

ON PROJECT

Company, Re-vey Parties

before the railway has and we shall under-stand along this line in our cruisers, who are id. will find out just ing engines may be best advantage.

to erect at first a acity of 50,000,000 feet so arranged that units bringing the limit of 100,000,000 feet per an- we choose, by work- light shifts, being the 50,000,000 plant up to ark, but I am not a work in saw mills if

our markets, I may arkets are the world, we hope to do an im- in shipping timber to just as soon as the ing has been opened. The ng lumber to the At- merica from this point prohibitive under the for transportation.

from mine. ening of the canal the will be changed. Atlantic Coast. to you the market on the Atlantic coast may mention that a gentleman called at New York and said he et in touch with our understood that we acquire interests on

ly how very pleased I ide of the people of towards our come known that we acquire large interest d operate on a large had the pleasure of own a most friendly ds us, and I consider most important matter, not vitally necessary on next page

ANNUAL FALL FAIR AT ALBERNI

ROOT CROPS MADE SPLENDID DISPLAY

Alberni Oct. 7.—The annual fall fair of the Alberni Agricultural Society was held in Carlin's hall on Friday, Oct. 7, and was declared to have been the best ever held in Alberni. There was an exceptionally fine display of root crops, but the exhibits of cattle, sheep and swine did not come up to expectations.

A special feature of the fair was the very fine exhibit from Ucluelet of vegetables and fruit by Messrs. Kvarno, H. J. Hillier and George Grant. The produce from Mr. Kvarno's place was one of the features of the show. Another feature was the splendid exhibit of Rhododendrons shown by George Smith, Ucluelet. Mr. Fraser is a well known and enthusiastic horticulturist, and is well known in Victoria, where for a number of years he conducted a nursery and vegetable garden at Mt. Tholmie. Mr. Fraser has for the past six years devoted attention to the raising of these shrubs and the collection of five-year-old plants which he has now a growing tribute to his success.

The following is the complete prize list: Livestock. Draught stallion—J. W. Stephenson. Brood mare with foal at foot—1, W. Thomson; 2, T. S. Grieve. Suckling colt—A. Dawson; 2, Don McKenzie. Yearling colt—1, W. Thomson; 2, T. S. Grieve. Best buggy horse—1, H. E. Fitzgerald. General purpose team—1, E. Woodward; 2, H. E. Fitzgerald. Bull for beef—1, E. Woodward. Bull for dairy—1, F. Cowley; 2, A. J. Neill. Milk cow—1, E. Woodward. Calf, 1909—1, A. L. Withers; 2, T. S. Grieve. Yearling calf—1, T. S. Grieve. Two sweet corn cobs—1, J. Wilkinson; 2, A. L. Withers. Poultry. Pair ducks—1, G. A. Smith; 2, Mrs. P. Nicholas. Pair Brown Leghorns—1, W. R. Preston; 2, G. A. Smith. Pair Buff Orpingtons, cockerel and pullet—1, A. W. Neill. Pair Black Minorcas, cock and hen—1, A. W. Neill. Pair Black Minorcas, cockerel and pullet—1, Mrs. P. Nicholas. Roots and Vegetables. Three table turnips—1, R. F. Elton; 2, W. H. Marcon. Two cabbages—1, R. Thompson; 2, R. Orr. Six carrots—1, J. Thomson; 2, E. Cowley; 3, T. S. Grieve. Six parsnips—1, R. Thompson; 2, R. F. Elton. Six beets—1, J. Thomson; 2, A. W. Heath; 3, F. Cowley. Two bunches celery—1, R. F. Elton; 2, G. A. Spencer. Two bunches lettuce—1, R. F. Elton; 2, J. Thomson. Two table squash—1, W. Griffin; 2, E. L. Gill. Two pumpkins—1, T. Plant. Two vegetable marrow—1, J. Thomson; 2, W. H. Marcon; 3, G. A. Spencer. Six tomatoes—1, A. W. Neill; 2, R. Thompson. Four cucumbers—1, R. F. Elton; 2, A. W. Heath; 3, G. A. Spencer. Two cauliflower—1, B. Bekker. One quart button onions—1, Mrs. P. Nicholas; 2, R. Thompson. Six yellow onions—1, R. Thompson; 2, Mrs. P. Nicholas. One quart button onions—1, Mrs. P. Nicholas; 2, G. A. Smith. One quart string beans—1, Mrs. H. Hills; 2, G. A. Smith. Six boiled potatoes in jackets—1, W. H. Marcon; 2, Mrs. P. Nicholas; 3, E. L. Gill. Two citrons—1, G. A. Spencer; 2, E. L. Gill. Two plants curly kale—1, R. Orr; 2, A. W. Heath. Bunch radish—1, R. Thompson; 2, W. H. Marcon. One quart hops—1, G. A. Spencer; 2, A. W. Neill. Five sweet corn cobs—1, E. L. Gill; 2, G. A. Spencer. New kind potatoes—1, E. Woodward; 2, R. F. Elton; 3, G. A. Spencer. Six Burbank potatoes—1, T. Plant; 2, R. Thompson. Six Early Rose potatoes—1, G. A. Spencer; 2, Chas. Taylor. Five Late Rose potatoes—1, T. S. Grieve; 2, W. H. Marcon. Six Delaware potatoes—1, Mrs. H. Hills. Six Rochester Rose—1, T. Plant; 2, R. Orr. Four Swede turnips—1, Chas. Taylor; 2, F. Cowley. Four mangold (globe)—1, F. Cowley; 2, J. Thomson. Four mangolds (long red)—1, G. A. Smith; 2, J. Orr. Four sugar beets—1, F. Cowley; 2, J. Thomson. Six white carrots—1, F. S. Grieve; 2, R. Thompson. Six orange carrots—1, R. Thompson. Two pumpkins—1, R. Thompson. Grain. Half bushel fall wheat—1, B. Bekker; 2, T. S. Grieve. Half bushel spring wheat—1, A. T. Plant; 2, T. S. Grieve. Half bushel white oats—1, T. Plant; 2, T. S. Grieve. Half bushel rye—1, T. Plant. Half bushel peas—1, R. Thompson. Sheaf barley—1, T. Plant. Sheaf wheat—1, T. S. Grieve; 2, T. Plant. Six stalks ensilage corn—1, A. L. Withers; 2, J. Wilkinson. Apples. Five Gravensteins—1, A. W. Heath; 2, J. Thomson. Five Duchess of Oldenburg—1, Mrs. A. Watson; 2, W. F. Gibson. Five Early Harvest—1, A. Shaw. Five Snow—1, Albert Waring; 2, E. L. Gill.

