



TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1903.

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NOTICE

JOHN M. M'KINNON.

NEW MEMBERS OF BRITISH CABINET

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SUCCEEDS C. T. RITCHIE

The Duke of Devonshire Resigns Office as Lord President of the Council.

London, Oct. 5.—The Duke of Devonshire, who was leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords, has resigned the office of lord president of the council, and the King has accepted his resignation.

The Duke wrote to Mr. Balfour, giving his reasons for his resignation, which he attributes, among other things, to the Premier's speech at Sheffield and his pamphlet on "Insular Free Trade." The Duke of Devonshire has not yet made his letter public, but a letter of acknowledgment from Mr. Balfour, dated October 3rd, and published to-night, says:

"It was on September 19th you informed me of your resolve to remain in the government. This decision was preceded by much confidential correspondence and much intimate conversation. There was no phase of policy which I was not prepared to discuss and which I did not, in fact, discuss with perfect frankness. The decision arrived at, I had a right to consider final.

"Accordingly I consulted you on the best modes of filling the vacancies in the government of which you are the most distinguished member. You were good enough to express some weighty judgments on the delicate matters submitted to you. You even initiated proposals of your own, which I gladly accepted. Our last communication on these subjects was in the letter I dictated during my journey to Sheffield on Thursday afternoon.

"Less than forty-eight hours thereafter I received in Edinburgh the telegram which first announced your desire to see the process of resignation consummated without delay and without discussion. The principal reason for this singular transformation was, you told me, your speech. This is strange, indeed. In intention, at least, there was no doctrine contained in that speech which was not contained in my note on "Insular Free Trade" and in my published letter to Mr. Chamberlain.

"With both you were intimately acquainted during the whole fortnight which you left your countenance to the government after the recent resignations. I must suppose therefore that it is some unnoted discrepancy between the written and spoken words which now drives you to desert the administration you so long adorned. But, till 1 o'clock this afternoon, I confess I counted you, not as an opponent, but as a colleague. To such a one it would have seemed natural, so I should have thought, to take in cases of discrepancy the written rather than the spoken words, or, if this is asking too much, at least to make an inquiry before arriving at a final hostile conclusion. But what and where is the discrepancy? I do not believe it exists. Am I not right in complaining of your procedure in referring to my speech?

"Had you resigned on the 14th, or had you not resigned at all, this keeling effect would have suffered no interruption. To resign now, and to resign on the speech, is to take the course most calculated to make harder the task of the peace-maker.

"Again, do you not feel some special regret at having at this particular juncture to sever your connection with a Unionist administration? At the moment of its most buoyant prosperity your absence from its councils would have been sensibly felt, but you have, in fact, left it when, in the opinion of your opponents, its fortunes are at the lowest and its perplexities are the greatest. I see no difficulty in carrying out the policy which, for a fortnight, you were willing to accept, by the aid of an administration which, for a fortnight, you helped to constitute."

Regarding Mr. Balfour's concealment of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation, the Times this morning says:

"We are in a position to affirm that the proceedings at the cabinet council of September 14th made it clear that other ministers than Mr. Chamberlain were unable to accept for themselves the policy laid down by the Premier, and that he might in consequence be expected to resign."

New Cabinet.

The new cabinet is composed as follows: Mr. Brodric, formerly secretary for war, succeeds Lord George Hamilton as secretary for India.

Anstey Chamberlain, postmaster-general, succeeds Mr. Ritchie as chancellor of the exchequer.

Alfred Lyttleton, recorder of Oxford, succeeds Joseph Chamberlain as secretary for the colonies.

H. O. Arnold-Foster, secretary to the admiralty, succeeds Mr. Brodric as secretary for war.

Graham Murray, lord advocate of Scotland, succeeds Lord Balfour of Burleigh as secretary for Scotland.

TWELVE DROWNED.

Steamer Caught in Squall, Turned Over and Sank.

Marinette, Wis., Oct. 4.—The passenger steamer Esio L. Hackley, of Fish Creek, founded in Green bay last night during a squall and 12 persons were drowned. Nine were rescued.

The Goodrich line steamer Sheboygan rescued those who survived after they had floated about on pieces of wreckage all night.

The Hackley was struck by the squall when seven miles off Green island. The upper works were blown away before the men could reach a haven. The boat then turned over and went down in deep water.

When the Hackley went to the bottom those who were not drowned and could swim seized on floating pieces of the wreckage, while the women and three or four of the men, failing to find any object to which to cling, sank in the sea, so far as is known.

The waves were rolling high and several of those who at first saved themselves from immediate death lost strength and sank. It was several hours after the Hackley sank before the Sheboygan hove within hailing distance.

The shouts of the floating men attracted the attention of the sailors on the Sheboygan and every assistance was lent. The officers of the Sheboygan feel sure that they took aboard every person afloat.

The persons saved by the Sheboygan say that with the washing away of the upper work all the persons aboard the Hackley ran on deck. Hasty preparations for a plunge into the water were begun, but before any plans could be carried out the boat listed, turned over and went down like a rock.

Search is still being made for any person who may have escaped death, but for the bodies of those who were drowned.

BULGARIA WARNED.

Failure to Assist in Work of Pacification May Bring Disaster.

Sofia, Oct. 6.—An identical copy of the Austro-Russian note to Turkey has been presented to Premier Petroff, and the Austrian and Russian representatives received instructions at the same time to make serious representations to the Bulgarian government to the effect that the powers expect Bulgaria to take such action as will prove that she is making a loyal endeavor to assist the work of pacification. Failing this, Bulgaria was warned that she will be exposed to the most cruel disaster. This letter of warning is held to mean a Turkish invasion of Bulgaria and a repetition of the Macedonian atrocities in Bulgaria itself.

LAKE SUPERIOR COMPANY.

A Receiver Has Been Appointed in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—Judge Dallas, in the United States Circuit court, has appointed John G. Carruth receiver of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company in Pennsylvania. In the decree, the court says: "It is further ordered that all persons, and especially creditors of the defendant company, are hereby restrained from instituting or prosecuting any action or proceedings at law, or in equity against the defendant company, and from taking further steps in any action or proceeding heretofore commenced without the leave of this court first being obtained."

ORIPPLED BY STRIKE.

Receiver Appointed for a South Brooklyn Iron Works & Drydock Co.

New York, Oct. 6.—Sterling F. Hayward, of this city, has been appointed receiver of the Morse Iron Works & Drydock Company, which has operated a \$2,000,000 plant in South Brooklyn, said to be one of the largest on the Atlantic coast. The receiver is a director of the company. He was appointed by Judge Thomas in the eastern district federal court on the application of three creditors, whose combined claims amount to \$350,000. There are about 200 creditors, the largest being Edward Morse, the head of the concern, with a claim of more than \$200,000. A strike was declared in the yards, which has crippled the concern. Receiver Hayward says the liabilities of the company are about \$1,000,000, and that the plant is worth twice that sum.

WILL FORCE PAYMENT.

President Castro Takes Steps to Collect Taxes and Duties.

Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, Oct. 6.—Emissaries of President Castro, of Venezuela, have arrived at Ciudad Boliver, Venezuela, with orders to collect forcibly not only the taxes but the custom house duties already paid by importers. The next night a Chinese was killed by a Chinese robber who rode a bicycle. The murderer was captured by the police, who also arrested three of his associates. Several burglaries and other crimes have been traced to three men, and a counterfeiting outfit was found at their headquarters.

RUSSIANS IN KOREA.

Report That They Are Building Forts at Yonampo.

Tokio, Japan, Oct. 7.—Rumors are afloat here that the Russians are erecting forts and mounting guns at Yonampo, on the Yalu river.

COUNT'S SUICIDE.

Paris, Oct. 6.—Count Del Poggio, who was formerly an attaché at the Italian embassy at Washington, has committed suicide by drowning in the Seine. The body was found yesterday, but the death occurred five days ago.

CAMPAIN FOR FISCAL REFORM.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH AT GLASGOW.

He Gives a Brief Outline of His Plans—The Question of Colonial Preference.

Glasgow, Oct. 6.—Whatever may be the opinion held regarding the great question which Mr. Chamberlain has raised, it is generally admitted that he has opened it in a masterly manner. For nearly two hours to-night he held a vast and enthusiastic audience absorbed. As though inspired by the knowledge that the anti-imperialist and break-up of the Unionist party had left him in sole possession of the field, he spoke with more than his customary energy and persuasiveness.

It was an inspiring scene within St. Andrew's hall, where he delivered his speech. Every corner of the auditorium was packed with a hankering, singing and waving handkerchiefs as Mr. Chamberlain went to the platform. A distinguished company of peers and members of the House of Commons were present. He was greeted at the station with a great demonstration.

Mr. Chamberlain, after a few preliminaries, said: "I do not think it right to raise any exclusive party issues, but after what has occurred since the meeting at Sheffield a word or two might be given me to say that though I am no longer a leader, I am

Still a Loyal Servant of the party whose union and strength is essential to the welfare of the Empire, and which has found a leader whom every member may be proud to follow."

The speaker's greatest tribute to Mr. Balfour, he continued: "It seems as though, in this country, there have always been men who did not know the meaning of loyalty and friendship. To them I may say that nothing that they may do will have the slightest influence to affect in the slightest degree the friendship and confidence existing between the Premier and myself."

"I have invited discussion upon a question peculiarly within my province, owing to my past life and the office I so recently held. Great Britain, in the past, has played a great part in the world's history. I desire here to continue and see the realization of so great an ideal of an empire, such as the world has never seen."

The colonial secretary alluded to the recent collapse of the Campanile and continued: "I do not say that I anticipated such fate for the British Empire, but I do say that I see signs of decay, cracks in the foundations, and that the foundations are not broad and deep enough to sustain it. Am I wrong to warn you? Is it not strange and inconsistent that the same people who indicted the government for its unpopularity and tactics in Africa war should now denounce me in language equally extravagant, because I want to prepare for

A STRUGGLE SO SERIOUS.

that, if we are defeated, the country will lose its place among the great nations, a struggle which we are invited to meet with antiquated methods and tactics?" Mr. Chamberlain contrasted the moderate increase of 7 1/2 per cent. in the export trade of Great Britain and the increase of 30 per cent. in her population since 1872 with the enormous increases of trade in the United States and Germany, and he asked how the country could expect to support its growing population with its trade practically stagnant for thirty years. He proceeded: "On the other hand, the protected countries which I once myself believed were going rapidly to wreck and ruin have progressed infinitely better in proportion than ourselves, and instead of our remaining the workshop of the world we are sending less and less of our manufactures abroad, whilst the protected countries are sending more and more of their manufactures here. Thus, our manufactured exports, from £116,000,000 in 1872, have gradually dwindled to £73,500,000 in 1902 to the protected country of Europe and the United States.

