FEATHERSTONE IS BROUGHT TO VICTORIA

Placed in Provincial Jail in This City With Death Watch on Guard

HE WILL BE CONSTANTLY WATCHED

Many at Railway Station in Rain to See Convicted Murderer Arrive

Robert Featherstone, convicted of the murder of Mary Jane Dalton at South Wellington on July 21, and sentenced to be hanged on December 12 in the yard of the provincial jail in this city, was brought to Victoria on the noon train from Nanaimo Wednesday by Chief Constable Stephenson of Nanaimo and Constable Cox of Alberni. The prisoner was handcuffed and kept seated between the two officers. He was chatty, and occasionally referred to his trial. He never once, however, said anything as to any admission of guilt or otherwise. Notwithstanding this, a rumor was current that he had admitted having committed the crime. Both constables who had the prisoner in charge denied this rumor.

Despite the downpour of rain there was a crowd at the E. & N. station to see the accused arrive. As he was brought from the train and placed in a closed carriage, where the party was joined by Sheriff Frank Richards, many surged near to obtain a close view of the accused. Arrived at the provincial jail, the constables relinquished their charge to the custody of the sheriff, who placed the convicted man in charge of the chief warden. Two special guards, the death watch to remain with the accused night and day, were appointed, one being Mr. Huggard, for some time a special constable of the provincial police, and the other being Mr. Thomas.

Featherston was at once undressed, searched thoroughly from head to foot, and given new clothing. Every precaution was taken to prevent anything being secreted on the prisoner, and he was then placed in one of the strongest cells, with special guards.

The prisoner is as caim as ever, but since his sentence has not slept so well. Otherwise he is calm and collected as ever, and keeps up a semblance of indifference. He is tippant at times. Before leaving Nanaimo he was informed that a local reporter had asked to see him and been refused permission, whereupon he said: "It's too bad they wouldn't let him in, for I'd been glad to have seen him—if I could have been behind the door with a club so that I could get a crack at him."

The sheriff has not yet communicated with Radcliffe, the hangman. He said Wednesday that Radcliffe had been informed of the sentence and he expects to receive a communication from him before long.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

October 17 to 23, 1906.

Victoria Meteorological Office.

During this week an abnormally high and extensive pressure area appeared on the coast and gradually spread inland until it extended from Alaska to California, and by Saturday, the 20th, the barometer in this vicinity was up to 30.71 inches, which is the highest reading recorded here. From this date to the close of the week this high barometer area slowly spread southeastward in advance of an ocean low area, which by the night of Tuesday, the 23rd, caused rain throughout the western portion of the province. Light easterly winds occurred at the entrance to the Straits of Juan de Fuca. With these exceptions the weather was unusually fine and the winds moderate in force not only over the Straits and Sound, but along the greater portion of the coast from Alaska to Oregon. Frost is reported on the lower Mainland upon the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd, and at Victoria on the 21st and 22nd. The weather was generally fair and comparatively mild in the Atlin district, and only moderately cold in the Yukon; while in the prairie provinces no great cold was reported, the lowest being 18 degrees of frost at Winnipeg on the 21st.

Victoria—Total amount of bright sunshine registered was 33 hours and 18 minutes; rain, .18 inch; highest temperature 56.4, on the 22nd; lowest 34.0, on the 21st.

Vancouver—Rain, .52 inch; highest temperature 53, on the 17th and 22nd; lowest 30, on the 21st.

New Westminster—Rain, .62 inch; highest temperature 54, on the 20th, 21st and 22nd; lowest 30, on the 20th and 21st.

Kamloops—Rain, .04 inch; highest temperature 60, on the 17th; lowest 24, on the 21st.

Barkerville—Rain, .54 inch; highest 42, on the 22nd and 23rd; lowest 24, on the 22nd.

Port Simpson—Rain, .44 inch; highest temperature 54, on the 22nd; lowest 38, on the 19th.

Atlin—Rain, .25 inch; highest temperature 46, on the 21st; lowest 26, on the 18th.

Dawson—Snow, .10 inch; highest temperature 48, on the 22nd; lowest 12, on the 18th.

