

Go. Ld. oes, Etc.

Shoes in the caption of Books each of our five Letter orders to

Go. Ld.

RGAIN

ackers

& Co

INS

when the advan... no money so... will you find a... no time is better

efore Buying

Go., Ld.

INSON STREET.

Oiled

ellas

co.,

ctoria, B. C.

ntion.

Co.

RKS

H

ust 1st. Con-

NAGER.

Teeth

n Decay

early always be... keeping the teeth... er words, decay... evidence that... not been kept... recommend to

our

Tooth

use two articles... teeth, gums and... and clean, and... arms that cause

RES.

criptions.

VERNMENT ST.,

Near Yates Street.

ICE.

iven that sixty days... making application to... Chief Commissioner of... purchase the fall... in Seyward District,

the northwest corner... out 20 chains, thence... west 30 chains,

southerly along the... monument.

ist July, 1902.

ALFRED LEE

HOW OPERATORS WOULD END STRIKE

SUGGEST ROOSEVELT APPOINT COMMITTEE

Want Miners to Return to Work as Soon as the President Selects Members.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Secretary Cortelyou, by authority of those present at the White House, made public the following authorized statement concerning the conference:

Mr. J. P. Morgan came to Washington with his partner Mr. Bacon at the request of the coal companies, who desired that as a matter of courtesy their statement should be shown to President Roosevelt by Mr. Morgan as it is now given to the Press.

To the public: The managers of the different coal properties, comprising the anthracite coal fields, wish their position in the present strike to be understood, and therefore make the following statement of facts:

There are in the anthracite regions about 75 operating companies and firms and 147,000 workmen of which 30,000 are under age) comprising some 20 nationalities and dialects. Of these workmen, possibly one-half belong to the union of mine workers of which Mr. John Mitchell is president.

It was another busy day for the operators. Before noon all of them, except President Baer, were in conference at the office of the Erie road. Their talk lasted over an hour, but no statement was made for publication.

Philadelph, Pa., Oct. 13.—J. P. Morgan, Geo. F. Baer, president of the Reading Company, and a third man supposed to be connected with the Erie road, were seen at the office of the officers of the law-civil and military.

The coal companies believe that the wages paid in the coal regions are fair and full, and that all the business in its normal state has been able to stand.

London, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Volo, Greece, says 22 villages in Macedonia are in complete revolt, and that half a battalion of Turkish troops have been annihilated by insurgents in the Kremna defile.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 13.—General Booth, founder and head of the Salvation Army, arrived here on Saturday accompanied by his daughter, Commissioner Eva Booth, who is in charge of the Canadian army.

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—Mayor Schmitz has approved the bill permitting the reopening of Ingleside race track in this city.

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—Mayor Schmitz has approved the bill permitting the reopening of Ingleside race track in this city.

carrying physical condition of the anthracite mines each colliery is a problem by itself.

We suggest a commission be appointed by the President of the United States (if he is willing to perform that public service) to whom shall be referred all questions at issue between the respective companies and their own employees, whether they belong to a union or not, and the decisions of that commission should be accepted by all.

1. An officer in the engineer corps of either the military or navy service.

2. An expert mining engineer not connected with the coal mining properties.

3. One of the judges of the United States court of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania.

4. A man prominent as a sociologist.

5. A man who by active participation in mining is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business.

The operators make as a condition that the miners shall return to work as soon as the present strike be understood, and cease all interference with non-union men, the commission to name a date when findings shall be effective, and to govern conditions of employment between the companies and their own employees for at least three years.

Nothing to Say.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 13.—When President Mitchell was shown the plain bulletin that the operators had agreed to arbitration, he refused to make a statement to-night.

In New York.

New York, Oct. 13.—According to the statements of three lending operators no reasonable basis of settlement has yet been suggested to them.

It was another busy day for the operators. Before noon all of them, except President Baer, were in conference at the office of the Erie road.

Philadelph, Pa., Oct. 13.—J. P. Morgan, Geo. F. Baer, president of the Reading Company, and a third man supposed to be connected with the Erie road, were seen at the office of the officers of the law-civil and military.

The coal companies believe that the wages paid in the coal regions are fair and full, and that all the business in its normal state has been able to stand.

London, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Volo, Greece, says 22 villages in Macedonia are in complete revolt, and that half a battalion of Turkish troops have been annihilated by insurgents in the Kremna defile.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 13.—General Booth, founder and head of the Salvation Army, arrived here on Saturday accompanied by his daughter, Commissioner Eva Booth, who is in charge of the Canadian army.

TORONTO NOTES.

Gift of \$25,000 For Hospital For Consumptives—Young Man Found Dead.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 13.—A citizen whose name is withheld, has given \$25,000 for the erection in or near Toronto of a hospital for advanced cases of consumption.

The body of a young man was found in Queen's Park shortly after noon today with an empty carbolic acid bottle beside him.

Senator J. C. M. Aikens, formerly Governor of Manitoba, is dangerous ill here. He had a severe attack of heart trouble on Friday last and his condition became more serious yesterday, but this morning he was reported somewhat improved.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 14.—President Mitchell, of the Miners' Union, refuses point blank to talk for publication at this time upon the new proposal of the arbitration of the coal strike laid before President Roosevelt last night.

Mayor Howland has accepted an offer of 5,000 tons of Welsh coal laid down at Montreal at \$6 a ton.

The report has been received here of the discovery of extensive deposits of asbestos in the township of the northern end of Lake Temiskamingue.

MURDER IN MANITOBA.

Farmer Killed and Hired Man Is Suspected.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 13.—Jacob Viens, jr., was killed tonight on the farm of his father near Lowe farm. A hired man named Peter Raymer is the alleged murderer.

Jemah Curtin, the translator of "Que Vadis," is in Winnipeg en route to the Pacific Coast.

An immense mass meeting was held in Winnipeg this evening by Conservatives to welcome Mr. Borden, leader of the opposition, and the Conservative members of the Dominion House.

When he came down from his room this morning for breakfast he was again questioned by reporters, but he once more refused to discuss the proposition, saying that he had not read it.

Later in the morning, after he had read the operators' address to the public, he told the newspaper men that he did not know whether he should have anything to say during the day.

AN EFFECTIVE DISPLAY.

Good Exhibit Made at Fair by St. Charles Condensed Milk Co.

It is very gratifying to see the well-known St. Charles Condensed Milk Company's display at the fair last week.

Those in favor of the plan feel that President Roosevelt accept and trust to President Roosevelt to make the board of commission as impartial as is possible in the present circumstances.

The three district presidents are not yet here, but they are on their way. Immediately after their arrival a conference will be held.

Paris, Oct. 13.—The Boer generals, Botha, Dewet and Delarey, will be received by Foreign Minister Delcasse and Premier Combes.

General Botha, replying to the addresses, said: "We have suffered greatly and had to sign a peace which was a great shock to us.

This statement was greeted with cheers. On the arrival of the generals at the hotel, a woman on behalf of the society for the aid of Boer children handed General Dewet 15,000 francs.

FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

Troops Kill Natives of French Congo and Destroy Villages.

London, Oct. 11.—Advises from West Africa state that severe fighting is going on between the French and the natives of French Congo, and that many natives have been killed and villages burned.

London, Oct. 11.—Advises from West Africa state that severe fighting is going on between the French and the natives of French Congo, and that many natives have been killed and villages burned.

PURSuing BOXERS.

Toronto, Oct. 14.—In a letter dated Chemo, Szech, China, August 13th, Rev. Dr. Kilborn reports to the Methodist mission rooms here that the aspect of affairs in that province is much better and that government troops are pursuing the Boxers with success.

STRIKE MAY END AT AN EARLY DATE

THE OUTLOOK IS REGARDED AS HOPEFUL

President Mitchell Will Not Talk, But Is Likely to Accept Operators' Proposal.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 14.—President Mitchell, of the Miners' Union, refuses point blank to talk for publication at this time upon the new proposal of the arbitration of the coal strike laid before President Roosevelt last night.

As to the striking miners in this section, a large number favor a rejection of offer as formulated by the operators, while there are equally as many who see some good in the offer.

