Local News

Ask your dealer for Amherst Solid Leather Shoes.

A Generous Act.—The employees of the Victoria Gas company have handed to Mrs. G. A. Sims, widow of a late fellow worker, a sum of money raised by subscription among themselves and in the advertising columns Mrs. Sims gratefully acknowledges their sympathy and assistance.

Nanaimo Creamery.—Victoria district farmers will be interested in learning that according to returns furnished by the department of agriculture the output of butter for the Nanaimo creamery for the year 1905 was 57,565 pounds, at an average of 26 cents per pound.

Deans-Walker.—The marriage was solemnized on Wednesday at Christ Church cathedral by the Rev. Canon Beanlands, assisted by Rev. H. St.J. Payne, of Ralph Warbrick Deans, of Trout Creek, Summerland, B. C., and Mary Adelaide, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Walker, of Victoria and granddaughter of the late Sir Henry Crease, Knt.

Sad News.—Mail advices received by the Moana conveyed to W. K. Houston, an account of the sad circumstances connected with the death of his brother, R. J. Houston, at Sydney, Australia. The unfortunate young man on September 12th had been on a visit to North Sydney and on returning by ferry, had just stepped off the boat when he was struck by a passing street car and instantly killed.

The Lakes Raising.—The heavy rains of the last two days has done much towards filling Elk Lake and giving an increased volume at Millstream. According to the guage at Elk Lake two inches of rain had fallen up to Wednesday night. The record of the amount that fell yesterday was not taken last evening, but it is safe to say it was as much as the day previous. No returns had been received from Highland district but it is safe to say that the amount of water that has flowed down Millstream during the last two days has been much larger than any time this season.

Clover Point Range.—The militia authorities at Ottawa are calling for tenders for the erection of a permanent stop butt at the Clover Point rifle range. The plans are to be seen at the office of Col. Holmes, D. O. C., for this district. The tenders are to be forwarded to the secretary of the militia council at Ottawa up to November 10th. According to the plans the earthen stop butt will extend for a length of 150 feet in rear of the targets. It will be 20 feet in height and constructed with an easy rise so as to be permanent. With a base of 46 feet in thickness the parapet will be 6 feet 6 inches in width at the summit. A grassy slope will thus form the back ground for the targets at which the local militia men will get their training in accurate shooting.

Cut Off In Youth.—At Savonas, B. C., on Thursday last, the death occurred of F. Wilkinson, formerly a resident of this city. Deceased, who was a native of Cornwall, Eng., and aged about 25 years, came to Victoria a few years ago after a sojourn at Mount Sicker. Contracting a severe cold, he fell a victim to consumption, which carried him off. Mr. Wilkinson had no relatives in British Columbia. While residing here he took a great interest in amateur theatricals and was prominent in social circles.

Provincial Assayers.—Certificates of assayers have been issued to the following: A. Harry Hook of Greenwood, Arthur D. Miles of Hedley, Curt A. Schroeder of Hazelton and B. A. Stimmel of Boundary. These passed the examination at Victoria on April 23. Persons intending to offer themselves at the examination, to be held this fall, are requested to notify R. F. Tolmie, deputy minister of mines, and in the event of a sufficient number offering, an examination will be arranged for at Nelson, as well as at Victoria.

Sunday School Convention.—The largest meeting of Sunday school workers ever convened in this part of Canada will be opened in the Calvary Baptist church on the evening of November 7, and will close with a "grand rally" the following night. Rev. W. T. Merrill of Tacoma, field worker for the Northwestern States, British Columbia, Alberta and the Northwest Territories, will be present to deliver special addresses and to discuss matters vital to the future of Sunday school work in British Columbia. An excellent programme covering four sessions has been prepared, which includes "denominational conferences" under the direction of Dr. Campbell, Presbyterian; Rev. H. Carson, Congregationalist; Rev. Le Roy Raykin, Baptist, and Rev. Mr. Dunham, Methodist. A pressing invitation is extended to Christians of every denomination to take an interest in this "forward movement."