"In the same period our exports to non-manufacturing countries, like Egypt, China and South America, have practically remained unchanged. This loss of trade to the protected countries has not been noticed hitherto, because during the same period our exports to the British colonies have increased in ratio to counterbalance this loss and are now more valuable than our trade with the rest of Europe and the United States together.

Our Colonial Trade, in fact, is the most rapidly increasing, important and valuable of all our trade. Meanwhile foreign exports to the United Kingdom have risen from £28,000,000 in 1872 to £140,000,000 in 1902. I do not comment on that, but when I am told that we ought to hold the same opinions as our ancestors I reply that we should

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if the circumstances remained the same. I have made these figures clear. It is clear that our imperial trade is essential to our prosperity. If it declines or fails to increase in proportion of our population, and to the loss of foreign trade, then we shall sink into a fifth-rate nation. We have reached our highest point, and I am not certain but that some of my opponents regard that with absolute complacency. I do not believe in the setting of the British, but then I do not believe in the setting of the British people. I trust them and trust the working classes. I have confidence that they who are our masters, electorally speaking, will have the intelligence to see that they must wake up, that they must meet the new conditions with an altogether new policy.

"Have you ever considered why Canada takes so much larger an amount, per cent. of British manufactured goods than the United States, Australia three times as much as Canada and South America more than Australasia? These are all protected countries. I see that some of our labor leaders are deceiving the workmen to maintain the system of free imports. I undertake to say that not one of them could visit the colonies for six months without

Singing a Different Tune. The vast majority of the workmen in the colonies are protectionists, and I am distressed to accept the easy explanation that they are all fools. I fail to understand why a man who is intelligent here becomes an idiot when he goes to Australia. He does, however, get rid of a number of Old World prejudices and superstitions.

"Now what is the history of protection? First, there is tariff and no industries; then gradually primary industries for which the country has natural facilities grow up behind the tariff walls; then a secondary industry springs up, first of necessities, then of luxuries, until at last all together is covered.

In the United States the process is completed. She produces everything and excludes everything.

"We can intervene now, but it is doubtful whether we could intervene twenty years hence. We can say to our colonies, 'We understand your views and aspirations and do not desire to dictate or think ourselves superior. We recognize your right to develop your industries so as not to be dependent on foreign supplies, but there are many things you do not know how to make for which we have a capacity of production. Leave them to us. Do not increase the tariff walls against us. Let us exchange with you as producers; do it because we are kinsmen, because it is good for the Empire as a whole, because we have taken the first step and set you the example. We offer you a preference and we rely upon your patriotism and your affection that we shall not be losers thereby.'

"Suppose we had made such an offer to the United States and Germany ten years ago, do you suppose that we should not have been able to retain a great deal of what we have now lost and cannot recover. America is the strictest of the protection nations. It has a tariff which, to me, is an abomination. It is so, in moderate, unreasoned and unmercenary, and although America has profited enormously, it has now been carried to excessive lengths and I believe that a great number of intelligent Americans would gladly negotiate with us for its reduction. But until very recent time, even this moderate tariff left us the great staple trade, amounting to millions of pounds per annum, and which we might have kept if we had given some reciprocal advantage. It would not have been worth America's while to put a duty upon an article of which it had no particular use or special aptitude.

"Were we to lose the colonial as we have lost foreign trade, we shall arrive at the parting of the ways. If all colonies are to be foregone, now it is not near. Canada will fall to the level of the United States, Australia to the level of Canada, and South America to the level of Australasia, and that would be the beginning of our ruin."

A General Decline, which would rob us of our most important and our most valuable trade."

Mr. Chamberlain said he believed that the colonies are prepared to meet us in return for a very moderate preference. They would reserve for us the trade we already enjoy, would arrange their tariffs in the future in order not to start industries in competition with those already in existence in the Mother Country, and not only would they enable us to retain their trade with them, but they would give us preference on all trade done with them by our foreign competitors. He had spoken with many colonists who believed that the present colonial relations could not be improved, but they must either be drawn closer together or they would drift apart.

"He believed that it was only by a comradely union and reciprocity preference that they could lay the foundations of a federation of the Empire to which they all looked as a brilliant possibility. He wished to repeat explicitly that he did not wish to tax raw materials used in British manufactures. He said he proposed nothing that would add one farthing to the cost of living to any workman, or to one family in the country.

With regard to his plan he would state it briefly. He proposed to put a low duty, not exceeding two shillings (48 cents) a quarter on foreign corn, but none on corn from the possessions. He proposed no tax on maize, partly because it was the food of some of the very poorest among the population, and partly because it was raw material as feeding

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stuff. He proposed a corresponding tax on flour, and he would give special preference to the miller with the object of re-establishing one of our ancient industries and preventing a rush from the country to the town, and also of placing corn, offal and feeding stuffs more cheaply in the possession of the farmers.

A small tax of about five pence on foreign meats and dairy products would be imposed, excluding bacon, which was the food of so many of the poorest people, and lastly he proposed to give

A Substantial Preference to the colonies on wines and fruits.

Against these increases he proposed some great remissions. He proposed to take up three-quarters of the duty on tea, half the duty on sugar, with corresponding reductions upon cocoa and coffee. The net result of these remissions would be that the town artisan's food would, according to the most elaborate calculations, cost him twopenny half-penny (five cents) less per week than it did at present, while that of the agricultural laborer would cost him twopenny (four cents) less, but if, as he believed, a great part of the tax on food would be paid by the foreigner, there would be a reduction in the cost of food, both for the artisan and the agricultural laborer. The loss to the exchequer he estimated at \$2,800,000; a moderate duty of the per cent. on manufactured goods would give to the exchequer \$9,000,000 a year, and he would make use of that for remission of taxes. "What would the colonies say?" He believed they would treat generously any offer we might make.

Mr. Chamberlain concluded: "I wish to warn you, to urge you, to implore you to do nothing that will tend towards the disintegration of the Empire—not to refuse to sacrifice futile superstition in inapt prejudice and thereby to lose the result of centuries of noble effort and patriotic endeavor."

BATTLE WITH FUGITIVE.

Two Men Killed While Attempting to Arrest an Escaped Prisoner.

Burns, Ore., Oct. 7.—In an attempt to arrest an escaped prisoner named John Frost, alias Harry Egbert, wanted in Douglas County for burglary, John Saxton, a well known attorney of Burns, who was acting as special deputy sheriff, and Jack West, a rancher, have been killed by Egbert.

They came upon Egbert in a ranch house in the Wild Horse valley, 135 miles south of Burns. Egbert and his wife were alone in the house at the time. It is supposed Egbert recognized Saxton and West as they came up and opened fire from a corner of the building. West received a bullet in the back, from which he died. Egbert then went into the house, followed by Saxton, the woman in the meantime having fled. Egbert had a rifle and Saxton a revolver, and with these weapons they fired at each other through a thin board partition. Saxton was shot through the right shoulder, but kept up the battle by using the revolver in his left hand. But, it is supposed, shot upstairs. Saxton then went out in answer to a call for water from West, making two trips to a spring. As he turned away from West he, too, was shot and fatally wounded. Egbert then made his way to a ranch five miles distant where he demanded a horse at the point of a gun. He has not been seen since. The county officials have offered a reward of \$500 for his capture.

BOGUS PETITIONS.

Presented to Parliament Against Transcontinental Railway—Harbor and River Estimates Passed.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—A bombshell was thrown into the chamber to-day, when Mr. Talbot, Liberal member for Bellefleur, said that certain petitions to parliament against the national transcontinental railway were forgeries. He contained the names of dead men, men who were in the asylum, mere boys and men who, on account of their advanced age, were wholly irresponsible. They were an insult to the dignity of the House, and therefore he moved that the two petitions which he mentioned be referred to the committee on privileges and elections. R. L. Borden said that all petitions on the subject should be referred. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had no objection. Mr. Clarke, of Toronto, moved an amendment that all petitions be referred to the committee, and after a lengthy debate they were referred.

The estimates for harbors and rivers in British Columbia were taken up and passed.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 7.—Lightning struck a tent in the island railroad camp at Eleventh street and Muncie boulevard, Kansas City, Kas., during a violent storm last night. Two men were killed, and others injured, and all in the tent, fifteen in number, were shocked.

CONTINUOUS ARGUMENT.

London, Oct. 7.—Jacob M. Dickinson, the American counsel, resumed his argument before the Alaskan boundary commission this morning. He continued his contention as to the meaning of the term "coast" as employed in the treaty and the negotiations.

Hon. J. C. McCorkill has been sworn in as provincial treasurer of Quebec in succession to the late Hon. H. T. Duffy, in the Parent government. W. A. Weir, member for Argenteuil, a well known Montreal barrister, was sworn in as minister without a portfolio.

NEW SECRETARY A FAMOUS ATHLETE.

SOMETHING ABOUT HON. A. LYTLETON.

Is in Sympathy With Mr. Chamberlain's Colonial Policy—A Stop-Gap Ministry.

London, Oct. 6.—While the late colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, prides himself on having never taken any exercise, his successor, Mr. Lyttleton, is one of the greatest all-round athletes in England. The Hon. Alfred Lyttleton is related to Mr. Balfour by marriage. He has been twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Sir Charles Tennant, and his second is a daughter of Archibald Balfour. He is a cousin of Herbert Gladstone, and his brother, Sir Neville Lyttleton, is commander of the forces in South Africa. Mr. Lyttleton presided over the commission sent to South Africa to deal with the Boer claims, and he also took a prominent part in the Reid-Newfoundland arbitration. Although his appointment is likely to be keenly criticised, the new colonial secretary is almost sure of a hearty reception in the ministerial ranks. He is credited with being in full sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain's colonial policy and Lord Milner's South African ideas, and he is personally popular.

Austen Chamberlain's appointment to the chancery office has been discounted. Mr. Brodric's transfer to the Indian office will probably evoke a storm and resentment in India, where the feeling will be that he has been sent to the Indian office because he was a failure at the war office.