HOW ANNUITIES ACT WORKS OUT

PROTECT YOUR OLD AGE FROM PANGS OF WANT

Dr. James Samson, who is touring the Dominion explaining the old age annuities scheme, spoke recently in Winnipeg, and the Free Press thus writes: The doctor is a man of large build, massive, bald, with shrewd eyes, large and flexible mouth, and a remarkably convincing trick of speech. He spoke without notes of any kind, and yet unhesitatingly, in a voice now quiet and persuasive, now sonorous with earnestness, and the burden of his discourse was around this point: No one can save by investing even a small sum at 4 per cent, compound interest. He showed how a man beginning at the age of 20 with a capital of \$10, and paying \$5c a week, or \$13 a year, and adding \$10 every five years until he is 60, would receive an annuity of \$200. There was no compulsion to pay the money regularly, so long as the sum was paid in; and any person starting later in life, say at 30, might, by payment of the sum he would have paid in had he commenced at 20, secure the same benefit. The annuities would be payable if the purchaser wished, at 55 any time after.

"There is no such thing as money," said the doctor, holding out a silver dollar between forefinger and thumb. "This is only a token. Yet I may send it about the world on a mission of mercy. When I am hungry I can feed myself with it. When I am naked I can clothe myself with it. It is a visible proof of the work I have done, of the right I have to rest when I am past work. 'I went into a bar-room the other evening, I counted—how many do you suppose?—forty-two young men standing there, smoking, sweating, polluting the air with their language. I knew that not one of them would have a dollar on Monday. I knew that, with that many of them spent at that bar, on Saturday, he could have bought ease and security from want in his old age. The sequel of this incident is sad. The bar-keeper was summoned for selling liquor illegally. He got off without even a fine. Every one of those forty-two young men put their hands on the holy book and swore they had never bought any liquor on the day in question—each one making himself a perjured black-guard. Those are the kind of men the passbook would have saved, and the passbook habit would have kept them from bad habits and bad company."

