Organization Of Empire

Sir Frederick Pollock Eminent British Jurisprudent Explains His Mission.

Suggests Formation of What He Calls a Central Intelligence Committee.

Distinguished Visitor Banquetted Last Evening by Local Bench and Bar.

A NOTABLE passenger on the Princess Victoria last night was Sir Frederick Pollock, who, on making this (his third) visit to Canada, has ends in view of the highest importance to the future of that empire of which this Dominion is not the least member. The eminent jurisprudent was met at the wharf by a committee composed of the Hon. Chas. Wilson, K. C., attorney-general, Messrs. D. M. Eberts, K. C., A. E. McPhillips, K. C., H. D. Helmcken, K. C., and other local members of the legal profession, and was by them escorted to the rooms secured for him at the Driard preparatory to driving out to the banquet arranged in his honor at the Oak Bay hotel by the Law Society of this city.

Sir Frederick Pollock's trip across the continent has been made, as previously outlined in these columns, for the purpose of obtaining an idea of Canadian opinions in general with respect to the plan of imperial organization, which, devised by himself and a few others several years ago, is now taking on a definite form.

Seen at the Driard hotel last evening by a Colonist reporter, Sir Frederick very courteously gave the following summary of his scheme:

Object of His Visit

"In the first place," said Sir Frederick, "our present organization has nothing whatever to do with what used to be known as imperial federation. That is dead. The old Imperial Federation league was dissolved several years ago; and, although there is now in existence an organization called the British Empire League, its aims are merely the collection of information, and involve no such far-reaching, or, I may say, practical results as are included within the scope of our present proposal. This was at first intended as a new association, having definite rules and a sharply-defined platform, but we very soon found out that such a course would prove no more practicable in our case than it had in the experience of our predecessors, and the scheme gradually took shape as a proposition to form what I call a central intelligence committee, having a permanent secretary in constant touch with all quarters of the empire. During the past two or three years we have brought a good many to our way of thinking, our adherents now including a number of parliamentary men of both parties. We make it particularly clear that we have nothing to do with preferential trade or any other of the great party questions, holding that our objects, in relation to the empire, are of too high, too vital a nature to be confined to party.

"Thus we soon ruled out of our plans all idea of having

A Formal Constitution

for the empire. It was held to be proved impracticable, and everything I have heard since I came over here has confirmed me in that opinion. We ruled out, in short, everything that it would want a big act of parliament to effect, because anything of that sort cannot be handled without being made a great party question, and we think, as I said before, that the affairs of the empire should be above party politics.

"Then, as we got further into the details of our proposition, we gradually found out how much there is of practical business in the empire which does not get done because there is no one to do it. Then we started to acquire all the information possible on these neglected points. For instance, I have now been collecting as much Canadian information throughout the country as I could.

"Our principal object, to put it briefly, is to organize the common business of the empire.

"So far we have progressed towards achieving our aim to the extent that we have got our ideas pretty well together, as set out in a paper which I read before the Colonial Institute in London. We had a very good representative meeting on that occasion, and the idea, though containing many new features, was very well received.

"We have found, however, that many people are woefully ignorant of the needs of the empire, and, through that ignorance, indifferent to the efficient and economical working of the machinery which runs it. It has been, up to now, nobody's business to attend to the dissemination of information on these

Imperial Subjects

and as a result many things connected with the business working of our empire are in an unsatisfactory state.

"Take now, for example, the absurdity of the present naturalization laws. I have been told, since I arrived in Canada, that a foreigner taking out naturalization papers in this country does not become a British subject thereby, but simply a Canadian, and, should he go to another portion of the empire would have to get naturalized afresh in that country. For all I know a similar anomalous state of affairs may exist in Australia or any other of our colonies. Surely the reasonable way would be that when a man became naturalized in one colony of the empire it should hold good in all the other colonies.

"Then there is the copyright law, which, in spite of the royal commission held on the subject a quarter of a century ago has continued to remain ever since that date in a most unsatisfactory condition. And then there are questions with regard to shipping and with regard to immigration. Why, I am told that today, in order to protect himself, an inventor must take out no less than 28 patents in the British empire. This is not right.