Caught by the Horns.—Local sportsmen will read with very great interest the following from a New Westminster correspondent: "A splendid buck was captured at Burnaby Lake by George McDonald, formerly in the central fire station. Mr. McDonald is at present employed at Hudson's camp on Lake Burnaby. He was at work when he saw a large buck in the water a short distance from the shore and near a boom of logs. Mr. McDonald ran out on the boom and grabbed the buck by the horns. The animal was a big fellow, four or five years old, and as it had its feet on the ground it put up a great fight. Mr. McDonald stayed with it and sometimes in the water, sometimes on the logs, managed to hold on to it till help came. The buck's throat was then cut. The dressed carcase weighed 125 pounds. The head and skin were brought to the city by Mr. McDonald to be mounted. The head is particularly fine."

Contract Awarded.—It is understood that the contract for the erection of the brick and stone building for Messrs. Pither & Leiser, on the corner of Wharf and Fort streets has been awrded to the Gribble, Skeene company, the figure being in the neighborhood of $50,000. Good progress is being made i nthe work of excavating for the foundations of the structure which will now be rushed to completion with all possible haste.

Believed to Be Suicide.—Charles G. Sanborn, the passenger who disappeared from the steamer Spokane of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company somewhere between Victoria and Port Townsend Monday night, while en route from San Francisco to Seattle, was, in the opinion of former friends at Ballard, undoubtedly a suicide. Worry over illness, an impending business settlement that he could not meet and fear of his being a charge on a daughter, are believed to have led to the act. The man was occupying a stateroom with two brothers named Whitham and was known to have been in bed at Victoria but was not seen afterwards. A son, William Sanborn, committed suicide in 1893, while despondent over a love affair.

Fur Shipment Coming.—The first season's output of furs acquired by the North Canadian Fur and Transportation Company of this city is due on the next steamer to arrive from the north. According to telegraphic advices from Telegraph Creek the company has had an extremely successful summer, and, piled in a big war canoe taken up the river from Wrangel for the purpose, the valuable furs are now on the way down the Stickine, if they have not already connected with the steamer at Wrangel. Included in the catch are otter, cross fox, marten, beaver, lynx and last, but best of all in value, one pelt of the rare black fox. The latter would be good pay for one man's work. Precise figures are not yet obtainable by reason of the fact that a telegram containing this information would become common property round Telegraph Creek.

Asked to Read Paper.—Prof. Joseph Schafer of the University of Oregon has written the provincial librarian, E. H. S. Scholefield, asking him to read a paper on some phase of the early history of British Columbia at the next annual session of the Pacific coast branch of the American Historical Association, which meets in Portland on November 30 and December 1. Prof. Schafer also asks that another resident of this province be good enough to volunteer to read an additional paper on a similar subject. This society, which covers in its scope the early history of every portion of the North American continent, has a sufficiently broad constitution to permit persons resident in any part of Canada to become a member. Forms of application for membership, for which a fee of three dollars a year is exacted, can be procured from the provincial librarian.

ILLICIT ROMANCE ENDS IN SHOCKING TRAGEDY

A Prominent New York Citizen Kills Young Girl and Commits Suicide

New York, Oct. 27.—Louis G. Hampton, assistant secretary of the United States Trust company of this city, shot and killed Victoria Taczkow, a beautiful young woman, in the Hotel Griffin in West Ninth street last night and then committed suicide. Hampton was infatuated with the woman and they had been seen together many times during the past month. They had been at the hotel where the tragedy occurred since early yesterday. Whether it was the result of a pact between him and the woman to die together has not yet been determined, but the circumstances seem to show that the young woman had agreed to die with her companion.

Hampton, who was about sixty years old leaves a wife and two children. Miss Taczkow was twenty-nine years old and lived with her father and invalid mother. She was employed in a Fifth avenue departmental store.

The United States Trust company, of which L. G. Hampton was assistant secretary, is one of the largest and strongest trust companies in New York. Ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury Lyman J. Gage was its president until recently.

The events leading up to the tragedy have been traced by the police and according to them form the last chapter in what looks to be an illicit romance.

