Crofters Of Tiree

Mr. Gosnell in the Hebrides Enquiring into Emigration Question.

An Interesting Account of the Western Island on Scottish Coast.

A Hardy and Intelligent People Existing Under Discouraging Conditions.

Tiree, Scotland, Sept. 15.—I am here, officially accredited, for the purpose of inquiring into the Crofter question, and in my next I hope to tell you a good deal about it. I am going to interview a large number of the fishermen and inquire into their character and disposition.

Landing at Tiree is a bit of a trial. There is no quay or wharf of any kind. A large fishing boat, used as tender, comes out to the steamer, and is propelled by oars. The steamer is anchored and the boat comes alongside. When the sea is rough, as it often is, there is difficulty in making fast. A miscellaneous cargo of crates of bread, provisions of all kinds, passengers and passengers' luggage, sheep and what-not, is indiscriminately transferred to the boat. The waves beat in between the two craft and the wind sends the spray in showers over the luckless passengers and crew, drenching them to the skin. A rough passage makes the most of the passengers hopelessly sick, notwithstanding their being nursed by the sea from their infancy. Several of the cabin passengers who were parting with their midday meal looked savagely at me because I continued to write, heedless of their misery.

Coming from Oban here you go northwest through the Sound of Mull, past the great Island of Mull, rounding its headland, stopping at Coll and on to Scarmish, the only landing place in Tiree. On the way you pass Dunolly Castle, the ruins of which lie just above Oban, look down in solemn and solitary sadness. Duart, Aultornish and Glengorm castles, and the little sleepy, antique castles, and the little sleepy, antique-looking town of Tober-mory, situated on the northwest corner of Mull. Its chief, if not only, industry is a distillery, the product of which is the celebrated Tober-mory whisky. In fact, whisky is the only profitable industry in the Highlands. There are about 150 distilleries scattered here and there, but the Scotch whiskies very rarely reach the outside world as originally distilled. The entire product is bought up by dealers, principally in Glasgow, who "blend" it and send it out to the world under a variety of names never heard of in Scotland. I met on the boat a very interesting old gentleman, the owner of Coll, Col. Stewart by name, and he had been the world over, including Vancouver and Victoria. The former place he remembered principally on account of two things—a smoking concert by the Caledonian Society in the McKinnon block, at which Mr. Sclater, the C. P. R. agent, sang, much to his delight; two lots, which he was roped into buying, and the taxes for which he pays with annually with tears in his eyes. Curiously enough, I have not been in a place yet, but I have met some one mourning over investments in Canada, principally in mines and town lots. Even here in Tiree Dr. Buchanan years ago invested over £2,000 in a town site. He has the investment, and some very swell maps of the place, the latest possibilities of which are as great as ever they were. Another has shares in the Golden Cache, another in the Buckhorn, near Greenwood, and another in the Golden Eagle, or some such high-flying name. What is the kind of thing that faces you everywhere—the Daniel of our dishonesty come to judgment! I feel very much like the Pharisee, who was not as other men were, in respect to British Columbia; for although I several times tried to sell properties to strangers with capital, I never succeeded. I am, therefore, guiltless before the law.

Tiree is one of the most westerly of the islands, and between it and America there is nothing but the vast expanse of ocean. It is an island about 13 miles long by about three miles wide. It is interesting in the last degree. In the 21,000 acres odd there is not a tree or shrub of any kind, except one little bunch of gorse and a few small willows at the rear of Island House. Tiree is a great bed of sand, overlying a formation of Laurentian gneiss, which obtrudes itself in a great many places. The population numbers 2,200, and was formerly about 4,000. Like all these western islands, it has a history dating far back. The day after landing I was driven all around the island, and on Sunday and Monday I walked across it at many points, talking to the people and taking notes of their condition. I came across two Druidical circles of stones, one of which I believe had not previously been observed. There are also remains of Danish fortifications, and a number of names indicate Danish occupation. Perhaps the most interesting archaeological features are two old chapels in ruins near Scarmish. These were built at the time of St. Columba (521-597), and in the graveyard are very ancient Ionan crosses of the same period.