"We can see no reason why the home government should not appoint a secretary to handle all matters that concern the business of the empire in affairs where it is at present nobody's business to look into the details. What we want in such a secretary would be a man well versed in public affairs, practical, and able to communicate and consult with competent people who can advise him and keep him supplied with information from any of the colonies or other parts of the empire. I am confident that there

Would Be No Difficulty

in finding such competent persons, or any expense incurred in securing their advice and information, once they were convinced it would be received and dealt with by the home government. They might be termed a body of imperial commissioners and would consist of men situated in locations of which the permanent secretary would know, and where he could readily apply to them when any information of utility to the home government in administering the affairs of the empire was sought. For instance, the secretary might be requested to secure a strong committee of experienced men to report on the subject of naturalization. Well, such a committee's report would practically go direct to the cabinet.

"The main and important point to observe is that such a central intelligence committee as we propose would be directly under the prime minister and the cabinet. It would be a continual and reliable source of information and means of communication between each individual colony, or the colonies in general, and the home government. At present there are no means of getting reliable information upon numbers of matters that vitally concern the collective or individual

Welfare of the Colonies

The central intelligence committee, organized as we propose, would remedy all this, would place the most minute and accurate details respecting any matter in hand immediately before the home government, and would thus enormously facilitate the discussion of both colonial and imperial interests and the advancement of the empire as a whole.

"By the way," said Sir Frederick, "I can tell you of a little thing which illustrates in a ludicrous manner the unnecessary complexity of some forms of the relationship between England and the colonies. In sending children out here—not by any means necessarily of the Barnardo waif class—you have to consult no less than three forms of authority, the home office, the local government board and the colonial office, a most unnecessary amount of red tape.

"Now," continued Sir Frederick, "this thing that I have outlined to you can be done without any ambitious legislation, and without calling upon the various colonial governments to contribute anything, or to take any active part. Of course, we should hope for their assistance when the thing is started; but nothing is wanted of them before. There is, in our proposition, no talk of compulsory contributions, or any nonsense of that kind, though many good and worthy people still support such ideas.

"Now, the secretary, when you have him, should also be appointed secretary or clerk to the colonial conference. In that way the conference may be made a permanent body. This would secure a steady and continuous

Interchange of Ideas

and information, not merely on new subjects, but further elaborating and bringing out the important points of the subjects discussed at the conference—subjects which now often drop completely out of sight between one meeting and the next. Of course such an arrangement as we propose would involve the strengthening of the representatives of the colonial conference in London. That, however, is a matter of detail which may be arranged. A reinforced colonial conference would be the best substitute for a council of empire, which some of the ambitious had hoped for, but for which, at present, at least, the time is not ripe.

"Some of us think that a reinforced colonial conference might fittingly be a committee of the privy council; and we think it would be a proper and dignified thing to call it so, in view of the immense and beneficial influence it would have upon the well-being of the empire as a whole. However, that is

A Matter of Detail

which can very well be dealt with later.

"We are thoroughly well satisfied," concluded Sir Frederick, "with the information and advice which we have been able to collect in this country. I may also mention that it was while in Toronto, and in time for me to refer to it when speaking in Osgoode hall, that I received a paper, forwarded to me, giving me word that in Australia Mr. Deakin, speaking at Melbourne before he was elected and made premier, endorsed and adopted our scheme in its entirety. This was most pleasant and encouraging news."

Bringing Sugar From Mauritius

Steamer Cambrian King to Bring Cargo of Sugar From Island.

Siberia to Make Effort to Lower Record of the Empress of Japan.

Steamer Cambrian King, 2,315 tons, Capt. Carter, is now en route from Delagoa Bay, where she took cargo from Pensacola, to Mauritius to bring the first cargo of sugar from the Indian Ocean island to British Columbia. The Cambrian King has been chartered by the British Columbia Sugar Refinery and will bring a full cargo of raw sugar from Mauritius, the first cargo from that island which has been shipped to British Columbia. Mauritius is one of the greatest sugar-shipping districts in the world. Heretofore the greatest amount of the raw sugar imported by the Vancouver company has been brought from Java or the Fiji Islands. The Canadian-Australian liners frequently bring good-sized shipments from the Fiji group. The steamer Volga, which brought the last cargo from Java, is now discharging at Vancouver. It was expected that she would have been completed yesterday, but wet weather delayed the work. The Volga has been chartered to carry cargo from the Sound to Ancon.

Steamer Ilford, which was at Victoria about two months ago, having come here in ballast from Salinas Cruz, after carrying Korean immigrants to the Mexican port, is now en route to Royal Roads again from Kobe, in ballast. The Ilford has a charter to load flour on the Sound for Vladivostok. No less than fifteen steamers have been chartered to load flour and wheat for Japan and Vladivostok, in addition to the regular Oriental steamers, since the war ended, and more are being sought. Rates are being advanced because of the heavy demands for tonnage on this account. There are five tramp steamers at present loading on the Columbia River for the Orient.