The following is a summary of the weather for the month of September:

	Precipitation. Inches.
Victoria, V. I.	3.14
Vancouver	8.87
New Westminster	9.56
Nanaimo, V. I.	4.86
Kamloops	0.61
Alberni, V. I.	7.79
Alberni, Somas river, V. I.	8.84
Thetis Island	5.18
Chilliwack	8.85
Quesnel	2.55
Barkerville	7.46
Port Simpson	7.35
Vernon	0.90
Beaver Lake, V. I.	3.51
Goldstream, V. I.	7.53
Hartley Bay	21.30
Salmon Arm	1.28
Atlin	0.77
Denman Island	6.09
Fairview	0.21
Ladner	7.93
Bamfield	8.82

At Victoria the total amount of bright sunshine was 151 hours and 6 minutes, the mean proportion for the month, .40. The highest temperature was 71.7, on the 1st; the lowest 42.4, on the 28th and 29th, and the monthly mean, 56.34. The total number of miles recorded on the electrical anemograph was 5,239, and the direction as follows: North, 425; northeast, 367; east, 349; southeast, 496; south, 705; southwest 2,120; west, 708; northwest, 71.

New Westminster—Highest 70.5, on the 2nd; lowest 35.6, on the 28th; monthly mean, 55.67.

Vancouver—Highest 72.8, on the 2nd; lowest 34.5, on the 28th; monthly mean, 55.35.

Nanaimo—Highest 72.4, on the 3rd; lowest 37.9, on the 28th; mean, 55.77; bright sunshine recorded, 134 hours 12 minutes.

Kamloops—Highest 80.2, on the 2nd; lowest 36.8, on the 28; mean, 59.4.

Alberni—Highest 80, on the 2nd and 19th; lowest 37, on the 29th; mean, 58.9.

Thetis Island—Highest 67.9, on the 1st; lowest 38.5, on the 28th; mean, 55.25.

Quesnel—Highest 76, on the 1st; lowest 30, on the 20th, 25th and 29th; mean, 51.78.

Barkerville—Highest 58, on the 1st and 20th; lowest 29, on the 9th and 29th; mean, 42.91.

Port Simpson—Highest 59.3, on the 1st and 6th; lowest 36.9, on the 29th; mean, 50.72.

Vernon—Highest 82, on the 19th; lowest 34, on the 11th.

Salmon Arm—Highest 77, on the 2nd; lowest 34, on the 25th; mean, 56.5.

Atlin—Highest 57, on the 7th; lowest 24, on the 23rd; mean, 41.47.

Fairview—Highest 97, on the 18th.

Ladner—Highest 72, on the 1st and 30th; lowest 30, on the 27.

Chilliwack—Highest 75.1, on the 18th; lowest 39.0, on the 28th.

Bamfield—Highest 69.6, on the 20th; lowest 39.9, on the 14th.

THE CARMI MURDER.

Particulars of Tragedy Which Shocked People of Boundary Country.

Monday morning the city was startled by meagre reports from the West Fork of a cold-blooded shooting affray at Carmi, on Sunday night, in which James A. Dale killed Peter Godereau and Joseph Celle and wounded David Smith, says the Boundary Creek Times. Beyond this little could be learned until the West Fork stage came in on Monday night, bringing the unfortunate Smith, accompanied by Alexander Hood, an employee at the Carmi mine.

To a representative of the Times Mr. Hood told the details of the tragedy.

Godereau and Celle, both Frenchmen, had gone up to Carmi on the stage from Beaverdell on Sunday night. Upon arriving there they went to Dale's boarding house for supper. During the course of the meal a quarrel arose, but those present did not think it at all serious. After supper Godereau and Celle, accompanied by Smith, went to the former's cabin, about a quarter of a mile away, to spend the night. This was about half-past eight. The night was pitchy dark. Suddenly their quiet conversation was interrupted by the crashing of glass and a rifle bullet lodged in Smith's shoulder. Another crash, and Godereau was shot in the neck, while a third bullet pierced Celle's breast just below the heart. Godereau and Celle died almost instantly. Smith retained consciousness and was able to leave the cabin and walk to the post office and inform some seven or eight men there of what had happened. Meanwhile Dale went into the cabin to see that his bloody work was well completed. He then walked toward the post office and began riddling that with bullets, one of them entering a window, but doing no harm. By this time several of the men had secured rifles, and then Dale retired to an empty cabin near by and proceeded to hold the crowd at bay, which he managed to do until 1 o'clock Monday morning, when he escaped to the hills, taking with him his rifle and a supply of ammunition.

The bodies of the two victims, Godereau and Celle, were cared for, while at 6 o'clock Mr. Hood left with Smith for Greenwood. Upon arrival here the victim was placed under the care of Dr. S. Oppenheimer, who extracted the bullet. Smith's wound is not considered dangerous, and he will probably have a speedy recovery unless blood poisoning sets in. Smith is a Scotsman, well known throughout this district as "Scotty" Smith. He is about 46 years of age. Godereau was aged about 55, and Celle about 19.