The doctor gave an interesting reminiscence of Charles Dickens, whom he saw in the year 1868, when Dickens was on his last reading tour of America. A friend of Dr. Samson's paid \$3 for a seat to hear Dickens, and sold his seat an hour before the recital for \$15. In 140 nights, Dickens and his manager collected something over \$320,000 for the roads. Eighteen years afterwards, the manager died in an English poorhouse. Recently, two granddaughters of Dickens himself had been very near the poorhouse. "Ninety-five men out of every hundred," said Dr. Samson, "are to-day working for their daily bread." He exhibited a passbook of a little Indian girl who had received \$100,000 to take advantage of the annuities, and had brought him \$10 to add to her account, just before the doctor left on his tour. The girl's father, an old man of sixty, was translating the Bible into the tongue of his tribe. Two of the doctor's many striking illustrations may be given in conclusion. "Let your boy invest 10 cents a day for one year, and then stop. Figure that out at 4 per cent, and you will find the result will be an amount sufficient to yield him a fair annuity at 60 or 70 years. 'I heard of bottled wine found in Pompeii. I reflected that if one of those bottles had been sold for a nickel a day for one year, and then stopped at 4 per cent, would have totalled, before the same year in the nineteenth century, an amount which would more than represent the value of a lump of gold the size of this whole earth.'"

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF VANCOUVER ISLAND

Work is Now in Progress in Vicinity of Nanaimo.

Nanaimo, Oct. 7.—R. H. Chapman, of the Geological survey of Canada, was in the city last evening. He is here in connection with a systematic plan of topographic map work which has been planned and started. The mapping began in the vicinity of Victoria and has been carried well up the Saanich Peninsula, where it is still in progress. Parties have just undertaken work in this vicinity which will be pushed as rapidly as may be and as long as weather conditions are favorable. The field sheets are prepared on a scale of about one and one-third inches to a mile. The map will show roads, trails, railroads, and houses, all streams, lakes and the shore line of the sea valleys. The form and height of the valleys and mountains will all be shown by contours with an interval of twenty feet between them. To do this work it will be necessary to have many miles of carefully run level lines, establishing bench marks for reference, all the roads must be traversed in order that the turns and meanderings be shown and several points, some half dozen, be carefully determined in horizontal position in order that all points on the map may be in the true latitude and longitude. The first named feature is always the first to be done, and as the positions had to be brought from the vicinity of Victoria by a careful triangulation it has been necessary to begin the other work herabouts until now. The triangulation stations in this vicinity are placed on the following points: Mt. Benson, Cottle Hill, De Courcy Island and Camels' Hump. The signals which are made of timber and cloth may be seen on Mt. Benson and Cottle Hill from this city. In addition to these points signals have been taken to, and positions computed for, the Wallace St. Methodist and St. Paul's church spires, and the post office flag staff at Nanaimo.

LANDS REVENUE MAKES RECORD

REMARKABLE STORY OF GREAT EXPANSION

The annual report of the department of the Interior has been issued and is a remarkable record of the progress of Western Canada. The net revenue on account of Dominion lands has been the largest in the history of the department. While there was a falling off in the number of immigrants there has been a substantial increase in the number of free homestead entries granted to agriculturists. The new lands act is working well and the opening up to pre-emption and homestead entry of all the available odd numbered sections in the three provinces has been a greater success than was anticipated. The total revenue of the department was \$3,228,904, an increase of \$500,226. Of this increase \$269,634 was under the head of Dominion lands, owing to the greater amount received on account of pre-emption fees and the increase in the number of homestead entries. It is not the policy of the department to dispose of lands by sale and while the sum of \$561,422 appears under that head it is made up largely of moneys received on account of the sale of irrigation, coal and purchased homestead lands. The number of homestead entries made during the year was 39,081, involving 6,252,960 acres, as compared with 36,000 and 4,987,849 acres in the previous fiscal year. This is the largest total in the history of the department except in 1906, when the number of entries was 41,869. Of these entries 10,289 were made by Canadians, 10,622 by Americans, 5,649 by English, 3,342 by Austro-Hungarians, 1,610 by Scotch, and 1,800 by other nationalities. Included in the list are four Doukhobors, six Chinese, four Japanese, four Persians, and two Hindus. The greater number of the American entries came from North Dakota and Minnesota, though forty-three from Alaska, Indian Territory and the District of Columbia were all represented. The correspondence of the department increased enormously in 1908, 129,851 letters received and answered in 1897, to 1,836,597 last year. The sales of lands by railway companies and by the Hudson Bay Company were much smaller than the average price received was only \$246 per acre in that year it was \$110.08 last year. In this regard the deputy minister says: "I am not aware of any particular reason for this falling off in the area of land sold. However, in view of the ever-increasing demand on the part of settlers with capital for free homestead land, it would have seemed reasonable to suppose that railway companies would have had a corresponding demand for their own lands as settlers of the type who have been going to the west within recent years, especially from the United States, usually contemplate farming on a large scale. It may be that some of the larger railway companies did not find their own advantage to place their lands on the market, if such be the case, it is regrettable to be regretted in the interest of the country, and especially of the western provinces." During the year 7,412,870 acres of land were sub-divided into sections equivalent to 46,830 farms of 160 acres each. The surveys of the International boundary, the geodetic survey made during the year, the number of visitors to the national parks in the Rockies was larger than ever before; and steady advance was made in the forestry and irrigation branches.