Steamer Jason of the Blue Funnel line is about due from Muroran, on the last stage of her voyage from Liverpool and Glasgow with general cargo for Victoria, Vancouver and Tacoma. The steamer is expected to arrive today or tomorrow. She has about 500 tons of general cargo for this port. Steamer Lyra of the Boston Tugboat Company is also expected, being due tomorrow or Tuesday. She is bringing 800 tons, including about 500 tons of Japanese cement for this port.

War Officially Declared Ended

Emperor Nicholas Affixed His Signature to the Peace Treaty Yesterday.

Mikado Was Immediately Advised Through Paris and Also Signed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Japan today signed their respective copies of the peace treaty, thus officially ending the war. Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, called at the state department today and saw Secretary Root. Unofficial information had reached him that the Czar early in the day had affixed his signature to the copy of the treaty. A few minutes after noon Minister Takahira appeared at the state department with a message stating that the Emperor of Japan had signed the treaty of peace at Tokio.

A cablegram was immediately despatched to Spencer Eddy, in charge of the American embassy at St. Petersburg, who was instructed to inform the Russian foreign office that the Emperor of Japan had affixed his signature, and so, both copies of the treaty having been duly signed and each of the great nations lately engaged in hostilities having been officially informed of the fact, the Russo-Japanese war, begun February 8, 1904, with the attack by Togo's fleet upon the Russian ships at Port Arthur, terminated today, October 14, 1905. Little remains to be done to meet the official requirements. At a later date copies of the treaty will be actually exchanged.

Notifying the Mikado

Paris, Oct. 14.—Premier Rouvier, acting on behalf of the Russian government, tonight cabled M. Hermand, the French minister at Tokio, to inform the Japanese government that the Emperor of Russia had today signed the peace treaty, thus completing Russia's part in the conclusion of peace between that country and Japan. Early in the day the foreign office received a notification from St. Petersburg that Emperor Nicholas would probably sign the treaty during the day and would ask France to communicate the fact of ratification to Japan. Premier Rouvier accordingly remained in his office throughout the day to immediately transmit the message.

Notice of the signing of the treaty in St. Petersburg did not reach here until 6 p. m., when the Russian embassy received a despatch saying that Emperor Nicholas had affixed his signature to the document and requesting that France be asked to transmit the information to Japan. In the absence of Ambassador Nelidoff, the counsellor of the embassy, M. Nekliudoff, went to the foreign office at 7 p. m. and met Premier Rouvier, whom he informed of the signing of the treaty at St. Petersburg and requested that Japan be notified of the resumption of the diplomatic relations between the two countries. Premier Rouvier promised to expedite the matter and immediately cabled the French minister at Tokio to communicate the information to the Japanese government.

BERLIN STRIKE ENDS.

Electrical Workers Accept Companies' Original Offer.

Berlin, Oct. 14.—The strike of the electrical workers is ended. At a conference today of the delegates of the workingmen it was voted to accept the associated companies' original offer of 5 per cent. increase in wages. The result is a complete victory for the employers.

WEST INDIES SHAKEN.

Earthquake Shocks Felt in Jamaica and Cuba.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 14.—Two earthquake shocks of unusual duration and affecting the whole of Jamaica were felt here this week. The first shock was on Thursday evening and lasted nearly a minute. The second, the most severe, occurred today and lasted for a minute and a half. The undulating motion of the ground made some persons dizzy. There was no damage to property.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 14.—A severe earthquake shock today, following one yesterday, has caused general alarm. Several houses were damaged by the disturbance today.

FATAL MINE FIRE.

Fredericktown, Pa., Oct. 14.—The six miners entombed in the Clyde mine yesterday as a result of a fire damp explosion, have not yet been rescued. Parties worked in short shifts all night. The dense smoke made progress slow. The entombed men are 1,500 feet from the pit mouth, and hopes of rescuing them alive are not entertained.

The mine is on fire, and the belief is general that the entombed men cannot be reached in time to save their lives, even if they are not already dead. Two others were seriously burned in an explosion in the fan house, following the breaking out of the fire in the mine, one of them so fearfully that he will not live.