Dale is well known here, having formerly lived in Greenwood. He has been running a boarding house in Carmi for some time. His relatives are all well respected. His uncle, James Dale, is an old prospector, who located the Carmi mine, and is the promoter of the Carmi townsite. Dale's father was working on his claims, some miles from the town, when the shooting occurred. Word was sent to him Monday morning. His wife is terribly wrought up over the affair and is prostrated with grief and worry. The dales came to British Columbia from Illinois, coming originally from the state of Missouri.

NEW LOGGING CAMP AT ENGLISHMAN'S RIVER

The Anglo-Canadian Company to Operate Force of Twenty Men During Winter

The Anglo-Canadian Lumber company of Vancouver, has acquired about six million feet of lumber on a limit on Englishman's river, Vancouver island, and about twenty men will be put to work in the camps this winter, the force to be increased by the spring.

Owing to the situation at the mouth of the river and the changeable tides the firm has hitherto been unable to get logs out of their limit, but have now arranged a scheme by which they can float their logs, and expect to put men to work in the camp this winter and by next summer have all the limits cleared. A pile driver is at work at the mouth of the river driving long piles to hold the logs until a favorable tide presents itself when a tug will be run in and get its tow.

It is slow work on the part of the pile driver as it can only operate about a couple of hours each day. On previous occasions when the firm has attempted to take logs from here they have invariably lost the logs, having no piles to hold them from the inroads of the strong currents.

$100—REWARD—$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land situated in the Kitsumkalum Valley, Range V., Coast District, B. C.: Commencing at a post marked "B. H. Wilson's Southwest Corner," and located at the Northeast corner of K. Braun's West quarter purchase claim; thence running North forty chains; thence East forty chains; thence South forty chains; thence West forty chains to point of commencement, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less.

Frank's Landing, Skeena River, B. C., October 12, 1906.

BELLE H. WILSON, Locator.
o26 Per H. L. Frank, Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of the land situate at West end of Babine Portage, starting from a post marked "S. W.," thence running East 40 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence South to starting point 40 chains, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

Babine Portage, August 1, 1906.

N. COCOLA.
o26

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery. 30

VOYAGE TO NORTH OF DUCHESS OF BEDFORD

Arctic Explorers Who Left Victoria Reached Point Hope in July

Advices have been received from the Anglo-American Arctic exploration expedition which left Victoria in May last on board the schooner Duchess of Bedford, formerly the sealing schooner Beatrice, dated from Port Hope, Alaska, on July 25. Two letters were received by Capt. Otto Buckholtz of this city, who wrote to the explorers regarding arrangements to be made by him for a relief expedition in the event of the failure of the schooner to return to Victoria in 1908. Not much news was given, other than has been already published, with regard to the trip to the borders of the Arctic, where the explorers intend to seek for an extensive area of land they believe to exist in the Beaufort sea.

The schooner had a good trip to Port Hope, although encountering several blows and on one occasion having a narrow escape from stranding during fog. There was, too, some incipient trouble on board, Mr. Parker, who shipped from here as mate, and the cook refused duty when the vessel was at Teller City, Alaska, on July 15. They wanted to see an officer of the U. S. revenue cutter Thetis, but finally, under threat of irons on board the revenue cutter and imprisonment on return, they agreed to "turn to" on the understanding that they would be paid off at Point Barrow. The cook became intoxicated during a trip ashore and two Norwegian sailors were sent to bring him on board bodily.

On July 8 in Bering straits fog was encountered and the schooner was in ten fathoms of water before the danger was realized, and the vessel was in four fathoms before she was worked off shore. The explorers had the anchors ready to let go when they managed to wear off. A dozen dogs for the trip over the ice were secured at St. Lawrence island, where, as stated, a call was made for that purpose.

Ernest K. Leffingwell, one of the heads of the expedition, wrote to Capt. Buckholtz as follows:

Your letter of the first was received just as we left Port Clarence. It is very kind of you to feel so interested in looking us up in case of our getting frozen in. I have read carefully all your good advice and shall keep your letter on file for future reference.

As it is more than likely we shall not send the ship back next year, so do not feel worried until the ship fails to get home by the fall of 1908, then in the summer of 1909 someone had better look for us.