When he came down from his room this morning for breakfast he was again questioned by reporters, but he once more refused to discuss the proposition, saying that he had not read it.

Later in the morning, after he had read the operators' address to the public, he told the newspaper men that he did not know whether he should have anything to say during the day.

Washington, Oct. 14.—It was said at the White House to-day that no communication relative to the proposition of the anthracite coal operators had been received from President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers.

The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived at La Guayana on Sunday. Other British vessels are to follow.

An important engagement began this morning near La Victoria between the miners commanded by President Castro of Venezuela, numbering 4,100 men, with fifteen guns, and the revolutionary forces commanded by Generals Matias Mendoza, Peruloz and Riera, about 6,000 men, with twenty-two guns.

At Valencia, two hours' march from La Victoria, the sound of fierce cannonading can be heard.

The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived at La Guayana on Sunday. Other British vessels are to follow.

An important engagement began this morning near La Victoria between the miners commanded by President Castro of Venezuela, numbering 4,100 men, with fifteen guns, and the revolutionary forces commanded by Generals Matias Mendoza, Peruloz and Riera, about 6,000 men, with twenty-two guns.

At Valencia, two hours' march from La Victoria, the sound of fierce cannonading can be heard.

The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived at La Guayana on Sunday. Other British vessels are to follow.

An important engagement began this morning near La Victoria between the miners commanded by President Castro of Venezuela, numbering 4,100 men, with fifteen guns, and the revolutionary forces commanded by Generals Matias Mendoza, Peruloz and Riera, about 6,000 men, with twenty-two guns.

At Valencia, two hours' march from La Victoria, the sound of fierce cannonading can be heard.

The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived at La Guayana on Sunday. Other British vessels are to follow.

An important engagement began this morning near La Victoria between the miners commanded by President Castro of Venezuela, numbering 4,100 men, with fifteen guns, and the revolutionary forces commanded by Generals Matias Mendoza, Peruloz and Riera, about 6,000 men, with twenty-two guns.

At Valencia, two hours' march from La Victoria, the sound of fierce cannonading can be heard.

The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived at La Guayana on Sunday. Other British vessels are to follow.

An important engagement began this morning near La Victoria between the miners commanded by President Castro of Venezuela, numbering 4,100 men, with fifteen guns, and the revolutionary forces commanded by Generals Matias Mendoza, Peruloz and Riera, about 6,000 men, with twenty-two guns.

At Valencia, two hours' march from La Victoria, the sound of fierce cannonading can be heard.

of the corporations he is interested in. Morgan is Silent.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Robt. S. Bacon, his partner, breakfasted at the Arlington this morning with Secretary Root.

At 10 o'clock Mr. Morgan and Mr. Bacon boarded their special train on the Burlington & Ohio, and left for New York. When asked by a reporter of the Associated Press whether he had anything to say, Mr. Morgan replied: "I think you have enough for one day."

Meeting of the Presidents.

New York, Oct. 14.—The regular weekly meeting of the presidents of the coal roads was held to-day.

Prior to the meeting President Truesdale of Lackawanna, said: "The whole matter rests with the President. I don't know whether the President intends to consult Mr. Mitchell before deciding to appoint a committee and to take up our proposal."

Some comment has been caused by the absence of the signature of John Markie, the independent operator, on the petition to President Roosevelt.

President Truesdale was asked if the coal roads had sufficient cars to carry coal, should the strike be ended.

When he came down from his room this morning for breakfast he was again questioned by reporters, but he once more refused to discuss the proposition, saying that he had not read it.

Later in the morning, after he had read the operators' address to the public, he told the newspaper men that he did not know whether he should have anything to say during the day.

Washington, Oct. 14.—It was said at the White House to-day that no communication relative to the proposition of the anthracite coal operators had been received from President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers.

The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived at La Guayana on Sunday. Other British vessels are to follow.

An important engagement began this morning near La Victoria between the miners commanded by President Castro of Venezuela, numbering 4,100 men, with fifteen guns, and the revolutionary forces commanded by Generals Matias Mendoza, Peruloz and Riera, about 6,000 men, with twenty-two guns.

At Valencia, two hours' march from La Victoria, the sound of fierce cannonading can be heard.

The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived at La Guayana on Sunday. Other British vessels are to follow.

An important engagement began this morning near La Victoria between the miners commanded by President Castro of Venezuela, numbering 4,100 men, with fifteen guns, and the revolutionary forces commanded by Generals Matias Mendoza, Peruloz and Riera, about 6,000 men, with twenty-two guns.

At Valencia, two hours' march from La Victoria, the sound of fierce cannonading can be heard.

The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived at La Guayana on Sunday. Other British vessels are to follow.

An important engagement began this morning near La Victoria between the miners commanded by President Castro of Venezuela, numbering 4,100 men, with fifteen guns, and the revolutionary forces commanded by Generals Matias Mendoza, Peruloz and Riera, about 6,000 men, with twenty-two guns.

At Valencia, two hours' march from La Victoria, the sound of fierce cannonading can be heard.

The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived at La Guayana on Sunday. Other British vessels are to follow.

An important engagement began this morning near La Victoria between the miners commanded by President Castro of Venezuela, numbering 4,100 men, with fifteen guns, and the revolutionary forces commanded by Generals Matias Mendoza, Peruloz and Riera, about 6,000 men, with twenty-two guns.

At Valencia, two hours' march from La Victoria, the sound of fierce cannonading can be heard.

The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived at La Guayana on Sunday. Other British vessels are to follow.

An important engagement began this morning near La Victoria between the miners commanded by President Castro of Venezuela, numbering 4,100 men, with fifteen guns, and the revolutionary forces commanded by Generals Matias Mendoza, Peruloz and Riera, about 6,000 men, with twenty-two guns.

At Valencia, two hours' march from La Victoria, the sound of fierce cannonading can be heard.

TO SHUT OUT THE LAND SPECULATORS

PRICES INCREASED IN THE NORTHWEST

The Clergue Syndicate Will Locate Ten Thousand Settlers in Five Years.

Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—The lands of the City R. Company in Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan as far west as the first meridian, have been increased in price from fifty cents to a dollar and fifty cents per acre.

Some comment has been caused by the absence of the signature of John Markie, the independent operator, on the petition to President Roosevelt.

President Truesdale was asked if the coal roads had sufficient cars to carry coal, should the strike be ended.

When he came down from his room this morning for breakfast he was again questioned by reporters, but he once more refused to discuss the proposition, saying that he had not read it.

Later in the morning, after he had read the operators' address to the public, he told the newspaper men that he did not know whether he should have anything to say during the day.

Washington, Oct. 14.—It was said at the White House to-day that no communication relative to the proposition of the anthracite coal operators had been received from President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers.

The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived at La Guayana on Sunday. Other British vessels are to follow.

An important engagement began this morning near La Victoria between the miners commanded by President Castro of Venezuela, numbering 4,100 men, with fifteen guns, and the revolutionary forces commanded by Generals Matias Mendoza, Peruloz and Riera, about 6,000 men, with twenty-two guns.

At Valencia, two hours' march from La Victoria, the sound of fierce cannonading can be heard.

The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived at La Guayana on Sunday. Other British vessels are to follow.

An important engagement began this morning near La Victoria between the miners commanded by President Castro of Venezuela, numbering 4,100 men, with fifteen guns, and the revolutionary forces commanded by Generals Matias Mendoza, Peruloz and Riera, about 6,000 men, with twenty-two guns.

At Valencia, two hours' march from La Victoria, the sound of fierce cannonading can be heard.

The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived at La Guayana on Sunday. Other British vessels are to follow.

An important engagement began this morning near La Victoria between the miners commanded by President Castro of Venezuela, numbering 4,100 men, with fifteen guns, and the revolutionary forces commanded by Generals Matias Mendoza, Peruloz and Riera, about 6,000 men, with twenty-two guns.

At Valencia, two hours' march from La Victoria, the sound of fierce cannonading can be heard.

The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived at La Guayana on Sunday. Other British vessels are to follow.

An important engagement began this morning near La Victoria between the miners commanded by President Castro of Venezuela, numbering 4,100 men, with fifteen guns, and the revolutionary forces commanded by Generals Matias Mendoza, Peruloz and Riera, about 6,000 men, with twenty-two guns.