Though isolated, Tiree was not exempt from the feuds of Highland clans, and the records teem with accounts of those bloody deeds of reprisal, which disgrace Scottish annals. Never was so bloodthirsty a people created, and if it were not for the romance which surrounds their doughty performances, one would be ashamed to own them as ancestors. In no respect were they better than the Indian tribes of North America, and the existence of Scotsmen today is peculiarly due to the law of the survival of the fittest. Their descendants in Tiree are, however, of a most exemplary character—honest, industrious, intelligent, hospitable, polite, quiet and deeply religious. There is but one inn and not a single licensed house. They have a singular love for their bleak island; but cruel, hard circumstances are divorcing them from their home of ages. Modern conditions of livelihood are leaving them stranded. Many of them have gone to Canada, the United States and Australasia. The younger people are leaving for the "South." The girls are going out to service, and the young men seeking employment in Glasgow and elsewhere. In many a Crofter house there is only one old woman or an old couple, or a wife and children, who depend upon the earnings of the absent ones. It is pathetic to see these poor people, clinging to life and their native home, and yet realizing that the outlook is hopeless. The fishing is all gone—the ling and the flounder. The enterprising Glasgow and Aberdeen men fish the flounder from under their noses, using trawls, which not only bags the fish, but destroys the spawning beds. "The trawl!" "The trawl!" is the cry of the Tiree fishermen. They ascribe to it all their troubles. They now depend upon the lobster, which, too, is dwindling away. For forty years there was a kelp factory on the island, carried on by a Glasgow company, which gave employment to a number of men. The company now get their kelp cheaper and better from Norway, and so last year the kelp works were closed down. One after the other their props are going. Practically the industry of the island is reduced to cattle and sheep raising, for which it is well and alone adapted, and without land that is impossible. For these reasons, therefore, the poorer people are keen to get land, and they think the Duke should divide up the island among them, instead of leasing it to a few large holders. Under other circumstances one could sympatize with them in this desire. All their traditions and associations are linked to this one little island of 21,000 acres. Their ancestors occupied it for 2,000 years or more. It is theirs absolutely, the only one thing in life they can call their own; and yet they own not a foot of it, and only hold on suffrance the little plat on which their cottages are built. But—and here comes in a very large BUT—if they had the land, they would still make but a very poor living, if at all. It is very poor farming land, as you may guess, and only really fit for grazing. There was a time when the small crofter did well, but since Australians have found the British market there is no price for wool. The competition from America, the isolated position of the island and high freight rates, leave but a small margin of profit on stock. Dairying is an impossible industry. At least, it has been tried and failed. The large holders make money by buying "stirks" from the Crofters, grazing them for a year or two and then selling as two and three year olds in Glasgow. At best it requires capital and considerable pasturage area to make it possible. To the Crofter, therefore, there lies no hope—except over the seas or beyond this life—of materially bettering his position. Notwithstanding the feeling of the people on the land question, they are very fond of the Duke of Argyl and all his kin; and they live in terror of his selling the island, which is probable if he can find a customer. The Duke, on his part, is very fond of his people, and s the very embodiment of kindness. Though a duke and the possessor of a very large slice of the Western Highlands, comprised in Argyllshire, he is poor. Being a landlord, especially in Scotland, and more especially with an ancient and honorable title attached, carrying heavy social responsibilities, is not all beer and skittles. Scotland is the kind of a country that the more you own of the land the worse you are off. I have an idea that if His Grace were not bound to Scotland by inseparable family ties, he would gladly give up being duke and go to Canada, a country about which he talks and writes continually, and which he loves with all his heart.

It seems to me, therefore, that British Columbia presents the best possible opening for these people. The climate and physical configuration of the coast are not dissimilar; they are born fishermen; there are openings for their daughters in service, much better than in Scotland, and for their sons in various occupations. They can play a prominent and necessary part in developing our deep-sea fisheries and colonizing our coast. There are the local markets to supply with fish, the herring to kipper, the cod and halibut to smoke and cure, and the halibut to catch for the export trade. A good deal has been said in British Columbia about the character of the Crofter fishermen, much of it derogatory. But there are Crofters and Crofters. The poorest of them could be made good under proper conditions of living; but of the Tiree people, I cannot speak too highly. They are strong and able-bodied, very intelligent, good looking, honest and hard-working, and the women are worth two of the men. It is to such people that the best blood of Canada is related—the Campbells, the McLeans, the McDiarmids, the McCallums, the McDonalds, the Macdougalls, the MacMillans, the Mackies, the Mackenzies, the Camerons, the Mackinnons and the rest of the macs. Whence came all these, but from Tiree and Mull, and Coll and Skye, and such like places? No better race of people could inhabit our waste places. To the north, on the Island of Lewis, and elsewhere, the poorer fishermen live in hovels of the most primitive character, without chimneys, and in the closest social intimacy with their domestic animals. In Tiree, although their cottages are quaint, they are clean and comfortable. To a stranger they are absolutely unique and picturesque to a degree. The better class of house is very much like our own, but built of stone entirely. The other class of house, the Crofter's, is a rectangular mass of stone six feet at least in thickness, seven or eight feet high, with interior dimensions of perhaps 15 by 25 feet, usually divided into three compartments. There is a chimney at each end. The older cottages all have thatched roofs, which look for all the world like old-fashioned bee hives. The walls are built of two rows of stones, filled in between with dry sand, which drains off the rain from the roof. The newer cottages have roofs made of wood of the same shape, coated with tar. The backs of the houses, without windows or doors, face the sea, and thus the Crofter and his family are as comfortable as bugs in a rug. It is impossible to hear the roar of the ocean or the storm that may rage without. Joined end-on to the dwelling house is one or more houses—for the cattle, sheep and pigs—of similar design and construction.