Arnold Forster has always been a student of the question of defenses and a strong critic of the war office methods. Allowed a free hand, he should introduce drastic reforms.

In Austen Chamberlain's case doubts are expressed as to the appropriateness of sending him to such an important office, although his ability is not called in question. In view of the general belief, however, that the present combination constitutes merely a stop-gap ministry, there will probably be less inclination to seriously criticize the appointments.

Gone to Pieces.

London, Oct. 6.—Only one opinion is expressed in the editorials this morning on Mr. Balfour's letter, namely, that it is a manifestation of dismay and disappointment at the loss of his most important colleague, and his sense of the damaging effect that the Duke of Devonshire's withdrawal will have on his administration.

The Conservative organs admit that there was nothing in the Duke's conduct to justify such an outburst, and they express regret that the Premier should have been hastily betrayed into a departure from his customary urbanity.

The Liberal papers believe that after the revelations of Mr. Balfour's conduct towards Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton regarding the concordance of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation, there is something at the loss of his most important colleague, and his sense of the damaging effect that the Duke of Devonshire's withdrawal will have on his administration.

Chamberlain's Tour. Birmingham, Eng., Oct. 6.—Joseph Chamberlain set out from here this morning on his fiscal campaign, amid every demonstration of good will from his fellow townsmen. Hundreds gathered at the railroad station and vociferously sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and shouted "Old Joe" and "The country with you." Vain appeals were made for a speech, but the only expressed opinion that could be extracted from the former secretary for the colonies was in reply to congratulations on the appointment of his son Austen as chancellor of the exchequer, when Mr. Chamberlain admitted that there were "a lot of difficulties before the party," but he thought they would "get through with them all right."

Mrs. Chamberlain accompanied her husband on his speaking-making tour, which begins at Glasgow. Awaiting Reply. Ottawa, Oct. 6.—A London cable says: "Sir Charles Hibbert Tipper has a clever article in the Empire Review avowing hearty sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain's proposal. He says: 'The policy will hasten the ability to supply men and ships, that the Empire may hold together, come what may. Chamberlain asks England to seriously consider that proposal. We in Canada anxiously await England's reply.'

IS NOT AFRAID OF THE RESULT

ANOTHER SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN

Present Policy Means Lower Wages or Loss of Employment—Retaliation and Reciprocity.

London, Oct. 7.—Continuing his fiscal campaign, Mr. Chamberlain to-night addressed a meeting of 4,000 persons in the Town hall of Greenock. He dealt particularly with retaliation and reciprocity. The former Colonial Secretary said that he was a free trader and wanted to live harmoniously with his neighbors, but he desired free exchange with all nations. If they did not, or would not, exchange, he was not a free trader any more.

Mr. Chamberlain asked why all protective nations prosper more than the United Kingdom. If the Cobdenites could satisfactorily answer he would not ask to be allowed to hide his diminished head. He continued: "You are adopting a suicidal course. If you persist in the present policy, your workmen must either take lower wages or lose their work."

Mr. Chamberlain referred to the enormous output of the United States Steel Corporation and diminishing home demand for steel, owing to financial difficulties, the reduction in railway construction, etc. He quoted from an American paper an interview with a director of a steel corporation on the falling demand, in which the director declared that they had no intention of diminishing the output and throwing out of employment thousands of American workmen. Instead they would invade foreign markets.

Mr. Chamberlain contended that this steel would be sent to Great Britain, the only free market, and said: "I warn you that within two or three years you will have it dumped here and will lose employment for the sole benefit of American manufacturers and American workmen. I sympathize with American workmen, but after all I belong to England, and I am not cosmopolitan enough to enjoy seeing the happiness and prosperity of American workmen secured by the starvation and misery of the British."

The speaker said that agriculture in Great Britain was practically destroyed, the sugar trade was gone, the silk trade was gone, and the iron and wool industries were treated in the same fate. He continued: "How long are you going to stand it? England is not afraid of foreign countries. She is the greatest market in the world, and foreign countries are her best customers. If a tariff war came, England would not come out second best. One reason advanced for America's prosperity is her enormous population of 70,000,000. The British Empire has 60,000,000 all white and some three hundred and fifty million of other races, all prospective customers of the Mother Country."

In conclusion Mr. Chamberlain said that he trusted the people in this matter. He had been told that he was risking his political life, but he had risked it before, and he had no fear for the personal result.

THE NEW CABINET

Doubt Expressed Whether It Will Live Until Parliament Meets.

London, Oct. 5.—The three weeks' cabinet crisis has ended in a manner more remarkable and dramatic than that of its inception. The most sanguine supporters of the government to-night do not express the smallest hope of such an administration living many months, and the prevailing idea is that there will be a general election before parliament re-assembles. The withdrawal of the Duke of Devonshire is a heavy blow.

Mr. Balfour's extraordinary letter reproaching the Duke of Devonshire with breach of faith is the theme of universal surprise and comment in all quarters. One consequence of the Duke of Devonshire's retirement is extremely unfortunate for the government. It will bring the leadership of the House of Lords to the unpopular Lord Lansdowne. No successor has yet been appointed to the Duke of Devonshire, and several minor government offices still remain vacant.

This evening the Duke of Devonshire's letter to Mr. Balfour was communicated to the press. It says in part: "I have, since we last met, felt increasing doubt whether I had been well advised in consenting to separate myself from the output of my colleagues whose resignations were tendered and accepted last month."

Referring to the Sheffield speech, the Duke says: "I was prepared by your discussions for your statement that you desired to obtain the sanction of the country for a reversal of the doctrine that taxation should never be imposed except for purposes of repute, and this is no doubt the principal and most definite statement in your speech, I admit, that you have succeeded in making this declaration the basis of a great political announcement, but in my opinion that announcement has been extended very far beyond the necessities of the country. It was unnecessary, in my opinion, to assert that you desired to revise the fiscal tradition, to alter fundamentally the fiscal tradition that has prevailed during the last two generations."

"I had hoped to have found in your speech a definite statement of adherence to the principles of free trade as the ordinary basis of our fiscal and commercial system, and an equally definite repudiation of the principle of protection in the interest of our national industry, but in their absence I cannot help thinking that such declarations as those which I have quoted cannot fail to have the effect of materially encouraging the advocates of direct protection and of discouraging those who like me, and I hoped myself, believed that our present system of free imports and exports is the only one that will be successful in the long run."

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WILL NOT BE NEWS TO CHAMBERLAIN

STIFF FIGHT BEFORE FORMER SECRETARY

Press Comments on Speech—Plan More Moderate Than Expected in Some Quarters.

London, Oct. 7.—The morning papers devote ample space to the reports and comment on Mr. Chamberlain's great effort at Glasgow, and it cannot be said that the public will gain much enlightenment except from the late colonial secretary's own words. Conversion to his views appears as distant as ever from the columns which have hitherto been opposed to him. All recognize the ability of his presentation of his scheme, and his most rabid opponent, the Radical Daily News, admits that Mr. Chamberlain sincerely believes that the colonies will be secured unless a preferential scheme is adopted, and adds that this extraordinary belief implies a melancholy confession of the failure of his boasted drawing up the colonies closer to the Mother Country during his colonial secretaryship. For the rest, the Daily News regards his campaign as a peril to the Empire.

Those newspapers favorable to Mr. Chamberlain regard his plan with considerable approval as being more moderate and involving a smaller measure of danger than might have been expected. They are inclined to think it is a safe and able to win public favor. A duty of 25 shillings a quarter on wheat (Mr. Chamberlain using the English term corn) will be sufficient to stimulate its production in Canada, while being unlikely to greatly restrict its importation from the United States and other wheat-producing countries, and also that his proposed duties on manufacturers are in no way dangerous on this point.

However, the Daily Chronicle, which represents the great body of moderate Radicals and the working classes, calls attention to the vital difference between the views of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour. The Premier only asked for power to retaliate intermittently, whilst Mr. Chamberlain insists on a general tariff. The Daily Chronicle contends, the murder is aimed at protection pure and simple is aimed at. The Conservative Standard is still unconvinced and declares that Mr. Chamberlain's assertion of the safety of his assertion of the danger to the country's trade, nor even that the colonies are willing to meet the Mother Country half-way.

In short, the drift of newspaper comment goes to show that Mr. Chamberlain still has a stiff fight before him. What Will Colonies Say? London, Oct. 7.—While there is no evidence of a rush on the part of the exponents of public opinion to give Joseph Chamberlain's fiscal proposals immediate assent, there is a strong proof of a desire to exhaustively examine the programme and accept or reject it on its merits rather than on party lines. It is realized that the attitude of the colonies is probably the most important factor in his scheme, and what they will say to his statement that they are prepared to contribute towards imperial preferential trade will largely determine the ultimate decision of this country. The critics of the former secretary for the colonies claim that his whole diagnosis of the present state of the trade of the United Kingdom hangs on a slender thread. The blunder in the case of the exports of 1902 with those of 1872. The latter year was notoriously phenomenal as an export year because of the requirements of Germany and France after the war between those two countries, and it is pointed out that Great Britain furnished the bulk of these and that her exports consequently rose from £115,000,000 in 1871 to £129,000,000 in 1872, after which they gradually receded to the same total as in 1871. It is therefore shown that the whole fabric of Mr. Chamberlain's argument is based on an elementary error, and that while his fiscal criticisms are logical, his premises are hypothetical and unproved. It is anticipated that the colonies will resent Mr. Chamberlain's turning growth should be the benefit of British manufacturers.

On the whole, the former colonial secretary's pronouncement is not unfavorable to a satisfactory exposition of your views or those of the government in the debates which must inevitably take place in the next session of parliament. "I cannot adequately express the deep regret which I felt in separating myself from a government with which I believe myself to be in sympathy on all other matters of public policy or the anxiety with which I anticipate the wide division which I fear must result from the unlimited scope and strength of your declarations in the ranks of the Unionist party."

THE LATE AMBASSADOR. Remains of Sir Michael Herbert Interred in Family Burial Ground. London, Oct. 6.—The body of Sir Michael Herbert, late British ambassador at Washington, was interred this afternoon in the family burial ground at Wilton, Wiltshire. The funeral was private. King Edward and the Prince of Wales sent representatives. Ambassador Clute, Secretary White and Second Secretary Carter, of the American embassy, represented the United States. A memorial service in the Marlborough House chapel, St. James Palace, was attended by the Earl of Kintore, a representative of King Edward, the Alaska boundary commissioners, Lord Strathcona, the Canadian High Commissioner, and Lady Strathcona and a number of the diplomats.