On Thursday afternoon last Hampton, a distinguished looking man of medium height, with iron-grey hair, called at the Hotel Griffin and engaged a room. He said he would return later that night or the next morning and expected to have his wife with him. On Friday morning about nine o'clock he entered the hotel accompanied by a woman and going to the office registered as Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Burlington, Vt. The woman was an unusually handsome brunette. She was wearing a tailor-made skirt, white shirt waist and carried in her hand a small traveling bag. After registering the couple went to the hotel dining room and breakfasted and went to their room. The woman left the hotel several times during the day, but Hampton remained in the room. Soon after she returned from one of these excursion trips, early in the evening, a light dinner was sent up to their room and a request was sent to the clerk to call them at 11 o'clock last night. "We want to be called at 11 as that we may catch a train," said Hampton.

At five minutes to eleven a maid went to the room, but her repeated raps at the door brought no response, and she notified the hotel proprietor of failure. Accompanied by the proprietor, she returned to the third floor and after rapping several times opened the door with her pass key.

In an instant the silence was explained. On the floor between a large mirror and a dresser lay the man stretched out on his back. In his right hand was gripped a revolver, while his Derby hat was held tightly in the left hand. Blood was everywhere around him, and a hasty examination proved that a shot fired into his mouth had entered his brain, killing him instantly. On the bed, half seated and half lying on the edge nearest him, was the woman also dead and bathed in blood. Her left arm lay across her face as though to shield it, and in the arm were three bullet wounds. Right under the left armpit was a fourth wound, the result of a shot fired after she had raised her arm to her face. The bullet had entered her body in a downward direction, and must have gone through the heart.

Second Vice President Kingsley, of the United States Trust company, said that Hampton's accounts were correct.

According to the coroner physician there is evidence that Miss Taczkow made a desperate struggle for her life, as the left side of her face, extending under the left ear, bore traces of having been held forcibly in the grip of a man's hand, and Dr. Lehane is of the opinion that Hampton tried to hold her while he fired one of the shots.

BELIEVES IN PROGRESS.

Paris, Oct. 27.—When President Falleries received the members of the cabinet, shortly after its formation, he made the following statement to M. Viviani, the minister of labor, "No doctrine, no reform, no matter how bold, frightens me. The government, as constituted, must march at the head of the democracy. Consequently I look with pleasure on the creation of the ministry of labor. In the present state of the economic evolution of France such a ministry is absolutely necessary."

BAD ATTACK OF LA GRIPPE.

"A year ago I had a bad attack of la grippe and all the doctor's prescriptions proved of no avail. I was told to try Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and found it a great blessing as it thorougly cured me. I told my doctor that I intended to recommend it to all my friends."—Mrs. R. Hutton, 12 Claremont St., Toronto, Ont.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Manager Acknowledges Donations Received During September.

The manager of the Seamen's Institute acknowledges with thanks the receipt of reading matter, etc., during the month of September from the following:

Mrs. Averill, Colquitz); Mrs. C. P. Bennett, (Colquitz); Mrs. Wm. Atkins, Mrs. R. Maynard, Mrs. Hardress Clarke, Mrs. James R. Anderson, books; Mrs. M. E. Stephenson, also flowers; Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. R. B. McMicking, Mrs. J. D. Pemberton, flowers, and one jar preserved fruit; Mrs. E. G. D. Rhind, (Stockport, England); Dr. W. Russell, D. S., Dr. G. S. Milne, M. D., E. Baynes Reed, H. H. Bailey, J. C. Mackay, S. G. Russell, Mr. H. Burnett, the Salvation Army, "War Cry"; The Navy League, (Victoria-Esquimalt branch), B. C., the Colonist and Times daily papers.

Cash donations and monthly subscriptions, in aid of the institute, received during the past month from the following are also gratefully acknowledged. Donations—W. A. Watson Taylor, (Vancouver); The Ven. Archdeacon Collison, (Metlakatla.)

Monthly Subscriptions—Wm. E. Laird shipping master; Rev. C. E. Cooper, Mrs. M. E. McTavish, Mrs. J. D. Pemberton, E. J. Eyers, Miss Spurdell, The Bishop of Columbia, Mrs. Wm. Atkins, The George Carter Co., Ltd., A Friend, Mrs. J. P. Hibben, Mrs. H. Allnutt.

During the past month literature was supplied by the institute to the crews of the S. S. "Twickenham", British ship "Barcose," and to the patients in the Marine hospital.

