24,422 skins, made up as follows: British Columbia coast catch, including 1,298 taken by the Indians, 8,533 skins; Japan coast catch, 2,130 skins; catch taken in the vicinity of Copper island, 3,397 skins, and Behring sea catch, 10,329. One of the greatest difficulties in compiling these figures has been the keeping account of the Indian catches which dribbled in during the year from all points along the northern and West Coast points. The total of these as given differs from any statement heretofore published or of any other record kept, for the reason that the customs had knowledge of pelts reaching the city, of which private counts made no allowance. According to the official returns the total number of whites employed on the thirty-nine schooners which went to sea during the year was 443, while the Indians numbered 465. The branded skins totalled 46.

THE TOPEKA'S INJURIES.

Tenders for the repair of the steamer City of Topeka now in drydock will today be all in the hands of Mr. Lacy, the chief engineer of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., the owners of the vessel, who is in the city. The injuries of the ship are all below the waterline, and there is no gaping hole in the side of the ship as described by the Sound papers. The damage extends down the stem a distance of 30 feet, and it has been found that twelve plates will have to be removed and renewed. The stem has been twisted almost beyond recognition, and the plates being bent far back are broken in several places. But in the stem only are there any holes. The repairs can be quickly effected, and will probably be commenced to-morrow or on Monday. The Topeka is an iron ship, and has served many years in the Alaskan service.

ABOLISHING DUTIES.

Italian Cabinet Approves of Scheme Submitted By the Finance Minister.

New York, Nov. 18.—The Rome correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times says Signor Garcano, the finance minister, has obtained the approval of the cabinet for a scheme to abolish the Octroi duties on bread, flour and other farinaceous products. The scheme is more moderate than those drafted by Signor Garcano two years ago, and by Signor Wollemberg last spring. The communal losses would be compensated partly by the state and partly by increasing other forms of local taxation. The total cost to the state is estimated at 8,000,000 lire ($1,544,000).

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Two Companies Doing Duty on Scene of Labor Troubles in Kentucky.

Madisonville, Ky., Nov. 18.—Two companies of state troops have been ordered out in connection with labor trouble. The Madisonville company is doing patrol duty in the outskirts of the town, and the Hopkinsville corps of the Kentucky State Guards reached here last night. Adjutant-General Murray issued a statement last night in which he declared he is determined that lawlessness shall be suppressed.

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, coughs and colds, all quickly cured by Pyny-Balsam. It has no equal. Acts promptly, soothes, heals and cures. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

BIRTHS.

PEASE—At Kelowna, on Nov. 11th, the wife of W. B. Pease, of a daughter.
LA PLANT—At Midway, on Nov. 9th, the wife of N. J. La Plant, of a daughter.
NAFTEL—At New Westminster, on Nov. 12th, the wife of E. J. Naftel, of a son.
McDONALD—At Fernie, on Nov. 2nd, the wife of D. McDonald, of a daughter.
WRIGHT—At Nelson, on Nov. 11th, the wife of H. Wright, of a son.
STEVENS—At Kamloops, on Nov. 13th, the wife of W. H. Stevens, of a son.

MARRIED.

KENNETT-MARTIN—At Fairview, on Nov. 14th, by Rev. J. Antle, George Kennett and Miss Alice M. Martin.
McGILLIVRAY-TODD—At New Denver, on Nov. 13th, by Rev. E. C. W. MacColl, Angus McGillivray and Miss Minnie I. Todd.
FREDERICK-O'MEARN—At Kamloops, on Nov. 5th, by Rev. Father Michel, Charles Frederick and Miss O'Mearn.
CAMERON-THOMPSON—At Vancouver, on Nov. 11th, by Rev. L. Norman Tucker, William Cameron and Miss Dorothy Thompson.
LAMBLEY-SUTTER—At Rossland, on Nov. 12th, by Rev. Dr. Robinson, Walter Lambley and May E. Sutter.
CHADWICK-BERG—At Vancouver, on Nov. 16th, by Rev. Mr. Robson, George Chadwick and Miss Clara Berg.
KNOWLTON-WOODLEY—At Golden, on Nov. 12th, by Rev. J. McLean, George Knowlton and Miss Bertha Woodley.
JONES-WARD—At Kamloops, on Nov. 12th, by Rev. A. S. Akehurst, Charles Jones and Miss Irene Ward.
WYLIE-INGRAM—At Vancouver, on Nov. 14th, by Rev. J. Robson, Harley D. Wylie and Miss M. S. F. Ingram.

DIED.

