

GROWING IN STRENGTH.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Finance Minister in the Dominion government, was returned by an immense majority in the House of Commons, Nova Scotia, yesterday. The Conservatives claimed to have strong hopes of defeating the minister and driving him out of his native province, as their leader and every one of his supporters had been politically exiled from Nova Scotia at the general elections in 1904. Their lively anticipation of accomplishing this result and of administering a decisive blow to the prestige of the government was based on the fact that an admittedly strong man and one of the ablest in the ranks of the party, an accomplished pleader and popular leader, had been induced to come forth from his retirement and pit himself against the Minister of Finance. Mr. Fielding's majority at the last general election was 385; yesterday it was increased to between eight and nine hundred. Consequently the Conservative party is still without a representative in the province of Nova Scotia, and it has been demonstrated by the most convincing evidence that notwithstanding the determined assaults of the opposition upon the government's position its strength is not only unimpaired, but has been augmented, in the East.

Two days previously a by-election was held in North Bruce, one of the western constituencies of Ontario. Mr. Tolmie, the dispatches say, was not only elected by a handsome majority, but the returns indicated that the Liberal cause had "gained in strength all along the line." It is true other elections have been held which did not result as satisfactorily from the point of view of the supporters of the government, but neither is it possible for the opposition to extract satisfaction from the outcome of them. North Renfrew, Ontario, is an old Conservative stronghold. It has been Tory by tradition and practice for many years. And yet even North Renfrew but for the ambition of more than one Liberal to take advantage of the ebbing tide of Conservatism to obtain a seat in Parliament might have been added to the list of Liberal constituencies. Two by-elections have been held in the province of Quebec, and in neither of the constituencies have the supporters of Mr. Borden had the courage to place candidates in the field. So that it is not the alleged growing strength of the opposition that is proving embarrassing to the government, but the obvious weakness of the Conservative party.

When two strong forces are opposed to each other, the necessity for the maintenance of discipline is apparent to all and personal ambition is subordinated to the good of the cause. On the whole it may be said the results of the elections lately held indicate unmistakably that the Conservative party which expressed the opinion that there was little hope of the Conservative party being returned to power within the compass of another Dominion electoral term was not very far astray in its estimate. The Laurier government still has a strong grip upon the confidence of the people of Canada. The prosperity of the country under Liberal rule has been phenomenal. That prosperity, notwithstanding doleful predictions to the contrary, has steadily increased from year to year. With the development of a strong policy for the settlement of the richest portions of the Dominion by the construction of railways which will ultimately stretch from ocean to ocean we shall presently realize that Canada is but on the threshold of a career of unbounded prosperity.

PROVINCE AND DOMINION.

It is contended now, after days of mature deliberation, that it is within the competence of the Dominion government to grant special terms to British Columbia without reference to the general demands of the other provinces or to regard to the provisions of the B. N. A. Act. That may be quite possible, but then the Dominion government is confronted with the unfortunate fact that Premier McBride is the official representative of this province and he has made demands that the Terms of Union shall be amended and British Columbia given preferential treatment in any readjustment of the per capita allowances that may be made. Dr. Goldwin Smith, an acknowledged authority, holds that any amendments made to the constitution act should be submitted to the people of Canada as a whole for their endorsement. That may not be necessary; but it is apparent that if the people collectively are not consulted in the matter their representatives ought to be. That is the reason the provincial premiers were called together by convention at Ottawa. If the official representatives of the provinces cannot be induced to agree amongst themselves and one of them withdraws in high dudgeon from the conference, it would appear reasonable to assume that the readjustment of the financial relations between the federal and the provincial governments should be left in abeyance until a satisfactory understanding can be reached. That seems to be a reasonable view to take of the situation that has been created by the action of Premier McBride. It is therefore doubtful whether, under the circumstances, the Dominion government can undertake the responsibility of bringing the matter of a readjustment of provincial subsidies before either the Dominion or the Imperial Parliaments. Furthermore, as Premier McBride in a

brusque and offensive manner severed relations with the inter-provincial conference, which is henceforth going to hold annual sessions, is it not a question whether he has forfeited his right to a seat in that assembly? He cannot consistently ask to be allowed to sit in the conference next year. If any progress is to be made in the negotiations for better terms, we must select another Premier—one who is really concerned about the interests of British Columbia and who is not prepared to sacrifice our case for the selfish purpose of securing his continuance in an office he has demonstrated unmistakably his unfitness for.