ISLAND RISES FROM SEA AND TERRIFIES INDIANS

Ex-Official of U. S. Government in Alaska Tells Interesting Story

J. E. Thwaites, formerly in the government employ in Alaska, states that the appearance of the new island in the Bogoslov group last spring carried fear to the natives and that for many months they were terrified says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. In his belief the island is but the forerunner of more and he believes that the United States will in time become the possessor of an archipelago acquired without cost or trouble. This is the third island which has come up. The other two are now rookeries for seal and sea lions. In telling of the first news of the island's appearance, Mr. Thwaites said:

"One day, early in the spring of the present year, a little party of Aleuts paddled into the harbor of Unalaska, pulled their bidarkies or skin canoes up onto the beach in front of the A. C. Co.'s store, and made straight for the office of the company.

"'Hello, Ikto-wan. Shumai! shumai!' said the agent, addressing the old chief. 'What's the matter?'

"The quick eye of the agent had not been slow to observe the unusually dignified manner and serious countenance of the chief. Besides, the time had not yet past for huge floes of ice and treacherous winds to be encountered in the Bering sea, and he knew that it was no unusual matter that had impelled old Ikto-wan to risk his life by making the trip all the way from his village on the western side of the island. More than forty miles had he come in a little, frail skin canoe, threading his way in the open sea among dense floes of ice, amid tides and currents that would cause a hardy seaman to hesitate before venturing out even in a steam schooner.

"Hence the question: 'What's the trouble, you no ketchum plenty flour, no ukola, no chi, no tobacco?'

"'Me plenty ukola, me plenty chi, me plenty tobacco,' answered the old chief, gravely. 'Me 'fraid, my people plenty 'fraid.'

Island Appears

"Then followed a recital of the first news of the wonderful upheaval of an island from the bottom of the sea, as witnessed by terrified natives living twenty or thirty miles from the scene.

"In broken English, mingled with the guttural language of his tribe, the old chief related thrilling tales of terrific commotion in the waters to the Northwest; of vast quantities of steam, followed by lurid flashes of light by night; of thunderous noises at intervals, and later of dense clouds of smoke. Lastly he told of great numbers of dead fish, birds and even seals that had floated to his island and covered the sea for miles.

"At first the agent was inclined to believe the old man had become alarmed by one of the numerous slight earthquakes that occur in that locality from time to time; or that, perhaps, Mt. Makushui had been unusually active, and assuring the chief that his village was in no serious danger dismissed him and the subject from his mind.

"A few days later, however, natives from a different village in the neighborhood of the eruption appeared and told substantially the same tales. Accordingly an expedition was hastily organized, under command of Mr. S. Applegate, and the matter was investigated. About sixty miles almost due west of the town of Unalaska lies the Bogoslov group of islands, the distance between them and the island of Unalaska being about twenty or twenty-five miles. Toward this group the expedition directed its course.

"Some members o fthe party believed they were being led out on a more or less fake of a chase in response to the vivid imagination of a few timid natives. Others believed that probably a crater had opened up on one of the two little islands. All had a feeling of curiosity to find out just what the trouble was. They found out, at least in part.

Clouds of Vapor

"On approaching within a few miles of the islands dense clouds of vapor could be seen covering the sea and later large numbers of dead fish and other marine animals were observed floating on the water.

"Entering this strange cloud they finally made out the form of the islands, but to their utter amazement they were three in number where there had been but two before.

"Cautiously approaching, to within approximately five miles of the new island they sailed around it, not daring to approach any nearer. The entire group was shrouded in a cloud of steam which increased in density immediately about and over the new island.

"But indirect views could be had of the land and that only at intervals. The water in the vicinity seemed very much disturbed and its temperature away above usual.

"Not being able to land, nor to obtain definite views as to the size, height or nature of the island, the party returned home, fully confirming the reports of the poor natives and telling a more wonderful story still.

First Island Rose in 1779

"It is known that in 1779 the first island of this wonderful little group rose from the bed of the sea. In 1883 the second one made its appearance, almost exactly one mile from the first, deep water intervening. Now appears the third one, almost directly between the two, and who knows but in time these United States of ours may have added to her dominions an archipelago in the Bering sea without conquest and without price.

"Shortly after the Applegate expedition, the U. S. S. Albatross visited the locality on her way north, but could not get close enough to make a landing.