Macedonian Revolt. Boris Sarafoff Announces His Intention of Ceasing Hostilities. Berlin, Oct. 8.—According to a dispatch from Sofia to the Lokal Anzeiger, a letter has been received from Boris Sarafoff, commander of the Macedonian revolt, announcing his decision to discontinue the Macedonian uprising.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

Board Re-Elected at Annual Meeting—Ten Million for Rolling Stock.

Montreal, Oct. 7.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the C.P.R. was held to-day when the full board was re-elected unanimously. Hon. George A. Drummond, Montreal; Sir Sanford Fleming, Ottawa; George R. Harrison, Boston; W. D. Matthews, Toronto; for one year; C. R. Hosmer, Hon. R. MacKay, D. McNeill, O. G. Rell, Montreal; for two years; Clarence H. Mackay, New York; Thos. Skinner, London; Lord Strathcona, Montreal; Sir Jos. G. Shepherson, Montreal, for three years; R. B. Angus, Montreal; E. B. Osler, Toronto; Sir William C. Van Horne, for four years. At a subsequent meeting of the board, Sir W. C. Van Horne was re-elected chairman, and Sir Thos. G. Shepherson, president. The principal resolution passed was one providing for the expenditure of about ten million dollars in new rolling stock.

A PERSONAL FRIEND.

Prince Ghika Says People Have a Wrong Opinion of the Sultan.

Berlin, Oct. 7.—Lokal Anzeiger this morning publishes an interview with Prince Albert Ghika, a cousin of the late King Alexander of Serbia, who is visiting Berlin. The Prince said that the news regarding Macedonia spread by Bulgarians should be received with caution, as it was in their interest to paint Turkish action in the darkest colors. It was not true, that the Turks treated the old races with cruelty. While perhaps Turkish administration was defective, nobody was oppressed. As a personal friend of the Sultan, the Prince expressed his belief that Abdul Hamid would not submit to external influences, as he considered himself strong enough to restore order. People abroad had a wrong opinion of the Sultan. He was intelligent, liberal minded and not prejudiced against the Christians, and continued his good deal of the advice of the German Emperor.

HIS OWN INTERPRETATION.

Lord Alverstone Amused by Part of Mr. Dickinson's Argument.

London, Oct. 5.—At the session of the Alaska boundary commission to-day Mr. Dickinson, of the American commission, contended that Great Britain's claim that Vancouver's narrative was relied upon by the original negotiators was not substantiated by the evidence submitted by the British commission. Vancouver's map was accepted by the United States, but not his narrative.

Conservative Member For Kamloops. In spite of Attorney-General Finlay's arguing which Sir Louis Jettie supported, the old and new world that the line through Portland channel was always understood to run through the middle of the channel itself, and not along its edge. A minute examination of maps then monopolized the proceedings. London, Oct. 6.—On entering this morning on the third day of his argument before the Alaskan boundary commission, Mr. Dickinson, of counsel for the United States, summed up the question of the Portland canal line. Lord Alverstone listened with evident amusement to Mr. Dickinson's use of the interpretation which he and the late Lord Russell of Killowen, the former Lord Chief Justice, formerly urged in Paris in the fur seal arbitration in 1893. The commission then adjourned for the day and proceeded to the funeral services of the late Sir Michael Herbert.

TO CONSIDER VERDICT.

The Alaskan Boundary Commissioners Will Hold Their First Private Sitting on Monday.

London, Oct. 8.—The last day of the public hearing of the arguments before the Alaskan boundary commission opened with practically no spectators present. Mr. Dickinson, American counsel, continued his speech for America's "unbroken claim of title." Regarding the disputed coast, Mr. Dickinson made a fanciful plea that all the evidence established the fact that the boundary should be drawn around the heads of bays and inlets. When Mr. Dickinson has concluded this statement the commission will adjourn until Monday, when it will hold its first private session to consider its verdict. Mr. Dickinson contended that the correspondence between the governments which the British counsel relied on established their position, showed that Canada had Great Britain had never, formally or otherwise, protested against the occupancy of the inlets by the United States; on the contrary, although all the questions now at issue had been discussed by Canadian officials in their reports, they had been adopted by either the government of Canada or the government of Great Britain, and these questions, raised in 1886, were not advanced by Great Britain until 1898.

SENT CONGRATULATIONS. Newfoundland Pleased With Appointment of Hon. A. Lyttleton as Colonial Secretary. St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 7.—The appointment of Hon. Alfred Lyttleton as secretary for the colonies is warmly welcomed here. The minister spent a month in Newfoundland last summer, being architect of the claim of the Reid Railway Company against the Newfoundland government. He studied local affairs, visited the French shore, and fully posted himself on colonial issues, so that he will be able to intelligently consider the Newfoundland question. The government sent him a warm telegram of congratulations.

DEATHS AMONG SOLDIERS. Last Year the Rate was 15.49 Per Thousand in United States Army. Washington, Oct. 7.—An increase in the death rate of the United States army from 13.94 per thousand in 1901 to 15.49 per thousand in 1902 is shown in the annual report of Surgeon-General R. M. O'Reilly for the fiscal year ending June 30th. This increase is attributed to cholera, which caused 3,544 deaths per thousand.

SAYS LAND SYSTEM IS RESPONSIBLE

LIBERAL LEADER ON CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Criticism—Former Colonial Secretary's Speech at Greenock.

London, Oct. 8.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader, in a statement on Mr. Chamberlain's policy which is published this morning, says that he does not attach importance to the stories of "stagnant trade and tottering Empire." Sir Henry writes: "We ought to hold fast to the traditional colonial policy of a friendly union combined with fiscal freedom. I believe that the existing land system is a greater drain upon the industry and well-being of the people than any consequences that can follow from the operation of tariffs. Sir Robert Giffen tells us that house rents have doubled during the last twenty years. I should like to see steps to relieve this pressure instead of adding to it by taxing the people's food further. It is surprising that Mr. Chamberlain overlooks the fact that the existing 'war taxes' on tea, sugar and coal ought already to have been removed now that peace is restored."

The Sole Topic. London, Oct. 8.—Mr. Chamberlain had as a fervent a reception at Greenock last night from an audience, numerically as great as he had at Glasgow the previous night. The character of the assemblage was very different, being mainly composed of workmen, and he very cleverly addressed his remarks, especially to their interests. He incidentally referred to the loss of the sugar trade, once a flourishing industry at Greenock, and he contended that in the case of all such failures of big industries, it was hopeless to expect workmen in the middle of life to become successful in and take kindly to utterly new employments, even if such could be found. This allusion to home and the audience roared in sympathy. He challenged the Cobden Club to explain the prosperity of the protected countries.

His campaign is being followed with the keenest interest by the whole press, to the exclusion of all other topics. Even the cabinet crisis is quite forgotten in the excitement. His speeches are reported verbatim, generally with a careful synopsis in addition, enabling the readers to rapidly seize the points and arguments which are discussed and commented on from every standpoint. The course he displays and the success he has already achieved at the two meetings embolden his followers in the press, who are already scenting victory, in spite of the damaging criticisms daily produced in opponent papers, which are compelled to recognize his ability, strength of character and resolute purpose as contrasted with that displayed in other quarters. Mr. Chamberlain regards the Glasgow success as having made the assurance of success doubly sure, the result having exceeded his utmost anticipations.

THE REAL TEST.

Lipton Will Offer Cup For Yacht Race Across Ocean To Be Annual Event.

New York, Oct. 8.—The Tribune says: "Sir Thomas Lipton is to prove his ardor for international yacht racing. He desires to put the constructive ability of Herreshoff and other designers of both the old and new world to a test, and also to try out the seamanship of sailors of all nations in crossing the ocean. A \$2,500 cup, a perpetual challenge trophy for which the nations of the world may compete annually, is to be the offer of the Irish baronet."

WOLVANO ACTIVE.

While Two Streams of Lava Are Flowing Down Mountain, Little Damage is Anticipated.

Honolulu, Oct. 8.—Further advice state that the Mauna Loa outbreak is very heavy. The flowing lava makes a grand spectacle, and excursions are being arranged from Honolulu. A wireless message from Hilo says the volcano is very active, and that the lava flow is going towards Kahuku. The cattle ranches are being destroyed, and two streams of lava, very wide, may be seen from volcano house, Kilauea, and all parts of the Kona plantation. The glow is vivid in Hilo. It is believed lava will break out further down the mountain. No plantations or settlements are endangered by the lava flow, and the eruption will be without material damage.

LOBSTER INDUSTRY. Expert Coming to Coast for Purpose of Making Tests. Ottawa, Oct. 8.—The British Columbia members had an interview with the minister of marine and fisheries respecting fishery matters in British Columbia, and have succeeded in getting him to send a lobster expert to the coast, with a view of making tests for transplanting lobsters. This can be developed into an enormous trade if successfully propagated.

RUSSIAN FLEET READY.

Ninety Warships of All Classes Now Lying in Harbor of Ma San Pho.

Paris, Oct. 8.—Official information received here shows that a formidable Russian fleet, comprising ninety warships of all classes, has left Port Arthur, and has arrived at Ma San Pho, south of Korea, where the Japanese fleet has already arrived. The Russian ships have anchored within the Ma San Pho harbor alongside the Japanese ships. Several brigades of Russian troops have been moved forward to the Korean boundary, and are now encamped on the border. Diplomatic negotiations are still proceeding at Tokio. These do not relate to the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops, but to the future of Korea.

PILL-AGE.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills, 30 such a vital, are planned after the most modern in medical science. They are as great an improvement over the 50 years old strong dose pill formulas as a bicycle is over an ox-cart in travel. They never gripe and they never fail. Dose, 10 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co., 125.

IS RESPONSIBLE

There are very few cleaning operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean.

REDMOND'S OPINION.

Irish Leader Believes Government Will Not Last a Week Without His Party.