You may be sure that we shall erect prominent marks wherever we can in case of trouble. I have sent my father a map with our course and probable winter quarters on it, also where we shall erect signals east of Pt. Barrow. I doubt very much whether we will bother with Wrangell Sound. The whalers say the ice is very heavy around there, in any case we shall not make for it unless the ice is so good that we can get up to the Siberian coast before the ice breaks up.

Sundays seem to have bad luck in them. On the 8th we drifted through Behring Straits, while hove to in a southeast gale and fog for three days. We got into 10 fathoms without the captain knowing. We only found it out when he went on deck. Noticing the color of the water, he asked. We knew pretty well where we were at once—on the shoal which runs north from Cape Prince of Wales. The captain put about and had a man at the lead. We soon got 7 fathoms, and less and less, until 4½. Anchors were ready to go at 4. After a long time got 4½, 5, 6, 7, 10, 20, and we were out of danger. The only thing to do was to sail west; and it shows what a cool head Capt. Mikkelsen has to run her that way in spite of the shoaling water.

The same gale put all the small boats on the beach at Nome. Only one sailboat held, and she lost three anchors. Large boats put to sea. For a couple of days we tried to beat back through the straits against wind and current, and fog most of the time. We simply tacked between East Cape and Diomede Islands, hardly holding our own. Finally a fine north wind took us to Port Clarence. We found that we could get mail and freight forwarded there, also money, so we cut out Nome.

Our ship is very satisfactory in every way. We have had three heavy gales at sea, and both in running before and hove to she rides nicely. Two men on a watch can handle her in almost any weather.

I have been able to correct our chronometers twice, at Unalaska and Port Clarence. They are doing nicely now, but were wild at first until I got the sea rates.

Sunday, the 15th, our cook refused to come on board from shore (Telber City). The two Norwegian sailors finally got him back bodily. He was pretty full.

Sunday, the 22nd, both cook and Parker refused duty and wanted to get paid off, and wanted to see an officer of the revenue cutter Thetis. He told them they could either work or go back to the United States in irons and do time. They agreed to do duty if we would let them go at Pt. Barrow. Here we shall either get natives or some men from the Thetis.

You remember the Norwegian sailor, Storkerson, who came on board the last day? Well, he is a treasure. If we had not found him, I am afraid we should have never been able to go on. We have promoted him mate, and he is living aft with us, a great improvement. He gets more work done and keeps things ship-shape with less men. We shall teach him navigation during the winter. He already knows the principles of latitude, but we have been too busy to start lessons. I could trust him to bring the boat home without understanding navigation. If we have a successful trip we certainly shall make Storkerson's reputation for him. He deserves all that we can do in that time.

Picked up a dozen good dogs at St. Lawrence Island. Had to give up Indian Point on account of gale and fog. Are anchored in lee of Pt. Hope. Strong north gale and few pieces of ice drifting out of Kotzebue Sound, but pack is probably south of Icy Cape. Report ice as very heavy at Pt. Barrow this year. Hope we can round it.

Thank you for all your good wishes and for putting our ship in such fine shape.

In addition to the above letters a note was forwarded by Dr. Howe, which says: "Don't forget me. I think of you every time we have rough weather."

Capt. Eijnar Mikkelsen, partner of Mr. Leffingwell in the enterprise, also wrote under the same date. His letter follows:

Thanks for your letter; I got it just before we left Port Clarence. We did not go to Nome, as we had permanent southerly winds, and did not like to take the risk of an open beach, but got our stuff sent up by steamer to Port Clarence, the most perfect harbor I have ever seen. I don't know whether Mr. Leffingwell has told you that we lost an anchor in Dutch Harbor, but we had the hard luck. We came in with a strong northerly wind early in the morning. As we came into the harbor itself it got squally, and as we rounded up to anchor there came a gust down from the mountains, filled our sails and gave the ship headway again, but as we were in 7 feet of water there was nothing to do but to let go the anchor. The chain snapped and the ship went on shore. We got her off in the next high water, but although we hunted for our anchor for two days we could not find it. It was between the rubbish of the old wreck—you know, there on the west side of the harbor. The lighthouse tender gave us a brand new chain, one inch in diameter, but it was too bad he could not give us an anchor. The revenue cutter gave us some rope and other things we wanted, so we are rather well fitted out now. I am so much obliged to you for the trouble you have taken in fitting out the ship—everything is in a most perfect shape, and I praise myself a lucky man for having met you, as I, of course, could not have got her in the shape that you succeeded in getting the old Beatrice. I am glad to see that you still are bent on going out for us, but don't go before spring, 1909, as we will probably keep the ship up there in two years. Mr. Leffingwell says that he has written to you about it, so I do not repeat it. In case you should go, then communicate with my family, Varnedamsvej 13B, Copenhagen, Mr. Aksel Mikkelsen.

