Fruit	
Bananas, per bunch	$2.75 to $3.50
Lemons, per box	$7.00 to $7.50
Cocoanuts, each	8
Oranges, per box	$5.50
Apples, local, per case	85c. to $1.50
Crab apples, per box	$1.25 to $1.50
Pears, local, per box	$1.00 to $1.35
Pomegranates, per case	$1.75
Produce	
Eggs, local, per doz.	45
Butter, local, creamery	50
Comb honey, per lb.	18
Meats	
Veal, per lb.	12½
Pork, per lb.	8
Tongues, per lb.	8
Beef, per lb.	12½
Mutton, per lb.	12½
American hams, per lb.	16
Bacon, rolled	27
American bacon, per lb.	

DAVID SPENCER, Ltd.
WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE.

NEW ORGANDIES FOR EVENING DRESSES

These transparent materials are especially adapted for Evening Dress wear, coming as they do at this opportune time. Prices being so moderate, they will find many acceptable purchasers.

25 Pieces
Floral Rose Spray Designs in French Organdie, Heliotrope, Blue, Green and Yellow colors.
25 Cents Yard

50 Pieces
Very delicate and sheer quality; French Organdie, Moss Roses, Rose Sprays, Wreaths and Trailing Flower Patterns, Pink, Blue, Yellow, Green and Heliotrope colors on white grounds.
35 Cents Yard

15 Pieces
Drap De Linde French Organdie, soft silky and flimy textures; all different colorings and designs, Black and White Spots, Navy with White Spots, Heliotrope with White Spots, White with Black Spots (6 sizes), White with Blue Spots, Black and White Checks, Blue and White Checks, Grey and White Stripe with small intersecting spray in Green and Red tints, Broken Black and White Check, Dark Blue and White Check and Heliotrope and White Check.
35 Cents Yard

25 Pieces
White Silk Organdie, transparent and dainty texture, white grounds; Pinks, Yellow, Blue, Green, Brown, Grey, Fancy Flowered designs.
75 Cents Yard

50 Pieces
Silk Tissu French Organdie, most tasteful and elegant designs and colors, silk gauzy texture, suitable for evening dresses and parties.
50 Cents Yard

20 Pieces
Fine lawn silk finish set designs and spots and stripes, Black and White, Pink and White, Blue and White; every one different patterns.
25 Cents Yard

QUEEN QUALITY SHOES FOR WOMEN

Box Calf Lace Boots, Blucher cut and military heel. Per pair...$3.75

MEN'S English Made Street or Hunting Boots. Per pair...$6.50
MEN'S English Chrome Hand-made, Blucher Cut Lace Boot, welted sole; a fine city boot. Per pair...$7.00
MEN'S English or Chrome Calf Lace Bolt, Blucher cut, waterproof soles and uppers, calfskin lined, sewed sole. Per pair...$7.00
MEN'S English Tan Calf Lace Boots, Blucher cut, heavy sole and calfskin lined. Per pair...$5.00
MEN'S English HEAVY upper, working boots, laced. Per pair...$3.00

Ladies Storm Rubbers....65c. and 75c.
Ladies Storm Rubbers, rolled edge....85c.
Men's Storm Rubbers...90c. $1 and $1.25
Boy's and Youths Pit Gum Boots...$3.50 and $4.00
Men's Hip Snag-proof Boots...$7.00
Men's Knee Snag-proof Boots...$4.75

Men's Knee Gum Boots...$4.25
Boy's and Youth's Knee Gum Boots...$3.25
Ladies' Knee Gum Boots...$2.50
Misses' Knee Gum Boots...$2.00
Child's Knee Gum Boots...$1.75
Boy's, Youth's, Misses' and Child's Heavy Rubbers....75c., 60c., 55c., 45c.

Good Lamps

We have a splendid stock, all new goods, to meet the demands of our growing trade. A few leading lines are.

STABLE LAMPS, large stock to select from...$ .50
DIETZ DRIVING LAMPS, best value...3.75
BRASS HAND LAMPS...1.25
BOYS' BRASS LAMPS...50
POLICE LANTERNS...75
CONDUCTOR'S LAMPS, heavy nickel plate...6.00

Our No. 74 DIETZ LAMP has special burner fitted for candle, coal oil or fish oil

WHITE GLOBES, 15c; RUBY GLOBES, 35c; NEW PRISM GLOBES, adjustable. 25c.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.
HARDWARE IRON AND STEEL MERCHANTS.
123 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
And at Vancouver, Kamloops and Vernon
PR1945

VOL. XLVIII..

WEST COAST STREA ARE RAGING TOR

Captain C. Gardiner John Guide Have Trouble Hunting Trip

NANAIMO, B. C., Nov. cial)—Arrivals from A day report rain storm precedented severity all along coast of the Island. Rain has torrents for the past week an streams and streams are much Capt. C. Gardiner Johnson couver, who has been on a hu up the west coast arrived h from Alberni. Some weeks ag panied by an experienced guid taged one of the many small s quest of elk. He had not many days when severe ra were encountered, making tra ceedingly dangerous. The st creased in severity day by da one particularly bad night he pelled to abandon his canoes majority of his provisions an hasty retreat with what food carry from the fast-rising wa had to take a roundabout way Alberni, which took nearly t and arrived at that hamlet sho and in a well nigh exhausted The guide who accompani Johnson has lived in that sect country for the past thirty declared the trip the worst perience.

DIRECTORS REASSUR THEIR STOCKH

Proclaim That Position Standard Oil Compa Unassailable

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.— tors of the Standard pany issued another day to the stockholders of the saying that the company's posi assailable from both a legal an standpoint. The circular follo "Regarding the suit this mence in the U Louis, in which it is sought the Standard Oil company (o sey) from holding any stock companies, your directors an convinced that the company is unassailable, both from a l moral standpoint. We are that in the proceedings whic low, the company will successf tain its position upon the m vindicate itself before the publ law.

"While your directors feel is no adequate reason for su either in the organization or th of the business, yet under th stances it is perhaps better for terests and the business intere country that the controversy removed to the judicial atmo the courts—in whose integrity dom every citizen should have confidence—where mere allega give way to legal proof.

"The present organization ed after an exhaustive consid the legal and business problems It has existed unchallenged years. Everything related to it a matter of public report, and step the utmost care has been to conduct the business hon fairly and in accordance with the spirit, but the technical ments of the law.

"The legal organization of pany is of essentially the sam and character as that of the portant industrial interests of try, and the continuous growth pansion of its business have timate and normal. It is too sumed that there is to be a r the wheels of progress or a d of the foundations of the gre trial business of the country.

"You may be assured that in gation, as in all matters affe company, your directors will proper steps are taken to pro interests.

"By order of the board of (Signed) J. C. M. PRATT

WANTS TO PROTECT THE POOR AND

Official Imperial Gazette many Publishes Decre State Insurance

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The O perial Gazette this afte lishes a decree on the an of the message of Emperor W state insurance, pointing out ideas contained in the messa not only had unrivalled succes Majesty's own country, but wa ing beyond the frontier of adding: "Unfortunately, the ac ment of its highest aim has tarded by the continuous opp those thinking themselves e represent the interests of the classes."

The message concludes with ing the hope that the insura may guarantee the inner peace many and announcing that it is peror's will that legislation s tinue until the task of prote poor and weak is accomplished

NOT BROKE YET.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17. statement of the treasury balan general fund shows an availa balance of $228,136,241; gold bullion, $116,993,207; gold c $47,984,419.