London, Oct. 8.—The Irish Nationalist opinion of Premier Balfour's reconstructed cabinet is stated in a telegram dated Dublin, October 6th, from John Redmond, the Irish leader, to the Associated Press, as follows: "The reconstructed cabinet is in its personnel incomparably weaker than it was. No new man of any mark has been added to it. Arnold Forster is careful and industrious, but he is a most commonplace official. Alfred Lyttleton is entirely unknown outside the cricket field. Austen Chamberlain's promotion to the chancellorship would, under other circumstances, be deemed as a job, but it is rightly regarded as an audacious, characteristic manoeuvre of his father to gain continued opposition from his resignation and at the same time keep his grip on the cabinet. 'It goes without saying that the government cannot last. The desertion of the Duke of Devonshire gave it a knock-out blow. Whether it will meet parliament in January or not is very doubtful. But if it does, I believe it will not last a week unless the Irish party comes to its rescue. 'We are not overmuch concerned in the merits of his fiscal policy. What we are concerned about is reform of the abuses in Ireland and the restoration of our national government, and we do not very much care from which English party we obtain our rights. We stand not to win, however the situation develops. From now onward I believe we shall hold the balance of power in the House of Commons. (Signed) "John Redmond."

TO PAY EMPLOYEES.

Michigan Lake Superior Company Will Seek Power to Borrow Money For Workmen.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Oct. 8.—At a meeting last night the employees of the Michigan Lake Superior Power Company were told that a representative would leave to-day for Grand Rapids to ask Judge Wainwright for permission to borrow money to settle labor claims, which amount to about \$10,000. The meeting was orderly, and the men were pleased at the report of the company.

RATE CUTTING.

Fares on Atlantic Liners Likely to Be Further Reduced.

New York, Oct. 8.—The Tribune says: "It is predicted by the agents of the steamship lines that have withdrawn from the Atlantic conference, that there is likely to be general cutting of passenger rates. The minimum passenger rates for first-class, which were agreed on by the so-called ship trust, were \$60 on single screw boats and \$75 on twin screw boats. These have now been reduced to \$50 and \$65 respectively."

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A LARGE INCREASE IN MILITIA FORCE

MINISTER TO ENLIST FORTY THOUSAND MEN

A Great Central Camp for Mobilization Purposes to Be Established—The Premier on Chamberlain.

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—The minister of militia, on the subject of his estimates, made an important speech. He spoke of the importance of strengthening the militia. Canada had already to protect itself from invasion from abroad and from within. In 1867 the expenditure on the militia was 32 cents a head and 68 cents last year. He looked forward to have 100,000 men ready for service. Of these he would proceed with the enlistment of 40,000. Twenty-five per cent of the whole would be called on for annual drill, but all officers and non-commissioned officers would have to drill. The other 75 per cent would be called on when required for emergency and would be supplied with arms and ammunition. A central camp would be secured at a central point, where the whole force of Canada would be brought together for military evolutions on a large scale. The permanent force was to be increased. He would proceed at once with the ordinance corps, engineer corps and the Strathcona Horse, which was to be located at Calgary. In five years he predicted Canada would have the best fighting organization on earth.

Replies to Mr. Monk. In the Commons today Mr. Monk read from the press a statement from the speech of Mr. Chamberlain at Glasgow, in which he said that the colonies were prepared to meet Britain in return for a moderate preference by reserving to Britain the trade which it now enjoyed in the colonies, and also by arranging not to start any new industries in competition with those already in existence in the Mother Land. Mr. Monk wanted to know if the government made any arrangements of this kind at the Imperial conference.

Sir Wilfrid said: "I also read Mr. Chamberlain's speech, at all events the summary of it which has appeared in the press, and I must say that I do not draw from his words the inference which my honorable friend has just made. I understand Mr. Chamberlain makes an argument, not a statement. He argued that if the British public would give a preference to the colonies it would be an error to suppose that the colonies would prefer, not only in matters which had already been agreed to, but in what might be suggested. In regard to the statements made at the conference or elsewhere, they are all contained in the papers submitted by the Canadian ministers at the conference, and which were conveyed by the government to the House some time ago."

TOOK MONEY AND STEAMER.

Two Constabulary Officers Are Now Fugitives From Justice—Making For Borneo.

Manila, Oct. 8.—It is now learned that George Harman and C. J. Johnson, the constabulary officers stationed at Misamis, Mindano, are fugitives from justice. They were arrested by the police of the state but also turned out of the supplies into cash before their dramatic exit on the vessel they appropriated. They took the steamer Victoria, of 35 tons register, and not sufficient coal from the steamer Irene by threatening the captain, at the point of a revolver, to carry them to Balingaya, a town on the north shore of the island. There they are starting a new industry in cutting sea angau, Borneo, to-day. A cable was sent to the governor of Borneo advising him of their departure, and he at once dispatched the coast guard steamer Ranger to look out for them. Harman, who was recently promoted to a captaincy, was formerly a non-commissioned officer in the Ninth Infantry. He came from Philadelphia, Johnson, a lieutenant, was formerly a non-commissioned officer in the 11th Infantry. He is a native of Missouri, Pa.

WORK OF BLACKMAILERS.

Another Northern Pacific Railway Bridge Has Been Destroyed.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 8.—Northern Pacific railway officials have just received word that a bridge on the line near here has been blown up. It is believed it is the work of blackmailers, who for two months have been demanding \$50,000 from the road, carrying out their threats by wrecking trains and destroying property with dynamite.

PUBLIC WARNING.

The publishers of The Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, warn the public regarding an offer made by certain papers in which another Montreal paper, with a somewhat similar name to The Family Herald, is offered in a clubbing combination. It is reported to the publishers that in some cases the offer has been accepted under the impression it was The Family Herald and Weekly Star that would be received. The paper in question has no connection whatever with The Family Herald and Weekly Star. It is The Family Herald and Weekly Star that is offering the handsome premium pictures and large colored maps of the Dominion as premiums. The word "FAMILY" should be used when addressing the publisher. This caution should have the effect of putting people on their guard.

A big fire is raging at Ste. Agathe, Lotbiniere county, Quebec, and from twenty to twenty-five houses have been burned. The loss will be heavy to such a small community. The church, the principal structure in the place, was saved.

WEEKLY WEAT... Again an abnormal... been recorded for the... barometric pressure... irregular, and although... half of the week we... was experienced, you... cooled settled; tempera... average during the da... eral light frosts occu... On Sunday a low pr... on the northern coast... which quickly develop... falling, until at Port... 29.2) inches on Mond... gale set in from the e... whole province and w... heavy mistfall the most... fell at Barkerville... ordered at all displac... tried. Following its u... shifted to the south... until midday Tuesday... having passed rapidly... and crossed the Roc... west Territories, the P... the British Columbia... Keeweenaw (Dund)... wind velocities of 9... this station, at the... and at the mouth of... In the light local fall... and frost in several... Victoria—Amount of... hours; highest temp... lowest, 37.3 on 3rd;... 4 days. New Westminster—H... 50 on 26th and 6th;... fall, 1.44 inches on 2... Kamloops—Highest... 1st; lowest, 39 on 3... 0.28 inch on 6th. Port Simpson—Highes... 30th; lowest, 32 on... inches on 4 days. Dawson—Highest tem... lowest, 32 on 1st; ra... 30th.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE EXHIBITION

(Continued from page 6.)

had happened, only not to such an extent as in the exhibition. T. W. Paterson's stock was given some close competition by Eastern stock.

POWLS.

Hamberg, silver, hen-1, T. Wilkinson; black-breasted, red, cock-1, T. Wilkinson; black-breasted, cockerel-1, T. Wilkinson.

EXPERTS ON STOCK.

Experts on stock have been seen at the exhibition. The experts on stock have been seen at the exhibition.

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Wyandottes, pullet-1, G. C. Anderson; Rhode Island reds, cock-1, G. C. Anderson; Rhode Island reds, cockerel-1, R. Cecil Hall; 2, G. C. Anderson.

PULP MILLS TO BE ERECTED NEXT SPRING

One Will Be Located on Swanson Bay and the Other at Bella Cooia.

Upwards of 20 men who have been engaged in the lumber business in this province were passengers south on the steamer Nell, which arrived here on Wednesday night.

There was one party of seven in charge of Noel Humphrey, Vancouver, among the passengers who were landed at the Bella Cooia.

The mill will have a capacity of 170 tons a day. Power will be obtained from a fall of water from the mountain side, a gravitation of 150 feet having been secured for the purpose.

Another pulp mill will be erected in the spring at Bella Cooia, and a company has been formed in Seattle to carry out this project.

The mill will be situated about three miles below the town, on property given the company by Mr. Jacobson.

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THE SITUATION STILL UNCHANGED

GOVERNMENT IS IN DESPERATE WAY

Can't Carry On Without the Aid of the Socialists—A Statement by W. C. Wells.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) The official returns for the city are now available. To-day at noon returning Officer Sidall completed the count.

While the figures are not yet completely set, the results are in no way altered. The Socialist candidate lost his deposit in the election.

Mr. L. Drury's majority has been increased by the recent 100 votes. A slight rearrangement of the relative standing of the Conservative candidates also results. H. D. Helmeck taking precedence over A. E. McPhillips.

The returns follow: Cameron, 1,863; Drury, 1,844; McNeill, 1,061; Hall, 1,355; Hayward, 1,401; Helmeck, 1,389; McPhillips, 1,391; Hunter, 1,232; Watters, 689.

The political situation in the province has changed little from the conditions as stated in the Times last evening. The situation remains as follows: Liberals—Albernia, Cariboo (2), Chilliwack, Columbia, Cowichan, Crotchford, Delta, Greenwood, Islands, Rossland, Saanich, Sloka, Victoria City (4), Yale—18.

Conservatives—Atlin, Beewey, Esquimalt, Fernie, Grand Forks, Kamloops, Lillooet, Nelson City, New Westminster, Okanagan, Richmond, Vancouver City (5), Xmas—17.

With the majority of 15 in yesterday's returns this gives Clifford 31 of a majority with four places to bear from. Among these places are Bella Cooia and Esquimalt, which will likely give majorities to the Liberals.

With the Conservatives winning all the doubtful constituencies they can only have 22 members in a House of 42.

With Fernie's standing reversed there would only remain 21 Conservative seats and 2 Socialists.

F. J. Fulton, a majority in Kamloops was only 27 over F. J. Deane.

Revelstoke in the last returns gave Taylor, the Conservative candidate, 17 of a majority, with several places to bear from. The official count will be made to-morrow.

The returns for Similkameen give Stratford, the Conservative candidate, the lead by far as known the results were as follows: McLean, Stratford (Lab.) (Con.) 19 43; Camp McKinney 19 27; Fairview 31 41; 69 117.