With my kindest regards to you and your wife.

EJNAR MIKKELSEN.

Capt. Buckholtz in his letters to the explorers gave many directions with regard to navigation in the northern ice pack, as he was enabled to do by dint of his experiences. As will be remembered, Capt. Buckholtz was master of the steamer Alpha when that vessel made the first voyage of the season to Cape Nome, reaching the Arctic pack by sailing through ice fields; the venture created much interest at the time. Capt. Buckholtz was in charge of the work of preparing the schooner, which was overhauled and remodeled for the venture, and the letters of the explorers tell how satisfied they were with his work in that regard.

Before the explorers sailed from Victoria Capt. Buckholtz prepared considerable data for them, going over the itinerary of the voyage thoroughly and pointing out the best course, etc.

After leaving the point from which the letters were written the schooner will navigate about the fringe of the Arctic ice pack toward Bank's island, and from that point to Minto inlet, Prince Albert Land, where the winter quarters will be located. Capt. Buckholtz is well satisfied with the progress of the expedition. He says it was not thought that Port Hope would be reached until August 15.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE LOCAL MARKETS

The markets are at present practically without change, the supply following the ordinary lines without any new feature of importance or material alteration in values. In the vegetable market hothouse lettuce is the solitary new feature, and is quoted at $1.50 per crate. Island potatoes are $16.50 per ton of 20 sacks, and Fraser River potatoes, $14 for the like quantity. The fish market is well supplied, and the first fresh herrings and crabs have begun to arrive.

RETAIL MARKETS.

Meat and Poultry	
Hams, per lb.	22
Bacon, per lb.	25
Beef, per lb.	8 to 15
Pork, dressed, per lb.	12½ to 18
Mutton, per lb.	8 to 18
Veal, dressed, per lb.	12½ to 15
Chickens, spring, lb. live wgt.	22 to 25
Chickens, old, per lb.	20
Turkeys, per lb.	30
Turkeys, local, per lb.	35
Geese, dressed, per lb.	25
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	25
Spring chicken, dressed, per lb.	25
Chicken, broilers, per lb.	30
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	50
Rabbits, dressed, each	60 to 75
Hare, dressed, each	75
Fish	
Oolachan, salted, per kit	$2.25
Cod, salted, per lb.	12½
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	8 to 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb.	15 to 20
Cod, fresh, per lb.	6 to 8
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	5
Salmon, salt, per lb.	8 to 10
Salmon, fresh, per lb.	10
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	15 to 20
Clams, per lb.	8
Oysters, Olympia, per pint	50
Oyster, Toke Point, doz.	40
Shrimps, per lb.	25 to 35
Herring, kippered	12 to 15
Dairy Produce	
Eggs—	
Eastern, per doz.	30
Fresh Island, per doz.	50
Fresh cream, per pint	30
Cheese—	
California cheese, per lb.	25
Canadian cheese, per lb.	20
Cream cheese, local, apiece	10
Butter—	
Manitoba, 14-lb. boxes	$3.75
Manitoba, per lb.	30
Best dairy, per lb.	30
Victoria creamery, per lb.	35
Cowichan creamery, per lb.	35
Delta creamery, per lb.	35
Chilliwack creamery, per lb.	35
Vegetables	
Cabbage, each	5
Onions, 6 lbs. for	25
Potatoes, Island, per sack	$1.25
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	75 to $1.00
Cauliflowers, per head	5 to 10
Carrots, per lb.	3
Artichokes, per lb.	12½
Celery, per bunch	15
Cucumbers, 3 for	10
Tomatoes, per lb.	10
Corn, per doz.	40
Sweet potatoes, 4 lbs.	25
Green tomatoes, 8 lbs.	25
Citron, per lb.	3½
Fruit	
Cooking figs	8 to 10
Figs, Smyrna, per lb.	15 to 25
Crapefruit, per doz.	75
Valencia raisins, per lb.	10
Lemons, California, per doz.	50
Cocoanuts, each	10
New cleaned currants	10
Best Sultanas	15
Best Sultanas, Smyrna	20
California Sultanas	15
Table raisins	25, 35, 50
Oranges, per doz.	60
Grapes, per lb.	20
Bananas, per doz.	20 to 35
Apples, per case	$1.25 to $1.75
Peach, per lb.	15
Pineapples, each	50
Melons, each	40 to 50
Peaches, per box	$1.50
Plums, per case	$1.25
Pears, 4 lbs.	25
Hazel Nuts, per lb.	27
Foodstuffs	
Oats, per ton	$30.00
Wheat, per ton	$35.00
Barley, per ton	$30.00
New hay	$14.00 to $16.00
Hay, Island, per ton	$16.00
Hay, Fraser, per ton	$14.00
Straw, per bale	65
Potatoes, Island, 8 lbs.	25
Corn, whole, per ton	$32.00
Corn, cracked, per ton	$35.00
Feed, cornmeal, per ton	$35.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	45
Rolled oats, per 7-lb. sack	35
Calgary Hungarian, per sack	$1.50
Hungarian, per bl.	$6.50
Royal Household, per sack	$1.55
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.40
Feed—	
Middlings, per bag 100 lbs.	$1.35
Bran, per 100 lbs.	$1.25
Pork, per lb.	10 to 15
Veal, per lb.	10 to 18
Lamb, per quarter	$1.25 to $1.75
OIL	
Coal oil, Pratt's, per can	$1.50 to $1.68