ARRANT NONSENSE.

It is very dramatic for Premier McBride to announce that he has severed all relations with the other provinces of the Dominion and with the federal power and that henceforth he will look to the quarter whence justice is sure; it is also very impressive for the peculiar class with whom the Premier has surrounded himself to wrap the Union Jack around their aromatic persons and rant about taking their case to the "foot of the throne"; but it is significant that not one responsible individual in British Columbia or one newspaper whose utterances carry the weight of a feather has ventured to say that an appeal for better terms will be carried to the Imperial government. Premier McBride, making due allowance for all the weaknesses of his character and for the extraordinary necessities of his political case, is not a fool. He has no intention of approaching the throne. He knows that he would be spurned out of the presence if he ever attempted to do such a thing. If he ever had such an intention, he has had counsel warning him of the utter foolishness of such an act. He may endeavor to keep up that fiction until he gets his campaign well under way because he believes it has made an impression on some persons who are moved by political fireworks. The Toronto News, a journal which has devoted a good deal of space to the proceedings of the Ottawa conference and which has been very friendly towards British Columbia and sympathetically supported her claims for preferential treatment, thus warns the Premier: "It is difficult to see on what ground Mr. McBride, of British Columbia, can appeal to the Imperial authorities. It is not pretended that the terms of union have been violated, or that the province has any legal claim upon the federal treasury. There is nothing at issue except a provincial demand for better terms, based upon provincial necessities, and which demand Ottawa in its discretion may accept or reject." The question is between the provincial and the federal authorities, between the province and the Dominion, and the British government would be badly advised to interfere except upon the joint request of the two governments. As we have said more than once, we are convinced that British Columbia has a far stronger claim to special financial consideration than any other province in the confederation, but the case will not be improved by Imperial meddling, and Mr. McBride will make a mistake if he seeks aid and comfort outside of Canada."

PITH OF THE MATTER.

We think it is not unreasonable to assume that Premier McBride in withdrawing in a high state of simulated indignation from the conference of provincial premiers severed all relations with that important body. Such is the only logical consequence of his action. If he had intended to continue his membership in the conference as the representative of British Columbia, surely there were other ways than scornful withdrawal of expressing his disapproval of the motion made by Hon. J. P. Whitney, the Conservative Premier of Ontario, that the demand of British Columbia for better terms be recognized by a special contribution of one million dollars, payable in annual instalments of one hundred thousand dollars? It must appear to Mr. McBride by his ill-considered action from a provincial point of view, but well-considered from a purely partisan point of view, has placed himself in a position exactly the same as the Labor delegates who withdrew from the convention which is now holding sessions in Vancouver with the object of forming a party independent of the two old political parties. The dissidents cannot recede from their position and enter the convention again without rendering themselves objects of ridicule from one end of the province to the other.

Again, if Premier McBride took the position that the opinions or sentiments of the inter-provincial conference were matters of indifference to him as a claimant for better terms on behalf of British Columbia, why did he enter the conference at all and submit his case to it? The fact that he did take part in the proceedings and make his appeal for justice to the right of the representatives of the other provinces of the Dominion to express their opinions on the subject of terms as it affected the province of the Dominion generally. Such being the case, can he now, or anyone speaking on his behalf, logically assert that the claim of British Columbia must be dealt with as a matter apart entirely from any proposed amendments to the Canadian constitution?

We say that Mr. McBride in submitting his case to the conference of provincial premiers in the first instance

acknowledged the fact that any revision of the British North America Act must be subject to a greater or lesser extent to the will of the people of Canada as a whole. It is obvious that British Columbia can never secure better terms in the degree that will be satisfactory except by radical amendments to the B. N. A. Act, the constitution under which we work as a confederation. We hold that the Premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, having exercised his great influence to secure an acknowledgment from the conference that British Columbia was entitled to special consideration, it was the duty of Premier McBride as the representative of this province to have continued to sit in the conference and urge our claims. It was not necessary for him to accept the resolution of Premier Whitney as full satisfaction of our demands. He should have entered an emphatic and dignified protest instead of beating a "heroic" retreat. He should have declined to recognize the terms proposed by the conference as full satisfaction of our demands and have reserved the right to bring the question up again in the future and directly with the government of Canada if necessary. If he had taken that course British Columbia would not be in the anomalous position she is in today. She would not have been placed in the undignified attitude of having no apparent status in one of the most important deliberative assemblies in the country. She would have gained something and she would be in a position to gain something more. But, as is very well known, Mr. McBride's motive was not to gain anything for the benefit of British Columbia, but to attempt to raise an issue behind which all the misdoings of his government would be hidden during the course of the campaign for which he had made every possible preparation before he went to Ottawa.