Majority for Stratford 88, with 14 places to bear from. Plenty of Ministers. In the event of the Conservatives being returned to power in the province there seems to be no dearth of aspirants for portfolios.

The opening of the constituencies in the event of success to Mr. McPhillips is being watched with anxiety. He is liable to make a demand upon the Premier for a position in the cabinet.

From Nanaimo comes the returns from Comox which give Grant, the Conservative candidate, a majority of 38. The figures given for each polling place are as follows: Alert Bay—Grant (Con.) 11, Young (Lab.) 2.

Revelstoke returns were received last evening, which reduced the majority of the Conservatives to 17. The returns were as follows: Kellie Taylor, Bennett (Lab.) (Con.) (Lab.) 3 0 1 1; Hyatts Camp 0 3 0 1; Rocky Point 7 8 2 0; McLaughlin Creek 12 2 0 0.

The complete returns for Similkameen were received last evening shortly after the Times went to press. They give, as anticipated, a good majority to L. W. Stratford, the Conservative candidate. The returns are as follows: McLean, Stratford (Lab.) (Con.) 19 43; Camp McKinney 19 27; Fairview 31 41; 69 117.

Majority for Paterson, 67. Ross Wins Fernie. The Times special from Fernie says: "The returning officer counts the ballots on Saturday, but he will declare Ross elected. The County court judge will be asked for a recount, when Ross feels confident he will be declared elected. Ross is seeking a position in the McBride government."

Green Believed Safe. The latest news from Kaslo is to the effect that Hon. R. F. Green has a majority of 45, with two places to bear from. The minister of mines is leaving for Victoria to-day.

Young Is Gaining. Some further returns have been received from Comox which reduce Grant's majority. Four places remain to be heard from. The last returns from the riding are as follows: Young, Grant (Lab.) (Con.) 31 49; Alert Bay 2 11; Roy 3 2; Bay Run 7 13; Grant Bay 23 3; 69 117.

Grant's former majority was 41. It has thus been reduced now to 13. It cannot therefore be said that Grant's victory is established. It is quite possible that Mr. Young may yet be returned to the office of the riding agent to hear from, and may return a majority for the Liberal candidate.

Revelstoke in the last returns gave Taylor, the Conservative candidate, 17 of a majority, with several places to bear from. The official count will be made to-morrow.

The returns for Similkameen give Stratford, the Conservative candidate, the lead by far as known the results were as follows: McLean, Stratford (Lab.) (Con.) 19 43; Camp McKinney 19 27; Fairview 31 41; 69 117.

Majority for Stratford 88, with 14 places to bear from. Plenty of Ministers. In the event of the Conservatives being returned to power in the province there seems to be no dearth of aspirants for portfolios.

The opening of the constituencies in the event of success to Mr. McPhillips is being watched with anxiety. He is liable to make a demand upon the Premier for a position in the cabinet.

From Nanaimo comes the returns from Comox which give Grant, the Conservative candidate, a majority of 38. The figures given for each polling place are as follows: Alert Bay—Grant (Con.) 11, Young (Lab.) 2.

Revelstoke returns were received last evening, which reduced the majority of the Conservatives to 17. The returns were as follows: Kellie Taylor, Bennett (Lab.) (Con.) (Lab.) 3 0 1 1; Hyatts Camp 0 3 0 1; Rocky Point 7 8 2 0; McLaughlin Creek 12 2 0 0.

The complete returns for Similkameen were received last evening shortly after the Times went to press. They give, as anticipated, a good majority to L. W. Stratford, the Conservative candidate. The returns are as follows: McLean, Stratford (Lab.) (Con.) 19 43; Camp McKinney 19 27; Fairview 31 41; 69 117.

Majority for Paterson, 67. Ross Wins Fernie. The Times special from Fernie says: "The returning officer counts the ballots on Saturday, but he will declare Ross elected. The County court judge will be asked for a recount, when Ross feels confident he will be declared elected. Ross is seeking a position in the McBride government."

Green Believed Safe. The latest news from Kaslo is to the effect that Hon. R. F. Green has a majority of 45, with two places to bear from. The minister of mines is leaving for Victoria to-day.

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Shipping in the Straits on Monday afternoon had a lively experience. So far as can be learned there were no very serious misfortunes resulting from the heavy blow, but there were many interesting incidents.

The schooner Zion to sea from Vancouver the Empress of India passed a fishing smack which had been capsized in the gale. Assistance, however, had reached the little craft before the schooner came along and the occupant was picked up none the worse for his immersion.

The schooner Annie E. Campbell, which is being towed by the Princess Victoria, which suffered from the gale, she had to perform several manoeuvres before she could get away from her wharf this morning. The velocity of the wind during the height of the storm yesterday afternoon reached over 45 miles an hour.

They Father Consumption. Bad coughs, colds and catarrh are responsible for more consumption than is traceable even to heredity. Catarrh cures more quickly than ordinary remedies because it is the only antiseptic yet discovered that is volatile enough to reach the root of the trouble in remote parts of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and impregnate every particle of air breathed with its healing, germ-killing vapor.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills are Mild. Schaefer, returned from Behring sea Monday night with 572 skins, representing her earnings for the whole year. Of these 227 are of the best quality, and the rest, 345, are of the second quality.

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"City taxes are coming in very well," says Friday's Miner. "Between \$13,000 and \$14,000 has already been paid. On Wednesday, the last day of the month, and yesterday a number of the larger property owners and corporations came in and paid their taxes."

T. G. Blackstock, who is one of the heaviest investors in Kootenay mining interests, was in the city last week. Approached by a representative of the Miner and asked for an interview concerning the Gooderham-Blackstock interests in British Columbia, Mr. Blackstock stated that he had no news to impart that could be considered as being of interest to the general public.

W. Y. Williams, superintendent of the Granby mines at Alexia, said the other day that about October 20th it was expected two new furnaces at Grand Forks would be blown in, making six in all. This would necessitate the increasing of the present output of ore from 1,200 to 2,000 tons in each twenty-four hours.

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and, and Vernon third. The district received \$200 and a second \$150 and a medal and \$100. The competition was very keen, all the districts entering displays.

The most attractive exhibits in building is that of Messrs. Jones, who occupy the same space as the other exhibitors. One of the exhibits is a very beautiful and well finished dining table, which is a very beautiful and well finished dining table.

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MR. SBARRETT WAS BANQUETED

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE HONORED AT DRIARD

Gentlemen of Roman Catholic Church Marked Visit of His Excellency in Fitting Manner.

There was a large attendance of Roman Catholic gentlemen and invited guests at the Driard Monday evening, where a banquet was tendered the delegate apostolic, His Excellency Mgr. Sbarretti.

The chair was occupied by L. G. McQuade. On either side sat the guests of the evening and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Rear-Admiral Bickford, Col. Grant, Mayor McCandless, Archbishop Orth, A. E. McPhillips, United States Consul Hon. A. C. Smith, Bishop Dometwill and other members of the Roman Catholic clergy, and citizens were also assigned seats at the banquet table.

The spacious dining hall of the Driard was artistically decorated for the occasion. The walls were hung with flags, while the tables were adorned with candles and flowers. Throughout the length of the tables an effective arrangement was a long line of natural autumn leaves. An excellent dinner was served, with the menu as follows:

- Huitres d'Olympe. Scotch Broth. Cosmome Royale. Turbot a la Reine. Fricassee de Volaille a la Supreme. Cotelettes d'Agneau Petit Pois. Filet de coq de Bruyere de Pain. Asperges. Pommes Chateauf Brand.

The band of the flagship at Esquimalt was present and provided music during the evening.

The following was the toast list: The King. "God Save the King." His Holiness the Pope. "Salute." His Honor the Lieut-Governor. "The Maple Leaf Forever." The Navy, The Army and the Militia. "Rule Britannia." The Mayor and Aldermen: "Oh Dear, What Can the Matter Be?" His Excellency Mgr. Sbarretti, D. D. (Delegate Apostolic). "Hail to the Chief." "The National Anthem."

To this was added the toast to the President of the United States. The list was entered upon by honoring the King. L. G. McQuade, in proposing the health of His Holiness the Pope, made reference to the death of Pope Leo XIII. He paid a compliment to the great work of that Pontiff. He praised the selection of the new occupant of the throne of St. Peter as a worthy successor of Leo XIII.

His Excellency Mgr. Sbarretti, D.D., in replying, expressed his pleasure at being present. He had heard of the beauty of the mountains, the richness of the mines and the fertility of the soil. The name of the province and of the city of Victoria had a strange significance. The name of the province signified loyalty to the motherland and honor to the discoverer of the New World, Columbus; Victoria meant victory, and in addition the city bore the name of the late Queen of the Empire. She was, on account of the purity of her character and the righteousness of her rule, classed as one of the greatest rulers of the world. He was pleased with the splendid scenery of the province and the friendliness of its people. The ecclesiastical and civil authorities of the province had welcomed him. The insignia of each was represented on the walls of the dining hall this evening. This showed that both ecclesiastical and civil authorities were working unitedly. This meant much, for in this union was the way of progress. Where these united they would have material progress.

He was gratified and pleased to have His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the Mayor of the city present. Referring especially to the work of the church, he said the truth never changed. The great Christian truth taught by our Lord Jesus Christ never changed. To apply the great truths to the solution of matters required the highest intellect. Independent of nationality, the Papacy stood as the friend of all.

Speaking in the highest terms of his admiration for the late Pope, he referred to the attention which Leo XIII. had given to the great problems of the world. The great question of the present time was the labor question. The late Pope had given his attention to the subject. One of his latest efforts had been for the people of Canada and for the people of Vancouver Island. (Applause.) A few days before his last illness he announced the elevation of the diocese of Vancouver to that of an archdiocese. This was an honor to everyone in Vancouver Island.

In the selection of the supreme head of the church they looked to the nobility of character and the nobility of souls. Pope Pius X. was noted for his benevolence, his candor, simplicity and kindness. These qualities were stamped upon him. He was of humble extraction, and being so he could well understand the needs of the humble. It fell to the new Pontiff to apply to the solution of the labor problem the principles of our Lord Jesus Christ. Justice was wanted to be done to everyone—justice over the tyranny of the oppressor.