At Valencia, two hours' march from La Victoria, the sound of fierce cannonading can be heard.

The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived at La Guayana on Sunday. Other British vessels are to follow.

An important engagement began this morning near La Victoria between the miners commanded by President Castro of Venezuela, numbering 4,100 men, with fifteen guns, and the revolutionary forces commanded by Generals Matias Mendoza, Peruloz and Riera, about 6,000 men, with twenty-two guns.

At Valencia, two hours' march from La Victoria, the sound of fierce cannonading can be heard.

The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived at La Guayana on Sunday. Other British vessels are to follow.

NEW AMBASSADOR.

Sir M. Herbert, Britain's Representative, Presented to President Roosevelt.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Sir Michael Herbert, the new British ambassador, was presented to the President to-day by Secretary Hay.

Instead of calling at the state department first, which is the usual course, the ambassador proceeded directly to the President. President Roosevelt, though progressing rapidly toward recovery, heeded his physician's warning and remained seated, not undertaking to stand on his wounded leg.

The ceremony was brief, consisting in the presentation of the new ambassador, delivery by the ambassador of his credentials, a delicious speech by the ambassador, expression of the pleasure it gave him to return to Washington and an appropriate response from the President.

The new ambassador will take rank next after Signor des Planches, the Italian ambassador. The foreign embassies here now rank in this order: Germany, Russia, Mexico, Italy and Great Britain, with Austria-Hungary next, as Mr. Hengelmueller possibly will present his credentials as ambassador before the new representative from France arrives and is presented.

However, there have been persistent rumors to the effect that Mr. Von Holleben, the German ambassador, who is now dean of the corps, will soon relinquish his post here, for another one on the continent, and there also have been intimations that Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, who has been at Washington since June, 1898, will be transferred to another post.

If these two prospective changes materialize, Senor Aspizco, the Mexican ambassador, will become dean of the corps.

Montreal, Oct. 13.—Extensive preparations are being made for the welcome of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his arrival here on Thursday morning.

It is proposed to have the government tug Druid meet the steamship Lake Erie at Rimouski on Thursday morning.

The Premier will be transferred to the Druid and arrive at Quebec Thursday night, where an address will be presented to him.

The Premier will leave Montreal on Friday morning, and addresses will be presented at Portneuf, Three Rivers, Louisville and Berthier. The train is expected to be here at 7 p. m.

An address of welcome will be presented to him at Place Viger station, after which the Premier will be escorted to the Windsor hotel by a torchlight procession.

A LIVELY CAMPAIGN.

Riots at Political Meeting in Porto Rico—One Man Killed and Many Injured.

San Juan, P. R., Oct. 13.—There were riotous and shootings at political meetings in several towns yesterday.

The most serious disturbance was at Guayama. A large mob of Republicans there attacked three prominent Federals, among whom was the local president of the party Romagosa.

The Federals and eleven others were arrested and placed in jail. In a shooting affair at Beuron, two men were wounded and at Hamaca five shots fired in various parts of the city, but there were no casualties.

STRIKE OVER.

New Orleans Street Railway Motormen and Conductors Return to Work.

New Orleans, Oct. 13.—Although an agreement was reached last night between the New Orleans Street Railway Company and its striking motormen and conductors, whereby the latter agreed to return to work this morning, there was some delay in resuming traffic to-day over a demand that the strikers on returning to work sign new applications for places which were to be referred to persons who could pass upon the eligibility of the applicant and which some of the employees declared would give the company the opportunity to reject any man they desired.

After a conference between the officials of the strikers' organization and the company's representatives the applications were withdrawn and the men were ordered to take out the cars, though it will be impossible on account of the condition of the tracks and wires to resume the full service.

The general basis of the agreement between the company and its employees is that the men will go back to work at 20 cents and ten hours, with a minimum of seven hours a day, no discrimination to be shown against any of the men under charges and as many to be taken back as are needed for the operation of the company's lines.

There is widespread rejoicing over the settlement of the strike. A strike began two weeks ago, and since not a single passenger has been carried and no freight cars has been run more than five blocks from a barn.

ROSS A FIGHTER. Premier Ross of Ontario, the man with a majority of one, says he will fight his opponents to the last ditch.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S TROUBLES. The celebrated suit of Reid vs. the Government of Newfoundland has been decided, the arbitration court awarding the capitalist the substantial sum of \$854,000.

AN ELOQUENT LECTURER. Characteristics of Scottish Race Form the Subject of Rev. Dr. Kilpatrick's Address.

MINING AT QUATSINO. Progress of Work in Yreka Copper Claims—W. C. Spicer Arrives From West Coast.

THEORIES AND FACTS. The advocates of high protection on both sides of the boundary line profess the belief that national progress cannot be maintained except under the systems they support.

THEORISTS AND FACTS. The advocates of high protection on both sides of the boundary line profess the belief that national progress cannot be maintained except under the systems they support.

THEORISTS AND FACTS. The advocates of high protection on both sides of the boundary line profess the belief that national progress cannot be maintained except under the systems they support.

remark that the Sun had adopted another way of saying that under a Republican administration times are always good, business always prosperous and everybody makes money, while under a Democratic administration adversity and blue ruin seize upon the land.

THEORISTS AND FACTS. The advocates of high protection on both sides of the boundary line profess the belief that national progress cannot be maintained except under the systems they support.

THEORISTS AND FACTS. The advocates of high protection on both sides of the boundary line profess the belief that national progress cannot be maintained except under the systems they support.

THEORISTS AND FACTS. The advocates of high protection on both sides of the boundary line profess the belief that national progress cannot be maintained except under the systems they support.

THEORISTS AND FACTS. The advocates of high protection on both sides of the boundary line profess the belief that national progress cannot be maintained except under the systems they support.

THEORISTS AND FACTS. The advocates of high protection on both sides of the boundary line profess the belief that national progress cannot be maintained except under the systems they support.

THEORISTS AND FACTS. The advocates of high protection on both sides of the boundary line profess the belief that national progress cannot be maintained except under the systems they support.

SIR JOHN BOURINOT DIED LAST NIGHT He Was Clerk of House of Commons for Many Years—A Sketch of His Career.

SKELETON CAMPS. Lord Dundonald on Work of the Eastern Militia.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP. Interesting Lecture by C. H. Lugin Before Metropolitan Methodist Epworth League Last Evening.

JUNIOR LEAGUE. The Schedule of Association Football Matches for the Coming Season.

HYADES IN PORT. Brought Mall From Orient for Europe and Asia—A Death on Passage.

HYADES IN PORT. Brought Mall From Orient for Europe and Asia—A Death on Passage.

HYADES IN PORT. Brought Mall From Orient for Europe and Asia—A Death on Passage.

BITTING CABLES IN TIME OF WAR A DANGER TO WHICH EMPIRE IS EXPOSED Enemy's Fleets, by Severing Telegraph Would Greatly Hamper Admiralty and War Office.

BITTING CABLES IN TIME OF WAR A DANGER TO WHICH EMPIRE IS EXPOSED Enemy's Fleets, by Severing Telegraph Would Greatly Hamper Admiralty and War Office.

BITTING CABLES IN TIME OF WAR A DANGER TO WHICH EMPIRE IS EXPOSED Enemy's Fleets, by Severing Telegraph Would Greatly Hamper Admiralty and War Office.

BITTING CABLES IN TIME OF WAR A DANGER TO WHICH EMPIRE IS EXPOSED Enemy's Fleets, by Severing Telegraph Would Greatly Hamper Admiralty and War Office.

BITTING CABLES IN TIME OF WAR A DANGER TO WHICH EMPIRE IS EXPOSED Enemy's Fleets, by Severing Telegraph Would Greatly Hamper Admiralty and War Office.

BITTING CABLES IN TIME OF WAR A DANGER TO WHICH EMPIRE IS EXPOSED Enemy's Fleets, by Severing Telegraph Would Greatly Hamper Admiralty and War Office.

BITTING CABLES IN TIME OF WAR A DANGER TO WHICH EMPIRE IS EXPOSED Enemy's Fleets, by Severing Telegraph Would Greatly Hamper Admiralty and War Office.

PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME Major T. H. Mars, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment, writes from 1425 Dunning Street, Chicago, Ill., the following letter:

PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME Major T. H. Mars, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment, writes from 1425 Dunning Street, Chicago, Ill., the following letter:

PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME Major T. H. Mars, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment, writes from 1425 Dunning Street, Chicago, Ill., the following letter:

PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME Major T. H. Mars, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment, writes from 1425 Dunning Street, Chicago, Ill., the following letter:

PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME Major T. H. Mars, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment, writes from 1425 Dunning Street, Chicago, Ill., the following letter:

PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME Major T. H. Mars, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment, writes from 1425 Dunning Street, Chicago, Ill., the following letter:

PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME Major T. H. Mars, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment, writes from 1425 Dunning Street, Chicago, Ill., the following letter:

Advertisement for PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME. Includes an illustration of a man and a woman, and text describing the benefits of the medicine.

Advertisement for PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME. Includes an illustration of a man and a woman, and text describing the benefits of the medicine.

Advertisement for PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME. Includes an illustration of a man and a woman, and text describing the benefits of the medicine.

Advertisement for PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME. Includes an illustration of a man and a woman, and text describing the benefits of the medicine.

Advertisement for PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME. Includes an illustration of a man and a woman, and text describing the benefits of the medicine.

Advertisement for PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME. Includes an illustration of a man and a woman, and text describing the benefits of the medicine.

Advertisement for PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME. Includes an illustration of a man and a woman, and text describing the benefits of the medicine.

Advertisement for CZAR NICHOLAS AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TWO MODERN. Includes an illustration of a man and a woman, and text describing the characteristics of two moderns.

Advertisement for CZAR NICHOLAS AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TWO MODERN. Includes an illustration of a man and a woman, and text describing the characteristics of two moderns.

Advertisement for CZAR NICHOLAS AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TWO MODERN. Includes an illustration of a man and a woman, and text describing the characteristics of two moderns.

Advertisement for CZAR NICHOLAS AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TWO MODERN. Includes an illustration of a man and a woman, and text describing the characteristics of two moderns.

Advertisement for CZAR NICHOLAS AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TWO MODERN. Includes an illustration of a man and a woman, and text describing the characteristics of two moderns.

Advertisement for CZAR NICHOLAS AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TWO MODERN. Includes an illustration of a man and a woman, and text describing the characteristics of two moderns.

Advertisement for CZAR NICHOLAS AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TWO MODERN. Includes an illustration of a man and a woman, and text describing the characteristics of two moderns.

RH TIME... CHARACTERISTICS OF TWO MODERN CAESARS... Wide Differences in the Two Rulers—Their Attitude Toward Women—Nicholas's Weakness.

CZAR NICHOLAS AND THE KAISER... CHARACTERISTICS OF TWO MODERN CAESARS... Wide Differences in the Two Rulers—Their Attitude Toward Women—Nicholas's Weakness.

There is a certain poignant interest attached to any meeting between the Emperor and the Kaiser owing to the fact that the two sovereigns are known to look on each other as enemies.

With all his talents, and he certainly has great talents, and with all his good qualities, too, the Emperor William is not an attractive personality; for that he is too sure of himself, too much impressed with a sense of his own importance.

Historic Keck of Cable Laying... SOME DIFFICULTIES OF WORK IN ATLANTIC... An Interesting Account of Installation of the Service Between Old and New World.

ACCIDENT ON LAKES... Hudson Steamer Sunk—Boat Containing Ten Men Missing—Barge Goes Down After Collision.

THE WORK OF THE SOLDIER POLICE... WHAT BADEN-POWELL'S TROOPERS ARE DOING... How the Force Was Organized—Many Duties Which Are Undertaken by the Men.

IMMENSE OPPORTUNITY... For Getting a Beautiful Watch and Chain Free—No Money Required—Every Man, Woman, Boy or Girl has the same Opportunity under our System.

Whom Is Dead... With no appearance... The boarders of the shop... MALT... Hand—Only... is bringing... ready to dis...

As for the Kaiser, in spite of his failings—and he has many failings—in spite of his weaknesses, he is an eminently lovable man; he is at once so kindly and so considerate, so thoughtful for the comfort of those with whom he is brought in contact, so anxious to put the relations between them and himself on a thoroughly human footing.

As for the Kaiser, in spite of his failings—and he has many failings—in spite of his weaknesses, he is an eminently lovable man; he is at once so kindly and so considerate, so thoughtful for the comfort of those with whom he is brought in contact.

At that time a system of electrical standards and units had to be formulated, the laws of retardation discovered and proper apparatus for signaling invented, and the whole subject of sub-marine telegraphy was submitted for thorough investigation by the British government.

PIOUS FUND CASE... Hague Tribunal Will Give Its Decision To-Day... PARIS, Oct. 14.—American officials have been advised that the Hague tribunal will announce its decision in the arbitration of the Pious fund case between the United States and Mexico this afternoon.

THE BURNS MANUSCRIPTS... J. P. Morgan Has Withdrawn Offer For Collection in Liverpool Library... LONDON, Oct. 14.—It is announced that J. Pierpont Morgan's recent offer of \$25,000 for the Burns manuscripts in the Athenaeum library, of Liverpool, has been withdrawn.

COL OTTER'S OPINION... Of Europe's Armies—Says Austria's Force Presents Finest Appearance... After a four months' tour of Great Britain and Europe, during which time he observed closely the armies of the foreign powers, Col. Otter, C. B., has returned to Montreal looking well and hearty.

DENTISTRY FOR HORSES... How Teeth Are Operated On—Has Already Developed Into a Science... Horse dentistry, formerly of the rough and ready order, has developed into a science.

President of... Columbus...

CZAR NICHOLAS, of Russia.

KAISER WILHELM, of Germany.

DRAGGED TO DEATH... A Youth Slipped From Broncho and Was Killed.

BULGARIANS KILLED... They Were Attacked by Turkish Troops Near Monastir.

EXPENSIVE UNIFORMS... The most expensive military uniform is the bandmaster's of the Life Guards, which costs \$24,000.

SIMILKAMEN SMELTER... Nickel Plate Company Expect to Put in Plant at Hadley Before Spring Opens.

GOITROF... Gouffrot, Clouthier, of Webwood, Ont., is understood to have been formerly employed as a timekeeper on the Algoma Central railroad and is alleged to have defrauded the company by padding the pay list.

Conditions of Labor in New Zealand

Tom Mann, the English Labor Advocate, Pays a Visit of Inspection and Makes Report Through the Nineteenth Century.

The reputation that New Zealand has acquired, as a colony where the most advanced "Labor Legislation" is to be found in working order, has been spread far and wide; and this, coupled with New Zealand's prominence in connection with the sending of contingents to South Africa, has kept this colony before the public eye in a special degree.

I came out here but seven months ago with a keen desire to see at first-hand exactly what the industrial and social conditions were; since arrival I have been over a large area of the colony, and have had good facilities for coming in contact with many sections of workers, representative employers and politicians.

It may be of some interest, therefore, if I describe the conditions as I have found them, and set forth what kind of success is attending the effort of those who are trying to make this "Britain of the South" a model and an exemplar.

So much has been written and said concerning the magnificent climate, and the relatively high social standard that prevails, that some in England drew conclusions which have scarcely been borne out by facts on their arrival here; and inside the last few weeks a number of young men have made for home again, after residences here of from 18 months to four years.

The climate is a good one, undoubtedly; but it is a fact that there are places where for very much more general than in London, though, of course, West Coast, Middle Island, and the weather is quite as difficult to bear as in Britain, an abundance of very heavy rain and a wind locally known as the "Barber," that not merely shaves the surface, but plies with a cold, cutting rain and winds of Wellington and district are not entirely pleasing, but only those are disappointed who come expecting to find continuous sunshine, with sprig or summer weather the year round.