PREPARING FOR PORTOLA CELEBRATION

Visiting Warships Will Parade in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 8.—For the first time in nearly a hundred years, armed troops of European nations will tread upon California soil during the Portola celebration when detachments from foreign war vessels will participate in the land parades. The last European soldiers to set foot upon California soil was when the Spanish troops were withdrawn when the state passed under the sovereignty of Mexico. Half a million visitors are expected to attend the Portola festival which opens October 19th, and continues until October 23rd. Extensive preparations are being made for the accommodation of the visitors and San Francisco rapidly is being turned into a gigantic caravan-sary. The number of free homestead entries granted to agriculturists. The new lands act is working well and the opening up to pre-emption and homestead entry of all the available odd numbered sections in the three provinces has been a greater success than was anticipated. The total revenue of the department was \$3,228,904, an increase of \$500,226. Of this increase \$269,634 was under the head of Dominion lands, owing to the greater amount received on account of pre-emption fees and the increase in the number of homestead entries. It is not the policy of the department to dispose of lands by sale and while the sum of \$561,422 appears under that head it is made up largely of moneys received on account of the sale of irrigation, coal and purchased homestead lands. The number of homestead entries made during the year was 39,081, involving 6,252,960 acres, as compared with 36,000 and 4,987,849 acres in the previous fiscal year. This is the largest total in the history of the department except in 1906, when the number of entries was 41,869. Of these entries 10,289 were made by Canadians, 10,622 by Americans, 5,649 by English, 3,342 by Austro-Hungarians, 1,610 by Scotch, and 1,800 by other nationalities. Included in the list are four Doukhobors, six Chinese, four Japanese, four Persians, and two Hindus. The greater number of the American entries came from North Dakota and Minnesota, though forty-three from Alaska, Indian Territory and the District of Columbia were all represented. The correspondence of the department increased enormously in 1908, 129,851 letters received and answered in 1897, to 1,836,597 last year. The sales of lands by railway companies and by the Hudson Bay Company were much smaller than the average price received was only \$246 per acre in that year it was \$110.08 last year. In this regard the deputy minister says: "I am not aware of any particular reason for this falling off in the area of land sold. However, in view of the ever-increasing demand on the part of settlers with capital for free homestead land, it would have seemed reasonable to suppose that railway companies would have had a corresponding demand for their own lands as settlers of the type who have been going to the west within recent years, especially from the United States, usually contemplate farming on a large scale. It may be that some of the larger railway companies did not find their own advantage to place their lands on the market, if such be the case, it is regrettable to be regretted in the interest of the country, and especially of the western provinces." During the year 7,412,870 acres of land were sub-divided into sections equivalent to 46,830 farms of 160 acres each. The surveys of the International boundary, the geodetic survey made during the year, the number of visitors to the national parks in the Rockies was larger than ever before; and steady advance was made in the forestry and irrigation branches.

NEW ZEALAND MAIL SERVICE

STEPS TAKEN LOOKING TO IMPROVEMENT

Wellington, N. Z., Oct. 8.—The New Zealand parliament opened yesterday. In the speech from the throne, the governor said that Lord Kitchener had accepted an invitation to visit New Zealand. He announced that as a result of a conference with the United States, the claims to Webster Land would be submitted to a special tribunal, and that negotiations were proceeding for improving the mail service with Vancouver. Referring to the Imperial defence conference, the governor said New Zealand's action in voluntarily offering to share the burden was not only appreciated by all parties in Great Britain, but had been followed on varying lines by other dependencies. He also said that during his visit to London Premier Ward had obtained a loan of a million pounds for the purposes of public works and settlements.

LABOR SAVINGS BANK PROPOSED

Resolution Adopted by the California Federation of Labor.

