Russia Is Stirred Up

Fears That France's Action Towards Turkey May Cause Break In Peace.

Germany Feels a Little Jealous That She Was Not Consulted.

A Denial From Constantinople That Appeal Was Made to Great Britain.

Berlin, Nov. 8.—It is reported here, says a despatch from St. Petersburg to the Cologne Gazette, that France and Russia have arrived at an agreement for common action with a view to the execution of reforms in Armenia, and the European provinces of the Ottoman empire, guaranteed by the Sultan in the Berlin treaty. They propose to invite the signatory powers to meet in conference for this object. It is expected here that all the powers will accept the invitation, but the conference could not well be held before spring.

"In well informed circles in St. Petersburg a fear is expressed that the present steps of France may cause matters to develop so rapidly that Russia, despite the Czar's love of peace, may find herself driven into an attitude of another kind in order to safeguard her own interests. Events in Turkey and the Balkans are regarded in political circles with anxiety."

While Germany regards the action of France with comparative indifference, the fact is commented upon that the Paris government did not inform the powers of the triple alliance beforehand of the intended action toward Turkey.

Assuming the correctness of the statement that the United States and Great Britain were so informed, the Vossische Zeitung says: "France appears to be dealing unequally with the powers."

Government circles in Berlin say that Germany has not yet been addressed by France on the subject.

Constantinople, Nov. 8.—There is absolutely no foundation for the report that the Porte has demanded that Great Britain should protect Asiatic Turkey from French attack.

The report, which originated with the Echo de Paris, has already been denied by the British foreign office.

Paris, Nov. 7.—The French government is fairly satisfied with the progress already achieved in the dispute by the naval demonstration. The Sultan has promised to settle all monetary claims and has offered guarantees which fall little short of those demanded. France, however, will insist on full guarantees and also on the surrender of Turkey in the matter of treaty rights before evacuating Mitylene. No international complications are anticipated, in view of the powers' responses to France's note, and no trouble is expected on the island itself.

A TALK FROM HEADQUARTERS

Mcgill Students Ask Principal For His Views and Get Them Red Hot.

Montreal, Nov. 7.—After the McGill students last theatre night, the students paraded the streets, became boisterous and damaged property. The police arrested a couple of students, and when they came before Recorder Weir, he told them it was time that a check were put on excesses by students. As a result two students were remanded for trial on the Monday following without bail. They spent Sunday in jail, and on Monday the rumor flew round amongsts the students that Principal Peterson had written to the recorder asking him to make an example of the students. The result was a mass meeting of students, at which a committee was named to demand from the Principal an explanation of his conduct. They got it.

The Principal began by asking the committee if they thought it likely he would insult a judge, who was there to administer justice impartially, by pointing out his duty to him. The principal commented warmly upon the disrespect shown him in holding a mass meeting of students. Then the principal went for the students on his own account, and declared that they were entirely mistaken if they thought any one connected with McGill would endeavor to shield students from punishment for their own lawlessness because they were McGill students. He endorsed the recorder's action. In conclusion the principal stated that the dormitory system, in his opinion, was necessary for the welfare of McGill. The students held a meeting tonight and accepted the principal's report.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Lady Killed by Bicyclist—Caught in a Fly Wheel.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 7.—Miss Maggie Tanner, of Belleville, was knocked down by a bicyclist named Robert Pinkey on Yonge street at noon yesterday and died of her injuries six hours later. She was 32 years of age.

Wm. MacLean, 20 years old, clerk and assistant draughtsman of the Economical Gas Apparatus Construction Co., was caught in the fly wheel of a gasoline engine at the company's works, Toronto Junction, yesterday afternoon, and hurled against an oaken beam and instantly killed.

TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

Falling Off in Imports From Canada in October.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 7.—The Evening Telegram's London cable says:: "During October the emigration returns show 1,150 English, 140 Irish, 146 Scotch and 3,185 foreigners crossed the Atlantic to settle in Canada.

The value of imports from Canada during October, showed a decrease of £311,260. Canada is second on the list in butter, showing an increase of £155,913 for October. The exports increased from £330,795 to £381,001.

FREIGHTS IN COLLISION.

Accident Near Portage la Prairie but Damage Is Slight.

Winnipeg, Nov. 6.—(Special)—An accident occurred on the C. P. R. near Burnside station, eight miles west of Portage la Prairie, this morning, when two freight trains collided. Very little damage was done. William Black, of Winnipeg, a fireman, jumped when the collision occurred, and was painfully injured, but he will recover. The track was soon cleared for traffic.

CANADIAN RAILWAY MEN.

Formation of Order Said to be Meeting With Opposition.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 7.—The recently inaugurated movement for the organization of the Canadian Order of Railwaymen is said to be meeting with opposition from international bodies.

PLAGUE PATIENTS.

Little Child Dies of the Disease at Liverpool.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.—A 7-year-old child, suffering from the bubonic plague, who was isolated a fortnight ago, died today of exhaustion. The other patients under treatment here are out of danger.

FISHERMEN'S TRIALS.

Objections to be Made to Ottawa to Charge by the Judge.

Vancouver, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—In the course of a conversation today over the recent fishery trials, Mr. J. H. Watson, a member of the executive of the Labor union, stated to your correspondent that "Representations were to be made to Ottawa regarding Justice Drake's charge to the juries in the fisheries cases tried before him."

STILL BARGAINING.

Conjectures as to Progress of Negotiations For Miss Stone's Rescue.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 7.—Yesterday Mr. Dickinson despatched a messenger with a reply to the brigands proposals, as formulated in Miss Stone's letter. It is understood that an agreement as to the amount of the ransom has been virtually established. The settlement as to the manner and place of payment presents the most difficulty, but an entente is expected soon. The brigands are not willing to cross into Turkey to obtain the money while the Bulgarian government would oppose releasing Miss Stone on Bulgarian soil.

Constantinople, Nov. 7.—No progress was reported in connection with the rescue of Miss Stone. On the contrary, it appears that the negotiations have been temporarily suspended from the Bulgarian side. An effort will be made to resume them through Salonika. Spencer Eddy, secretary of the United States legation, is having frequent interviews with Sir Nicholas O'Conner, the British ambassador, with a view to resumption, and proposes to go to Therpia for a few days in order to be in close touch with the ambassador.

Gossip About Contingent

Applications For Commissions Are Daily Being Received at Ottawa.

Dominion By-Elections Will Take Place in Middle of Winter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 7.—Everybody is agog here about the sending of a cavalry contingent to South Africa, applications for commissions reaching the Militia department daily. All sorts of reports are current as to the government's attitude.

Your correspondent is in a position to state positively that the government, having carefully gone into the question has come to the conclusion that it would not be proper to make an offer to the Home authorities at this time. The ministers hold that if such tender of service were made now, it would look as if Canada wanted to run the War office. They say the offer of last spring is still open.

Many here question the wisdom of the government's attitude. No information has been received from the Militia department about three companies of the 3rd Battalion, R. C. R., going to Bermuda.

The city is going to ask the government to purchase some additional fire apparatus such as a water tower and combination hose wagon and chemical engine at a cost of $13,000.

The bye-elections do not take place until the middle of winter. The voters' lists of 1901 will be used in Toronto, a portion of West York, in Kingston and for Belleville. In West Hastings boards of registrars will be appointed to enroll manhood suffrage voters.

Mr. Greenway is in town. He will be a candidate against Richardson in Lisgar.

Mr. Menier's men packed $40,000 worth of lobsters in Anticosti this year.

SMALLPOX IN MONTREAL.

Two Cases Discovered in the City Yesterday.

Montreal, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—Two cases of smallpox were discovered here today, one in a St. Elizabeth street house, and the other on a river steamer.

S. S. HATT DEAD.

He Was Quebec's Gentleman Usher of Black Rod.

Quebec, Nov. 7.—S. S. Hatt, gentleman Usher of the Black Rod of the Quebec legislative council, died this morning. He had held the position since Confederation.

MR. GREENWAY.

Not Certain if He Will be Candidate in Lisgar.

Quebec, Nov. 7.—Hon. Thos. Greenway, ex-Premier of Manitoba, is in the city. Asked if he intended running as a government candidate in Lisgar, Manitoba, he said he had not yet made up his mind.

LISGAR ELECTION.

Winnipeg, Nov. 6.—At the Assize court today the Grand jury returned a true bill against V. Winkler for undue intimidation in the general election of November last. Winkler contested Lisgar against R. L. Richardson, who was recently unseated.

It Is Not a Jest

That we know our business and would not jeopardize our trade by making or selling inferior goods. Our Light Harness at $18 is the best value ever offered. Horse blankets, rugs and rubber covers are seasonable. See our stock.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD.,
44 Yates Street.

The Profits of Poultry Raising

Expert Relates His Experiences to the Matsqui Farmers' Institute.

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Sent Away Yearly For Eggs and Chickens.

The regular meeting of the Matsqui Farmers' institute was held on Tuesday, October 29, in the new Municipal hall, at 2:30 p. m., to conduct routine business, and to hear addresses from Mr. Blanchard, poultry expert from Port Townsend, Washington, on the "Care and Profits of Poultry," and from Mr. D. C. Anderson, of Rugby, Ont., on the "Advantages of Farm Life."

The day opened and continued fine, which resulted in a good attendance. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the President (serving on the jury of the Assizes) Reeve A. Hawkins occupied the chair in his usual able and characteristic style.

Mr. Blanchard was the first speaker called upon.

Mr. Blanchard said: There were imported into this province for the year 1900 nearly $300,000 worth of eggs and poultry. A very large sum of money to have been paid out for a product that ought to be supplied by the farmers and poultry men of the province.

I am a Washington State dairyman, but I now purpose telling you how we became interested on our dairy farm in poultry and how Mrs. Blanchard manages the poultry. A deep interest in the work is indispensible, which, if wanting, can often be acquired by the study of good poultry literature, combined with the keeping of a daily record. I have abundant evidence going to show that there are more people interested in poultry than there are in any other one thing. Comparatively few, however, are successful with hens, and when asked as to the greatest existing obstacle to success with hens, my answer is "filthy quarters." Based upon experience, I regard and would give the following list as indispensible to the successful management of poultry:

A dry location for the buildings.

A tidily kept roosting room, free from draughts of air.

A commodious scratching shed adjoining the roosting room.

Strong and vigorous stock.

A separate room for setting hens.

Separate yards for the young chickens of different ages.

An ample and continuous supply of dust or dry loomy earth, sharp gravel for grit, clam or oyster shells and fresh drinking water and last, but not least, systematic attention.

Since time would not permit me to go at length into all the details of the method of rearing the chickens, caring for and feeding the laying hens, etc., etc., for a detailed account of which I would refer you to the publication known as "Blanchard's Poultry Book," obtainable, I understand, without cost, to all members of the farmers' institutes throughout the province. That publication gives the details of the poultry management on my farm, with the results from an average of 144 hens for the year 1900, and showing a net profit per hen of $2.79 for that year, with eggs at the average price of 24½ cents per dozen. Supplimentary to that showing I desire to give my attention to the work of the last poultry year—November 1, 1900 to November 1, 1901—and observe the lessons taught in the light of certain experiments, made with the object of learning as to the actual value of special care of the fowls, as compared with that from fowls receiving ordinary care. Mrs. B. began the year with 239 hens, divided into ten separate flocks, numbering from 10 to 40 each for the purposes of experimentation. Some of the flocks were confined in small, suitable yards, receiving special care. Other flocks were confined one half of each day, having the run of the general range the other half, while other flocks had the run of the general range all the time. All were of the same age—pullets. The Plymouth Rocks were February and March hatched, and the Leghorns and Minorcas were April and May hatched. Otherwise, than as stated, all received good care, and those confined special care.

The following is the combined egg record of these flocks:

Nov., 239 hens laid	660 eggs
Dec., 208 hens laid	1433 eggs
Jan., 208 hens laid	1876 eggs
Feb., 192 hens laid	2264 eggs
March, 174 hens laid	3589 eggs
April, 169 hens laid	3507 eggs
May, 168 hens laid	3419 eggs
June, 167 hens laid	2823 eggs
July, 143 hens laid	2290 eggs
August, 143 hens laid	1769 eggs
Sept., 107 hens laid	976 eggs
Oct., 107 hens laid	256 eggs
Total	24862 eggs
Or 2072 doz. at 25c. (contract price)	$518.00
Add stock sales amounting to	110.61
Total sales	$628.61
Average No. of hens	168
Average No. of eggs per hen	148 12¼ doz.
Value of one hen's product at 25c	$3.06
Less cost of feed per hen	.80
Net profit per hen	$2.26

The record shows that the individual flocks ranged from 119 eggs per hen to 182 eggs per hen, and largely in favor of the smaller flocks kept confined. A flock of Plymouth Rocks kept confined laid 182 eggs each, and a flock of Brown Leghorns also confined in yard averaged 155 eggs. The year previous the combined average of all the flocks receiving special care was 174.9 as against 148 this year. The average profit per hen being $2.79 as against $2.26 this year, which difference in the aggregate amounts to quite a handsome sum.

This experiment has revealed another fact, viz.: That the earlier hatched birds became the best birds, regarding both their size of carcase and egg production. I will conclude by giving the record of one flock of 50 Plymouth Rock hens having free range, and ordinary care:

Nov., no eggs laid.	
Dec., no eggs laid.	
Jan.,	364 eggs laid
Feb.,	374 eggs laid
March	867 eggs laid
April	512 eggs laid
May	411 eggs laid
June	585 eggs laid
July	754 eggs laid
August	808 eggs laid
Sept.	814 eggs laid
Oct.	256 eggs laid
Total	5745 eggs laid
Average per hen, 114.9 eggs, or 9.5 dozen, at 25c.	$2.37
Cost of feed per hen	.40
Net profit each	$1.97

In addition to the above egg production the setters and mothers for rearing more than 700 chickens were taken from this flock. It should be remembered that the above records are from fowls in Washington State. Conditions in British Columbia are somewhat different regarding price of eggs and cost of feed, such difference being quite favorable to the keepers of poultry in this province.

Several questions were asked and answered and the speaker resumed his seat amidst a round of well won applause.

The chairman stated as the afternoon was wearing away, he would not make any remarks of his own, but would call upon a gentleman who was well known to some of them in institute work, by his previous visits and addresses to them in this hall, Mr. Anderson, who was announced to speak on the "Advantages of Farm Life."

Mr. Anderson was well received, and stated at the outset his pleasure at seeing so many persons present at an afternoon session, and that he had listened with wrapt attention and much profit, he hoped, to the very clear, practical, and common sense remarks of the speaker who had just addressed them. He felt no little diffideuce in having to speak after such an eloquent discourse, but warming up to his subject, which was a great one and far-reaching as it was from East to West, and from North to South, and as important as it was far-reaching, he soon convinced his audience that he was no novice in treating on this subject as he had gone through the mill.

Time nor talent will permit of the writer giving a tithe of his well chosen and from time to time well applauded remarks. He asked among other things, how much better off is the man in the city with a salary say of $1,000 a year, with his family to keep, house rent and other expenses attendant upon city life, to that of the average farmer? Why in a great many cases it is in favor of the latter. Take the spread table of a well organized farmer's family; all the best and choicest and fresh products of his farm (except perhaps his sugar, tea, pepper and salt) and compare those with every bought article on the former's table. These purchased articles alone reduce his salary by one half; rent and other things by about another quarter, and loss of time as a rule will take the balance; as the city mechanic as a rule can only rely on nine months work a year.

The miner in a great many instances would be better off chopping fire wood at $3.00 a cord than the pursuit he follows. I ask what means this constant wish of bartering away your land? A time will come, and is not now far distant, when many will wish they had the old homestead again in their possession. I have proved it again and again, as the good old stand-by. Inventions, and labor-saving devices may come and go, lessening the chances of obtaining daily bread, if lightening the labor, but the farm cares none for these, it must ever remain in giving the ever-increasing life products to the world. I say again, working men and women too, be alive to your interests while yet you can, as the night cometh when no man can work, so the time cometh and is near at hand, when these opportunities you now possess of securing a home and reaping for yourselves and families may be forever gone. I am free to admit the many difficulties, hardships and privations for the first dozen years attendant upon farm life, but none the more than all daily labor entails. I ask you, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, to take a glimpse at the calls extended to fill the vacancies in our city churches pulpits. Are they men over 50? Who are wanted in our shops, and factories, and warehouses, on our wharves, and on our ships, in fact in nearly every pursuit of life? Is it the now stooping, gray-haired man of 50? No, No. This man is not in it in the race; but the young man, like the young horse, having his best work to accomplish. Well now, what's to be done with the man at the shady side of 50, who has given the best part of his life to manual labor in the service of different employers, under existing conditions, without having the opportunity to make much provision for old age? I submit it is better for this man at this late hour to stop and think, and he will act wisely if he secures a piece of land and cultivates a garden and produces chickens and eggs for this ever-increasing demand of which we have heard so much, and had so well put before us this afternoon. If my memory serves me right, some $20,000,000 are the values of the poultry product alone annually in Canada. Now if I was a young man and was asked my choice, what I would do; secure a farm of 160 acres and enter upon it while young with its hard and up hill work for the first 20 years of entry, as necessitated by the primitive state of this country, which would secure to myself and dependants a position and standing at after 50 years, that would laugh at the elements, and securing to my children a legacy well worth bringing them into the world for, or on the other hand be content to crowl on in a style and way too common in our midst today. I would accept the former.

What do we find in England at the present time? The cheapest and most remote of agricultural lands, I mean by that, that which is brought into a state of cultivation are sold for £30 an acre, and when a sale of land takes place by public auction, no working man being a mechanic or laborer, has a ghost of a show. How eagerly he is outbidden, and the same bought as a general rule by the already landed proprietor. And yet in this province, as well as in others, a pleasant and enjoyable tour in spring and summer, both by sea and land, of only about 15 days (just a mere holiday trip), and in a country whose climate cannot be surpassed, a climate equal to that of England (and I doubt if any more rain falls here than does in Manchester) there remains idle thousands upon thousands of acres of land that can be made to and will be made ere yet, blossom as the rose, and prove as productive and profitable as any now in cultivation. Well may our future King in his recent letter addressed to the Governor-General of Canada in conveying his thanks for the loyalty shown and displayed him by the people of Canada on his recent visit, remark among other things mentioned, of the rich and wider field open in this country from the congested state of things existing there in England, which had been distinctly noticeable in this short visit from which we expect such great and good results.

You heard Mr. Blanchard speak this afternoon of how he had enlisted and created an interest in his own family by their participation in the profits on poultry keeping. I doubt if he has been troubled for a moment with his boys and girls wishing to exchange farm for city life. A good deal has been said and written on this subject, and well it may be. I heard of a farmer who wished to make farm life of more interest to his son. One day a sick calf came, which he thought would be serviceable to him as a gift, and after the lad had carefully nursed the animal, it grew up, flourished and fattened, and at the end of three years the father had a chance and sold it for $35, and when Tommy came in and learnt of what had been done, of course he wanted the money. Did he get it? No. He got the promise of another calf for maintenance and care. Would it be a wonder if this boy didn't want to leave the farm, and all its belongings never wishing to return? I fear too many of us display this selfish feeling. It is not to be wondered in such cases as I have just stated if boys and girls leave the ranch. Nor cannot we, as parents, make farm life more pleasant and pleasurable. If we would do this we should have far less room for complaints. We ought not to give stones for bread. Let us endeavor to make our homes as agreeable and musical as possible, for surely instruments are cheap enough now adays. What is wanted in British Columbia is better and cheaper facilities for shipping farm produce, and enabling both your wives and daughters to embrace the opportunity of thus traveling every now and again by some very much reduced weekly market train or boat, to attend the market and take in the city. Why should the men folks do all the running to town? Lowering of the rates should at least take place from the 1st of May till the end of September in every year, and would prove a boon to the public, again demonstrating the fact that a quick penny is better than a slow shilling. These adjoining districts require this to stimulate their up-building and solidity. There should be no leniency shown to any desire for warped and cramped dealings, but the man or company that is not in the march of progress will be left behind.

Is British Columbia a place where a person can starve in? Is it a place of which you can read in the daily press that so and so was found starved to death? Is there to be found here the river rolls along so majestically through same extreme poverty and abject conditions mile for mile, as is found to exist in most of our cities in the Old Country? I answer, never. While the Fraser our midst with its teaming millions of food-supplying fish, and the tickling of the ground yielding such bountiful results; no hunger need be felt in this land. Now, I will leave the matter with you, it is a step in life for yourselves to decide. It may, while taken at the turn, lead on to fortune, for, depend upon it, farming, like any other calling, will of all pursuits readily respond to a determined, earnest effort, and success depend more upon ourselves.

Mr. Anderson concluded a very masterly speech with a grand peroration, taking his seat amidst a round of cheers.

Thus ended one of the most enjoyable and interesting institute meetings for some time held. Hearty votes of thanks were accorded each speaker, and also to the chairman, and several names were added to the institute membership.

IS CURRENCY SUFFICIENT?

Winnipeg Paper Discusses Amount of Money Needed to Move Crops.

From Winnipeg Telegram.

The immense strides being made in every department of commerce throughout the Dominion, and the consequent largely increased demand for money to successfully carry on the various branches of enterprise has given rise among business and financial men to a discussion as to whether the banks will be able to supply all the currency necessary for the needs of the Dominion during the coming month. It is well known that only a small part of Canada's products can be moved by the end of September, and that October and November are the two months in which the heaviest demands are made upon the banks.

As is equally well known there is very little gold in circulation in Canada, Dominion and bank notes forming the regular medium of exchange, and it is asserted that so large will be the volume of business done this fall, and so heavy the demands made upon the banks, that these institutions, with their present circulation, may have difficulty in meeting the situation.

According to the Bank Act, it is provided that "the amount of notes of the bank intended for circulation, issued by the bank, and outstanding at any time, shall not exceed the amount of its unimpaired paid-up capital." The regular monthly bank statement, recently issued, shows that on September 31 the paid-up capital of Canadian banks was $67,486,687, so that these figures represent the total amount of notes which the banks can issue to meet the many demands which are certain to arise at this season. The statement shows that on the above date the total amount of notes in circulation was $56,027,407. There is left, therefore, only $11,459,208 to meet the further largely increased demand which is certain to arise during the coming month.

Never in the history of the Canadian West has there been such a crop as is the case this year, and when it is considered that between twenty and twenty-five millions of dollars will be required for the movement of this Western crop alone, not one-half of which has yet been moved, to say nothing of the demand caused by the enormous strides made in other commercial and industrial enterprises in every portion of the Dominion, it will be seen at a glance that the above sum of little more than eleven millions will allow but small advance in the amount of circulation. But as against this money is, of course, always coming in as well as going out.

So far as the West is concerned, only a small portion of the crop has been moved, owing, in a great measure, to the recent rains, and also to the shortage of cars, and these conditions point to the month of November showing without doubt, the largest demand on circulation in the history of the Dominion. From the table published in the bank report it was seen that on September 31 many of the banks were drawn to nearly their full limit, and this despite the fact that September is by no means the heaviest month.

Although the demand on circulation has, within recent years shown such a decided increase, the paid-up capital has, on the other hand, shown a comparatively small increase. Furthermore the banks cannot possibly put out circulation to the extreme limit of their theoretic power, but must keep a certain amount in their various offices, an amount which may be roughly stated at $5,000,000.

With the purpose of eliciting some further information on the subject a Telegram representative called on many of the local bank managers and asked their opinion on the matter. They admitted that the demand on the circulation of their banks was at present the greatest in the history of Canadian banking and that this demand would further increase. They had no doubt but that all demands would be safely and conveniently met, and no difficulty would be experienced in moving the large Western crop. In fact, if it came to a pinch, the East would be sacrificed to the needs of the West, and money brought this way. None of the managers, however, were prepared to state what steps would or could be taken, in case it was found in future years that the present limit of circulation was not sufficient.

The question then arises whether, considering the vast strides being made in the different commercial and industrial enterprises throughout Canada, some immediate change in the banking laws will not have to be made to further enlarge the power of the banks and allow an increased circulation for the corresponding increased demand for money.

CAILLARD REPORTS.

His Squadron at Mitylene But Nothing Effected Yet.

Paris, Nov. 6.—A despatch from Admiral Caillard received here tonight, but dated this morning, announces that his squadron is still lying before the Island of Mitylene. Nothing has yet been effected. A heavy sea is running.

CHARGED WITH STEALING.

Customs Clerk in Toronto Gets Preliminary Hearing.

Toronto, Nov. 6.—(Special.)—Joseph H. Larkins, late of the customs house staff was before Col. Denison in the Police court, charged with having stolen $586 in gold coin from the vaults of the custom house, the sum being in United States eagles consigned to a city jeweler. He pleaded not guilty, and elected to be tried by a jury.

FAILS TO APPEAR.

Mills Accused of Stealing From Manitoba Premier Disappears.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 6.—An interesting case is booked for the Winnipeg Assizes, but will probably not come up for trial, owing to the disappearance of the defendant. Mills was committed for trial in the lower court on the charge of having stolen $3,000 from Premier Roblin, his partner in the cattle business. When the case was called at the Assize court today, Mills was not present and his bail was ordered escheated.

Sportsman (to his wife, who is rather a wild shot)—By Jove! Nelly, you nearly got us again, that time! If you are not more careful, I'll go home! Old Keeper (sotto voce)—It's all right, Squire. Her bag is full of nothing but blank 'uns.—Punch.

UP-TO-DATE STYLES AT WEILER BROS.

Our First Consignment

Of Fall Goods in the Upholstering, Drapery and Curtain line are now on sale, and we can only say that for coloring, artistic effect and value we have surpassed ourselves in these last purchasings.

Latest Novelties Fro PARIS, BERLIN, LONDON.

WEILER BROS
VICTORIA B. C.

Smelting On The Island

Vancouver Island Mines Justify the Installation of a Large Plant.

Experts Satisfy Themselves of This By Months of Investigation.

It has been an open secret for some time past that Messrs. Breen, Fotheringham and Bellinger, a trio of well known and reputable smelter experts, have been looking over Vancouver Island, especially the Victoria mining district, for the purpose of determining if the quantity and value of the gold-copper ores mined or in prospect, would warrant the investment of a large amount of capital in a modern and perfectly equipped smelter plant. It has not been generally known, however, that these gentlemen have spent no less than 10 months in their investigations, so careful have they been to thoroughly prove the ground before committing themselves to a line of action that would be irrevocable. Their experience in the smelter business has taught them that the greatest care should be exercised in embarking in an enterprize upon the success of which hangs the future of metalliferous mining on Vancouver Island, and they have spared neither expense nor personal effort in collecting evidence which would place them in full possesssion of the requisite knowledge. The result of their investigations has proved quite satisfactory. They feel convinced that the Lenora, Tyhee and other properties on Mount Sicker, Mount Brenton, Mount Richards and in the contiguous district, are rich and extensive enough to supply a large smelting plant with all the ore it can handle, all the year round and for many years, and although they have not as yet made their plans public there is no doubt but they are preparing to instal a smelter in the heart of Victoria mining district at no distant day.

One of the partners, Mr. D. S. Fotheringham, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and was seen by a Colonist reporter last evening. Mr. Fotheringham declined to discuss the details of the scheme, which are not as yet matured. He stated, however, that he and his associates had satisfied themselves that the mines of Mount Sicker and the adjoining districts are sufficiently developed and producing enough high-grade ore to support a smelter, and that with development the many rich prospects on the Island would soon be capable of supplying ore to keep a very large smelter going. Mr. Fotheringham emphasized the importance of the enterprize not only to its promoters, but to the mining men of Vancouver Island, and indirectly to the public generally, for if the smelter were built without justification, it would not only cause serious loss to its owners, but would check mining development and injure business to a very considerable extent. He could, he said, name several smelters which stood as monuments over deserted mining camps, because they had been built on false calculations of the permanency and values of the ores of the district.

"Such failures," said he, "are positive disasters to a mining country. We have never yet made the mistake of building a smelter where the conditions did not warrant, and we do not propose to begin on Vancouver Island, and I am sure the people are not anxious that we should build a monument over their blasted hopes'

"There are many things to be considered in the smelter business that can only be understood or appreciated by experienced metallurgists," continued Mr. Fotheringham, "and it would be useless to burden Colonist readers with explanations of them. But I may say that the ores of one district, though carrying the same minerals, may differ very materially in their composition from those of another, and for that reason patient study is called for in order to determine just what treatment the ores in hand require to secure the best results. We have made a series of experiments with your ores and we now have a shipment en route to Butte, Montana, where they will be subjected to careful furnace tests—not, you understand, to determine the value, we are satisfied with that—but to demonstrate exactly what process will be the most economical in their treatment, for we want to extract every cent's worth that is in them.

"When those tests have been made, I hope to have something definite to tell you about our plans. Meantime I can only assure you that we feel perfectly satisfied that Vancouver Island is a most promising field for the mining and smelter industries."

Mr. Fotheringham leaves for Montana today and expects to return in about 10 days.

Mental Science Classes Close

Essays of Graduates Embody Novel Ideas on Life and Death.

When Mental Science Is Perfected There Will Be No More Death.

The class of students of Mental Science—the study of self—which has been under the direction of Prof. M. F. Knox, of Seattle, held its graduating exercises at A. O. U. W. hall last night, when papers were read on different branches of the studies by some of the pupils. There was a large audience present to listen to the papers. Some very novel ideas are advanced by these students of mental science, who say that when the knowledge of mental science is perfected there shall be no more death. Other ideas advanced are: "Everything is primary mental"; "A noble egoism is the foundation of strength"; "Optimism, as expressed in the qualities of love, hope and courage, gives happiness and success"; "Hate, worry and fear are the enemies of happiness and success"; "Mind builds brain and body and the concentration of thought materializes anything desired"; "By a study of the laws of life man may acquire the power to prolong it indefinitely."

These are some of the ideas put forward in the papers read last night, and in the introductory speech made by Prof. Knox. The first paper was read by R. W. Shaw, on "Mind." He dwelt on the desirability of purity of thought. A. C. Beech read an essay on "Life," in which he said that life was continued activity, and when one continued to act he continued to live. All is life, mental science is life, and when man mastered the science he prolonged life indefinitely. Mrs. Stadthagen read an essay on "Attraction," in which she emphasized the need of attracting brightness and goodness, and bringing to one's self all things which were his by the law of attraction, and using all things so acquired for good. G. R. Orton read a paper on "Traditions." He spoke of the advertisement Victoria had received through the visit of the Royal party, but believed that the Mental Science class just graduating would advertise the city the more. He classed tradition as the transmission of thought from generation to generation, and spoke of many superstitious traditions. He spoke humorously of the Bible story of Noah and his ark, which he included in the traditions, and classed Noah as "our great-great-great grandfather, and a Chinaman at that." W. H. Pennock dealt with "Concentration" in his essay, which he said meant health, happiness and success to all. He instanced the concentration of mind of Edison and of Santos Dumont, the aeronaut, whose success, he said, could be duplicated by anyone who used concentration of mind, which meant power.

Viola McGary read a paper on "Harmony," "a just adaptation of parts" (Webster). She said love was harmony, and love, God, good, truth, life and harmony were synonymous terms. She preferred, she said, to spell God with two "o's," that the name might no longer mystify people. God has stated that all are His children, the children of good, of love, of harmony. People hear discord, she said, only because they listen for it, and if their ears were attuned to good, they would hear good only.

Robert C. Wilson read an essay on "Accumulation," in which he said that man is an aggregating centre; a selecting factor, a positive individual to whom all things negative are attracted by the law of attraction. As a man thinks so is he, and if his thoughts are lowly he is lowly, and vice versa. Man would evolve into a superior being by knowledge of himself, and the time was come to stop singing, "O, to be nothing," and sing, instead, "O, to be something," and sing the "something" in capitals. By the assertion of his positive individuality man could improve his surroundings and make pleasant the most unpleasant situation. Accumulation of positiveness by those whose thoughts are of disease will banish disease, and similarly old age can be banished, if instead of thinking of old age, the thoughts are of youth. The essayist believed that when airships were brought along a hundred years hence, he would see them, for Mental science could create wealth, and, by knowledge of its laws, character of thought, and knowledge of self, man could prolong life and banish death, disease and poverty. With Mental Science all is life, all is good, all is mind, all is health, all is wealth and all is success. As a result of the graduation of the class last night, he believed Victoria would be advertised across the world in all the leading papers.

Stephen Court read a paper on "The End of the War." As a soldier who saw 27 engagements in South Africa, he wanted to say to those people who said God was with the war, that any soldier could tell them that God had nothing to do with it. War was man's machine for his own destruction. Mental Science has no war. Its principles are that all is mind and all is good. He decried war, and prayed that all men were masons and all true masons, for then war would be no more, and social and moral virtues would cement all. War would continue as long as there was thought of force, but with this Mental Science society came a new order of things. The war flags would be furled and man would maintain peace.

While he was reading his essay, Miss Amy Walker presented a milk-white flag, with the word "Peace" in gold letters on its folds, and the essayist said he accepted that emblem of peace as the emblem of Mental Science, and requested the audience to repeat after him the words, "Let us be at peace." Concluding his paper, he said, "In the name of Mental Science I declare peace."

Prof. Knox then addressed the gathering, dealing with "The struggle of man to get down to himself—man's individuality," and announced that a temporary organization had been formed in Victoria for the study of Mental Science, to which he appointed Mr. Wilson as lecturer and Mr. Shaw as secretary. He complimented Victorians on their city, and thanked them for the hearing given him.

Tonight the exercises will be continued at the Balmoral hotel, when the following essays will be given: Mary Nixon, "What Shall We Teach the Child?" Margaret J. G. White, "Wealth"; Anson Knight, "Possibilities of Man"; J. Thompson, "Success"; C. Pennock, "Happiness"; Ena White, "Youth"; Ellen E. Anderson, "Health"; Amy Walker, "Hope"; Mae Thompson, "Peace."

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—(Special.)—J. S. Larke, Canadian trade commissioner in Australia, has forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce, copies of the first tariff of the Commonwealth. The imports for the first year are expected to total £24,000,000, of which £13,000,000 will be free goods. Mr. Larke confirms the cable despatch that the duty upon flour amounting to £2 10s. per ton, which is about equal to a dollar a barrel, will be the most serious item that Canada will have to contend with in the markets of Australia. Mr. Larke says that on the whole the duties imposed are low, in fact considerably lower than the tariff of Victoria, which went out of existence with the birth of the Commonwealth.

The reception committee has paid all accounts in connection with the Royal visit, and out of an appropriation of $10,000 has $1,462 to hand back to the civic exchequer.