Tiree has five public schools, in which English is taught; three established churches, two free churches, two Baptist and two Congregational. Everybody speaks Gaelic, and always among themselves; but most people speak English as well. Some can, but are ashamed to, speak English. The Duke of Argyll is represented by his uncle, Mr. Hugh McDiarmid, who lives in Island House, the traditional home of the factor, where I was most hospitably entertained. The factor is in very comfortable circumstances, and "forbye" his salary has a large farm. The Duke's Victoria, the Duke's sister, spends a great deal of her time here. The shooting rights of the island are leased to one man. The game consists of abundance of golden plover and snipe. The best snipe-shooting on the continent is found here, and it is quite easy to bag 15 or 20 plover at a shot. The screaming curlew, the noisy "pees-weep" and the sea gulls are practically the only other representatives of bird life. The principal places in Tiree are Scarmish, Balemartin (place of the martins), Barrapall, Balevullin, Mannel, Baleplenil, Balinoe, Kilmolnag, Kirkapoll, Rnaig and Hymish. These are also the names of the townships into which the island is divided. At the eastern end of the island is a Danish fort; on the northeast end of the island is a very old corn mill, still in working order; in Barropool, at the extreme west end of the island, under the hill of Cearnn-a-Bharra, are prehistoric caves and the ruins of St. Patrick's temple. The rent roll is £4,600 per annum, and the public and parochial burdens about £1,136.

Tiree has a telegraph office, boasts of good marble and building stones, though undeveloped, and has furnished more sea captains to the world and more Presbyterian clergymen to Scotland than any other place of its size in existence.

Now I have told you all I know about Tiree, that will bear telling, and I have told you so much on account of the interest the Crofter question may have in the future. It is described in a pamphlet as the "Granary and flower of the Hebrides." Without further personal knowledge of the Hebrides, I will accept the description as accurate. All things are only true relatively. It is certainly a wonderful island. As described in the pamphlet aforesaid, "the natural features of the island are rich, level pasture and corn (grain) growing lands, well watered (by frequent rains), undulating in parts and rising in three different directions to considerable heights. . . . Surrounded by curving bays, the beaches of which are formed of beautiful hard, white sand (which drifts about like snow and forms in one place what Lady Victoria takes pleasure in calling 'the Sahara'), the coastline rises to the southwest in magnificently rugged cliffs ('magnificently' is rather a strong term), in which are numerous caves." The pastures are certainly rich, nurtured as they are by rains and humid sea breezes, the native grass, though small, is thick in velvety sward. Even up among the rocks it thrives and the cattle and sheep thrive remarkably well on it. I also saw some good crops of oats, rye and barley, though, as a rule, these were poor. The Crofters fertilize their holdings with sea weed.

I cannot close without adding one word. In a remote and island part of the continent one would not naturally look for many of the comforts of the modern inn, but at Scarmish I was provided for as well and looked after as comfortably as any place I have yet been in—homelike but good, clean and sweet. I leave tomorrow morning with some regrets by the only boat to sail since my arrival.

R. E. GOSNELL.

Shoplifters Plead Guilty

Sentenced to One Year to Run Concurrently With Previous Sentence.

List of Stolen Goods Found With Names of Some Owners.

The four shoplifters, George and Mary Lewis and Joseph and Mary Williams, who were convicted on Tuesday last and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, for the theft of goods from Spencer's Arcade, were arraigned yesterday before Mr. Justice Martin and pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing from the Westside.

His Lordship sentenced each of the prisoners to one year's imprisonment in the common jail, the sentences to run concurrently with those imposed on Tuesday.

Mr. McLean, deputy attorney-general, called the attention of the court to the fact that the police of Vancouver had paid over to the counsel for the prisoners a portion of the money found in their possession, and which there was every reason to believe had been stolen or obtained from the sale of stolen goods.

His Lordship remarked that such action was unwarranted on the part of the Vancouver police, who should have held the money subject to the order of the court.

It appears that of the money found on the prisoners, $130 was stolen from Mr. Fisher, a Winnipeg lawyer, who was visiting Vancouver while they were operating in that city. This money will be restored to the owner when he produces proof of its loss and identifies it.

The accused, realizing that their game was up, made a clean breast of it to Superintendent Hussey, giving him details of their peculations, so that he will be in a position to restore the bulk of the stolen property to its owners.