WHEREIN PREMIER MCBRIDE WAS NEITHER FRANK NOR CANDID.

The following letter from R. L. Drury, M. P. P., appeared in this morning's Colonist:

Sir—As I am credited in your columns with having made the remark that Premier McBride made a "hit," I ask permission to explain a few matters that Mr. McBride only partially dealt with in his address the other evening at the A. O. U. W. hall.

I did not say that the Premier made a "hit," but admit that the on-sided account he gave of the conference proceedings did certainly mislead many people into the belief that the Eastern provinces succeeded in securing very substantial gifts from the Federal government which were withheld from and denied to the province of British Columbia.

After specifying the additional grants which would go to the four Atlantic provinces by reason of the recommendations of the conference, Mr. McBride used these words: "Now all these four gentlemen to whom I have just referred were very anxious to get away from that conference with these very handsome annual contributions to their treasury."

Now, if these additional grants to the Atlantic provinces were "very handsome" as Mr. McBride describes them, he knows perfectly well (though he said not a word about it in his speech) that they were equally applicable to British Columbia. The audience were left to infer, and many of them did infer, that these "very handsome" increases were to be shared by British Columbia. Premier McBride spoke of Mr. Peters of P. E. I., being anxious to pack his little trunk, and get away home again with his extra \$70,000, but he did not tell his audience that British Columbia was to get an increase of \$115,000 in perpetuity in addition to the increase of \$100,000 per annum for ten years. Mr. McBride wanted to make it appear that British Columbia was denied these "very handsome" additional grants in order to justify his conduct while at Ottawa.

Now, let me give the total increases for all the provinces, and in considering these figures it must be remembered that Ontario and Quebec, by reason of their immensely larger population, are in a class by themselves and that Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. I. afford a fair basis of comparison. The total increases to provinces are as follows:

Ontario.....	\$738,454
Quebec.....	599,865
British Columbia.....	215,000
Nova Scotia.....	177,659
New Brunswick.....	130,000
Manitoba.....	130,000
Alberta.....	130,000
Saskatchewan.....	130,000
P. E. Island.....	70,000

So that we find next to Ontario and Quebec, British Columbia heads the list of all the other provinces in the total increases proposed. Of course, it is to be borne in mind that \$100,000 of the increased allowance to British Columbia is limited to ten years, but it must in all fairness be also pointed out that Nova Scotia for instance has a population of 460,000, while British Columbia has less than 200,000.

Turning to the public accounts of the province, we find that under the terms of the union, British Columbia at present receives from the Dominion of Canada annually the sum of \$308,184.66, while if the proposed increases go into effect, the least sum that our province can receive for the next ten years is \$523,184.66 annually. This sum will be augmented by whatever the per capita grant will bring us on account of the increase we will have in population. Then again under the terms of the

Union, British Columbia could not receive any per capita grant on our increase of population over 400,000. Under the proposed changes we will be entitled to have our per capita grant paid upon our actual population from census to census, so that as the population expands our grant will expand with it, whereas under the terms of the Union it was provided that when our population reached 400,000 we had reached the limit of our per capita grant, and could never have received any increase beyond that basis of population. Now, I have only given the facts of the case. I am not arguing that British Columbia should not receive more than it was proposed to give her.

The Liberal members of the British Columbia legislature, to show their great faith and desire to assist the cause of British Columbia, joined hands with the government in passing unanimously a resolution, asking that this province be given special recognition and we are proud to say that at the recent conference Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when the case of British Columbia first came up, unhesitatingly asserted to the Premier assembled that his view was that British Columbia was entitled to special recognition. It is to be regretted that when Premier Whitney (the Conservative Premier of the greatest province in the Dominion) moved the extra increase that he could not see his way clear to make it larger. If Premier Whitney and the other Eastern Premiers could be induced to take a trip through British Columbia they would find for themselves, they would be in a better position to appreciate the claims of this province to further extra recognition. Before concluding I should like to refer to your statement this morning in an editorial in which you say: "The opposition, while admitting the justice of the special claims, contend that they shall be submitted to a conference of the Premiers and shall only be settled after a conference of all the provinces shall recommend." The opposition do not "contend" for any such position. They do, however, recognize that this position is one of the difficulties of the situation that British Columbia has to "contend" with. We acknowledge that it is difficult, if not impossible, to alter the terms of the Union without the concurrence of the other provinces, and for this reason: When the provinces of Canada entered into a federal partnership they voluntarily formed a compact which was confirmed by an Imperial Act of Parliament.