San Rafael, Cal., Oct. 8.—The proposition to form a savings bank under the direct control of labor organization, was the feature of the resolution adopted yesterday by the state federation of labor-convention. It was presented by Delegate Lehmann of San Francisco, following the adoption of a resolution calling for a postal saving bank. Delegate Goff of San Francisco, one of the veteran organizers of the state supported Lehmann's resolution, saying that in spite of the failure of the postal savings bank in Chicago, it was the imperative duty of the unions of California to begin to take care of their own funds and to handle the funds of their members. The resolution was adopted unanimously and the executive council was instructed to report a plan of organization for such a bank to the convention next year. Other resolutions included those calling for the eight hour day for women and children in all trades; for an eight hour day in the postal service; for binding union members for purchasing non-union goods and for calling upon labels to purchase only union label bank books and calling upon the commissioner of labor to appoint a woman's factory inspector to his staff.

WOMAN ARRESTED ON BIGAMY CHARGE

Two Husbands, Banded Together to Entice Prisoner to California.

Oakland, Cal., Oct. 8.—The arrest of Mrs. W. H. Hayner, alias Mrs. Edmund Thiele, here yesterday on a charge of bigamy, reveals a most remarkable story of matrimonial adventure, reaching the climax when the two husbands banded together and number one sent number two to Portland, Ore., to decoy his wife within the reach of the court. The last year 10,289 were made by Canadians, 10,622 by Americans, 5,649 by English, 3,342 by Austro-Hungarians, 1,610 by Scotch, and 1,800 by other nationalities. Included in the list are four Doukhobors, six Chinese, four Japanese, four Persians, and two Hindus. The greater number of the American entries came from North Dakota and Minnesota, though forty-three from Alaska, Indian Territory and the District of Columbia were all represented. The correspondence of the department increased enormously in 1908, 129,851 letters received and answered in 1897, to 1,836,597 last year. The sales of lands by railway companies and by the Hudson Bay Company were much smaller than the average price received was only \$246 per acre in that year it was \$110.08 last year. In this regard the deputy minister says: "I am not aware of any particular reason for this falling off in the area of land sold. However, in view of the ever-increasing demand on the part of settlers with capital for free homestead land, it would have seemed reasonable to suppose that railway companies would have had a corresponding demand for their own lands as settlers of the type who have been going to the west within recent years, especially from the United States, usually contemplate farming on a large scale. It may be that some of the larger railway companies did not find their own advantage to place their lands on the market, if such be the case, it is regrettable to be regretted in the interest of the country, and especially of the western provinces." During the year 7,412,870 acres of land were sub-divided into sections equivalent to 46,830 farms of 160 acres each. The surveys of the International boundary, the geodetic survey made during the year, the number of visitors to the national parks in the Rockies was larger than ever before; and steady advance was made in the forestry and irrigation branches.

INDIAN ACCUSED OF KILLING SCHOOL GIRL

Mutilated Body of Victim Found in Isolated Spot by Her Father.

Woodland, Cal., Oct. 8.—Charged with the heinous murder of Violet Gliner, a 15 year old school girl, Wilbur Benjamin, a young Indian, is under close guard in the county jail here. That Benjamin made admission, but not a positive confession, was stated by the officers. He admitted that he attempted to assault the girl, but refused to declare that he choked her to death. The body of the girl was found Wednesday by her father, who made a search for her when she failed to return home Tuesday night from school. She had not been seen since Monday and did not come home Monday night, but her family thought she was staying with school mates on account of the rain. The girl's mutilated body was found in an isolated spot. Strips of clothing and mites on the ground indicated that she made a terrible struggle for life.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN OLD COUNTRY

King Continues Conferences with the Premier—Liberals Oppose Compromise.

London, Oct. 8.—The King thus far has been successful in arranging a compromise in the budget controversy. His Majesty is still trying, however, to prevent a crisis, and yesterday had another consultation with Premier Asquith, who is on his visit at Balmoral Castle. As time passes the difficulty of avoiding a conflict between the Commons and the Lords increases, the strong party men of both sides being eager for the fight. The Liberal members, who scattered their constituencies when the debate on the finance bill was adjourned, in their speeches contended that the concessions made since the bill was introduced should satisfy its opponents, and express themselves as strongly opposed to any compromise. On the other hand, the Unionists, who have made all preparations for the election, are urging the leaders to do nothing that might prevent an immediate appeal to the people. They have seized upon Mr. Redmond's statement that the last obstacle to Home Rule would have gone with the disappearance of the veto of the House of Lords, and are declaring that "a vote for the budget is a vote for their constituencies." In the meantime, the House of Lords is radically amending the Irish land bill. The Lords are also considering providing for compulsory purchase, thus making another issue between the two Houses. The Nationalists already have announced that they will insist upon restoring the veto of the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