As regards the unemployed, state co-operative employment on railroads, tree-felling, bush-clearing, and road-making provides employment for those physically able to perform it, and willing to go wherever the work may be, preference being always given (and properly so) to married men; single men sometimes get work in this way, too, but each of the State works has a small number to obtain employment and for whom no state machinery provides, unless indeed, the Salvation Army homes and hotels are to be considered as semi-state institutions. A small number of men is made by the government to the army, and the army is the only institution in the colony to whom the "dead beat," irrespective of creed, can turn with assurance for a night's lodging; of course, there are times when the "house full" stage is reached.

The men who expect to find everything up to standard for the workers might be disappointed to learn that a large number of the householders of Wellington, are compelled, to take in boarders, to enable them to supplement the husband's wage, as by this means the wife is a worker and generally a very hard worker at that.

House room in Wellington is very unsatisfactory, and it would probably surprise the newcomer to find that a wood on house of seven rooms, and generally deficient in conveniences, commands 18 shillings a week, and indeed is impossible to get at that price. House agents declare the demand for accommodation is such, that they will let a room in the city if they could supply them at £1 a week, with four rooms and suitable conveniences.

Of course wages are higher in the colony than at home; ten shillings a day for themselves and the mechanics' wage, 18 shillings a day for day laborers. Twenty-five per cent of this must be deducted as decreased purchasing power of money here may be thought of these conditions, it must not be concluded that New Zealand is not in advance of Great Britain in most things that make for a comfortable existence. There are fewer stoppages of work in this colony than in any other country arising from industrial disputes.

The railways are almost exclusively in the hands of the state. Two coal mines have been taken over, and are being prepared by the government for the government to work. Power is given to the government to take over or establish for themselves such shipping as may be necessary to enable them to carry and distribute the coal.

The Factories Act, for the first time in any country, I believe, regulates the working hours of adult males, and fixes them at 48 hours a week, and the hours of women at 45 a week. The well known and much used system that prevails in London and elsewhere of engaging girls learning a trade by getting them for nothing for a period, and after that for another period at a nominal wage, does not obtain here. The New Zealand Factories Act provides that no boy or girl may be employed in a factory for less than five shillings a week.

The Shop and Shop Assistants Act provides that all assistants must have a holiday on one working day of each week.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The most discussed of all the acts of the colony is undoubtedly the Conciliation and Arbitration Act. A measure so unique in character and far-reaching

in results was sure to be watched inside and outside the colony with the closest interest. The original measure was passed in 1894, and has been amended several times since. The act provides for the formation of industrial unions. In the case of employers any two persons, in the case of workers any seven, can form a union, and become registered under the act; but the registrar, to prevent the multiplication of industrial unions, may refuse to register more than one union connected with the same trade in the same locality. There are at present seven boards of conciliation, the colony being divided into seven districts for this purpose. The boards consist of not more than five persons, including the chairman, who is elected by the other members of the board; themselves being elected by the unions of workers and employers in equal number.

The members of the board are paid regulation fees for each sitting. Either workers or employers may cite a case before the board when the necessary formalities are complied with, and it is the duty of the board to induce the parties in dispute to come to a settlement; if successful their recommendations are embodied in an industrial agreement, which is binding for an agreed upon period of not less than six months nor more than three years. If the recommendations of the board are not acceptable to one or either of the parties, the dispute may be referred to the Arbitration court, which consists of three members appointed by the governor, a Judge of the Supreme court, a representative of the employers on their recommendation, and similar for the workers.

The workers have made use of the act very largely since its operation. Some dissatisfaction has arisen from time to time on either side, and very strong statements made concerning the operation of the act and the behavior of the court; only two weeks ago several petitions were indulged in by delegates at the Wellington Trades and Labor Council, in consequence of the president of the court having given an interpretation of the act, and in consequence of the Wellington painters. I learn that cablegrams were immediately sent to Australia and London, stating that, "at a congress of trade unionists of Wellington, delegates declared themselves so dissatisfied with the workings of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, that they would rather revert back to the old conditions of adjusting labor difficulties by strike."

This matter is not nearly so serious as it seems. The delegates that expressed dissatisfaction were members of the Painters and Decorators' Union, and were working under an award of the court which provided that overtime be paid for between 6 p. m. and 8 p. m. at the rate of time and a quarter; between 8 p. m. and 12 (midnight), time and a half; between midnight and the ordinary time starting in the morning, double time. For painters to work all night is a very rare thing. The ordinary time of commencing work in the morning is 8 o'clock; it occasionally happens that men may be wanted to commence at 9 o'clock in the morning, or two hours before the ordinary time of starting. In accordance with the terms of the award, double time should be paid for work done between midnight and 3 o'clock, and apparently having been thoughtful enough to provide for the special case of starting work an hour or two earlier than usual, the award provides that double time, as the men insisted, for work done before midnight, and single time after midnight. Provisions made in the act whereby a revision of an award can be obtained by giving the necessary notice to all parties; this was neglected, and hence the grievance.

In several cases the wages have actually been reduced as the result of the court's award and much uneasiness has been caused in consequence, and some employers and managers have exhibited much ingenuity in nullifying the intended good results that still accrue to the men. Where this has taken place dissatisfaction naturally exists, but as far as I am able to ascertain, I do not think any serious dissatisfaction exists either on the side of employers or workers in more than half a dozen cases in the whole colony, and, seeing that up to the end of last year 310 cases had been dealt with under the act, this proportion is very small.

But in considering the operation of the act in New Zealand, having in mind the desirability of applying similar methods elsewhere, it is necessary to bear in mind that, during the period in which the act has been operative, the colony has various reasons enjoyed a spell of unusual prosperity, and during which improvements in wages and general working conditions would doubtless have been made had no Arbitration Act been in existence. Again, the total number of cases in industrial pursuits in England, compared with the numbers in New Zealand, the multifarious overlappings of sectional interests are not nearly so pronounced in the colony as at home.

I believe the Hon. W. P. Reeves, the present agent-general for the colony, has expressed the opinion that it will yet be found desirable to materially change the board, and to conclude with an annual meeting of not less than three shillings weekly till 20 years of age.

TOM MANN.
Wellington, New Zealand, July 9th, 1902.

some of the rough preliminaries are thrashed out before the board, and the case when it is subsequently brought before the court is presented more pitifully and with greater clearness than would have been the case if it had not been before the board; remembering that the whole case is presented afresh to the court, and that very few seriously aim at a settlement without the court, conciliation is gradually being neglected, and the amended act of last session provides that cases may be taken direct before the Arbitration court without first being dealt with by the board.

The Seamen's and Firemen's Unions of the colony have recently had their case before the court. The men presented their case elaborately and efficiently, and judging by the evidence adduced, showed why an advance of wages should be brought before the court, and with the Australian Coast Seamen's standard, which would still leave them considerably below the Pacific coast of America. The award was made a week ago, and the men are very dissatisfied, and much dissatisfaction exists at present as a consequence.

The Typographical Union of Wellington had its conditions made worse in several respects as a result of an award, and very bitter comments have been made by the union, and it is stated that the necessary steps are being taken by the union to get their registration under the act cancelled. Even if this is done, and if the men leave the union, even if the union should cease to have any existence whatever, and every man who had belonged to it should express dissatisfaction with the union, and every bitter comment have been made, still the law could and would follow every such man and compel him under a penalty of £10 per person, which can be distrained for at common law. The non-unionist cannot escape either, as thus:

The award, by force of this act, shall also extend to and bind every worker who is not a member of any industrial union on the award; and every man employed, is at any time whilst it is in force employed by any employer on whom the award is binding; and if any such worker commits any breach of the award he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10, to be recovered in like manner as if he were a party to the award.

Again:

All property belonging to the judgment debtor, including therein, in the case of an industrial association, all property held by trustees for the judgment debtor, shall be available in or towards satisfaction of the judgment debt, and if the judgment debtor is an industrial union or industrial association, and its property is insufficient to fully satisfy the judgment debt, its members shall be liable for the deficiency.

On all sides I learn that the working class are not doing much to increase the number of the rank and file, and especially on that of the officers of the unions. Indeed, without exception I find that complaints are made of the serious trade unionism, and deliberate refusal to voice their grievances as of old; everything is now left to the officials, and it is deliberately and frequently stated that the complaint is not nearly so serious as it seems. The delegates that expressed dissatisfaction were members of the Painters and Decorators' Union, and were working under an award of the court which provided that overtime be paid for between 6 p. m. and 8 p. m. at the rate of time and a quarter; between 8 p. m. and 12 (midnight), time and a half; between midnight and the ordinary time starting in the morning, double time. For painters to work all night is a very rare thing. The ordinary time of commencing work in the morning is 8 o'clock; it occasionally happens that men may be wanted to commence at 9 o'clock in the morning, or two hours before the ordinary time of starting. In accordance with the terms of the award, double time should be paid for work done between midnight and 3 o'clock, and apparently having been thoughtful enough to provide for the special case of starting work an hour or two earlier than usual, the award provides that double time, as the men insisted, for work done before midnight, and single time after midnight. Provisions made in the act whereby a revision of an award can be obtained by giving the necessary notice to all parties; this was neglected, and hence the grievance.

In several cases the wages have actually been reduced as the result of the court's award and much uneasiness has been caused in consequence, and some employers and managers have exhibited much ingenuity in nullifying the intended good results that still accrue to the men. Where this has taken place dissatisfaction naturally exists, but as far as I am able to ascertain, I do not think any serious dissatisfaction exists either on the side of employers or workers in more than half a dozen cases in the whole colony, and, seeing that up to the end of last year 310 cases had been dealt with under the act, this proportion is very small.

But in considering the operation of the act in New Zealand, having in mind the desirability of applying similar methods elsewhere, it is necessary to bear in mind that, during the period in which the act has been operative, the colony has various reasons enjoyed a spell of unusual prosperity, and during which improvements in wages and general working conditions would doubtless have been made had no Arbitration Act been in existence. Again, the total number of cases in industrial pursuits in England, compared with the numbers in New Zealand, the multifarious overlappings of sectional interests are not nearly so pronounced in the colony as at home.

I believe the Hon. W. P. Reeves, the present agent-general for the colony, has expressed the opinion that it will yet be found desirable to materially change the board, and to conclude with an annual meeting of not less than three shillings weekly till 20 years of age.

TOM MANN.
Wellington, New Zealand, July 9th, 1902.

LORD DUNDONALD IN EARNEST ON ARMY AFFAIRS.

A Sketch of the Commander of the Canadian Forces—His Habits and His Family.

The London World prints the following sketch of the Earl of Dundonald, Canada's new G. O. C.:

It asked to describe Lord Dundonald amid surroundings in which he seemed most completely at home, one who has known him in many different circumstances would involuntarily begin to think of places that are totally unlike a London house and of people who have more congenial business than that of social frivolities. The mental picture conjured up may be a veritable on the Bayuda desert, where one officer is conspicuous among many of cool decision and resourcefulness, with men are dropping fast as they carry commissariat boxes for the building of a little breast-high fort under heavy fire; or a bivouac near some unfrequented well to which Lord Dundonald has guided a company of starlight; or the deck of a Nile steamer in mid-catastrophe, where the young Life Guardsman, having taken the command of a mutinous reis's hands, navigates the hazardous craft with a confidence worthy of his great naval ancestor; or a tiny tent on the hillside overlooking Ladysmith, where the cavalry brigadier who led the relieving force to that beleaguered garrison, after a fortnight of hard fighting, devotes his first leisure to the consideration of unsolved military problems.

A Man of Action.

In the face of danger or difficulty Lord Dundonald becomes so essentially a man of action that it is difficult to think of him as completely happy in any other character or situation than in the field. If facts did not convince them they might even question the capacity for leadership in one whose favorite occupation suggests a deliberate mind rather than the noble raptures that count not odds. But when time presses, Lord Dundonald does not waste any of it in elaborate mental processes. These have probably been gone through beforehand. If not, it is an industrial union, and its property is insufficient to fully satisfy the judgment debt, its members shall be liable for the deficiency.

On all sides I learn that the working class are not doing much to increase the number of the rank and file, and especially on that of the officers of the unions. Indeed, without exception I find that complaints are made of the serious trade unionism, and deliberate refusal to voice their grievances as of old; everything is now left to the officials, and it is deliberately and frequently stated that the complaint is not nearly so serious as it seems. The delegates that expressed dissatisfaction were members of the Painters and Decorators' Union, and were working under an award of the court which provided that overtime be paid for between 6 p. m. and 8 p. m. at the rate of time and a quarter; between 8 p. m. and 12 (midnight), time and a half; between midnight and the ordinary time starting in the morning, double time. For painters to work all night is a very rare thing. The ordinary time of commencing work in the morning is 8 o'clock; it occasionally happens that men may be wanted to commence at 9 o'clock in the morning, or two hours before the ordinary time of starting. In accordance with the terms of the award, double time should be paid for work done between midnight and 3 o'clock, and apparently having been thoughtful enough to provide for the special case of starting work an hour or two earlier than usual, the award provides that double time, as the men insisted, for work done before midnight, and single time after midnight. Provisions made in the act whereby a revision of an award can be obtained by giving the necessary notice to all parties; this was neglected, and hence the grievance.

In several cases the wages have actually been reduced as the result of the court's award and much uneasiness has been caused in consequence, and some employers and managers have exhibited much ingenuity in nullifying the intended good results that still accrue to the men. Where this has taken place dissatisfaction naturally exists, but as far as I am able to ascertain, I do not think any serious dissatisfaction exists either on the side of employers or workers in more than half a dozen cases in the whole colony, and, seeing that up to the end of last year 310 cases had been dealt with under the act, this proportion is very small.

But in considering the operation of the act in New Zealand, having in mind the desirability of applying similar methods elsewhere, it is necessary to bear in mind that, during the period in which the act has been operative, the colony has various reasons enjoyed a spell of unusual prosperity, and during which improvements in wages and general working conditions would doubtless have been made had no Arbitration Act been in existence. Again, the total number of cases in industrial pursuits in England, compared with the numbers in New Zealand, the multifarious overlappings of sectional interests are not nearly so pronounced in the colony as at home.

I believe the Hon. W. P. Reeves, the present agent-general for the colony, has expressed the opinion that it will yet be found desirable to materially change the board, and to conclude with an annual meeting of not less than three shillings weekly till 20 years of age.

TOM MANN.
Wellington, New Zealand, July 9th, 1902.

the beginning of her reign. That red ribbon of the Bath—the only decoration awarded for a long series of brilliant services against the French and Spanish navies—figures in another photograph taken by the great admiral's eldest son just after the honor had been restored.

Problems He is Studying.

Lord Dundonald, to whom everything associated with his illustrious ancestor's memory is a sacred trust, tells how this characteristic likeness of the great seaman was lost for years, and only recently discovered. Artistic enlargements by a more permanent process have been made, and one of these is among the simple treasures which the new commander of Canadian troops has taken with him to his home in the Dominion. But it may safely be predicted that, whatever the claims on his time may be in his new command, he will not fail to complete schemes by which he aims at bettering the condition of British troops in the field. With plans for giving a pure water supply to soldiers on the march his thoughts are busy in the intervals of more pressing work.

Yet he would break off serious talk on such subjects or on problems of military reform to explain the meaning of a little lock of hair that hangs beside his face. He wrote an admirable treatise showing the intimate connection between agriculture and chemistry when Sir Humphrey Davy, who afterwards made that subject his own, was at school. He presented a copy of that treatise to the British government, and did not get even an acknowledgment, but several American states sent him complimentary letters, appreciating the value of his experiments.

The ninth Earl's still more distinguished son was also an inventor with a facility for turning science to practical account—mostly at his own cost. On the wall of Lord Dundonald's library hangs a little lithograph of the *Rising Star*, a full-rigged ship which was built, under the direction of Admiral Cochrane, in 1820, "on the principle of navigating eth-

er to the general rule that reserves military topics for the ears of soldiers only. As Lord Dundonald was in Portman square, so one has seen him often where bullets flew thick on the battlefield; passes, and prompt to act when troops serve under his command in Natal. And those who did not feel that Lord Dundonald believed in Canadians, with whom he has established the most cordial relations since his arrival at Ottawa.

FLOWERS FOR THE TABLE.