"In July the United States revenue cruiser also paid it a visit, landed men on the older islands, made estimates of the size and height of the new one and obtained some excellent photographs of it.

"Later Mr. Robert S. Dunn, author, who spent the summer in climbing volcanoes among the Alcutian islands and on the peninsula, visited the group. He climbed to the summit and swam in the warm waters adjacent to the shore of the new island.

Is Volcanic Ash

"The island is composed almost wholly of volcanic ash and cinders. Near the top there is a well-defined crater out of which issues volumes of steam. Steam also pours out from innumerable fissures all over the island.

"Various estimates place its height at from 500 to 700 feet, while it is from one-quarter to one-third of a mile in diameter and is nearly round.

"While the material composing it is still uncomfortably hot, it seems to be rapidly cooling and doubtless before long it will take its place with the other two as the breeding ground of the multitudes of birds inhabiting the surrounding sea and another rookery for the seal and sea lion."

WHOLESALE MARKETS

Vegetables	
Beets, per sack	$1.25
Cabage, per lb.	2½
Carrots, per sack	$1.00
Cauliflower, per doz.	$1.50
Parsnips, per sack	$1.25
Silverskin onions, per lb.	2
Turnips, per sack	85
Corn, per doz.	25
Garlic, per lb.	10
Pickling onions, per lb.	2½
Peppers bell, per box	$1.75
Peppers, Chili, per box	$1.75
Citrons, per lb.	2½
Sweet potatoes, per lb.	2¾
Fruit	
Bananas, per bunch	$2.00 to $3.50
Lemons, per box	$7.00 to $7.75
Cocoanuts, each	8
Oranges, per box	$5.50
Apples, local, per case	75 to $1.50
Peaches, per box	$1.40
Grapes, per box	$1.75
Watermelons, each	35 to 40
Crab apples, per box	$1.25 to $1.50
Pears, local, per box	75 to $1.25
Prunes, late, per crate	$1.25
Pomegranates, per case	$1.40
Produce	
Eggs, local, per doz.	45
Butter, local, creamery	30
Comb honey, per lb.	18
Meats	
Veal, per lb.	12½
Pork, per lb.	8
Tongues, per lb.	20
Beef, per lb.	8
Mutton, per lb.	12½
American hams, per lb.	22
American bacon, per lb.	27
Bacon, rolled	16
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
Barley, Island, per ton	$28.00
Flour	
Flour, Hungarian, Ogilvie's 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
Flour, pastry, Moffet's Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$4.55
Calgary Hungarian, per bbl.	$5.60
Bran, per ton	$22.00
Shorts, per ton	$23.00
Middlings, per ton	$28.00
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
Cracked corn, per ton	$32.00

DUCLOS SURRENDERS.

Montreal, Oct. 27.—Alex. Duclos, who is wanted to answer to a charge of attempting to murder Alfonse DesRosiers, an insurance agent, and who escaped from the Long Point asylum for the insane three months ago, gave himself up to Dr. Villeneuve, medical superintendent of the asylum, yesterday.

LECTURES BEFORE ROYALTY.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—Prof. John W. Burgess, dean of Columbia university, New York, the first incumbent of the Theodore Roosevelt professorship of American history and institutions at the University of Berlin, began his lectures today. Emperor William, the empress and Prince August Wilhelm attended.

EDITOR APPOINTED.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 27.—Rev. Herbert F. Thomas, of Toronto, has been appointed editor of the "Congregationalist" to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. W. E. Gilroy to accept the pastorate of the Brantford Congregational church. Mr. Thomas will enter upon duties immediately.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN BOUNDARY SURVEY

W. F. Ratz of Ottawa Reaches the City From Far North

W. F. Ratz of Ottawa arrived last evening by the Charmer from Vancouver and registered at the Hotel Driard.

Mr. Ratz is a member of the Alaska boundary commission, and has just come down from Juneau, arriving Thursday at Vancouver by the steamer City of Seattle from the North.

The field of operations to which Mr. Ratz and his party have been devoting their attention was from a point up the Taku river, working north and south.