Following is a list of the articles stolen and the names of several of the rightful owners.

Grip No. 1.—Containing personal effects, including ladies' night shirts (3), hand box, 2 felt hats, cotton waist, corsets, collar, etc., etc. (All used.)

Grip No. 2.—Containing 3 cameras, 1 underskirt (new), 2 skirts (slightly worn), 2 capes (new), and personal effects, (effects in use), including 2 men's shirts, ladies waist, underskirts, socks, man's cotton coat, etc.

Grip No. 3.—Two umbrellas, 2 overcoats, 1 raincoat, 1 raincoat (black), 1 black silk waist, and personal effects, hat, (ladies'), collars, cuffs, ties, etc., etc.

Grip No. 4.—Containing personal effects, including ladies' chatelaine purse containing knife, purse, copper cents, etc., ladies' purse, brushes and combs, razor, shaving soap and brush, playing cards, bottles, etc., etc.

Bag No. 18.—Contains Mary Lewis' effects, cash, $44.05; watch, knife, match box, ear rings and ring.

Bag No. 53—Contains Mary Williams' effects, cash, $49.60, watch and chain, purse with chain attached.

Bag No. 2.—Contains Joseph Williams' effects, cash $315.50, knife, gold filled watch and chain, comb, match box.

Bag No. 4.—Contains G. Lewis' effects, cash $100.40, watch and chain, 2 knives, purse, comb, stud (ruby), etc.

The articles were stolen from the following:

Two black dress skirts, stolen from Drysdale's, Vancouver.

Seven silk underskirts, five stolen from Drysdale's, two from States.

One prayer and hymnbook, stolen from a book store near 411 Hastings street, in same block.

One electric sealskin jacket, stolen from Scougall's, Vancouver.

Two valises, stolen from Hudson's Bay company, Vancouver.

Three pairs of red gloves, stolen from Jackson's, Government street.

Ladies' night dresses, etc.

Grip No. 2.—Containing two cameras and underskirts, brought from the States.

Two skirts slightly worn.

Two capes (new).

One cape, stolen from store on Hastings street, Vancouver, near the Arcade.

Other one, belongs to Mrs. Williams.

Two umbrellas and two overcoats. The two overcoats belong to the Fit Reform, Victoria.

HAD NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Mrs. S. W. West, Drayton, Ont., states: "I got terribly run down, and finally became a victim of nervous prostration. I had no appetite, seemed to lose interest and ambition, and could scarcely drag myself about. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I used three boxes with great benefit, gaining eleven pounds. It made me strong and well and I had such an appetite that I wanted to be eating half the time."

See our new line of "20th Century" Suits, all going at sale prices. B. Williams & Co.

The United States naval manoeuvres were suddenly stopped to allow ladies to visit the flagship. This has aroused much indignation, which has only been allayed by the statement this would not be permitted in actual warfare.

Three Months of Severe Illness.

And Many Years of Suffering From Kidney and Liver Derangements—Another Noteworthy Cure By

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. Richard A. Smith, Port Robinson, Ont., a respected farmer, who has resided at that place for twenty-seven years states:—"For three months I was completely incapacitated for work, and have been cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Before this serious illness came on I had been troubled more or less with kidney and liver derangements for fifteen or twenty years, and lost much time and money in different treatments which were to no purpose. About a year ago I had to quit work on account of severe pains in my back and side, which daily grew worse.

"I was in a miserable state, and could get no comfort sitting or lying down, had little sleep, my appetite was poor and I suffered a great deal. In the morning I would arise tired and enfeebled, and frequently felt discouraged, as neither doctors nor medicines did me any good. I was advised to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and did so with great benefit. Before I had finished four boxes I was able to do out and at work again with my old time vigor and feeling better than for twenty years. I have also gained about twenty-five pounds in weight, and believe that my health is completely restored."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Each Side Is Obdurate

Representatives of Operators and Miners Hold Conference With President.

And After Sitting all Day No Result Has Been Gained.

Situation Apparently the Same, Neither Party Yielding an Inch.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The coal conference today failed to come to any agreement for a settlement. At 10 o'clock every person who had been invited to participate, except President Oliphant, of the Delaware & Hudson road, who sent as his personal representative David Wilcox, vice-president and general counsel of the road, and President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania road, was present in the room of the temporary executive mansion, where President Roosevelt, since his return from Indianapolis, has transacted such necessary public business as could not be postponed. The President, during the conference, was seated in a large invalid chair, his left leg resting upon a cushion. The President most cordially greeted each of his guests as appeared. When all were assembled, he stated to them in a brief, preliminary way, his object in calling them together.

Fully realizing the importance of the communication that he was about to make, the President had prepared a carefully worded paper, setting forth in detail his position on the controversy. The President said:

"I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are three parties affected by the situation in the anthracite trade: The operators, the miners and the general public.