A. E. McPhillips proposed the health of the President of the United States, and said he was of one race and represented the greatest republic that had ever been established. Their cousins in the United States stood for the same principles as the British Empire. It was to

be devoutly hoped that conflict would never ensue between them. Hon. A. E. Smith, in responding, referred to the diffidence which he felt in speaking before the delegate of the spiritual ruler of 200,000,000 of people. He was the representative of a republic which included a vast number of the most faithful of the church which the Pope ruled over.

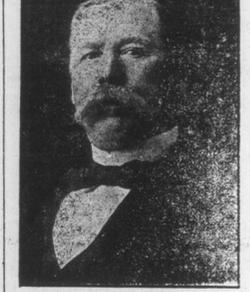
He made reference to the character of the late Pope Leo XIII, who had shown such sterling qualities. He was gratified to know that the successor of Leo XIII. was chosen on account of his worth and not on account of his birth. Victoria was honored in having a representative of that Pope present. When Abraham Lincoln wished to get the ear of Europe at the time of the Civil war he sent a Roman Catholic. On President Roosevelt's commission to inquire into labor troubles one was a Roman Catholic. The Supreme Court of the United States had two Roman Catholics. In his country no question was made of a man's religion. Worth alone was the test.

Wherever the Union Jack or the Stars and Stripes have gone there has been freedom to worship God as a man pleased. He was glad that in Victoria they had an archbishop. They were all proud of the distinction which had been bestowed upon him. He also paid a compliment to the music and the eloquence of the Sunday service.

Mr. McPhillips proposed the health of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. The public career of the Lieutenant-Governor began in the year the speaker was born. Going into the history of the Lieutenant-Governor's public life, he referred to the fact that His Honor, though not a Catholic, had served as the Premier of Catholic Quebec. This showed that the people of Quebec recognize merit independent of religion. The people of Canada, though the Roman Catholics were not in the majority, had as their Premier Sir Wilfred Laurier, a Roman Catholic. In Canada they did not let religion enter into their affairs. His Honor Sir Henri Joly, in replying, expressed his appreciation of the reception he had been accorded in the province of British Columbia. He had never had so many assurances of sympathy and friendship as while in British Columbia.

He referred to the united feeling which had now sprung up between British Columbia and the rest of the Dominion. It was proved on the fields of South Africa that the same loyalty to the Empire was characteristic of every part of the Dominion. He was pleased with doing honor to the guest of the evening. They could show that they were a united people.

L. G. McQuade, in proposing The Navy, Army and Militia, regretted that Rear-Admiral Bickford was about to leave. Rear-Admiral Bickford was pleased



PRICE ELLISON, Conservative Member for Okanagan.

with the way in which the toast of the navy was received, and where should they find it more truly honored than among the Catholics of Vancouver Island? He made reference to the great work in the defence of the Empire which was done by the navy. Many a time disastrous wars were averted by the navy. An evidence of the united Empire was seen in the way every part of the Empire of the British Empire rallied to the defence of the Empire. The strength of the navy had done much, he thought, to avert greater complications. The efficiency of the navy was the greatest necessity. The safest and the cheapest insurance of the nation was a strong navy. The children should be educated in the history and the glory of the nation. They could take lessons from their cousins in the United States. When he took part in San Francisco in the reception to President Roosevelt it was noticeable that but one flag was in evidence, Old Glory. If the people of the United States honored the flag which could be seen in the flag only of yesterday, should not the people of this nation honor their flag? A copy line in every copy-book of the children of the Empire might well be the words of that great admiral, Nelson: "England expects that every man will do his duty." In concluding, he asked His Excellency, on behalf of the Roman Catholic officers of the navy, to convey to His Holiness the Pope their best wishes and the hope that he would long be spared to fill the chair of St. Peter.

Col. Grant regretted that he was about to leave Victoria. It was a station much sought after. In proof of this he said that four officers had to his knowledge gone to the war office and sought the honor of being appointed to it. Mr. McPhillips proposed the toast of the Mayor and Aldermen. Mayor McCandless, in replying, paid a compliment to the Catholic citizens of Victoria. He numbered among his best friends many Roman Catholics. He referred to the noble and self-sacrificing work carried out by the Sisters of Mercy in the hospital of the city.

In responding to the toast of the guest of the evening, His Excellency Mgr. Sbarretti again spoke. He thanked the members of the church and the citizens generally for the welcome tendered him. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the National Anthem was sung and the guests departed.

PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY

EMPHASIZES NEED OF SOME URGENT REFORMS

The Provincial Reformatory Comes in for Special Space—Munoz Gets Seven Years' Penal Servitude.

The presentment of the grand jury, which was submitted to Mr. Justice Irving Monday, is of the most interesting and important character. It calls attention to a number of urgent reforms, considerable space being devoted to the present reformatory.

We, the members of the grand jury of the assizes now in session, beg to submit our report on the condition of the public institutions of Victoria, B. C., inspected by us in order to ascertain to the best of our knowledge the condition and efficiency of the public well.

Our first inspection was the Victoria jail. We made a thorough examination of the premises in all departments, and, from appearances, are satisfied that the rules and regulations governing the institution are carried out in a satisfactory manner, cleanliness both in the building and in the persons of the prisoners being apparent. From observation and inquiry we believe the prisoners are treated in a firm but humane way, and that they obtain all they need, and are attended to according to regulation. Our attention was called to the women's hammers now in use. If tangible results are required in rock-breaking, we would recommend that a fresh outfit of hammers be furnished. On the whole, our investigation of this institution was very satisfactory, reflecting much credit on the warden and his subordinates.

Our next visit, to the so-called reformatory, presented a very painful contrast to the well-kept jail, with its clean white walls and general wholesome appearance. On being admitted to this abode we came abruptly into contact with about ten dirty, unkempt young ragamuffins, seated round a table with soiled books in hand, a sight that the immortal Dickens could alone do justice in delineating. The beds had begrimed faces and hands, one little fellow, just returned from a surreptitious outing, had celebrated the event by tattooing his hand with, as he expressed it, "sat and marbled." The bodies of the inmates appeared to be as dirty as the miscellaneous clothing which covered them. All their surroundings had an air of gross neglect, as well as themselves. The premises are altogether insanitary and much too crowded. If reformation is really intended for these young offenders, very different methods are requisite on the part of those responsible. Under the present treatment and environment, having all the characteristics of an ill-kept prison, the boys have nothing but a hopeless future in store. The sleeping cells, which are in the feeding apartments, are comfortable and the system of having two beds in each is decidedly objectionable, productive of a contaminating moral influence. A reformation of the government's culpable mismanagement and neglect is not hastening the completion of a fitting building, which is supposed to be under way, is highly deplorable. No time should be lost in procuring capable officers, experienced in dealing with young offenders, to take the management, immediately, and should be taken to clean up the place, with ample facilities for washing the lads, or, better still, to teach them to wash themselves. We would recommend that they be dressed in uniform, washable clothing, and above all, something to occupy their minds and bodies in some useful occupation that may fit them for some honest employment when discharged.

To the boys under sentence for long terms, it is problematic what will become of them after leaving the place. For the crime of insubordination and breach of rules, we would recommend whipping with the birch rod, judiciously applied, although scarcely any precaution seems to have been taken to prevent the boys gaining their freedom, the walls of the Coast-Kootenay ground being easily scaled by an active boy.

We do not wish to condemn those at present in charge. We believe they are acting under a system and are hampered by many disabilities, and possibly under circumstances do their best; but vigorous efforts are necessary. Justice should be done to the fallen boys; it is a duty we owe ourselves and the public to rescue them if possible while young from a life of future infamy. Our next visit was to the Jubilee hospital. We were courteously conducted over this excellent institution by an official. We were pleased to observe the high state of efficiency of this meritorious establishment for the relief of suffering humanity. We inspected both the male and female wards, cleanliness being general, and the patients express satisfaction as to treatment, diet and attendance. We are glad to observe that the construction of the new building is in progress, and when finished will, with its additional wards, be a great acquisition. The management of the hospital reflects much credit on all concerned. We inspected the city lock-up. We have many satisfactions in observing that the lock-up is kept in a very clean and efficient manner, and that on the recommendation of a former grand jury a useful brick addition has been completed. We would strongly recommend that a patrol wagon be added to this establishment as soon as possible. During our present work the case of Rex vs. Munoz reminds us forcibly that the closing law, particularly that relating to the liquor act, requires immediate attention. The act, as it stands at present, appears to us to be quite inoperative, and in justice to the community we would suggest that the act be amended so as to operate in some such manner as is now in force in England, and that persons found in saloons during prohibited hours could be prosecuted under the same as the party who supplies the liquor. Marine hospital. We visited this institution and found that at the present time there are four patients in the hospital, and in connection with one of them was ascertained that he had been brought in with a

broken leg for treatment, and that fourteen hours elapsed before a doctor could be procured. We would strongly recommend that the hospital be put in telephonic communication with the city with other day. We would also strongly recommend that the electric light be installed and that an operating room be added to the establishment. We would advise that the bedding be renewed, as the blankets looked rusty and worn, and that an additional attendant be provided who could do duty at night. Finally we would recommend that our report as above be retained, and a copy furnished to the next subsequent grand jury.

Frank Munoz was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment Monday afternoon for attempting to murder Harry Noble at the Bodega saloon one Sunday morning in August. He was convicted of the murder of a man, and that an additional attendant be provided who could do duty at night. Finally we would recommend that our report as above be retained, and a copy furnished to the next subsequent grand jury.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Alex. M. B. Gordon, charged with the theft of a pocket-book and \$75 from the Union Club. The prisoner was thereupon discharged.

FOR EXTENSION OF THE ISLAND ROAD

DOMINION GOVERNMENT WILL SUBSIDIZE IT

Three Other Lines Will Be Assisted—No Aid for the Coast-Kootenay Railway.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The announcement in the Times a few days ago that \$2,000,000 would be included this year in the votes towards railway construction in British Columbia, has aroused considerable speculation as to what projected lines were to be included in the list.

It is rumored that among the lines to be included will be the extension of the E. & N. road from Wellington, the present terminus to Comox. The distance is 60 miles, and the amount of the subsidy is placed at \$200,000.

Another line to be assisted is that from Spences Bridge to Nicola and the



J. F. GARDEN, Conservative Re-Elected For Vancouver.

Similkameen country. This is approximately 42 miles in length, and will receive \$150,000. From Vernon to Midway will also, it is rumored, be aided by a vote of \$900,000, and from Cranbrook to Golden the line will receive similarly \$600,000 aid. The Coast-Kootenay line projected by McLean Bros. will not, it is thought, receive any assistance this year.