DEWEY IN FAVOR OF SHIP SUBSIDY

Admiral Says U. S. Navy Now Has Fifteen Colliers and Sub-transporters.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.—Referring to the action of ex-Congressman Landis in calling the American navy a "half-baked Admiral George Dewey, in an interview with the United Press said: "Landis used an unfavorable word but of course he meant that the navy would be comparatively useless in the event of war without auxiliaries drawn from the merchant marine. He wanted a ship subsidy and so do I. I believe that we would get it and build a strong merchant marine if it were not for the word 'subsidy.' Many persons do not like that word. I believe President Taft put it in a good way when he used the expression, 'for carrying the mails.' The navy is not quite so helpless as one might imagine from Landis's remark. We have fifteen colliers and sub-transporters ready for service. This would not be enough in time of war, but we hope to continue to build with them. We can do most anything with money and in case war was declared we could purchase the ships needed. We did so during the Spanish war, I bought two mysers and so on." "Those purchases were made before the declaration of war, but suppose war should come suddenly," he was asked. "Wars never come suddenly." Admiral Dewey answered, "and the government always has ample warning." "In my own case," he continued, "I knew when I left Washington in November that we would go to war with Spain, but Secretary Long assured me otherwise. Although we could buy ships in case they were needed, it would mean a large expenditure at one time. It would be a better plan to build a merchant marine and have the expenditure spread over a period of years." Referring to the German navy, the admiral said: "It is a fact that little is known of the new ships and that small coal capacity of the vessels indicate that they are intended for use near home. I used to think that the German ships were being built for a war with us, but I do not believe that now."

REPORTS PROGRESS ON COWICHAN LAKE PROJECT

(Continued from page 1)

It is that capital should be encouraged to come to Vancouver Island and exploit its resources an assist in its development. "We had been told when we were about to come here and engage in business that we would find the taxes very high, and other disabilities, and I take in reply to this that all that we wanted was fair treatment—just the sort of treatment that would be accorded any company formed by Canadians—and I am glad to say that all my observations tend to the conviction that we are going to get that measure of kind treatment we expected. We have been warmly welcomed, and I take this occasion of extending my hearty thanks to all the large number of people who have come to me since I have come here and extended a hand welcoming me to Vancouver Island. Conferring with Mr. Marpole. "I am leaving for Seattle this Wednesday, and expect to return next Wednesday to confer with R. Marpole, of the C. P. R., in respect to some matters in connection with the enterprise in which we are jointly interested. I can say that both my company and the C. P. R. are determined to proceed with the execution of the details of the huge enterprise with all dispatch. Mr. Marpole and I will discuss the question of the route of the railway which is to be built from Cowichan Lake to the islands. While our company will, of course, furnish the C. P. R. with the bulk of the freight, it is important that the line should be so located as to make it most convenient for other companies operating in the same section of the Island in the timber industry." Mr. Krutz said that the company's photographer who had been up to the Cowichan district for the past couple of weeks had obtained some beautiful views. The plates were now being developed, and he expected to have some very fine pictures expected to be available. In this connection Mr. Krutz mentioned an incident indicating how excellent is the average of the timber in the big trees, which has been acquired by his company. He had instructed the photographer to be absolutely fair in taking pictures of the timber, and in developing his work the photographer reported that he had followed the system of taking three sets of pictures—one view of the best timber that could be located, one group of trees that could be termed "medium" and another group of poor grade. The party found it difficult to get any of the third class. When they did get a bunch of trees located of this third class and came to measure it up they found that it was good enough to be termed first class.

BARRIE'S DIVORCE SUIT

London, Oct. 8.—J. M. Barrie, the playwright and novelist, will make a second matrimonial venture on an island, it is a divorce from his wife whom, it is said, will not oppose his suit, according to a rumor in circulation here. The close friendship of Barrie and Pauline Cavanah, who is known as "Peter Pan," is said to be responsible for the rumor. Just why Barrie brought the suit for divorce is not known, as he refuses to discuss the case, and his lawyers are silent. Barrie was married to Miss Mary Ansell, the actress, who was largely instrumental in making a success of his first play, "Wake Up London." A divorce of domestic infidelity in the Barrie family were started only recently.

WATCHMAN KILLED

Kamloops, Oct. 7.—A sad fatality occurred Tuesday morning two miles east of North Bend when the second section of No. 97 ran down and killed W. Koner, a C.P.R. watchman. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of "accidental death."