The imprisoned men are: George Kelly, Homer Harvey, Richard Marsh, Richard Moffy, Bonsi Lorenzo and Cesto Benardtni.

Nearly two hundred men were in the mine when the fire started today. Its exact origin is not known, but it is supposed it was caused by a wire becoming short-circuited and igniting the brattice work which serves to create draughts by means of which the mine is kept clear by means of air. All but the six named escaped.

Late tonight the attempts to effect a rescue were abandoned as hopeless.

DENIES THE REPORT.

New York, Oct. 14.—John W. Brainsby, an attorney for L. C. Vanriper, said today that the report published yesterday and today of his connection with the cotton leak scandal was absolutely untrue.

HOSTILITIES IN RUSSIA.

Tartars and Armenians at Work With Rifle and Torch.

Elizabethpol, Russia, Oct. 14.—Hostilities have broken out between Tartars and Armenians in the surrounding districts and bands of them are firing on each other in the villages. Two Armenian and nine Tartar villages have already been destroyed.

GRAND DUKE PUNISHED.

Cyril Receives Full Weight of Nicholas' Displeasure.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—The Grand Duke Cyril arrived at Peterhof this evening, having been summoned from Germany to receive the full weight of the imperial displeasure on account of his marriage to the divorced Grand Duchess Victoria of Hesse, which occurred recently at Munich. He will be deprived of his rank as aide-de-camp to the Emperor, of his commission in the army, of his uniform and his orders and other honors, and will be excluded from Russia. The Grand Duke will suffer more heavily than the Grand Dukes Paul and Michael Michaelovitch, as he not only defied the reiterated commands of the Emperor, but broke the canonical laws in marrying a divorced woman and his first cousin, and also because the Grand Duke of Hesse is the Empress' brother.

BOMB THROWN.

Warsaw, Oct. 14. — A bomb was thrown today at the villa of an English manufacturer. The cook and gardener were killed and the house was damaged. The bomb-throwers then fled, pursued by the police. When close pressed, the fugitives turned short, shot and killed three policemen and escaped.

DOCTORS' STRIKE ENDS.

Hospital Physicians at Bordeaux Successfully Enforce Demands.

Bordeaux, Oct. 14.—The doctors in the hospitals who struck October 7th will resume work on Monday, the directorates of the institutions having granted their demands.

FAMINE IN SPAIN.

Desperate Farm Laborers Invade the Seville Market Place.

Seville, Oct. 14.—Over a thousand farm laborers, made desperate by the existing famine, invaded the market place today, seized the stocks of food and money, destroyed the market and threw the town into a panic. The authorities hastily applied for military relief.

CONFERENCE ON VENEZUELA.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Another conference between Secretary Root and M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, regarding Venezuela was held at the state department today. In the conclusion of the conference the statement was made that French patience, while exceedingly strained, had not yet exhausted itself. Another effort to settle the dispute diplomatically will be made by France before a resort to force. M. Jusserand will again confer with the Washington government before France decides to despatch her ultimatum.

INSPECTION OF THE BIG CAVES

Dominion Government Officials Spend Couple of Days Viewing Caverns.

In the issue of the Revelstoke Herald of September 21, under the caption, "Two Miles in the Caves," details were given of the investigation made by Mr. Deutschman and party into the new caves and caverns recently discovered there. A week ago a party consisting of Howard Douglas, superintendent of national parks, Banff; R. E. A. Leech, government inspector, Brandon, Man.; G. H. Greig, secretary of the Live Stock Association of the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg; A. Johnson, of the Herald, Revelstoke, and Mr. Henderson, of Revelstoke, visited the caves to further investigate and to verify the report of the 21st September. The party outfitted in the city and left by No. 96 on Friday morning, the 29th September, arriving in Cougar Basin, where the caves are situated, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, returning to Glacier House at 12 o'clock noon, on Sunday, the first day of October, after spending two nights and two days in the investigation of this beauty spot of nature.

Mr. Deutschman piloted the party through in perfect safety from start to finish. Saturday morning was spent in the examination of the three first discovered entrances, and was enjoyed by the party to the full. Here and there was shown the work of nature, the marble formation and the power of water in carving out a course through the basin was most beautiful. At this point Mr. Deutschman had removed all the elements of danger by constructing ladders, which allow rapid and easy progress. Not so, however, with the newly discovered caves and caverns, which were taken in as far as possible in the time at our disposal.