WANTS LARGER SUBSIDY.

James Dunsuir Says Reported Grant for Extension of E. & N. Would Be Too Small.

James Dunsuir was interviewed by the Times with respect to the report that parliament was about to grant \$200,000 for the extension of the E. & N. railway to the coast. He says that as yet he has received no information to the effect that the grant had been made. Asked if in the event of the report being true he would begin the work, Mr. Dunsuir replied in the negative. The aid, he said, would not be sufficient. To warrant him in proceeding with the work would require a subsidy of about twice that amount.

Should a grant of double the amount be given he would at once begin work.

Mr. Dunsuir intimated that the route to be followed was decided upon. It would be along what is known as the East Coast route. The line would not touch Alberni, but would go within about fifteen miles of that town. A spur line might thus be built to Alberni.

RIOH MOUNT SICKER.

Richard III. Improving and New Strikes Have Been Made in the Tyne and Lenora.

Mt. Sicker mining properties continue to give excellent results. The camp is proving itself remarkably rich and is undoubtedly entering upon its greatest prosperity.

A letter received from the camp says that the Richard III. never looked better. Each day the prospects are looking better, and the mines gives excellent promise of soon becoming a shipper.

In the Tyne and in the Lenora new strikes have been made. In the Lenora's workings ore has been struck which gives the following values: One ounce gold, 40 ounces silver and \$35 in copper.

ROUTINE BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL

APPLICATION MADE FOR WHARF EXTENSION

Geo. Jeeves Withdraws Application For Position of Clerk of Works on New Library.

Only Ald. J. S. Yates, who is now in Europe, was absent from the aldermanic circle convened in regular council Monday night. There was no special business before the meeting.

A. Campbell Reddie, deputy provincial secretary, wrote that a minute passed by the Lieut-Governor-in-council, embodying the view of the city of Victoria on the reduction of the fleet at Esquimalt had been fully forwarded to the Federal government.

Drake, Helmecken & Jackson wrote on behalf of a client inquiring when the city proposed taking steps to expropriate property affected by the filling in process of the James Bay flats. Received and referred to the city solicitor for report.

A. J. Woodward applied for an allowance of water under the new regulations. Referred to the water commissioner for report.

John T. Riley asked for an extension of time in which to connect his residence with the city sewers. Referred to the streets, sewers and bridges committee for report.

George Jeeves asked to have his application as clerk of the works on the new Carnegie library withdrawn. Mr. Jeeves's letter was as follows:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Victoria: Gentlemen—I beg to withdraw my application for the position of clerk of the works of the Carnegie library building. I had it in mind when I applied for the post that it was intended as a sop for services rendered to a political machine. I have since learned that no Conservative can get an appointment from your honorable body, no matter how high his qualifications may be. I wish to state that I am a free-born British subject and an proud of my political liberties, which I would not sell for dollars. I have never found it necessary to bow to my principles, nor have I ever shown allegiance to a foreign country.

GEORGE JEEVES.

Received and filed, Ald. Grahame remarking that the communication should be referred to the superintendent of education to interpret, as he did not think Mr. Jeeves wrote the letter.

Applications from H. H. Bailey and Frank I. Bird for the position of caretaker of the Isolation hospital were next read and were received and filed.

R. B. Blyth, pastor of the Congregational church, wrote requesting a change in the location of the light on Pandora street opposite that edifice, from which greater service might be obtained for all parties interested. Referred to the electric light committee for report.

In passing, Ald. Grahame moved to have the applications for lights received from Noah Shakespeare, Second street, and from others, referred to the incoming council for consideration, as the money for the purposes sought had been all exhausted. The motion carried.

City Clerk Dowler reported as follows: Gentlemen—I have the honor to inform you that since the last meeting of the council the following communications have been received and referred to the city engineer for report, viz:

C. T. Carey, asking that a pile of stone on Esquimalt street be removed.

A. W. Jones, calling attention to the condition of Fourth street since the laying of the sewer on said street.

R. A. Malpas, requesting that the condition of the sidewalk and drain on David street be improved.

Henry Dunnell, calling attention to the necessity for a sidewalk on the east side of Bank street.

Hugh Anderson, again asking that a sidewalk be laid down on Russell street north from Esquimalt road.

Received and filed. City Solicitor Bradburn reported.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to report upon the application of the Victoria Chemical Co., Limited, through Messrs. Langley & Martin, for permission to erect a wharf in Victoria harbor as follows:

In my opinion it lies within the power of the corporation to object to the obstructing of Victoria harbor by any kind of erection. In view of the possibility of the municipality at some future time owning public wharf property, the applicants might, if their request is granted, be put under condition to maintain the wharf at all times as a private wharf for their company's use only, and not permit its use by others.

The communication was received and filed, and the council's approval given. Ald. Grahame and Dinsdale thought that approval should not be given without some clause being added to the motion for the protection of the incoming council. The proposed wharf would be only making the company's works more of a fixture in the situation which they now occupy.

Other aldermen, however, thought that the council in granting approval would not be committing itself in any attitude in future, which it might assume, and the concession sought was therefore given.

The city solicitor gave the opinion that he did not consider the council liable for injuries sustained by Mrs. Branson. He thought that a settlement could easily be arrived at. Referred to the finance committee for report.

The finance committee recommended accounts totalling \$3,462.43. These were carried and the council adjourned.

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ltd. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.)

Boots and Shoes, Rubber Boots, Etc.

We are the largest exclusive dealers in Boots and Shoes in the province, and carry complete stocks of every description of Boots and Shoes, Rubber Boots, Rubber Shoes, etc., etc. in each of our five large stores. Miners' Footwear Specialty. Letter orders promptly and carefully filled. Write for Catalogue to

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ltd. VICTORIA, B. C. Branch Stores: Vancouver, B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.

Come and See Us

We take this opportunity of inviting our numerous friends to call on us their visit to the Capital City, Exhibition week, October 6-10th. We will be a shop unless you feel so disposed—we fully realize it is holiday time—our object to make your visit a pleasant one.

Dixie H. Ross & Co., 111 Government St.

Tyee Copper Co. SMELTING WORKS AT LADYSMITH

Prepared to purchase ores as from August 1st. Convenient to E. & N. or Sea.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, MANAGER. THOMAS KIDDIE, SMELTER MANAGER.

Japanese Mattings!

In All the Popular Designs and Colorings.

J. PIERCY & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods, Victoria, B.C.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.) CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. NOTICE.

Mildred Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Chemsalua District. Where located: On Mount Brenton, on the eastern slope of the mountain and to the westward of the 1200000 Mineral Claim.

Take notice that I, Alexander Duncan McKinnon, Free Miner's Certificate No. 106654, for myself and an agent for Edward Calder, Free Miner's Certificate No. 871592, 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 claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this third day of August, A. D., 1903.

A. D. MCKINNON.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after the publication of this notice the San Juan Book Company will apply under the Rivers and Streams Act to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and carry away timber from the following described tract of land, situated on the north side of Crocker's lake, containing 80 chains each way, as shown on the plan thereof filed in the office of the Chief Commissioner, and to charge for the use of the same such tolls as shall be allowed by the Judge of the proper County Court in that behalf.

Dated the 4th day of September, A. D., 1903.

BODWELL & DUFF, Solicitors for the San Juan Book Company.

RAMS FOR SALE.

Pure bred Shropshire Rams, from Campbell's "Newton Lord" stock; good stock at low prices. GEO. HATHERBELL, Horby Island.

Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land: Commencing at Ferguson's E. E. corner line to Ferguson's Homestead; thence south 80 chains thence east 80 chains; thence north to point of commencement 80 chains; on Limestone Island, Quatsino Sound. JAMES H. FERGUSON. Quatsino, 25th September, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land: Commencing at a post marked "Ferguson's Corner" on Limestone Island, Quatsino Sound, on Crescent Point; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains north to the beach, thence back 80 chains to place of commencement. JAMES H. FERGUSON. Quatsino, 25th September, 1903.

WANTED—Reliable men to sell for the Fenhill Nurseries, largest and best assortment of stock. Liberal terms to workers, pay weekly, outfit free, exclusive territory. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

Special Warm

\$1.00 PER CANADA

VOL. 34.

MANY HOUSES BEEN SW

HUNDREDS OF FA RENDRE

Enormous Damage W in Eastern State Rescued by

Philadelphia, Oct. 10 notice was posted at railway station here to

"The Pennsylvania I announces that on acc at Trenton, N. J., train Philadelphia and New

porarily abandoned, Fa. No trains have a high sea this morning, midnight last night, be at Trenton, where the company are under s

The flood at that poi high water in the De water backing up the Assanpink creek. T Railroad Company has reports of damage along belowwater level. The still blowing 50 miles seas are breaking over

leaves, but this far no pling have been reported. A dispatch to the Me says the life-saving sta end's Inlet, N. J., rep end's Inlet hotel, was swollen far above the mated 6,000 textile wo Manayunk because of

Still Kisit

Easton, Pa., Oct. 10 higher in the Delaware is to-day. The rise w many people were hem

houses taken out in beo being which had been s their foundations came

were. Many remained like egg shells. All We tries are inundated, and

great. The Delaware rising, showing that no not passed. The rain about midnight.

Factories Fio

New Brunswick, N. J. fresher in the river her worst in many years. along the river front w about in boats. The close to the high water

fresher of 1882. Inundated

Passaic, N. J., Oct. 10. Dunesville, near here, so far as known there w Over 100 houses were

villages of Wallington, a city, was under from 6 water, and at least 100 moved from their founda

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 10. flood which last night ceo of traffic on the Pe road had subsided som

o'clock to-day, but not s rising, and the increa ence with traffic betwe this city, but no trains t

between New York and Phil trains are stalled here. D heavy freight trains we down the bridge spanni

Driven From E

"The Passaic river at 6 morning, had surpassed inundation of March. 10 water was still rising. A are inundated and hund

have been driven from city, Hincheloffe this m ed a committee to orga

movement, and instruce Apollo hall immedi relief and shelter for the gas works are flooded, a

no sunlight to-night. T for the electric light st

are shut down. The city in property already half a million dollars.

All Streets Flo

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 10. ceased yesterday aftern rainfall of 4.09 inches, the 29 years records at the office, has been allowed h streams in this vicinity, at ed at this season of the y in the Hudson reached i

o'clock this morning, w of 15.05 feet above me