GLEASON—At Vancouver, on Nov. 14th, Bridget Gleason, aged 56 years.
MURRAY—At Vancouver, on Nov. 14th, John Murray, aged 76 years.
CAMPBELL—At Kamloops, on Nov. 9th, John Campbell, of Salmon Arm, aged 39 years.
BENNET—At Kamloops, on Nov. 11th, John S. Bennet, aged 48 years.

ALKS

Our currency is sound and honest—w
shouldn't it talk? You won't find a bet
audience for your money than we offer y
for we appreciate your patronage.
have the stock, and we keep moving to
front.

RE-CLEANED CURRANTS, lb. .....
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NEW FIGS, lb. .....
GROUND ALMONDS, tin .....
TILLSON'S ROLLED OATS, sack .....
MINCE MEAT, package .....
MORGAN'S EASTERN OYSTERS, tin.

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CASH GROCERS.

Parisian Novelties in Woman's Clothes.

FUR MANTLES AND JACKETS.

The Great Furriers Have Stock Enough to Last Through the Winter, Strike or No Strike—Umbrellas Things of Beauty.

Paris, Saturday, Nov. 9.—I have been reading recently in a book published some years ago that every year furry animals are massacred by millions in every part of the globe. Carefully computed statistics are given estimating the exports of furs to the centres whence they are forwarded to the great capitals to serve as ornaments for the women of fashion of all countries.

The number of skins consumed in Paris is fabulous, and only the talent of Parisian workers in fur can account for this. They know how to give an inimitable "cachet" to the fleeces handled by them, thus showing the superiority of Parisian taste, the accuracy of which always charms the eye of the connoisseur.

Parisian merchants buy the finest skins, and know how to dress them with a taste and art to which foreigners pay homage by copying and imitating them. The finest creations come from Paris workrooms, and throughout the world English women contend for their products. It is no doubt the position attained by this industry that induces fashion to multiply the use of furs and employ them with success in ornamenting all styles of garments.

Tailor-made costumes, indoor dresses, visiting and ball dresses are trimmed with precious sable, royal ermine, lustrous broad-tail, etc. Moreover, the permanent winter sport of skating, and the even more exciting automobling, have brought handsome fur garments into greater favor than ever.

Furs of the Season.

For the benefit of fair readers of this paper I have obtained from a reliable source some information as to the fresh variations imposed by fashion in the makeup of furs this winter, for the most interesting point is the diversity of aspect that can be given to skins which in their natural condition appear refractory to the laws that govern dressmaking.

I applied to M. Grunwaldt, from whom are hidden no secrets in the art of adorning Parisian women of fashion with the precious spoil.

He completely reassured me as to the future in the event of the strike of the workmen and workwomen continuing. Both he and his fellow tradesmen have their warehouses amply stocked to supply all their winter requirements. Here is the substance of what I gleaned during my visit:

Many long mantles will be worn, made entirely of one fur, with the collar and sleeves trimmed with fur of some other kind; also boleros, short jackets and especially Louis XV. jackets with long basquines, pagoda sleeves and the large turned-down collars that have became compulsory since the fashion of a low coiffure has become general.

There will be a great prevalence of sable and fox boas worn with tailor-made costumes.

Muffs in the form of a wallet, which were so fashionable last year, have been superseded by the large "broque" muff, as it is called in the trade, an exact model of that represented by Mme. Vigee Leburn in one of the most famous pictures in the Louvre, in the shape of a small barrel.

the Newest Jackets.

Here are descriptions of some of the creations for this year, which will assuredly claim my readers' attention: A three-quarter mantle in chinchilla. The skins are arranged perpendicularly on the bolero, and in chevrons on the wide lapels. The body of the garment is in vertical stripes, giving a slender effect to the figure, and the skins are set horizontally on the shaped flounce around the bottom.

This special manner of arranging the skins warrants the boldest flights. A long sealskin paletot is made with double capes and blouse sleeves, with wide wristbands, and is yet as supple as though made of panne. In the same way, a broadtail jacket is made with a Marceau collar, and the lapels and double basques of sable.

A long ball wrap is of ermine, with a shawl collar and sloped away lapels of ermine, incrusted between two rows of sable. The shaped flounce round the bottom is similiarly trimmed.

A large fur polonaise is specially designed for the automobile. It is fastened by buttons, having a marvellous resemblance to the eye in a peacock's tail, and one large imitation sapphire uncut is edged with a broad disk of oxydized gold. Some very small buttons, in groups of three or four, are veritable works of art, and harmonize with the severe beauty of the furs. I have seen some of the color of Vesuvian lava and of very large size in the "art nouveau" style, with designs copied from marine flora; others resemble sweet peas with the tints of jade.