"The popular conception of the boundary survey is incorrect," said he, in conversation with a Colonist reporter. It is not, as is supposed, a mere matter of extending a line between given points. As a matter of fact, there are certain mountain peaks which were selected by the Alaska boundary tribunal to be boundary peaks; and the first duty of the commission is the identification of these peaks. The exact position of the boundary peaks is determined by a system of triangulation based upon certain known points. Besides this, a photographic survey is carried on from which the topography of the country on either side of the boundary line is determined. Across important valleys the line is cut out through the timber, and monuments are planted in conspicuous places. Practically the whole work in the first place is done from the tops of mountains, and in the case of inaccessible peaks and icefields the line is simply a matter of topographical delineation.

"There is plenty of sport attached to the work. Personally, I got a very fine moose and six goats. Moose are getting very scarce, though other game is plentiful, and of black and brown bear there are any number.

"We have been out since the middle of May, and are now on our way back to Ottawa. We expect, however, to return to the work next spring. It is a difficult and lengthy business, largely dependent on the conditions of weather, which, by the way, has been very wet this year, and it may possibly be some years still before the work of the boundary delineation is finally concluded."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE LIFEBOAT.

Sir—There is a song descriptive of afternoon life in India (or is it Victoria?); the refrain goes:

"Lazily, lazily; drowsily, drowsily."

What a mercy yesterday, with our new lifeboat lying in harbor, "by an old scow," that the remainder of the crew of the wreck escaped to shore, and also that Capt. Voss (were his services required) had not left the country in search of another job to supplement his income. No matter, let everything slide as usual, until next election—"lazily, drowsily"—but keep a tight hold on the money.

Five dollars a month for the captain of a lifeboat!

How can rigid discipline, so absolutely necessary, be maintained when those in authority are so incompetent and penurious as to offer such a man $5 a month—a man who might almost dictate his own terms in any place where human life is not second fiddle to politics and the unsavory dollar bill?

A BELATED TOURIST.

WATER.

Sir—It is difficult to know where we are about water. I thought Elk Lake was dead, but some one who gave initials only wrote to say that sand filtering would clear the water of all impurities—e. g., spawn of leeches or germs of typhoid. I don't know whether it was first to be dosed with a ton or two of alum, administered on the sly, or not.

Alum was used by bakers—but I should think forty years ago it was prohibited. Why? Was it not because alum taken in bread in extremely small doses was injurious to health? About the same period the septic tank was invented, a Quaker friend of mine, who died in England a fortnight ago, came to our club dinner table with two clear bottles—one filled with horrible-looking house sewage and the other with what appeared to be clear water. He assured us that the clear water, the affluent of the tanks, was perfectly safe to drink—I did not enjoy my meal that day.

Now Elk Lake has too much about it which requires to be cleared away—Indians frequent the lake, and the railroad skirts the lake. The newly discovered source has a negro settlement on the watershed, and the railroad passes over it. These have to be bought out, and a right-of-way bought and made.

It is very interesting to read about Washington and the very great expense they are at to clear their water.

Winnipeg has plenty of water, the Red river, but it seems impregnated with typhoid germs. They cannot even use well water. A sundred miles south it is the same. The land is a lake bottom and seems to be a favorite culture for typhoid germs. Everybody knows about the outbreak of typhoid at Plymouth, Penn. Out of a population of 8,000 people, 1,100 contracted typhoid and 114 died. This was all eventually traced to one imported case of typhoid on the banks of the stream which supplied the city.

But what I wish to say now is this, everyone I know wants Goldstream water if we can get it. One gentleman wrote approving of my plan, viz., for the city to appoint three men to have all the estimates before them, and to have full power to decide for the city. Many have expressed themselves approvingly of this plan. But I gave it up—I cannot get the men appointed.

Next to that, I should like to see some one who has all the figures at his command to reckon how much extra it will cost the city to purchase what is undoubtedly the best supply either as to quality or quantity.

Taking into account what we can make by the power from Goldstream for lighting, etc., and leaving Elk Lake as an asset to be rented, as Alderman Fell suggested, for irrigation purposes, etc. The distance of Sooke Lake puts it out of the question. Besides that, we could have little power—piping and right-of-way are costly.

So that the question is between Goldstream and the Highlands—for the latter the cost of land to protect reservoirs, if water sufficient is to be found. There will be very inferior pressure to that at Goldstream, and it may take much longer time to provide it; and time is a part of the question.