The very foundations of Confederation rest upon that act, and upon its provisions being carried out by all parties to the contract. How could the Federal government or the Imperial government violate or alter the terms of that Union in favor of one or more of the provinces without the consent of the other parties to the contract? Suppose a man enters into a business partnership with several other men, and he discovers in the course of time that the terms of the partnership operate to his disadvantage and do not work out equitably. He could appeal to his partners for a readjustment of the terms, but there is no power or authority to which he could appeal that would have the right or power to say to the other partners you must vary the terms of this partnership. If such a man appealed to a court of law to have his grievance redressed the court would tell him that it had no power to alter the terms of the agreement, but only had power to enforce them.

So in the case of British Columbia. If the Imperial government were appealed to, as Mr. McBride proposed, they could give their moral support to the cause of British Columbia, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has done, and endeavor to influence the other provinces to agree to further concessions. Beyond this they could not go. The present case offers no parallel to the appeal made in the seventies by the Walkem government. The grievance then was, that the terms of Union were not being carried out. Now it is a question of altering the terms of Union.

It is an easy matter for a brief period to inflame public opinion on a question of this kind by omitting to state the whole situation; but while it may afford a convenient opportunity to play the role of the patriot and score an election cry, such a course cannot in the end serve the best interests of British Columbia.

R. L. DRURY.

Pale Faced Girls

THOUSANDS USING SUCCESSFUL CURE FOR PALENESS AND ANAEMIA.

The pallid girl always lacks appetite. What little she eats is badly digested. At night she is restless, she dozes, but doesn't sleep soundly. Vital force must be increased, new blood must be supplied and a general rebuilding take place before she will feel like she ought.

Dr. Hamilton has invaluable experience in these cases and found nothing so prompt in building up the young women as his vegetable pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills begin by cleansing the system and purifying the blood; they also improve digestion and render food ready for absorption. Additionally, they are a powerful tonic and the patient is fast strengthened and invigorated.

Full of spirit, ruddy and strong is the girl that assists her system by Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

The following recent letter from Miss Etta McEwen, of Haliburton, speaks for itself:

"In using Dr. Hamilton's Pills I find my system is wonderfully built up. It is certainly the most effective remedy I ever used. I have now a good appetite, sleep more soundly and awakened in the morning feeling quite refreshed. Formerly I felt tired and depressed. I looked as if a severe illness was hanging over my head."

"Nothing could give quicker results than Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and I strongly advise every young woman to use them."

All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box or five boxes for \$1, by mail from N. C. Polson, N. C. Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

FIELDING'S MAJORITY

NEARLY ONE THOUSAND

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—Amended returns for the House of Commons show that Mr. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, 992 of a majority over R. O. Weiden.

A LARGE INCREASE IN BANK CLEARINGS

The total clearings for the local banks during the month of October are very much greater this year than for any previous year in the history of the city.

The clearings for the month just closed were \$5,578,017. This is an advance of nearly 50 per cent. over the year previous. For October, 1905, the clearings were \$3,706,101. For the same month in 1904 the showing was \$3,011,830. In 1903 the clearings were somewhat higher than in the two following years during the month, being \$3,438,321. In 1902 the amount was \$2,414,854, and in 1901, \$2,772,174.

The large increase this year, however, shows a decided advance in business over previous years.

THE KESTREL CASE.

Captain Gaudin Conducting Investigation in Connection With That Vessel.

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—The marine department now says that Captain Gaudin, of Victoria, is making a special inquiry into Kestrel matters, and until completed Capt. Newcombe will be suspended. Inspector Roy's report was received some time ago.

TWO BY-ELECTIONS.

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—The writs for the St. Marys, St. Anne divisions of Montreal were issued to-day. The nominations will take place on November 7th and the elections on November 21st.

BORN.

TAIT—At Vancouver, on Oct. 26th, the wife of John S. Tait, of a daughter. JEFFREYS—At Nelson, on Oct. 26th, the wife of Albert E. Jeffreys, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

EMMS-MOORE—At Kamloops, on Oct. 24th, Rev. W. A. Winters, of the Sydney Emms and Annie Matilda Moore.

LOFTUS-KENNEDY—At Grand Forks, on Oct. 24th, John P. Loftus and Miss Mary Kennedy.

DIED.

HOLDAN—At Vancouver, on Oct. 26th, John P. Holdan, aged 54 years.

BAREHEAD—At the Royal Jubilee hospital, on Oct. 31st, John Barber, aged 60 years, and a native of Cockenzie, Scotland.



Steedman's SOOTHING Powders

Relieve FEVERISH HEAT. Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc. Preserve a healthy state of the constitution IN CHILDREN

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN'S CONTAIN NO POISON

Boo Spavin

Remove the bane. Cure the lameness and restore the part looking just as it did before the attack. Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid swellings of the hock, knee, fetlock, splint, curb, capped hock, etc. It is a powerful solvent and breaks up the deposit, and in a few days the animal is cured, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of ailments and gives you the information you need to have before consulting or buying any medicine. FLEMING, 8202, Chambliss, 61 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

For Firemen and Brakemen. Experience unnecessary. Over 500 positions open at the present time. High wages. Rapid promotion to Engineers and Conductors. \$75 to \$200 per month. Instructions by mail at 10c. and without requiring a student in securing a position. Don't forget to get a free catalogue, with instructions and application blank. A.S. Boston Block, Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT"

To the Legal Representatives of Lucie Thibault, Deceased, Registered Owner of Six (6) Feet Frontage of East 1/2 of Lot Eight Hundred and Seventy-Eight (678), Victoria City. Take notice that an application has been made to the City of Victoria to the Corporation of the City of Victoria, George Henry Brown, dated the 21st of October, 1906, and you are required to contest the claim within thirty (30) days from the first publication thereof. Dated at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this thirty-first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and six.

S. Y. WOOLTON, Registrar-General.

WANTED—Eight or more thoroughbred pullets and cockerel, white or buff Wyandottes or Rocks, Wyandottes preferred. State price delivered. Address 120 Oswego street, Victoria.

LA GRIPPE

This distressing and unfortunately very common malady easily takes rank among the very "meanest" of the diseases to which people living in this climate are liable.

La Grippe is no respecter of persons; it attacks the young and the old, the rich and the poor with the utmost impartiality. Except in the cases where Pneumonia develops, La Grippe is seldom directly fatal; the real danger lies in the after effects. Even when the patient has fairly well recovered from an attack (and it is very hard to tell just when he has fully recovered) the muscles are relaxed, the nerves unstrung, the heart and lungs weak, the throat and bronchial tubes irritable and tender and the whole system depressed, run-down and in no condition to resist the attack of any other disease to which it may be exposed.

This condition is fraught with danger and demands instant and intelligent attention; the system must be built up and restored to a normal and healthy condition—advice easy to give, often very hard to follow.

The appetite is liable to be poor and the digestion impaired so that it is almost impossible to consume and digest sufficient ordinary food to do the work quickly and effectively. What is required is a concentrated food, palatable, easy to digest and containing the elements necessary to repair the waste which La Grippe has committed.

Just such a food is found in

FERROL

a scientifically prepared emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Iron and Phosphorus, palatable, digestible and effective. FERROL contains just what the run down system needs and all it requires. Cod Liver Oil to restore the lost flesh and make what is left firm and healthy, Iron to enrich the impoverished blood and restore elasticity and firmness to the relaxed muscles, Phosphorus to tone the nerve and brain as nothing else will.

Two or three bottles of FERROL, taken after the acute stage of La Grippe has passed, will do more to repair damages than can possibly be accomplished in any other way. Try it and see.

FERROL is not a patent mystery. The formula is freely published. It is prescribed by the best Physicians. It is endorsed by the most eminent Medical Journals. It is used in prominent Hospitals, Sanatoriums, etc.

THE FERROL COMPANY, Limited, Toronto. D. E. CAMPBELL, DRUGGIST. Cor. Fort and Douglas St. Victoria, B. C.

Printed Linoleums

Cheap, Good and Durable. Write for New Patterns.

J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS B. C. VICTORIA.

A GREAT OFFER

Regular Price \$3.15 THE LONDON TIMES Weekly Edition \$4.00 The Semi Weekly Victoria Times \$1.00 and Pearson's Magazine \$5.15

10c. per Tube GYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST 98 Gov't. St., Near Yates St. Victoria, B. C.

Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in Barkley District: Commencing at a stake planted at the N. W. corner of Section No. 8, Sarita Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 60 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement. Located Oct. 17th, 1906.

R. S. HUGHES, Per E. J. Conner, Agent.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, 60 days from date, for permission to purchase the following described land for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in Barkley District: Commencing at a stake planted 10 chains east of the S. E. corner of the N. W. 1/4 of Section No. 10, Sarita River, thence east 120 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to the point of commencement. Located Oct. 17th, 1906.

B. W. LEESON, R. S. HUGHES, Per E. J. Conner.

I hereby give notice that, 60 days after date, I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the west shore of Naden Harbor, Graham Island, Q. C. I. Commencing at a post marked W. N.'s north-east corner, thence running 40 chains west, thence following the shore line to point of commencement, containing 120 acres more or less. Dated August 10th, 1906.

WM. NOBLE.

Notice is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following lands: Beginning at a point on the left bank of Skeena River 40 chains south of C. E. Nason's pre-emption and marked J. E. W. 2 north-west corner, thence running 80 chains east, thence 30 chains south, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement, containing 120 acres more or less. Located Sept. 23.

J. E. WISE, J. E. BATEMAN, Agent.

DOMINION HOTEL, Victoria, B. C. Maintained on the highest standard: rates \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. Free bus. Stephen Jones, Prop.

Learn Veterinary Dentistry in a make \$2000 a year. We teach you at home in three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diploma with degree. Particulars free. The Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.

WEEKLY

Victor

During this stormy up of rain fell in Lower Mainland was on the 25th, 1.28 in. little over two inches. These the passage barometer and Alberta. On of one of the creased to a couer island also on the 25th, 1.28 in. were reported the Lower Mainland the west mild. Heavy the northern showers upon Atlin. The we the most part while in Mantlo week was mild S. Shure wintry, with from on the 25th.

Victoria—Total shine recorded was 2.91 inches; rain, 2.91 inches; temperature, 53.9 on 25th; low temperature, 50 on 24th; high temperature, 59 on 25th.

New Westminster—Highest temperature, 54 on 25th; lowest, 32 on 25th. Kamloops—Rain, 1.18 on 25th; temperature, 52 on 24th. Barkerville—Rain an highest temperature, 52 on 25th.

Port Simpson—Rain, est temperature, 52 on 25th.

Atlin—Rain, 28 inches, 40 on 24th and 25th. Dawson—No rain or temperature, 44 on 25th and 26th.

Local News

—A special dispatch from today says that the company on the Atlantic service.

—At the recent loops ex-Mayor Hurd was made an honorar Union of British Colies.

—The Daughters of P in the Board of Trade afternoon. Reports g year's work were pres cussion ensued on the the coming year.

—The residence adjac Earle on Cadboro Bay by the B. C. Land and pany. The purchaser resident of Moose Jaw, up his home here.

—As a result of the s tions on the Coast, the been receiving quite a cohes. The Capital C any has been receiving quite a gratifying suppl

—A quiet wedding took day at Nelson, when MacKenzie, manager branch of the Royal and Miss Edith S. Shure were united in marriage was performed by Rev rector of St. Saviour's place in the church at

The steamship Belle China Mutual line, which been twice in port from Liverpool, will tioria this afternoon, s way to sea. The ship aboard and will receive of Chinese passengers.

—At the next regula city council Aid. Yates to introduce a by-law purchase of the Henshaws for agricultural and tion purposes. The vide for the raising of the purchase price at the cost of improving exhibition buildings.

Farmers' Sons V stock and fair education to work in advancement, steady employment, die. Branch offices of the B. C. Veterinary Service are as follows:

—The newly formed Association of the Chu held a business meeti evening. The convolv reported several as join their names to join, a elected, and a good pr for the month of Dece ture is to be held on 2 Miss Mabelle Biggart and popular lecturer, "Adam Bede." This general public. For Tuesday a social eve and a postcard ing arranged.

—The second annual cert" will be given by Andrews' Entertainment Tuesday evening. No the school room at the concert, given last sea proved such a great su repeated on five diff There is no doubt that prove an even greater very fine programme is in which Haydn's and brated symphonies will upwards of 100 perform chestra of 12 players, be on the programme, gles, also vocal and in and duets. Further, a given later through the ums.

—A great deal of in the probable action Council of British Col with the the request Telford, of Vancouver, that body. The requ the council at its last held over for final act There seems to be a among the members of the practitioner in questio improbable that his m stored to the list this w

—On Wednesday the were landed illegally l wian Maru were exa Dominion Immigration L. Milne, and all were on shore, though