WHOLESALE MARKETS

Vegetables	
Beets, per sack	$1.25
Cabage, per lb.	2½
Carrots, per sack	$1.00
Cauliflower, per doz.	$1.50
Parsnips, per sack	$1.25
Silverskin onions, per lb.	2
Turnips, per sack	85
Corn, per doz.	25
Garlic, per lb.	10
Pickling onions, per lb.	2½
Peppers bell, per box	$1.75
Peppers, Chili, per box	$1.75
Citrons, per lb.	2½
Sweet potatoes, per lb.	2¾
Fruit	
Bananas, per bunch	$2.00 to $3.50
Lemons, per box	$7.00 to $7.75
Cocoanuts, each	8
Oranges, per box	$5.50
Apples, local, per case	75 to $1.50
Peaches, per box	$1.40
Grapes, per box	$1.75
Watermelons, each	35 to 40
Crab apples, per box	$1.25 to $1.50
Pears, local, per box	75 to $1.25
Prunes, late, per crate	$1.25
Pomegranates, per case	$1.40
Produce	
Eggs, local, per doz.	45
Butter, local, creamery	30
Comb honey, per lb.	18
Meats	
Veal, per lb.	12½
Pork, per lb.	8
Tongues, per lb.	20
Beef, per lb.	8
Mutton, per lb.	12½
American hams, per lb.	22
American bacon, per lb.	27
Bacon, rolled	16
Foodstuffs	
American wheat, per ton	$29.00
Manitoba feed wheat, per ton	$28.00
Oats, Manitoba, per ton	$24.00
Oats, Island, per ton	$25.00
Barley, Manitoba, per ton	$25.00
Barley, Island, per ton	$28.00
Flour	
Flour, Hungarian, Ogilvie's Royal Household, per bbl.	$5.60
Flour, Hungarian, Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, per bbl.	$5.60
Flour, Hungarian, Moffet's Best	$5.35
Flour, pastry, Moffet's Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$4.55
Calgary Hungarian, per bbl.	$5.60
Bran, per ton	$22.00
Shorts, per ton	$23.00
Middlings, per ton	$25.00
Hay, Fraser river, per ton	$12.00
Hay, Island, per ton	$14 to $16
Feed, cornmeal, per ton	$30.00
Chop feed, best, per ton	$27.00
Whole corn, best, per ton	$29.00
Cracked corn, per ton	$32.00

ARRANGES EXECUTION OF R. S. FEATHERSTONE

Sheriff Richards Making Preparations—Radcliffe Likely Be Executioneer

Arrangements will be made by Sheriff Richards with regard to the execution of R. S. Featherstone, who was sentenced by Judge Morrison at Nanaimo to be hanged at the Victoria jail on December 12. It is probable that Radcliffe, the hangman, will again come to Victoria to carry out the execution.

The scaffold will be erected in the yard at the provincial jail, the sheriff being in charge of all arrangements. It is likely that the execution will be carried out in the early morning of the day set, this being the custom.

The Prisoner's Statement

Following is the concluding portion of the very lengthy statement read in court by the convicted murderer, R. S. Featherstone, during the progress of the trial at Nanaimo:

"When I was arrested I was dazed, there were a lot of men there and several of them were talking, the constable was saying something about murder and a newspaper reporter asking if I did not come from Sumas. I thought they were arresting me for murdering a man there. I could not understand it at all, and I said so. It was all done so quickly just after they woke me up, and there was so much commotion that I cannot clearly remember what was done and said, but I certainly sever understood until after the fuss was quieted down that I was charged with murdering Miss Dalton, and I certainly never understood that I was being asked if I knew the Daltons, or had heard their name and denied it.

"I was taken to the city jail at Nanaimo. Dr. O'Brien came and examined me. The next day the chief of police brought me some dinner, and asked me if I carried my revolver fully loaded. I said yes, as a rule it is fully loaded or empty. He then asked how many revolvers I had, and I said only the one the police have. He asked other questions and said, what about the handkerchief covered with blood, I answered that the blood was from my nose, he replied, 'sure Bob, what are you giving me, I think you are up against it. Why man, two women saw you with a smoking revolver right after you shot her, and they have your tracks and all.' I said this is news to me.

"I bought the revolver and one box of cartridges at Sumas while working there, and another box of cartridges at Seattle, on my way to South Wellington. I only fired a few cartridges on the other side, the balance except those found in my valise were fired in South Wellington up and down the railway track and around the neighboring woods.

"On Saturday previous to the murder, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas had gone to town and taken their boys. After supper I went to the mill and straightened up a few things and pointed up the top saw.

"Kalberg was getting ready to take a bath and on my return I told him that I had been talking to Mr. Dalton down at the mill and he had introduced me to his daughter, and told him what had been said between us. At no time did I make any remarks about the character of Miss Dalton or the company she kept. I knew nothing about her and could not have done so, nor was I ever on the porch or in the house when Miss Dalton and another lady went by and said to Kalberg as stated by him: 'There goes my girl,' and start after them. We had quite a long talk about the mill and the different men working there. He said I had a good job, and if I would give him a rakeoff of ten dollars a month he would throw in a little overtime and see that I did not lose my job and said he thought McIntosh had a man who he would like to get a job for. I said 'different here.' He then said it should be worth five. I said 'not of my money.' He then suggested that he put in some overtime for me and when I cashed my check I could give it to him. I said I would see Mr. Williams about it and if I had to do that sort of work to hold my job I would be a short time here. He told me before this about grafting a razor from the Victoria firm he bought the planing belts from. I told him if he grafted for the new engine and planer he would soon be able to quit work and asked if he was getting a rake-off from anyone else. He laughed and said 'well, you know Bob, the way now is to do others before they do you,' and, laughing, went into his room, and brought me out a cigar and said he had only been fooling.

"On Friday, the 20th July I reported to Kalberg about 10 o'clock in the morning that the log turner wanted repairing. About 11 o'clock he told me Mr. Nicholas did not do so and I had to do it myself and did not get anything to eat from breakfast until 6:30 at night. Kalberg and I had a row over it and I told him if the mill was not kept up it would be the case of a new sawyer or a new mill wright.

"The small bruises on my left hand (the lever hand) which have been referred to came from the chips and waste flying back from the saw. They sometimes come with great force, and even throw back the screen placed to protect the sawyer. They formed a couple of blood blisters on the back of my hand, and I opened them with the point of my knife. I have only been treated like a convicted man from the very beginning and when being driven from Nanaimo to South Wellington for the inquest, the constable stopped the rig about a mile from Nanaimo to enable a lady to identify me. She looked at me, shook her head, and said: 'That is not the man,' and on my asking the Constable what that was done for, he replied that a man answering my description had been bothering the women around here.

"I realize fully that my conduct has in many respects been very foolish and censurable, but as God is my witness I am entirely innocent of the charge of murdering Mary Jane Dalton.

"I have never been in her home, never spoke to her except when her father introduced me to her, and no one can regret her death more than I do, or would be more willing to clear up the terrible tragedy."

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN

LITTLE—The wife of Clifford Little, of a son, October 17, Victoria.

HATCH—On the 24th instant, at 185 Fort street, the wife of W. J. Hatch, of a son.

MARRIED

BEST-MATTHEWS—In Seattle, on the 8th of October, at the First Christian Church, by Rev. A. L. Chapman, Maude E. Matthews, only daughter of Mrs. E. R. and the late J. P. Matthews, to William Best, of Toronto, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. Best are now making their home in Vancouver.

(Toronto papers please copy.)

MOORE-MALCOLM—On October 16, by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Mr. Francis R. Moore and Miss Jennie Malcolm.

McCONNAN-NASON—At Christ Church Cathedral, on the 17th instant, by Rev. Canon Beanlands, Edward M. McConnan to Mary Agnes, eldest daughter of the late I. B. Nason. (Newfoundland papers please copy).

BUTTERFIELD-FLEWIN—On the 17th October, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Port Simpson, B.C., by the Rev. G. H. Raley, John Claude Butterfield, of Leeds, Yorkshire, to Gertrude Evelyn, eldest daughter of John Flewin, Esq., gold commissioner for Skeena district.

DEANS-WALKER—On the 24th of October, 1906, at Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B. C., by the Rev. Canon Beanlands, assisted by the Rev. H. St. J. Payne, Ralph Warbrick Deans, of Trout Creek, Summerland, B. C., to Margery Adelaide, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Walker, of Victoria, B. C., and granddaughter of the late Sir Henry P. P. Crease, Knt.

DIED

BEAUMONT—At the family residence, corner of Government and Bay streets, on the 14th instant, Arthur Beaumont, a native of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England; aged 47 years.

HUXTABLE—At the family residence, School Reserve, on the 15th instant, William Henry, second son of W. H. and A. J. Huxtable, a native of Victoria, B. C.; aged 40 years.

TOVEY—In this city, on the 7th instant, Alice, relict of the late John Corydon Tovey, a native of Berkshire, England; aged 66 years.

TWERDALE—In this city, on the 15th instant, Jacob Twerdale, aged 52, son of John Twerdale, of Rochdale, Lancashire, England. o18

PARDOE—At New Westminster, B. C., on the 18th instant, Charles Pardoe, aged 73 years and 5 months, a native of Worcestershire, Eng.

CLOW—At the family residence, Esquimalt, on October 21, 1906, Mary Emma Clow, aged 40 years, native of Hanover, Kansas, U. S. A.

SIMPSON—At the Royal Jubilee Hospital, on the 22nd instant, Henry Simpson, aged 78 years, and a native of Essex, England.

SATISFACTION

Means—"That Which Satisfies."

USE

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

And You'll Appreciate This Definition.

LEAD PACKETS ONLY. AT ALL GROCERS.

HIGHEST AWARD, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

SAYS BABINE INDIANS WILL GIVE TROUBLE

Rev. Father Morice Declares They Will Fight if Not Provided For

Rev. Father Morice, O.M.I., for many years missionary to the Babine and Carrier Indians of Northern British Columbia, arrived in the city during the week from the city of Quebec, where he attended the annual meeting of the International Congress of Americanists, made up of scientists of many nationalities, who are interested in the various questions connected with the investigation of all matters relating to the aboriginal inhabitants of the American continent, says the Winnipeg Free Press.

Owing to his long residence among the Babine and Carrier Indians and his intimate knowledge of their language, customs, laws, modes of life, etc., the presence of Father Morice was much desired at the meetings, all his expenses in connection with the long trip east being paid by the society.

"We had a most memorable and pleasant meeting," said the father to the representative of the Free Press today. "There were present at our gathering many well known anthropologists and other investigators, the time being ten nationalities represented in the meetings. In addition to the scientists from the Dominion of Canada, there were, of course, many from the United States, men from France, England, Scotland, Italy, Germany, Spain, Guatemala, British Guiana and Mexico. The papers read were all of a high class, and the discussions were at times full of interest and exceedingly animated.

"Our meetings were all held in the hall of the parliament buildings, and we had the honor to have with us the governor of the province, the premier, the mayor, the archbishop and other leading citizens."

Trouble With the Babines

Speaking of the trouble among the Babine Indians, Father Morice spoke with the same decision as when in Winnipeg some weeks ago on the way to Quebec. "The difficulty with the Babines must be adjusted before next July," he said, "or there will inevitably be more trouble. It is a question of life and death with them, and it may be taken for granted that they will not take the chances of their families starving to death without making an effort to prevent it. As I explained to you last month, the question is one of the use of the weir or the trap in the rivers in connection with the taking of salmon by the Indians. From time immemorial it has been the custom of the Indians to make use of the trap in taking salmon. Without the use of it, it is impossible for the Indians to take enough fish during the season to last longer than one or two months. If the government is to interfere with this ancient custom of these tribes, then they must do one of two things. They must either feed the Indians or kill them. It would be impossible to leave them to starve slowly to death.

Invites Chief to Ottawa

"When I was in Ottawa I explained fully to the department the state of the question, and after much discussion of the matter I sent a teleg