Table decoration has of late grown into a veritable art, and a costly one at that; still, in reality, success in this line is far more a question of taste than of cost. Though naturally the latter has a considerable influence on the result, there is more one kind of blossoms is adhered to and the more naturally the flowers are arranged, the better they will look. But the veterans among them know him well enough already, for did he not serve under his command in Natal? And those who did not feel that Lord Dundonald believed in Canadians, with whom he has established the most cordial relations since his arrival at Ottawa.

The annual meeting of the Chemists' Association took place in the hall of the Methodist Sunday school, giving a treat to the school on the evening of Tuesday in the month. The report on the arrangements for the Sunday school is a flourishing one, and the library of 100 volumes, on Friday last.

The annual meeting of the Chemists' Association took place in the hall of the Methodist Sunday school, giving a treat to the school on the evening of Tuesday in the month. The report on the arrangements for the Sunday school is a flourishing one, and the library of 100 volumes, on Friday last.

Auxiliary of the Chemists' Association took place in the hall of the Methodist Sunday school, giving a treat to the school on the evening of Tuesday in the month. The report on the arrangements for the Sunday school is a flourishing one, and the library of 100 volumes, on Friday last.

Ten cases High-class 2 Suits just in, all reduced to B. Williams & Co.

There was a large attendance at the annual harvest festival of the West Methodist church, held on Saturday, September 13th, at 7:30 p.m. An excellent programme was rendered, which was occupied by the W. Dean. Selections were given by the choir, and a solo by J. G. Brown, a solo, G. and Mrs. Wilson sang, J. L. a couple of selections on the and Mr. Talbot rendered two solos. The services were assisted in the evening's entertainment were delivered by McRae and Rev. J. P. West, interior of the church was and appropriately decorated.

Musicians of the city have organized a union and a charter has been granted by the American Music Co. The union is of over 40, and the roll is now number 70 within a few Officers have been elected pro- vided. President, Frank J. C. Treasurer, S. C. Carroll; corresponding secretary, W. Treasurer, Thos. F. Gold; secretary, J. T. Oudner. The union is backing them up as representatives. The election of committees over. The next meeting of the union will be held on Friday, 10 o'clock, in Lobb's hall.

The India and Persia Department, has just received a consignment of articles of utility, the value of which is estimated at \$100,000. It consists of furniture, and comes from the Northwest provinces of India. The articles are of the highest quality, and wood, which abounds only in the world, and the workmanship is of the highest order. It is almost impossible to describe the carving was done by the hands of the finest workmen in India. The articles executed. Table covers, and picture frames are beautiful, and a striking tribute to the industry of those who make them. The goods will be disposed of at the auction. Mr. Carter proposes to hold in the future. The goods were received the firm's house in Bombay.

Monday's Spokesman, Spokane, says: "The body of J. F. Lynch is lying in state at the funeral chapel of J. D. Buchanan, many of the friends of the deceased are most profuse and are reminiscent of individuals as we societies. Each order to which longed has sent floral tributes, and the different fire stations in the sides the Victoria department are fire chiefs of the Northwest Association. Above the altar are hung the flags of the Foresters of America and the Hibernians. A large number of requiem high mass will be held. Main Avenue Catholic church. The service was arranged for by the Hibernians. The body of the deceased is lying in state in the city to-day, and the funeral arrangements have been made."

The department of marine and fisheries has published an excellent pamphlet on "Canada's Great Waters." From the Great Lakes to the St. Lawrence, the pamphlet contains an extract from the speech in Parliament made by Hon. James Sutherland, minister of the department, in which he gave his instant reply. She is now using the third bottle and able to do her own work."

Local News

(From Monday's Spokesman.)
The contract for the house at Crestwood West was awarded by the department of works.

The shaves of grain part of the exhibit from experimental farm at Agassiz, was presented by the Association. He also presented various grains to be provided for the use of the bottles in which to were sent him.

Special Underwear gains at this season. B. Williams & Co.

The Ladies Aid Society Presbyterian church will hold a school on the evening of Tuesday, 21st inst. A programme by the most able amateur will be rendered at intervals of ten minutes. The evening will be devoted to the use of that an excellent evening that is assured those who are present.

The management of the Methodist Sunday school, giving a treat to the school on the evening of Tuesday in the month. The report on the arrangements for the Sunday school is a flourishing one, and the library of 100 volumes, on Friday last.

The annual meeting of the Chemists' Association took place in the hall of the Methodist Sunday school, giving a treat to the school on the evening of Tuesday in the month. The report on the arrangements for the Sunday school is a flourishing one, and the library of 100 volumes, on Friday last.

Auxiliary of the Chemists' Association took place in the hall of the Methodist Sunday school, giving a treat to the school on the evening of Tuesday in the month. The report on the arrangements for the Sunday school is a flourishing one, and the library of 100 volumes, on Friday last.

Ten cases High-class 2 Suits just in, all reduced to B. Williams & Co.

There was a large attendance at the annual harvest festival of the West Methodist church, held on Saturday, September 13th, at 7:30 p.m. An excellent programme was rendered, which was occupied by the W. Dean. Selections were given by the choir, and a solo by J. G. Brown, a solo, G. and Mrs. Wilson sang, J. L. a couple of selections on the and Mr. Talbot rendered two solos. The services were assisted in the evening's entertainment were delivered by McRae and Rev. J. P. West, interior of the church was and appropriately decorated.

Musicians of the city have organized a union and a charter has been granted by the American Music Co. The union is of over 40, and the roll is now number 70 within a few Officers have been elected pro- vided. President, Frank J. C. Treasurer, S. C. Carroll; corresponding secretary, W. Treasurer, Thos. F. Gold; secretary, J. T. Oudner. The union is backing them up as representatives. The election of committees over. The next meeting of the union will be held on Friday, 10 o'clock, in Lobb's hall.

The India and Persia Department, has just received a consignment of articles of utility, the value of which is estimated at \$100,000. It consists of furniture, and comes from the Northwest provinces of India. The articles are of the highest quality, and wood, which abounds only in the world, and the workmanship is of the highest order. It is almost impossible to describe the carving was done by the hands of the finest workmen in India. The articles executed. Table covers, and picture frames are beautiful, and a striking tribute to the industry of those who make them. The goods will be disposed of at the auction. Mr. Carter proposes to hold in the future. The goods were received the firm's house in Bombay.

Monday's Spokesman, Spokane, says: "The body of J. F. Lynch is lying in state at the funeral chapel of J. D. Buchanan, many of the friends of the deceased are most profuse and are reminiscent of individuals as we societies. Each order to which longed has sent floral tributes, and the different fire stations in the sides the Victoria department are fire chiefs of the Northwest Association. Above the altar are hung the flags of the Foresters of America and the Hibernians. A large number of requiem high mass will be held. Main Avenue Catholic church. The service was arranged for by the Hibernians. The body of the deceased is lying in state in the city to-day, and the funeral arrangements have been made."

The department of marine and fisheries has published an excellent pamphlet on "Canada's Great Waters." From the Great Lakes to the St. Lawrence, the pamphlet contains an extract from the speech in Parliament made by Hon. James Sutherland, minister of the department, in which he gave his instant reply. She is now using the third bottle and able to do her own work."



LORD DUNDONALD, G. O. C. THE CANADIAN FORCES.

by sail or by steam, the impelling apparatus being placed in the hold and caused to operate through apartments in the bottom of the vessel. That was a screw propeller practically applied twenty years before anything of the kind was found a place in our navy; but the designer was not at that time a favorite with the admiralty, and had become accustomed to scant consideration of his hands. Another patent, taken out by him in 1830, was for "an apparatus to facilitate mining." This meant a method of using compressed air, which afterwards made the Thames tunnel possible, as the engineers of that undertaking admitted. All these things go to prove that a mind quick to conceive, after the manner of great inventors, and energy to execute go well together in the making of a leader of men. Perhaps it was the resourcefulness of an over-active brain, even more than consummate seamanship, that so often brought him safe through apparent overwhelming odds.

Overwhelming Odds.

Out of dangers into which his dauntless courage took him.

No more daring sailor than Thomas, tenth Earl of Dundonald, ever trod the quarter deck of a British ship. Yet, in his grandson's house, relics of the great admiral's achievements at sea are less conspicuous than records of his intellectual labors. At any rate, it is of these that the present Earl talks with liveliest interest, perhaps because mere valor and prompt action where danger threatens are matters of course to all men of a race that sprang, so the chronicles say, from a Scandinavian sea-rover. To the reception rooms and galleries are relegated all pictures of sea fights and celebrated portraits save two that hang on the walls of Lord Dundonald's library. One is a painting of Lord Cochrane, presented to him by the electors of Westminster as a proof of their unabated confidence in him after the unjust sentence that ruined his career in the British navy; the other, a photograph of him in the last year of his life, when he had gathered other honors than the "red ribbon," of which he was so cruelly deprived until Queen Victoria gave it back to him at

the beginning of her reign. That red ribbon of the Bath—the only decoration awarded for a long series of brilliant services against the French and Spanish navies—figures in another photograph taken by the great admiral's eldest son just after the honor had been restored.

Problems He is Studying.

Lord Dundonald, to whom everything associated with his illustrious ancestor's memory is a sacred trust, tells how this characteristic likeness of the great seaman was lost for years, and only recently discovered. Artistic enlargements by a more permanent process have been made, and one of these is among the simple treasures which the new commander of Canadian troops has taken with him to his home in the Dominion. But it may safely be predicted that, whatever the claims on his time may be in his new command, he will not fail to complete schemes by which he aims at bettering the condition of British troops in the field. With plans for giving a pure water supply to soldiers on the march his thoughts are busy in the intervals of more pressing work.

Yet he would break off serious talk on such subjects or on problems of military reform to explain the meaning of a little lock of hair that hangs beside his face. He wrote an admirable treatise showing the intimate connection between agriculture and chemistry when Sir Humphrey Davy, who afterwards made that subject his own, was at school. He presented a copy of that treatise to the British government, and did not get even an acknowledgment, but several American states sent him complimentary letters, appreciating the value of his experiments.

The ninth Earl's still more distinguished son was also an inventor with a facility for turning science to practical account—mostly at his own cost. On the wall of Lord Dundonald's library hangs a little lithograph of the *Rising Star*, a full-rigged ship which was built, under the direction of Admiral Cochrane, in 1820, "on the principle of navigating eth-

er to the general rule that reserves military topics for the ears of soldiers only. As Lord Dundonald was in Portman square, so one has seen him often where bullets flew thick on the battlefield; passes, and prompt to act when troops serve under his command in Natal. And those who did not feel that Lord Dundonald believed in Canadians, with whom he has established the most cordial relations since his arrival at Ottawa.

FLOWERS FOR THE TABLE.

Table decoration has of late grown into a veritable art, and a costly one at that; still, in reality, success in this line is far more a question of taste than of cost. Though naturally the latter has a considerable influence on the result, there is more one kind of blossoms is adhered to and the more naturally the flowers are arranged, the better they will look. But the veterans among them know him well enough already, for did he not serve under his command in Natal? And those who did not feel that Lord Dundonald believed in Canadians, with whom he has established the most cordial relations since his arrival at Ottawa.

The annual meeting of the Chemists' Association took place in the hall of the Methodist Sunday school, giving a treat to the school on the evening of Tuesday in the month. The report on the arrangements for the Sunday school is a flourishing one, and the library of 100 volumes, on Friday last.

The annual meeting of the Chemists' Association took place in the hall of the Methodist Sunday school, giving a treat to the school on the evening of Tuesday in the month. The report on the arrangements for the Sunday school is a flourishing one, and the library of 100 volumes, on Friday last.

Auxiliary of the Chemists' Association took place in the hall of the Methodist Sunday school, giving a treat to the school on the evening of Tuesday in the month. The report on the arrangements for the Sunday school is a flourishing one, and the library of 100 volumes, on Friday last.

Ten cases High-class 2 Suits just in, all reduced to B. Williams & Co.

There was a large attendance at the annual harvest festival of the West Methodist church, held on Saturday, September 13th, at 7:30 p.m. An excellent programme was rendered, which was occupied by the W. Dean. Selections were given by the choir, and a solo by J. G. Brown, a solo, G. and Mrs. Wilson sang, J. L. a couple of selections on the and Mr. Talbot rendered two solos. The services were assisted in the evening's entertainment were delivered by McRae and Rev. J. P. West, interior of the church was and appropriately decorated.

Musicians of the city have organized a union and a charter has been granted by the American Music Co. The union is of over 40, and the roll is now number 70 within a few Officers have been elected pro- vided. President, Frank J. C. Treasurer, S. C. Carroll; corresponding secretary, W. Treasurer, Thos. F. Gold; secretary, J. T. Oudner. The union is backing them up as representatives. The election of committees over. The next meeting of the union will be held on Friday, 10 o'clock, in Lobb's hall.

The India and Persia Department, has just received a consignment of articles of utility, the value of which is estimated at \$100,000. It consists of furniture, and comes from the Northwest provinces of India. The articles are of the highest quality, and wood, which abounds only in the world, and the workmanship is of the highest order. It is almost impossible to describe the carving was done by the hands of the finest workmen in India. The articles executed. Table covers, and picture frames are beautiful, and a striking tribute to the industry of those who make them. The goods will be disposed of at the auction. Mr. Carter proposes to hold in the future. The goods were received the firm's house in Bombay.

Monday's Spokesman, Spokane, says: "The body of J. F. Lynch is lying in state at the funeral chapel of J. D. Buchanan, many of the friends of the deceased are most profuse and are reminiscent of individuals as we societies. Each order to which longed has sent floral tributes, and the different fire stations in the sides the Victoria department are fire chiefs of the Northwest Association. Above the altar are hung the flags of the Foresters of America and the Hibernians. A large number of requiem high mass will be held. Main Avenue Catholic church. The service was arranged for by the Hibernians. The body of the deceased is lying in state in the city to-day, and the funeral arrangements have been made."

The department of marine and fisheries has published an excellent pamphlet on "Canada's Great Waters." From the Great Lakes to the St. Lawrence, the pamphlet contains an extract from the speech in Parliament made by Hon. James Sutherland, minister of the department, in which he gave his instant reply. She is now using the third bottle and able to do her own work."

nothing like PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND For Cleansing and Purifying the Blood.

It Eradicates the Seeds of Disease, Investigates and Rejuvenates.

Thousands of men and women who have neglected the work of physical recuperation in the summer months, are now carrying a burden of disease. In the majority of cases, impure and poisoned blood and sluggish circulation are the direct causes of suffering and misery. Are you, reader, one of the victims? If so, do not hesitate a moment regarding what you should do. The life stream must be made pure, the health-wrecking laxity of the blood vessels must be corrected, the nerves and tissues must be invigorated. PAIN'S Celery Compound is the medicine that physicians recommend for the increase of pure blood in the arteries, and for purifying the purifying organs to cast off the impurities that give rise to disease. Mr. T. F. Mitchell, New Hamburg, Ont., writes as follows:

"My mother suffered for five years with a sore leg, and her system was so far run down that doctors could not help her. She could hardly walk about the house. She tried almost everything to procure a cure, but no good results came until she used PAIN'S Celery Compound, which gave her instant relief. She is now using the third bottle and able to do her own work."

nothing like PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND For Cleansing and Purifying the Blood.

It Eradicates the Seeds of Disease, Investigates and Rejuvenates.

Thousands of men and women who have neglected the work of physical recuperation in the summer months, are now carrying a burden of disease. In the majority of cases, impure and poisoned blood and sluggish circulation are the direct causes of suffering and misery. Are you, reader, one of the victims? If so, do not hesitate a moment regarding what you should do. The life stream must be made pure, the health-wrecking laxity of the blood vessels must be corrected, the nerves and tissues must be invigorated. PAIN'S Celery Compound is the medicine that physicians recommend for the increase of pure blood in the arteries, and for purifying the purifying organs to cast off the impurities that give rise to disease. Mr. T. F. Mitchell, New Hamburg, Ont., writes as follows:

"My mother suffered for five years with a sore leg, and her system was so far run down that doctors could not help her. She could hardly walk about the house. She tried almost everything to procure a cure, but no good results came until she used PAIN'S Celery Compound, which gave her instant relief. She is now using the third bottle and able to do her own work."