I intimated some time ago Mr. Sayward (without prejudice) had said to Mr. Pitts and myself that the company might be prepared to reduce their price for the water from Goldstream to $300,000. If anyone came in friendly terms authorized to act for the city. Suppose we get it at $400,000—but I cannot say we can—won't it be well spent money a few years hence?

An action at law seems to me very unwise, but some people like this excitement so long as the city bears the cost. If the city gains, it won't end the case—if it loses, what good?

Remember Point Ellice bridge and the Albion Iron Works fire.

Of course I am an out-and-out advocate for Goldstream, but only because I think it best and because everybody wants it.

F. ANGUS.

BIG FOUR COLLISION.

Springfield, Ohio, Oct. 27.—A collision occurred this morning on the Big Four, west of this city, at what is known as "Second Tin Bridge," and three trainmen are missing.

MANIFESTING ITS VIRTUES
In Millions of Teapots Daily
"SALADA"
Ceylon Tea
HAVE YOU TRIED IT? Lead Packets onl.
Black, Mixed or Green

Kootenay Range
Kootenay Steel Ranges
Burn all kinds of fuel
McClary's

London-Toronto
Montreal-Winnipeg
Vancouver-St. John N.B.
Clarke & Pearson, Sole Agents.

INQUEST CONCERNING VICTIM OF SKAGIT

Coroners Jury Finds Verdict That Death of Cook Was From Causes Unknown

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon at the funeral parlors of W. J. Hanna on Yates street, concerning the death of the cook of the barkentine Skagit, name unknown, who lost his life when the vessel was wrecked off the Vancouver Island coast near Clooose, on Thursday morning. The jury returned a verdict to the coroner, Dr. E. C. Hart, that the cook, an aged colored man, had died from cause unknown.

The evidence of Chief Officer Langkow and the helmsman, Ludwig Schloser, A. B., was heard, and the body was identified by both. There was a sharp cut at the left side of the head near the temple, and the question was raised by one of the jurors as to the probability of this having been caused by foul play. The evidence did not tend to show that such had taken place, and after ten minutes spent in discussion the verdict was returned.

Chief Officer Langkow described the circumstances of the wreck in detail, as published yesterday morning. He said the light, presumably Cape Beale, had been first seen on Wednesday evening, and the captain had stood off about seven or eight miles. At midnight the ship was tacked and she stood inward on a course east-half-south. The light had been seen again at 2 a. m. At 3:55 the barkentine struck heavily, and soon the spars came down. All jumped ashore except the captain and cook. The former was washed under the vessel after jumping. The cook remained on board. Witness and another man, Schlosser, went on board again, but the cook would not leave. Subsequently an Indian brought off the cook's body. The vessel was staunch and well found. Captain Rose was an experienced navigator and knew that coast. He was sober. Witness last saw the cook from shore, sitting aft near the house. The body was found forward.

Ludwig Schlosser, able seaman, said he was at the wheel. The ship struck the rocks at 3:55 a. m. The captain ran up from below and swore at him. Witness replied that he didn't know anything and was steering the course given him. The captain then shouted to cut the halyards and get the gear off the vessel. Soon the spars came down. The skipper, cook, witness and another remained aft. Others went forward, the captain saying they had better try to save themselves, as they wouldn't have much chance in another half hour, jumped and was swept under the vessel. At daylight witness saw the mate and others clamber ashore, and he went forward and jumped onto the rocks. The cook would not go. Some time afterward, at low water, witness went on board again, and told the cook that if he wanted to save himself he (witness) would help him. The cook refused to go. He seemed crazy and was almost perished because of the cold and exposure. Witness procured some food from below and left the vessel. He was the last to see the cook alive.

There were some other survivors of the wreck present, but it was not considered necessary to hear their evidence.

The survivors of the wreck left last night as passengers of the steamer Indianapolis.

ATTRACTING THE TOURIST.

Railway Official Praises Work of the Local Association.