About three hours under ground in this wonderful formation sufficed to prove that there was something always ahead to discover, and as far as could be seen there was no end, and yet the party had not covered half the distance made by the discoverer. On the go from 7:30 in the morning until nearly five in the afternoon was telling upon the tenderfoot, and the big caves were abandoned for the present, after a mile had been made only in the one channel. Upon every side could be seen off-shoots, or other channels leading in different directions.

The entrance to the newly discovered caves is reached through the canyon, and what a drop to get down from the surface to the canyon below. An inch rope tied to a tree on the surface and thrown down the face of a perpendicular rock a distance of 100 feet was not a tempting proposal, but to get into the new caves it was necessary to face the music, as it was the only way that the entrance could be reached. To the guide it was easy, but to the uninitiated it was like taking a leap in the dark. Mr. Leech was the first to tackle the descent, and with a rope tied round his waist just under his arms he was lowered in safety by Mr. Deutschmann to the bottom. Mr. Greig followed, and one by one the balance of the party made the descent in a similar manner.

Lamps were lighted and a start made into the big caves, through a series of channels, narrow in places then widening out into immense caverns. Here and there it was necessary to crawl on hands and knees over large rocks, while from one to two hundred feet below the river was roaring down through dark canyons. There were danger spots along the route, which added to the excitement and experience of the trip. It is impossible to describe the grandeur of these immense caverns down in darkness fully 1,000 feet from the surface.

On the walls were tons of beautiful carbonates of lime (calsite) with here and there stalactites hanging from the roof fully 20 inches long. The lights reflecting upon these make them scintilate like myriads of sparkling gems. Owing to the lateness of the hour the party were obliged to return, fully satisfied that half the story of the Deutschman caves has not yet been told. Besides the caves, Cougar Basin is an ideal spot and one which in years to come will attract thousands of tourists. The trip was a pleasurable one for the party and all were delighted with the scenery in the neighborhood, which cannot be excelled in any part of the continent.

Five Swept From Campania's Decks

Huge Comber Boards Atlantic Liner Causes Death and Destruction.

Most Unusual Occurrence Takes Place During Moderate Weather.

New York, Oct. 14.—Five lives are known to have been lost, and more than 30 persons injured, some of them seriously, on the Cunard line steamer Campania, last Wednesday, when a gigantic wave rolled over the vessel and swept across a deck thick with steerage passengers. So sudden was the coming of the disaster and so great the confusion which attended and followed it that even the officers of the steamer themselves were unable to estimate the full damage of the tragedy.

It is possible that five persons from the steerage may not constitute the full number of dead. When the Campania reached quarantine today ten of the injured passengers were still in the ship's hospital, some of them seriously hurt, and a score of others were suffering minor injuries.

The steamer was ploughing along under a full head of steam last Wednesday afternoon. A heavy northern sea was running, but the weather conditions were far from unpleasant and the big boat's decks were crowded with passengers. The steerage deck was crowded with merrymakers, and there was nothing to indicate an approaching disaster, when suddenly the big vessel lurched to port and scooped up an enormous sea. The wave boarded the steamer about amidships on the port and swept clear across the steerage deck, completely filling the space between that deck and the deck above, and carrying everything with it.

The steamer's side was buried so deep that the passengers on the deck above the steerage were immersed to their waists as the immense body of water rolled aft then surged forward. All the cabin passengers on the upper deck succeeded in clinging to the supports with the water around them, and escaped, but the unfortunates on the steerage deck found themselves utterly helpless. The irresistible rush of the waters sweeping toward the forward part of the boat carried everything before it. Another effort to settle the dispute diplomatically will be made by France before a resort to force. M. Jusserand will again confer with the Washington government before France decides to despatch her ultimatum.

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When the wave cleared the vessel the forward part of the deck was strewn with injured and for hours Dr. Virden, the ship's surgeon, aided by a number of physicians among the cabin passengers, was busy in attending to their hurts. In the meantime an inspection of the steerage was made by the ship's officers, and it was found that five of the steerage passengers were missing. No further information regarding the result of the inspection was given out.

Among the victims of the steerage passengers who escaped death or serious injury in the disaster it was learned that the lives of several children were saved by a stewardess, Miss Cotes, and a deck steward. The little ones were playing about the deck when they were caught in the swirl of water and carried aft with the others. On the return rush of the wave, the children were being carried swiftly towards the open door through which the five who lost their lives had been carried when Miss Cotes and the steward rushed to their rescue and dragged them back to safety.