Lastly, one sees everywhere—at the races, in the Bois, at the Palais de Glace, in the streets and in the shop windows—the prettiest stoles and boas composed of a quantity of sables and foxes, which are worn in numbers, like a pack of hounds.

Mixtures of mousseline de sole with panne and velvet are laid aside without regret, for the rich texture of the fur is sufficiently handsome, and a mixture of some other kind is richer and more becoming as an ornament.

With all these sumptuous furs and their luminous, but dark glints, nothing goes better than the massive jewellery now worn suspended by long, artistic chains scintillating with gems; buttons on the mantle, pendants around the neck, and elaborate fastenings and buckles at the waist. All these things tempt the imagination of artists, and they produce marvels in every style with the happiest facility.

I admired recently a series of jewels which exactly resemble birds, reptiles, fish and insects. One hatpin was set in an owl's head, with rubies for eyes. A peacock with a tail of green enamel, studded with sapphires, was perched on the top of an ivory comb, carved into branches of trees.

A dead silver octopus spread its tentacles over a waistband buckle. A golden (literally) eagle spreads its wings on a ground of pink enamel, forming a hook for a mantle, and so on.

These jewels, quite modern in style, by no means prejudice the popularity of pearls, which are as much in favor as ever, in spite of a marked return to diamonds. Rings continue to be worn on all the fingers, and with the fanciful style of the sleeves now worn, form as delightful a spectacle as one could desire to see perpetuated.

Umbrellas.

Moreover, the existing fashion is so smitten with beauty and luxury that it adorns to such an extent as to render delightful and precious the most hateful, but the most indispensable object of all in a woman's toilette—I mean the umbrella.

The handles are adorned with enamel, gold, silver and crystal. The sticks, made of pink wool, sandal wood and laurel wood, incrusted with precious stones, ivory, light tortoiseshell and Sevres porcelain, are infinitely varied and pretty.

This year the short crutch handle prevails, as it favors the pretty designs incrusted in gold on an enamel ground, or a ground of light tortoiseshell. Thus, made of some precious wood, in a silk case, fastened by a monagram in filigree gold, this sad necessity of our variable climate becomes in feminine hands a fresh jewel to be added to the many other knick-knacks with which the woman of the nineteenth century loves to deck herself.

HAT BY LENTHERIC.

MORNING COSTUMES SKETCHED IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

SABLE JACKET

EVENING MANTLE OF MYRTLE GREEN MIRROR VELVET, TRIMMED WITH CHINK MILLS AND IRISH GUIPURE.

FROM THE FASHION PAPERS.

New forms of skirts are always interesting, and I may inform my readers that there will be plenty of choice.

First, there is the skirt with one shaped flounce. The skirt is made flat round the upper part or with small gored pleats.

Then there is the skirt with three shaped flounces, set slightly lower in front than behind. Sometimes they only start from the apron on each side and run round the back, they being flat.

A plain skirt made in one piece is also admitted. Another new skirt has no flounce, but is so shaped as to give the effect of a flounce. In the place where the flounce should be—that is, about one-third from the ground—each breadth is sloped away, so as to give fullness to the bottom of the skirt. If you trim the skirt round where the flounce, if there were one, would begin, with several bands of passementerie or of the material, the skirt will look exactly as though it had a flounce.

There will be no change this season in the upper part of skirts. They will be tight without exaggeration, and will neither stick to the form nor make pleats.

Dresses of tulle, gauze and other light materials are made in small gathers.

worn. They are very becoming with a pretty chemisette, which will continue to be the fashion.

Chemisettes will be made of all kinds of materials, especially liberty velvets, embroidered with gold, silver and cashmere and empire braids. Narrow white taffetas ribbons, painted and edged with black velvet, form a charming trimming.

The chief novelty of the season in the way of trimming will be frogs. When large they will be used for paletots, coats and capes; when small, or corsages, boleros and short jackets. The latter are in competition with the bolero, but it is doubtful whether they will supersede it.

Sable cloth, which is not new, will be worn again, also tartans, but these latter will be confined to a few colors, such as green, blue, yellow, etc.

FORCE OF HABIT.

"It is remarkable how skillful these Staten Island pilots are. They run the ferry boats from slip to slip with unerring accuracy."

"It is not the pilots, it is the boats; they have been making these trips for two or three generations, and run into the slips through force of habit."

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