"I speak for neither the operators nor the miners, but for the general public. The questions at issue which led to the situation affect immediately the parties concerned—the operators and the miners; but the situation itself vitally affects the public. As long as there seemed to be a reasonable hope that these questions could be adjusted between the parties it did not seem proper to me to intervene in any way. I disclaim any right or duty to intervene in this way upon legal grounds, or upon any official relation that I bear to the situation; but the urgency and the terrible nature of the catastrophe impending over a large portion of our people in the shape of a winter fuel famine, impel me, after much anxious thought, to believe that my duty requires me to use whatever influence I personally can to bring to an end a situation which has become literally intolerable.

"I wish to emphasize the character of the situation and say that its gravity is such that I am constrained urgently to insist that each one of you realise the heavy burden of responsibility resting upon him. We are upon the threshold of winter with an already existing coal famine, the future terrors of which we can hardly yet appreciate. The evil possibilities are so far reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me that you are not only justified in sinking but required to sink for the time being any tenacity as to your respective claims in the matter at issue between you. In my judgment the situation imperatively requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public. With all the earnestness there is in me, I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will without a day's unnecessary delay, meet the crying needs of the people.

"I do not invite a discussion of your respective claims and positions. I appeal to your patriotism, to the spirit that sinks personal considerations and makes individual sacrifices for the general good."

When the President had concluded the reading of his statement, he said that he did not expect that either party would be ready to submit propositions at the time, but he asked them to take into consideration what he had said and to return at 3 o'clock. He said that he hoped that a proposition might be presented at that time which would furnish the basis of an adjustment. The first conference then broke up. It had lasted less than 15 minutes.

During the interval between the afternoon and morning meetings, the representatives of operators and miners declined to make any public statement.

All the parties to the conference were at the White House at 3:15 o'clock and the meeting was then resumed.

The conference of operators and miners broke up at 15 minutes after 5 o'clock. No agreement was reached. During conference Mr. Mitchell offered to refer the settlement of questions involved in the strike to a committee to be appointed by the President.

To this proposition the operators vehemently expressed their disapproval, and said that they would not listen to any proposition of any character emanating from Mr. Mitchell. They said, however, that any individual miner in any of the mining camps who had a grievance against the operator of that particular mine might submit his grievance to a judge of the district court of that district, and they would abide by the result. They would not, however, recognize Mr. Mitchell nor union in the matter.

No other conference is looked for, and the matter remains substantially as it was in the beginning, no concessions having been made by either party that were accepted by the other.

The President is preparing a statement on the coal conference, which it is expected will be issued shortly.

MODERN INDIAN.

Marries Divorced Woman and Causes a Sensation.

Montreal, Oct. 3.—(Special)—Dr. Angus C. Patten, an Indian and ex-chief councillor of the Caughnawagna reserve, has just returned from Chicago, where he was married to Mrs. Young, the divorced wife of a Montreal dentist. This is the first time among the Caughnawagnas that a tribesman has married a divorced woman. The Indians are much exercised as to whether such an innovation in Indian customs will be allowed by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Ottawa.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try

Boys' Suits, Reefers, Overcoats and Waterproofs, all at sale prices. B. Williams & Co.

New Organ.—The authorities of the First Presbyterian church have decided to instal a new and larger organ, the present instrument showing signs of wear and tear which cannot be repaired.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER

Under instructions from T. B. HALL, ESQ., I will sell without reserve at his residence

ROBLÉDA

101 BELCHER STREET

Commencing at 11 o'clock a.m.,

Monday, Oct. 13, 1902

All his well kept and valuable

FURNITURE

—AND—

FURNISHINGS

CONTAINING

Drawingroom—

Portieres, Irish Point Lace Curtains, Poles and Rings, Turkish Palace Rugs. RATTAN — Tabourettes, Chairs, Lounge, Easy Chairs.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Chinese Violin, Banjo, Flute, Piccolo, Horn, Moon Guitar, Mandolin, Violincello and Music, Combination Flute, Flagiolet and Fife.

Large Dominion, Carved Black Walnut Organ, 2 manuals, foot pedals, 25 stops, with bench and curtains.

II VOL. CHOICE MUSIC—Tennyson's Songs with Music, Masterpieces of Antique Art, Illustrated with Photographs.

Portfolios World's Masterpieces of Modern Painting, Edition de Luxe, Japan Proof.

Canadian Photographic Views and Studies, Bevel Plate-glass Table Mirror.

Antique Cloissonee Bowl, very rare and valuable, 14 inches diameter.

Large Antique Cloissonee Vases, very rare and valuable, 7 inches high.