Wednesday's disaster marks the first time in the Cunard company's history of more than sixty years, that a passenger has been lost from one of their steamers by accident.

In addition to the names of John Graham, the Cunard officials today gave out the following names of steerage passengers who were washed overboard: Margaret Cleary, Mary Cosgrove, Niels Ekberg and Elizabeth Grunadonter.

John C. Hart of Ithaca, N. Y., who came over in the steerage with his sister, said: "When the wave fell on the ship my sister was about twenty feet away from me near the port rail. I saw her engulfed in the water so that she was covered from my view. Then the gate broke, and the water running back off the deck, dragged her with it. I dived into this stream and caught her dress. The water took us to the edge of the broken gate, where I managed to catch hold of a stanchion. Both of us were half drowned before we were rescued by two deck hands."

New York, Oct. 14.—An experience with the same storm which caused the loss of five passengers on the Campania was reported by the steamer La Savoie on her arrival here today. Last Wednesday the La Savoie ran into a northeast hurricane. Madame Calve was a passenger on the steamer, and when the storm was at its height the passengers were locked in the cabins, many of them badly frightened. Madame Calve appeared, announcing her faith that the storm would be passed through in safety, and she sang until her fellow passengers were again in good spirits. Among the passengers was C. Blondel, the French minister to Mexico.

SECOND PEACE CONFERENCE.

U. S. State Department Makes Public Russia's Invitation.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The state department today made public the invitation of the Russian government to a second conference at The Hague, and the President's response. These take the shape of two memoranda, one dated September 12, being an unsigned memorandum delivered by Baron Rosen to the President at Oyster Bay, and the other a memorandum dated October 12, also unsigned, delivered by the President to Baron Rosen in Washington. The first memorandum is a mere recital of the opportunities of another conference, with the promise to submit a detailed programme by Russia when the congress meets. The president's memorandum is a hearty acceptance of the invitation and directs attention to the fact that his previous circulars to the powers appear to be precisely in line with the Russian papers. The last memorandum was delivered to Baron Rosen Thursday night for transmission to St. Petersburg.

LONDON.

J. H. M. Abbott in the Spectator.

London is a shop and a bank, a gaming hell and a cathedral. Its streets are paved with gold and set with thorns. It is the place for a rich man and the place for a poor man. It is all wealth and happiness; it is all poverty and distress. It is a huge paradox. Many things are possible in London that are also impossible. If it so please you, and you possess the ability to do so, you may live not merely a double life, but half a dozen different lives, which will never clash with one another. You may be in London at the same time a priest and a pirate. It is big enough for both of you.

Alaskan Mails—Information has been received that the United States government has provided for the handling of 200 pounds of mail between Eagle City and Fairbanks, via Circle City, once every two weeks. Letter mail is given preference, but the weight limit will no doubt allow all singly-wrapped papers to be sent through. From Seattle and other outside points mail for Fairbanks and Tanana will be forwarded overland from Valdez, and as the contract calls for carrying 800 pounds per week, it will be possible to send all paper mail in via this route during the winter. The Canadian department provides for carrying the mail from Dawson to Eagle City, to connect the route from that point to Fairbanks and other points west of Eagle City.

THE MARKETS.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

American wheat, per ton	$ 33.00
Manitoba feed wheat, per ton	30.00
Oats, Manitoba, per ton	28.00
Oats, Island, per ton	30.00
Barley, Manitoba, per ton	25.00
Barley, Island, per ton	30.00
Flour, Hungarian, Ogilvie's, Royal Household, per bbl	5.90
Flour, Hungarian Lake of the Woods Five Roses, per bbl	5.90
Flour, Hungarian, Moffet's Best	5.70
Flour, pastry flour, Moffet's Drifted Snow, per bbl	4.80
Bran, per ton	24.00
Shorts, per ton	26.00
Middlings, per ton	26.00
Whole corn, per ton	30.00
Cracked corn, per ton	31.00
Chop feed, best, per ton	$30 to $32.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	$12 to $14
Hay, Island, per ton	$14 to $16

FRUIT.

Grape fruit, per box	$3.50
Valencia oranges (choice), per box	$6.25
Lemons (fancy), per box	$5.00
Lemons (choice), per box	$4.50
Peaches, freestone, per box	$1.40
Bananas, per bunch	$3.25
Pineapples, per doz.	$3.50
Apples (local), per box	$1.00 to $1.50
Pears (local), per box	$1.50 to $1.75
Grapes (California) per crate	$1.40 to $1.75

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per ton	$16 to $18
Silver Skin onions, per sack	$2.00
Cabbages, per lb.	1½
Turnips, per sack	85c.
Carrots, per sack	$1.00
Green peas, per lb.	3½
Tomatoes, per lb.	3 to 6
Cucumbers, per doz.	$1.00

MEAT AND POULTRY.