A. D. Charlton, assistant passenger agent for the Great Northern Railway is staying at the Driard hotel. In a talk with a Colonist reporter Mr. Charlton explained the object of his visit as merely a periodical inspection tour. "There is nothing unusual about it," said he, "unless it be the increased traffic, and a marked increase there certainly has been this year, as much in regard to settlers and colonists as in tourist traffic. The Northwestern country is being settled and this movement will steadily become more accentuated as that country fills up.

"Your Development and Tourist association is a great help," continued Mr. Charlton.

"Its influence is widespread. Its secretary evidently realizes the present situation to the full and recognizes all the promise it contains for the future. He has got away back into Montana, Salt Lake and Colorado and he has done his work thoroughly. I know it and I know its beneficial effect.

"This is beginning to be the middle country as between the incoming railroads and Victoria is bound to be a centre of attraction. You can't get away from that fact. The traffic has got to come here and the city must ultimately benefit largely from that significant fact.

"I believe that property here is at present cheaper than anywhere else on the Pacific coast. One day there will be an awakening in Victoria. It reminds me of Portland under similar conditions. It has been quiet too long and has not taken full advantage of its opportunities. That, too, may be a good thing as a principle, however, for it means stability. It is solid. That is my opinion and as I have been passing through here for the past 23 years and am the oldest railway man, though perhaps the youngest in years, on the Pacific coast, I ought to know something of the situation and be competent to judge of it, and to guage it correctly.

"As regards the future there is not much to be said, except that we are improving the facilities for travel in all directions, preparatory to dealing with the increased traffic anticipated next season.

"There is one thing I would like to draw attention to," concluded Mr. Charlton, "and that is the Alaska-Yukon fair at Seattle. It is a thing that will help Victoria more than anything one can imagine. All that is done there will be in a sense tributary to Victoria to a considerable measure; and I think Victoria ought to be up and doing with a view to securing to herself the full advantage of the opportunity that offers."

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

For October, 1906.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date.	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	1 24	6.9	7 46	3.2	14 23	7.3	20 35	4.4
2	2 25	6.8	8 25	3.3	14 32	7.4	21 12	3.8
3	3 23	6.8	9 02	4.3	14 49	7.5	21 50	3.3
4	4 21	6.7	9 38	4.9	15 14	7.5	22 29	2.9
5	5 23	6.6	10 18	5.5	15 39	7.5	23 10	2.8
6	6 32	6.6	10 49	6.0	15 58	7.5	23 54	2.7
7	7 54	6.8	11 32	6.5	16 10	7.4	.....	.....
8	0 43	2.6	.....	.....	16 14	7.3	.....	.....
9	1 35	2.6	.....	.....	16 10	7.2	.....	.....
10	2 29	2.7	13 07	7.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	3 22	2.8	13 30	7.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	4 14	2.8	13 35	7.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	5 04	3.0	13 19	7.1	18 31	6.1	22 30	6.4
14	5 52	3.1	13 13	7.2	18 55	5.5	.....	.....
15	0 02	6.6	6 37	3.3	18 21	7.3	19 26	4.7
16	1 08	6.9	7 19	3.6	13 33	7.6	20 01	3.8
17	2 09	7.1	8 00	4.0	13 59	7.8	20 30	3.0
18	3 09	7.2	8 40	4.5	14 24	8.1	21 22	2.2
19	4 11	7.3	9 22	5.1	14 53	8.3	22 11	1.6
20	5 22	7.3	10 08	5.8	15 24	8.3	23 06	1.2
21	6 44	7.4	11 00	6.4	15 55	8.3	.....	.....
22	0 08	1.1	8 16	7.5	11 59	6.9	16 26	8.1
23	1 07	1.1	9 43	7.8	13 15	7.2	16 55	7.8
24	1 58	1.4	10 56	7.8	14 55	7.1	17 21	7.3
25	2 54	1.7	11 48	7.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	3 48	2.3	12 16	7.8	18 30	6.1	21 33	6.2
27	4 41	2.9	12 34	7.7	18 54	5.4	28 30	6.0
28	5 33	3.6	12 48	7.6	19 20	4.6	.....	.....
29	1 00	6.2	6 22	4.2	12 53	7.7	19 48	3.8
30	2 15	6.4	7 06	4.8	13 10	7.8	20 18	3.2
31	3 21	6.6	7 47	5.4	13 25	7.9	20 51	2.6

The time used is Pacific Standard for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.