Brass Gas Chandelier, Cushion Chairs, Silk Embroidered Screens, Velvet Plush Cushions, High-back, Upholstered Divan, Tea Tablecloth, 5 o'Clock Tea-tops.

Antique d'Abruzzi Majolica Placque, rare.

Antique d'Abruzzi Majolica Placque, rare.

Steel Engravings by famous artists, Choice PHOTOGRAPHS, ETCHINGS, PHOTOGRAVURE, COLORED JAPAN PROOFS, ORNAMENTS. Teacups, Set Rose Bowls, Japanese Tables, Cherry Table, CARVED ROSEWOOD, 3-SEATED DIVAN, Statuettes, Jars, Tea-pots, Limoges Vases, Club Grate, Silk Curtains, Brass Rods, Down Cushions, Teak Tea Table, Teak Chairs with Cushions.

One Large Celestial Telescope, J. White, Glasgow, with box and stand.

Brass Side Gas Chandeliers, 3 and 6 Light, Pot-Pourri Jar, Brass Piano Lamp.

Large Berlin Photos, "The Repose in Egypt," "The Three Fates."

Diningroom—

Smyrna and Wilton Rugs, Single Oriental stripe, Portieres and Brass Brackets, Wrought Iron Basket Grates, Mountain Sheep Heads, Deer Head, Photographs in Oil, Photographs from Celebrated Paintings.

One Set of Four Racing Pictures

Steel Engravings, finished in Water Colors, by Herring.

Eight-day Striking Clock, Triangle Brass Kettle and Lamps, Lead Weighted Floor Polisher, Folding Side Table, Black Walnut etc. Table, 8 leaves; 2 Round Tops for Table 6 and 6 feet diameter; Black Walnut Arm and Dining Chairs, Wrought Iron Gasolier.

PLATED WARE—Fruit Dish, Biscuit Jars, Water Jugs, Epergne Tea and Coffee Sets, Pickle Stand, Jars, Tongs, Butter Dish, Cruet, Cut-Glass Bottles, Trays, Scraper, Toast-racks, Entree-dishes, Soup Ladle, Fish Knife and Fork, Cheese Scoop, Cake and Butter Knives, Set Pearl Handled Fish Knives and Forks, Fruit Knives, Soup, Dessert and Tea Spoons and Forks, Meat and Foul Carvers and Forks, Ivory Handled Dinner and Tea Knives, Roast Beef Carver and Fork.

GLASSWARE—Hanging Glass Flower Vases, Fruit Dishes, Spirit Jugs Jars, Cut-glass Decanters, Oil and Vinegar Bottles, Plates, Olive Dishes, Bon Bon Dishes, Finger Bowls, Champagne Wines and Spirit Glasses, Schooners and Tumblers; Custard Cups, Jelly Dishes, Fish Globe.

CHINA—Carlsbad Porridge Sets, Mugs, Wedgewood Tea-set, Ice-Cream Saucers, Limoges Dishes, Wedgewood Cheese Stand, Egg-set, Gilt-edge Breakfast Plates, Pink and Gold Limoges Plates, Cups and Saucers, Kioto, Hand-painted Plates, Limoges Triple Dish, After Dinner Cups and Saucers, Japan Tea-Set.

LIMOGES CHINA DINNER SET, white, with pale yellow and elaborate gold decoration, consists of 254 pieces.

Crown Derby Salad Bowl, Silver-Mounted.

Smokingroom—

Lace Curtains, Silk Tops, Brass Rods, Photographs, Oliographs, Water-colors, Etchings, Photogravures.

AEOLIAN ORGAN

Cabinet with 101 pieces of Music for Aeolian Organ.

Chinese Vases and Stands, Bamboo Vases, ROYAL WORCESTER BOWL, Music Box, Gong, Card Table, Tete-a-Tete, Carved Black Walnut Chairs, Brass Fire Basket, ANTIQUE SILVER, 4-LIGHT CHANDELIER, FIR BALSAM SOFA PILLOW.

Lower Front Hall—

Smyrna and Wilton Rugs, SNOW-SHOES, Hand-painted Vases, Embossed, Hand-painted Plaque Dominion Flag, Owl-on-Crescent Clock with Bronge Figure of Diana, Deer Head, Wrought-iron Chandelier, Fender, Fire Dogs, Stand and Fire Irons.

Carved Oak Umbrella and Hat Stand

With Cupboard and Brass Fittings.

CARVED OAK SETTEE, CHAIRS, TABLES, RED AND GOLD JAR, large Photographs "Roman Ruins," Silk Embroidered Screen, LADY'S STERLING BICYCLE.

Library—

The contents of which will be sold on WEDNESDAY.