Eggs, per doz.	26
Hams	17
Bacon	17½
Pork, live weight	6½
Pork, dressed	8½
Veal, live weight	6½
Veal, dressed	10
Chickens, spring, per lb, live wgt	12½
Chickens, old, per lb.	11

RETAIL MARKETS.

Oats, per ton	$28 to 32
Wheat, per ton	$35.00
Barley, per ton	$28.00
Bran, per ton	$16.00
Hay (Fraser) per ton	$14.00
Straw per ton	$10.00
Potatoes (Island), new	20.00
Corn, whole, per ton	$32.00
Corn cracked	$35.00
Corn, feed meal	$35.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	45
Rolled oats, per 7-lb. sack	25
Hungarian, per bbl.	$6.50
Hungarian, per sack	$1.65
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.50
Snow Flake, per bbl.	$5.50
Three Star, per sack	$1.60
Three Star per bbl.	$6.00
Drifted Snow per sack	$1.50
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$5.60
Feed—	
Middlings, per bag	$1.10
Bran, per bag	90
FRUIT.	
Peaches, per box	$1.40
Muskmellons, each	10
Cooking figs	10
Figs, per lb.	12½ to 15
Valencia raisins	15
Lemons, California, per doz.	35
Cocoanuts, each	10
New dates	12½
Beans, per lb	05
New cleaned currants	10
Best Sultanas	20
Table raisins	15, 25, 35, 50
Bananas, per dozen	25 to 45
Oranges, per dozen	25 to 50
Apples (local), per box	$1.00 to $1.25
Apples, Island	5
Pears (local) per box	$1.00 to $1.25
Grapes, per basket	50
VEGETABLES.	
Cabbage, per lb.	2½
Cauliflower, per head	10
Tomatoes	12½
Cucumbers	5
Onions, 8 lbs. for	25
Carrots, per lb.	1½ to 2
Beet root, per lb.	3
Potatoes, per 100 lbs	$1.25
DAIRY PRODUCE.	
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per doz.	40
Manitoba, per doz.	25
Fresh cream, per pint	30
Best Ontario cheese, per lb.	20
California cheese, per lb.	25
Canadian cheese, per lb.	20
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	25
Best dairy, per lb.	20
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	35
Comox Creamery, per lb.	35
Delta, per lb.	35
Fresh Island, per lb.	30
OIL.	
Coal oil (Pratt's), per can	$1.50
POULTRY, FISH AND GAME.	
Geese, dressed, per lb.	20
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	20
Spring chickens, dressed, per lb.	25
Fowls, dressed, per lb.	20
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	50
Rabbits, dressed, each	50
Hare, dressed, each	75
Salmon, fresh, per lb.	8 to 10
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	8 to 10
Cod, fresh, per lb.	8
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	8
Crabs, each	10 to 12½
Oysters, Olympia, pint	50
Oysters, Toke Point, doz.	40
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	15
Halibut, smoked, per lb.	12½
Salmon, salt, each	15
Salmon bellies, salt, per lb.	12½
Mackerel, salt, each	15
Cod, salt, per lb.	12½
Herring (Holland), salt, per keg	$1.50
Meats—	
Tongues and sounds, per lb.	20
Beef, per lb.	10 to 15
Mutton, per lb.	8 to 15
Hams, American, per lb.	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 27
Bacon, rolled	16
Pork, per lb.	10 to 15

WHOLESALE PRODUCE.

Dealers are offering in round lots for delivery on car or dock, Victoria, as follows:

Oats, per ton	$ 25.00
Wheat, per ton	30.00
Barley, per ton	22.00
Hay (B. C.), per ton	11.00
Hay (Island), per ton	18.00
Potatoes (Island)	15.00
Potatoes (B. C.)	12.00

Portland's Fair Closes

Lewis and Clarke Exposition Was Brought to an End at Midnight.

U. S. Congressman and Fellow Conspirators Sentenced to Prison.

Miraculous Escape of Five Men When a Locomotive Boiler Exploded.

PORTLAND, Oct. 14.—The exposition closed at midnight. The work of wrecking the immense exhibit palaces and state buildings will commence immediately.

Convicted by a jury on a charge of subornation of perjury in the land frauds, United States Congressman John Newton Williamson of Oregon today received sentence in the district court of ten months in jail and a fine of $500. Marceau R. Biggs, ex-United States commissioner, was given a similar sentence. Dr. Van Gesner, convicted as fellow-conspirator, received a sentence of half the time but double the fine owing to his advanced age. Williamson faced the judge when judgment was delivered, giving no whimper for mercy. He was given a sound lecture by the court for failure to set a good example before the citizens. Appeals are pending and meanwhile the men do not begin to serve.

Tacoma, Oct. 14.—Two small blocks of state tide lands, thirteen acres in extent, were sold today for $49,500 at auction to the Commercial Trust Company and Whitehouse & Hayden. Tide lands to the amount of 160 acres, recently purchased by J. T. Woodward, of New York, have been deeded to the newly incorporated Pacific railroad.

Seattle, Oct. 14.—Severe storms have been raging for the past four days in Behring sea, according to advices just received.

Anacortes, Oct. 14.—In a riot here last night among thirty Japanese employed at a cannery, Hotike, the leader of one of the factions, was stabbed thirteen times and may die. Socremento, his assailant, escaped without injury. The two are said to be prominent Japanese agitators on the coast.

Bellingham, Oct. 14.—Five men in the cab of a locomotive hauling a log train on the B. B. & B. C. last night miraculously escaped death when the boiler exploded, wrecking the engine and ditching nine out of twenty-seven loaded cars. The front end of the locomotive was sent several hundred yards into a fence. The men were thrown violently through the windows but were not seriously hurt.

A LIBERAL VICTORY.

Opposition Secures Yorkshire Seat From Unionists.

London, October 14.—The Liberals won a victory yesterday in the election of J. O. Andrews to represent the Barkstone Ash division of the west riding of Yorkshire, by a majority of 228 over the Unionist candidate, George O. Lane Fox. The vacancy was caused by the death of Colonel Robert Gunther, Conservative, who had represented the constituency since its creation in 1885. The election just held was fought on the fiscal and educational questions.

NORWAY'S VACANT THRONE.

Prince Charles of Denmark Said to Be Accepted for Honor.

London, Oct. 15.—The Observer says it understands Great Britain has agreed to maintain the treaty of 1855, which guarantees the integrity of Scandinavia, so far as Norway is concerned, on condition that a monarchy be established. The paper adds that the candidature of Prince Charles of Denmark to the Norwegian throne has been virtually accepted by all parties.

THOSE "REVELATIONS."

Germany Loyally Accepts Great Britain's Explanation.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—The North German Gazette prints at the head of its columns this morning an important semi-official paragraph regarding the Matin's revelations. It exonerates the French government fully of any connection with the so-called revelations, and accepts frankly the British government's denial of an offered alliance. The article continues: "We can state that the British government spontaneously sent here a communication of similar contents, and it was received on the German side with the same loyalty with which it was given. An incident between Germany and Great Britain has not been created by the assertions of the Matin. Moreover, Great Britain's communication was marked confidential, and according to the wishes of the London government it cannot be made public."

French Effervescence

Paris, Oct. 14.—Public opinion has been wrought up during the present week by alleged revelations of Great Britain's readiness to invade Germany on behalf of France. These revelations following the Franco-German controversy over Morocco and the open declaration of Prince von Buelow, the German imperial chancellor, that he was favorable to a Russo-German rapprochement, created a feeling that France was the centre of dangerous enmities and coalitions. From the mass of contradictory revelations and denials, the facts stand out that the Morocco controversy took Germany and France dangerously near the verge of war; and that Great Britain while not officially promising military aid, stood ready to give France her loyal support. The bitterness aroused by the incident is incited by the calling of a special meeting of the association of the Parisian press for October 18, to consider charges made that certain journals are under the influence and in the pay of foreign governments.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Owing to faulty actions of the kidneys and liver, the blood becomes filled with disease germs that imperil health. The first warning is a backache, dizziness, headache and lack of vital energy. Act quickly if you would avoid the terrible ravages of chronic kidney complaint. Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills today; they cure kidney and liver complaint for all time. No medicine relieves so promptly, nothing in the world of medicine cures more thoroughly. For good blood, clear complexion, healthy appetite, the proper treatment is Dr. Hamilton's Pills. 25c. per box, at all dealers.