Upholstered, Easy and Campchairs, Roll-top Desk, Deer Head, Curios, Stereoscope and Views, Etchings, Photos, Photogravures, Steel Engravings, Digitorium, Barometer, Electric Battery, Set Duplicate Whist.

600 VOLUMES BOOKS.

68 vols. Illustrated London News, 1863 to 1902.
22 vols. Robert Louis Stevenson.
26 vols. Ruskin's Edition de Luxe.
6 vols. Burns' Edition de Luxe.
4 vols. Imperial Dictionary, Half-Russia.

Josephus, Don Quixote, Cyclopaedia of References.

THE WORKS of Marion Crawford, Charles Lever, Bret Harte, Rabellais, Carlsle, Mathew Arnold, Spencer, Thompson, Mulock, Bryant, Lowell, Morris, Longfellow, Elliot, Goethe, Campbell, Poe, Tennyson, Moore, Pope, Whittier, Whitman, Massey Swain, Boldrewood, Robt. Grant, Besant, Max O'Rell, Mark Twain, Ibsen, Lytton, Wallace, Holmes, Byron, Lamb, Macaulay, Dickens, Scott, Zola, Will Carleton, Farrar, Swedenborg.

VANCOUVER'S VOYAGES, calf, 1801; very old and rare; Chambers' Encyclopaedia, Art Journals, Milton's, Dante, Shakespeare, Hogarth's, etc.

GAMES—1 box Compendium of Games, Lotto.

Front Verandah—

Rustic Stands, Baskets and Decorative Pots with Palms and Flowers; Flower Stands, Folding and Reclining Chairs, Antique Wrought-iron Gas Lantern, etc.

Stairs—

Bear's Head, Totem Pole 12 feet high, Silk and Antique Curtains and Brass Rods, Oriental Stripe Portieres,

A SPECIMEN MOUNTED ELK HEAD

Upper Hall—

Carpets, Lounge, Engravings, 2 Telephones and Batteries, Rifle and Carbine, MAGIC LANTERN AND SLIDES, etc.

Bedrooms—

Carpets, Curtains, Poles and Rings, Pictures, Chairs, Rockers, Chandeliers, Photogravure, Engravings, NEW ANTIQUE LACE, Carved Oak Suite, French Box Hair Mattresses, Down Pillows, Blankets, Rattan Rockers, Folding Screens, Royal Worcester Toilet Sets, Gas Chandeliers, Rattan Lounge, Portieres, Artist's Easel, Color Cabinet, Folding Easel, Carved Oak Bureau, etc.

Sittingroom—

Engravings, Etchings, What-not, Basket, Bed-lounge, Desk, Letter-press, Morris Chairs, BEVEL PLATE CHEVAL GLASS, Set Shelves, Carpets, etc.

The Furniture and Furnishings of the

BATHROOM,
SEWINGROOM,
KITCHEN,
SERVANT'S ROOM,
LAUNDRY,
FLOWER HOUSE,
CELLAR and
STABLE.

And 1 Covered Carriage, Ball-bearing Axles, with lamp, made by Meston.

Full particulars contained in Catalogues, which are the cards of admission, can be had today to be had at the Auctioneer's Office, Board of Trade Building; price 25 cents each.

Goods on view on Thursday, the 9th October, and succeeding days, from 1 until 5 p.m., and on days of sale, from 9 a.m.

TERMS—CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES,

AUCTIONEER

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice—Wax, Wax Fractional, Fizz, Fizz Fractional Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Cariboo District. Where located: Gordon River. Take notice that I, E. E. Billinghurst, as agent for R. T. Goodman, F. M. C. B72435, H. E. Newton, F. M. C. B72436, C. J. Newton, F. M. C. B72437, and R. A. Newton, F. M. C. B72438, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims. And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 1st day of October, A. D. 1902.

FOR SALE.

Four roller, two revolution Campbell Printing Press, size of bed 37x52, in good condition. Must be sold to make room for new machinery.

APPLY

THE COLONIST.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, etc.

Order of all chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS AND SONS, Ltd., Montreal, Que.

Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

Take notice that at the expiration of 30 days from this date, I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the tideland for agricultural purpose, commencing at a stake placed on the foreshore at the S. W. corner of N. W. ¼ of Section 11, Tp. 18, Rupert District, and marked E. Nd. N. W. corner, and extending 600 feet in a south easterly direction, along the shore line.

Quatsino, B. C., September 17th, 1902.

ERIC NORLUND.

Take notice that at the expiration of 30 days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the tideland for agriculture purpose, commencing at a stake placed on the foreshore near the N. W. corner of S. W. ¼. Section 9, Tp. 18, Rupert District, and marked B. C. L., and one-quarter of a mile along the shore line.

Dated Quatsino, B. C., September 17th, 1902.

B. C. LOKKEN.

Under instructions from T. B. Hall, Esq., I will sell at ONE O'CLOCK ON

Monday, Oct. 13, 1902

On the premises, the lands and buildings known as

ROBLÉDA

101 BELCHER STREET

This valuable property consists of 5.59 acres, being a portion of the "Fairfield Estate," having a frontage of 401 feet on Belcher street, running back to Richardson street, having a frontage of 457 feet where there is a stable entrance.

The location is in the centre of some of the finest homes in the city. These various residences are situate on acreage property, and are known on the south side of Belcher street as:

"The Laurels," R. Ward, Esq.
"Gleburn," R. W. Dunsmuir, Esq.
"Oakmede," J. A. Sayward, Esq.
"Ellesmere," Jas. Angus, Esq.
"ROBLEDA," T. B. Hall, Esq.
"Stonyhurst,"Ront. Harvey, Esq.
The new Government House, (now in course of erection.)
"Fairholm," Dr. J. C. Davie.
"Gonzales," Mrs. J. D. Pemberton.

On the north side of Belcher street are to be found:

"Pentrelew," residence of Sir Henry P. P. Crease.

"Gyppeswyck," the temporary residence of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor.
"Highwood," Geo. Gillespie, Esq.
"Schuhum," Hon. J. D. Prentice.
"Craigdarroch," Mrs. Robert Dunsmuir.
"Duvals," Ald. G. H. Barnard.

The "Priory," Hon. E. G. Prior, which is located on the corner of Belcher street and Pemberton roads.

The continuation of Belcher street to Oak Bay avenue is then known as Rockland avenue, fronting which are fine residences, the homes of leading citizens.

"ROBLEDA" was erected in 1890 and comprises a three-story dwelling, stable, poultry and greenhouses. The house has a stone foundation and the first story of tower, the porte-cochere and verandah pillars are also of stone. A cemented cellar 7 feet 6 inches high with finished plaster ceiling, extends under the entire building. On the floor is a vestibule having double oak doors and large entrance hall, size, 21 feet 6 in. by 19 feet 9 in. panelled in oak, carved oak fire place, with tile fittings. To the right is the library 14 ft 9 in. by 17 ft., all the woodwork being of cherry, with conservatory 8 by 8 adjoining. The drawing room is 33 ft 6 in. by 18 ft 9 in. having two bay windows facing views to the south. The large fireplace and woodwork are light mahogany. This room communicates with the hall by two wide arch doorways with carved grilles. Lavatory is situate in closet under hall staircase. The dining room, 16 ft 3 in. by 21 ft. and smoking room 19 ft 4 in. by 18 ft 2 in. are connected by wide sliding doors, having Philadelphia brick fireplace, the woodwork being California redwood.

All the floors mentioned on this story are quartered oak parquette, with handsome borders of various inlaid woods. A butler's pantry, thoroughly fitted up; kitchen, with French Range, pantry, laundry with 3 set porcelain tubs, and a servants' room and bathroom completes this floor. On the second floor are a large hall, six bedrooms, 2 small rooms, linen closet, bath room, clothes closets, each bedroom and bathroom has clothes closets and large stationary marble top washstands, with hot and cold water.

The attic is partly finished and furnished with heating pipes and lines, being used as a drying room. A large billiard room, with accessories completes this story.

A dumb waiter runs from attic to cellar with openings on each floor. The whole house is even heated with hot water radiators from the furnace in the cellar.

The principal rooms on first and second floors have large fire places with ashpits to each.

Nearly all the windows are of heavy plate glass. The house is lighted by gas, and is also wired for electricity, and the present gas fixtures, which are artistic, of wrought iron, brass and antique silver, could easily be adapted to the change if desired. The drainage is perfect, running to a septic tank, and the plumbing and sanitary fittings are of the best. All the woodwork is of selected natural woods, cabinet finished throughout, wide verandahs extend on three sides of the house. The stable is far removed from the dwelling, and is a picturesque building.

The name "Robleda" is Spanish and signifies "Oak Grove," from the fine oak trees growing on the premises. The grounds are finely laid out with walks, drives, lawns and terraces, and include vegetable and flower gardens, fruit trees and a large variety of the best ornamental trees, shrubs and perennial flowers. A fine laurel hedge and holly and deodar trees are special features. The elevation of the grounds is such that an unrivalled view, with no danger of obstruction, is obtained of the entrances of Victoria and Esquimalt harbors, the Straits of Juan de Fuca and the universally admired Olympian range.

Full particulars, with lithographs, are included in the catalogue of the sale of furniture ready Tuesday and for sale at 25c each, at my office, Board of Trade Buildings, these catalogues being the cards of admission to the sale.

JOSHUA DAVIES,

AUCTIONEER.

Antiseptic. Refreshing.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP