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Silver Ores.

ISLAND, B. C.
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THOS. KIDDIE
Smelter Manager.

LAND REGISTRY ACT
Matter of Lot 1313, Victoria City,
in the Matter of an Application on
if of Charles West, District
reason for an indefeasible Title to

is hereby given that it is my in-
to issue a Certificate of Indefea-
to the above lands to Charles
Ringer Thomson on the 24th day of
ber, 1904, unless in the meantime
objection thereto be made to me in
by a person claiming an estate or
title, or in any part thereof.
S. Y. WOODTON,
Registry Officer,
Victoria, B. C., 21st June, 1904.

is hereby given that 60 days after
understand intends to apply to
Commissioner of Lands and
for permission to purchase the fol-
lowing land situated on the right
of the Skeena River, Coast District,
Columbia, Commencing at a post
W. D. McNeil, S. E. corner, about one
half miles west of Koh-rex River,
running north 20 chains, thence west
south 20 chains, thence west 20
chains, thence east to the point of
conjunction containing 30 acres more
or less.
W. D. McNEIL,
9th, 1904.

is hereby given that sixty days
I intend to apply to the Hon-
ble Commissioner of Lands and
for permission to purchase the fol-
lowing tract of land situated on
the Portland Canal, Coast Dis-
trict, opposite Salmon River, thence
post marked G. C. S. W. C., thence
south 20 chains, thence west 20
chains, thence east to the point of
conjunction containing 30 acres more
or less.
GRAHAM CHAMBERS,
4th, 1904.

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\$1.00 PER YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, TO ANY ADDRESS IN
CANADA, UNITED STATES, OR GREAT BRITAIN.



TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION
VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1904.

VOL. 35.

NO. 52.

JAP WARSHIP SUNK BY A MINE

Nearly Two Hundred and Fifty Officers and Men Believed to Have Gone Down With Vessel.

Field Marshal Oyama's Troops Are Moving Northward to Meet the Advancing Russians--Report That a General Engagement is Now in Progress.

Mukden, Oct. 10.—The sound of a heavy cannonade is distinctly audible from the centre of the Russian advance. The Chinese persistently declare that only a few Japanese remain at Liao Yang. Heavy rain is falling.

THE RUSSIANS ARE
MOVING SOUTHWARD.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 11.—12.15 a. m.—A battle, upon which the fate of this year's campaign in Manchuria depends, seems only a few days distant, though advice from the front are meagre. All that is positively known is that Gen. Kouropatkin is marching resolutely against the enemy to do or die.

According to unofficial reports, Field Marshal Oyama, at the first sign of Gen. Kouropatkin taking the offensive, began drawing in his line and concentrating upon fortified positions north of Liao Yang. According to the latest reports, which are contained in a dispatch to the Associated Press from Mukden, dated 6 o'clock to-night, the Japanese outposts are being driven in all along the line.

The strategy of the forward movement will be concealed, as were the preparations for the advance. It is not clear whether Gen. Kouropatkin contemplates a blow on the left, centre or right of the Japanese army, but the fact that stress is laid upon the capture of Bentziapute, which opens a road and fords the Bentziapute 20 miles east of Daoyang, where Gen. Kuruki crossed, and the Cossacks are already reported in the neighborhood of the stream, might foreshadow an exact reversal of the battle of Liao Yang, at this time the Russian commander flanking and turning Liao Yang with his left as Field Marshal Oyama did with his right.

Little light has been thrown upon the position on the left, centre or right of the Japanese army, but the fact that stress is laid upon the capture of Bentziapute, which opens a road and fords the Bentziapute 20 miles east of Daoyang, where Gen. Kuruki crossed, and the Cossacks are already reported in the neighborhood of the stream, might foreshadow an exact reversal of the battle of Liao Yang, at this time the Russian commander flanking and turning Liao Yang with his left as Field Marshal Oyama did with his right.

It is reported that the Japanese have abandoned Sianchin, Siamatze and Meichouin, positions east of Port Arthur. In political circles, however, stress is laid upon the moral aid of the Chinese and that may be accountable for Gen. Kouropatkin advancing without being compelled to abandon the sacred city of Mukden, if being remembered that the Japanese failed to reach the city of imperial tombs during the China-Japan war.

IMPORTANT POSITION
CAPTURED FROM JAPS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 10.—The formal announcement that Gen. Kouropatkin is at last strong enough to assume the offensive, together with unofficial reports that offensive movements against the three armies of Field Marshal Oyama have been progressing since October 4th, has sent a thrill of joy throughout Russia. The announcement, which had been awaited patiently through the long, weary months of discouragement and defeat, had an instantaneous effect. The public bulletin boards at the street corners, upon which were posted copies of Kouropatkin's order of the day, were surrounded by crowds, really cheerful for the first time since the war began.

All the papers acclaim the tidings with intense satisfaction, at the same time warning the public not to harbor illusions and saying they must be prepared for the heavy sacrifices involved in attacking so powerful and determined an enemy.

The capture of Bentziapute, which was strongly fortified and where, it was reported, General Kuruki commanded a person, is officially confirmed. The fighting, however, was not severe, the Japanese retiring on finding themselves outflanked. The Russian losses were only twenty-five killed or wounded, including an officer.

Heavy fighting is hardly likely before a week at the earliest. It is now evident that Field Marshal Oyama is preparing to meet Russian advances by fortifying the positions north of Liao Yang. According to the estimates at the war office, Oyama's total strength is about

250,000 men, of which 150,000 are posted between the Hun river, to the west, and Bentziapute eastward. The remainder being held in reserve at Liao Yang. Kouropatkin disposes of nine corps, giving him, perhaps, a slight superiority in numbers.

Gen. Kouropatkin is in the field, personally directing the forward movements of his army, which, it is understood, is divided into two strong columns moving on each side of the railroad, whence they will draw their supplies, their flanks being secured by no less than 150 squadrons of Cossacks. Russians are operating along a front of between forty and forty-five miles, extending from Kaenou pass to Bentziapute on the west. They are taking every precaution against possible counter attacks, throwing up entrenchments as they advance southward.

The evacuation of Bentziapute left the flank of the Japanese position at the Yental mines unprotected, and news of the abandonment of the mines is, therefore, hourly expected.

The Japanese appear to be concentrating their forces in the fortifications formerly occupied by the Russians on the right bank of the Taitsze river, which are exceedingly strong, and they have an equally good defence north and south. The Japanese retired from Bentziapute almost without a struggle, fearing that Gen. Mitchenko's Cossacks would surround the position and cut down the retreat.

Bentziapute is of the highest importance, commanding the roads from Mukden and Poshun to Liao Yang and Bentziapute. Private advice from Mukden just received indicate that the artillery is already at work.

An engagement is reported to have occurred yesterday on the Russian right flank fourteen miles southwest of Mukden. Such news of Russian movements as may be given out without compromising the Japanese is likely to be telegraphed by Gen. Kouropatkin in each evening, after the day's work in the field is over.

A dispatch to the Bourze Gazette from Mukden dated yesterday says: "The general situation at the seat of war has materially changed. The Japanese main army is retiring southward. Its right wing has gone thirty miles southward, evacuating Sianchin, Siamatze, Siamatze, Fenshui pass and the neighborhood of Kwankiasin. The Japanese are thus giving up not only the positions which they occupied after the battle of Liao Yang, but places they had previously taken."

After the farewell review of the Baltic fleet at Revel to-day by Emperor Nicholas the squadron sailed for Libau, whence it is declared they will within a few days weigh anchor for the long voyage to the Pacific.

THE MIKADO'S MESSAGE
TO THE JAPANESE.

London, Oct. 10.—A dispatch to the news agency from Tokio says: "As an audience this morning the Emperor Nicholas handed the premier a message to the nation, as follows: 'Since the commencement of hostilities our army and navy have displayed conspicuous loyalty and bravery, and, with the official and people with united minds, accompanying our instructions, they have hitherto steadily advanced by progressive steps. Nevertheless our prospects of final success are still distant. I earnestly hope that the sincerity of the national spirit will enable us to stanch our final effort.'"

The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent says it is stated Gen. Stoessel has reported that unless he is relieved before December he must surrender.

The new phase of the war involved in Gen. Kouropatkin's stirring address to his army is keenly discussed by English military critics. In the light of the probable motives underlying Kouropatkin's

decision to take the offensive it is not forgotten how recently the Russian plan of campaign was reported to be to lead the Japanese northward in order to attenuate their communications, and hence there is greater surprise at what is considered a remarkable order.

Various reasons are advanced by the critics as having possibly actuated Kouropatkin: first, that Japanese inactivity led him to suppose that he was stronger numerically; second, that intrigues connected with the appointment of a new commander-in-chief may have determined Kouropatkin to precipitate matters, and third, according to the English critics, by far the most acceptable explanation, that he again has been overruled from St. Petersburg and is acting on imperial orders.

"He seems to be thrusting his head into the lion's jaws," says the Daily Telegraph, "under instructions from St. Petersburg to give the Czar victory at any cost."

Spencer Wilkinson, in the Morning Post, takes similar views. He says that Kouropatkin's mention of the relief of Port Arthur and the fact that immediately following the decision to send out a strong army he is about to risk everything in an attack by the first army suggests government pressure. If so, Mr. Wilkinson says, his advance is a sign of the prospect of a decisive battle, since it is considered after such an order for retreat is impossible for the Russians without demoralization; and, as Spencer Wilkinson remarks, should Kouropatkin be beaten now nobody will expect the second Russian army to succeed any better than the first.

WERE DRIVEN BACK
BY ARTILLERY FIRE.

Chefoo, Oct. 10.—The Russian agent here has telegraphed, however, that there has been no fighting of importance at Port Arthur since the last big assault on the fortress from September 19th to September 22nd. On the night of October 6th the Japanese landed a force from Tache bay and the Russians retired in the face of superior numbers. The next day, however, the Japanese were driven out by the Japanese gun which they had mounted being destroyed.

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SUNK BY A MINE
IN PIGEON BAY.

Tokio, Oct. 11.—3 p. m.—The Japanese gunboat Heien struck a mine in Pigeon bay, west of Port Arthur, on the 15th, and sank. Only four of her crew were rescued.

The naval registers available do not mention a Japanese gunboat named Heien, but they contain the name of a Japanese coast defence vessel the Hei Yen, which may be the warship destroyed. The Hei Yen is of 2,067 tons and was built in 1880. She was torpedoed by the Japanese from the Chinese during the war between China and Japan. Her armament consists of one 10.2-inch Krupp gun, two 5.9-inch guns, six small rapid fire guns and two torpedoes. The Hei Yen carried a crew of 250 officers and men.

SCOUTS SKIRMISHING
ALONG WHOLE LINE.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 11.—Gen. Kouropatkin has telegraphed to the Emperor that the Russian vanguard is in contact with the Japanese, who are within gunshot. The scouts are skirmishing along the entire line.

JAPANESE MEET
KOUROPATKIN'S TROOPS.

Tokio, Oct. 11.—4 p. m.—It is reported that the Russians have crossed the Hun river in heavy force and are aggressively attacking the Japanese forces, which were moving northward.

ADVANCING RUSSIANS
MOVING CAUTIOUSLY.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 11.—12.45 p. m.—A period of anxiety is ahead. The Russian public have been warned that now the tables are turned and the Russian army is advancing they cannot expect news which might reveal Gen. Kouropatkin's plans to the Japanese, and therefore will have to be content with meagre information concerning what has actually been accomplished until the pending battle is in full swing.

While the general staff intimates that Kouropatkin is advancing cautiously and entrenching as he goes, most of the military critics are of the opinion that his greatest chances of a success is a quick smash at the Japanese positions north of the Taitsze river, which would drive the Japanese in confusion back upon the river before they had a chance to prepare for their withdrawal.

As Kouropatkin's order of the day was not given out until seven days after the advance began it would not be surprising if heavy fighting was already in progress. The latest newspaper dispatches say that an artillery duel lasted throughout Sunday on the centre and right flank and that the Japanese are everywhere retiring before the Russian advance. The

statement that Kouropatkin is moving on each side of the railroad in order to have an easy line of communications would indicate his intention to make a frontal attack, with a possible turning movement from the west, where the ground is open and where the river bars the way and no decisive victory is seemingly possible unless he can reach the Japanese line of communications below Liao Yang.

A special dispatch from Chefoo says that a military expert writes: "It is difficult to say when Field Marshal Oyama will accept battle. Perhaps he will retreat the advance at various positions north of the Taitsze river, and then defend the river, but according to the latest unofficial reports our troops are advancing along the whole line, and the cavalry is even across the Taitsze river."

"We left Mukden the afternoon of the same day amid the cheers of the soldiers for the purpose of taking the regiments on their way to the front."

"The men are now thoroughly rested and equipped, and there is no trace of the fatigue shown at Liao Yang. There is a very different spirit abroad and that noticeable on the retreat from Tachekiao."

"Regiments are arriving from Russia in full condition. The men are in better spirits the nearer they get to the front."

"Now it is our turn" is heard everywhere in the ranks. "The veterans who fought with Skobeleff were left at Mukden in the fire. The gray haired old 'Lurkstan' fighter seems to have grown quite young."

THE RUSSIANS WERE
FORCED TO RETIRE.

Field Headquarters of the Second Japanese Army, Oct. 9, noon, via Peking, Oct. 10.—Daily skirmishing is occurring along the Japanese advance line. On Friday Japanese cavalry attacked two companies of Russian infantry and two regiments of cavalry with machine guns on the right bank of the river Hun, southwest of Choran. The Russians were driven back to the northwest. The Russian casualties were fifteen, the Japanese sustained no loss. On Saturday the Japanese advance infantry drove back 400 Russian cavalry at Tachik. The Russians lost from twenty to thirty men.

RUSSIA WILL EXACT
PROPER REPARATION.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 11.—The Russ today says: "General Kouropatkin's victory will have as important a political effect in Europe as a military effect in Manchuria. Already the chancelleries of the world have realized that it was time to talk, and some of those who had been praying for Russia's downfall or weakening have begun to consider the propriety of renewing the fast dwindling friendship of Russia does not expect to march to speedy victory, but rather to make to undertake sacrifices in order to vindicate her power and exact proper reparation from Japan."

PIEROCE FIGHTING
NORTH OF YENTAL.

Mukden, Oct. 11.—11 p. m.—A bloody battle is now raging about six miles north of Yental railroad station. The Japanese on Sunday fell back along the whole front and the Russians advanced across the Schill river and came within three miles of Yental, but yesterday the Japanese received strong reinforcements of infantry and artillery and not only held their positions, but even assumed the offensive. The fighting lasted all day and night.

The Japanese directed their artillery fire with great skill and searched the Russian positions so fiercely that the Russians fell back north of the Schill river, which crosses the railroad seven miles from Yental.

The Russians this morning resumed their advance and once again crossed the river and engaged the Japanese two miles south of it. A terrific artillery engagement is progressing all along the entire front. The result is still unknown.

KOUROPATKIN MUST
MAKE FRONTAL ATTACK.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 12.—2.10 a. m.—Severe fighting north of Yental, resulting in a temporary check of Gen. Kouropatkin's advance guard, of which the Associated Press correspondent at Mukden telegraphed the first news, is not regarded at the war office here as indicating a general engagement. The latest official dispatches indicating the disposition of the various corps, show that the whole army is not yet in line of battle. The present engagement may, therefore, be regarded as the result of a counter attack, which an enterprising foe like the Japanese might be expected to make, but without advance calculation to prevent the Russian advance.

Gen. Kouropatkin's present superiority in numbers, it is said here, is boundedly or later, to compel the Japanese to fall back upon their strong positions within the triangle formed by Yental, Liao Yang and Sykwantun. Everything points to that direction as being the prospective centre of the decisive struggle of this year's campaign.

Strategic reasons of the most weighty character reader it imperative for the Russians, as well as the Japanese, to be slow their chief attention upon the country east of the railway. The Russians are compelled to this course because the railroad runs north-eastward,

and hence lines of communication are more vulnerable from the east. The Japanese are influenced by a similar consideration, but the railroad no longer plays a foremost part in their plans. In view of the approaching close of navigation at Yentai, of the fact that the line from Pitsewo is long and cumbersome and liable to interruption, they must consider Feng Huang Cheng and Takushan as the source of supplies during the winter, and with this in view the eastern communications of Liao Yang are of the utmost importance.

The Yental triangle is admirably situated to protect them. Field Marshal Oyama must, therefore, hold this triangle at all costs. The problem confronting Gen. Kouropatkin in the immediate future is the capture of the fortified heights comprising this triangle where the Japanese will have the advantage of fighting behind breastworks and utilizing their superiority in mountain guns. The general superiority of the Japanese in mountain operations was conceded. The Russian commander undoubtedly is aware of the difficulties of the task before him, has measured them well and is confident of his ability to overcome them.

If Gen. Kouropatkin possessed an army of half a million men he could leave a sufficient force to attack the triangle in full condition. The men are in better spirits the nearer they get to the front.

"Regiments are arriving from Russia in full condition. The men are in better spirits the nearer they get to the front."

NEWS OF FIGHTING.

Tokio, Oct. 11.—7 p. m.—Tokio to-night is eagerly awaiting tidings of the progress of Russian infantry and two regiments of cavalry with machine guns on the right bank of the river Hun, southwest of Choran. The Russians were driven back to the northwest. The Russian casualties were fifteen, the Japanese sustained no loss. On Saturday the Japanese advance infantry drove back 400 Russian cavalry at Tachik. The Russians lost from twenty to thirty men.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE
DUE TO PRESSURE.

London, Oct. 12.—The English papers this morning are still discussing what today should turn out to be correct. Mr. Burligh says it is believed that Field Marshal Oyama and his staff will return or be recalled to Japan ostensibly because the army is going into winter quarters, and that Gen. Nozua will take over the command.

"It is now well known amongst the better classes of Japanese," Mr. Burligh adds, "that it was Nozua who saved the situation at the battle of Liao Yang. The headquarters had actually ordered a retreat when Nozua vigorously protested against such action and begged them to make another desperate effort, he more directly operating with Oku's right. To Nozua, therefore, is due the sole credit of averting a disastrous defeat, which he warded off by sending in aid almost sacrificing the entire 20th regiment of the 10th division."

According to Mr. Burligh, the Japanese still have no intention of proceeding much further north than Mukden, and they will only under exceptional circumstances attack The Pass this season.

Mr. Burligh concludes: "Gen. Nishikida, commander of the Japanese second division, will become governor of Manchuria."

Commenting editorially upon the statements in Mr. Burligh's correspondence the Daily Telegraph says: "The recall of Oyama is almost inconceivable. It is Oyama's war planned and carried out by him and his recall would be the sign that Japan, her Emperor and ministers were suffering from an acute attack of nerves, and had begun to doubt themselves."

CZARINA'S MESSAGE
TO RUSSIAN GARRISON.

London, Oct. 12.—The Daily Telegraph's Chefoo correspondent says that the following touching message has been received from the Empress of Russia in response to a congratulatory message from the garrison of Port Arthur: "I am deeply impressed by your noble message. With all my heart and soul I am with you this day, you, the brave defenders and sufferers of Port Arthur. May God will give you strength to continue self-sacrifice in behalf of the Empire, which is dear to you as well as to me."

The correspondent adds that there are indications that the Japanese intend making another assault on Port Arthur before going into winter quarters. A dispatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency here says: "In a dispatch to the Emperor, Gen. Stoessel confirms the report that desperate sorties from Port Arthur were made on October 5th and 6th, and states that the Russians were in greatly inferior force. But they repulsed the Japanese four times and captured ten Hotchkiss guns."

and hence lines of communication are more vulnerable from the east. The Japanese are influenced by a similar consideration, but the railroad no longer plays a foremost part in their plans. In view of the approaching close of navigation at Yentai, of the fact that the line from Pitsewo is long and cumbersome and liable to interruption, they must consider Feng Huang Cheng and Takushan as the source of supplies during the winter, and with this in view the eastern communications of Liao Yang are of the utmost importance.

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London, Oct. 12.—The Daily Telegraph's Chefoo correspondent says that the following touching message has been received from the Empress of Russia in response to a congratulatory message from the garrison of Port Arthur: "I am deeply impressed by your noble message. With all my heart and soul I am with you this day, you, the brave defenders and sufferers of Port Arthur. May God will give you strength to continue self-sacrifice in behalf of the Empire, which is dear to you as well as to me."

The correspondent adds that there are indications that the Japanese intend making another assault on Port Arthur before going into winter quarters. A dispatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency here says: "In a dispatch to the Emperor, Gen. Stoessel confirms the report that desperate sorties from Port Arthur were made on October 5th and 6th, and states that the Russians were in greatly inferior force. But they repulsed the Japanese four times and captured ten Hotchkiss guns."

PREMIER OPENS ONTARIO CAMPAIGN

SPOKE AT ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT HAMILTON

Another Batch of Nominations—Warning to Wearers of Ill-Fitting Boots.

WINNIPEG SCENE OF DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

FINE BUILDINGS NOW MASS OF SMOKING RUBINS

The Damage Will Probably Amount to More Than Six Hundred Thousand Dollars—The Insurance.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 12.—This morning nothing but blackened and smoking ruins were all that remained of two of Winnipeg's finest business corners, destroyed by fire last night.

The fire was made in the new six-story Bullman block, but before the flames arrived, only from across the street, the entire interior seemed to be in a blaze. The high eaves gave a great amount of protection to adjoining blocks. At 10:20 it was seen that the block was doomed.

The flames then jumped across Bannockburn street to the Albert corner of J. H. Ashdown's magnificent retail establishment, and ate its way through to Main street. The premises had been recently refitted and stocked with valuable contents, which are a total loss, placed at \$400,000.

In the meantime the fire had been working into the Duffin block to the east of the Bullman structure and despite the efforts of firemen wiped out the entire block. The Duffin block, a photo gallery, Duffin & Co.'s photo supplies, damaged Davis & Co.'s bookstore, the Woodbine hotel and Connell & Co.'s drug.

The fire was stopped at the Rialto block adjoining Ashdown's on Main street, although it appeared as if all the structures down to the Union Bank skyscraper were in imminent danger.

Bullman Bros. lost a magnificent lithographing plant besides their new premises. Their insurance amounted to \$70,000, and their loss to \$140,000. The splendid stock of W. E. Edin's store, valued at \$30,000, was wiped out, half insured. Kyle Cheesbrough's loss will be \$15,000.

The loss in the Ashdown building will be in the neighborhood of \$400,000, the stock alone being worth \$300,000. The insurance on this was light, although it was considerably added to a few months ago. So far as the insurance is concerned, the falling outward of the Bullman block walls, the dropping of live wires, the discharge of thousands of cartridges in Ashdown's, added to the destruction of the property.

By midnight, after burning fiercely for two hours the fire was gotten under control.

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WINNIPEG NOTES.

Youth Killed by Accidental Discharge of a Gun—Hon. Clifford Sitton Nominated.

Winnipeg, Oct. 13.—Hon. Clifford Sitton was unanimously nominated at Brandon Liberal convention yesterday. W. H. Sharpe, of Manitoba, was nominated by the Conservatives to oppose Hon. Thos. Greenway in Lisgar.

Sudden Death. John A. Whitmore, the veteran postmaster at Regina, who had returned a week ago from his wedding tour in Ontario, died suddenly on Tuesday night, aged 64.

Fatal Accident. Patrick Kilgour, 19 years of age, was accidentally killed near Stony Mountain, where he lived, by the discharge of a gun while out shooting.

Engineer Dead. Felix Gonin, a well-known civil engineer of the West, died at his old home in Quebec.

Gene East. Miss Eva Booth left yesterday for St. John, N. B., to cover the Maritime provinces for the Salvation Army.

MURDERED IN CHURCH. Orthodox Priest Killed While Celebrating Mass—His Wife Burned Alive.

Athens, Oct. 12.—The following semi-official statement has been issued: Hardly a day passes without the assassination of Greeks by Bulgarians being reported from Macedonia. This Sunday, in the village of Brot, near Mesaria, an Orthodox priest was murdered while he was celebrating mass and his wife was burnt alive in her house. A Greek noble was also assassinated in the church. The object of these crimes is to terrorize Greeks in decaying them to be members of the Bulgarian committee, thereby seeking to make the Bulgarian element appear predominant.

MURDERED AND MUTILATED. Negro Sorcerer Killed a Child and Cut Up Body.

Kingston, St. Vincent, Oct. 12.—Barbarous superstition which prevails among a portion of the people of West Indian islands is the basis of a ghastly and extraordinary crime that has come to light in the island of St. Luc. The finding of heart and hands of a white child in the possession of an Ombin (a negro sorcerer) led to the discovery that the child had been murdered and the body mutilated in order that the superstitions natives might, through possession of portions of the body, be able to work spells.

PERSONAL. W. A. Potts, of the Tolchester Steamboat Company, is visiting Victoria. He has been here several days and is much impressed with the scenic beauties and other attractions of the city.

The Wheat Crop. Montreal, Oct. 12.—As a result of my trip through the entire wheat belt I think that I can safely say that the quality of this year's crop is so excellent that fully 85 per cent of it will be good milling wheat, and the total will be very close to 65,000,000 bushels.

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ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Boy Instantly Killed and His Brother Seriously Injured.

Seattle, Oct. 11.—Frank Dubick, aged 15 years, of Ravensdale, was killed and his brother, Richard Dubick, aged 13 years, seriously injured by the accidental discharge of a shotgun near Ravensdale yesterday afternoon shortly before 1 o'clock.

With Charles Mattin and Henry Schlottman the Dubick boys were out hunting. After tramping about the woods all morning the young boys sat down on the railroad track near Covington, a small station just west of Ravensdale. A shotgun was resting on Mattin's lap, and Richard Dubick, who was seated next to him, grasped the gun by the muzzle and pulled it toward him. The trigger caught in Mattin's watch chain and the gun discharged.

Frank Dubick, who was seated next to Richard, was instantly killed. The shot struck in the head and shoulders, almost denuding his head of hair. The contents of the cartridge struck Richard in the arm near the left shoulder. He may lose the arm.

Coroner Hope made a thorough investigation of the accident and has decided that no inquest is necessary.

MAY CANDIDATES VET TO BE CHOSEN BY CONSERVATIVES FOR QUEBEC CONSTITUENCIES

Only Three Biddings Where Liberals Have Not Been Selected—Solicitor-General Will Run in One.

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—Hon. L. P. Brodeur, who is here to-day, says that there are thirty constituencies in Quebec in which there are no conservative candidates, and only three wanting Liberal nomination. One of these is Nicolet, where the Solicitor-General Lemieux will run in addition to contesting Quebec.

Going to Manitoba. Sir Richard Cartwright leaves on Friday for Winnipeg to take part in the political campaign. Sir Richard speaks in Winnipeg on Tuesday night.

Shipping Contracts. Among the freight which the Kanagawa Maru is expected to take here are two large torpedo boats.

Before the railway commission in the case of the municipalities of Port Arthur and Port William against the exclusive contract between the Bell Telephone Company and the City of Port Arthur.

RUBI-DUCAL CONFERENCE. The rubi-ducal conference held the eighth meeting at St. Barthelemy school-house yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, of Toronto, president of the Dominion W. C. T. U., arrived here last evening, after having attended the territorial W. C. T. U. convention at Calgary.

L. S. Eaton, Mrs. Eaton and two daughters arrived from Nova Scotia last evening, and have taken up their residence at 29 Crosby street. Mr. Eaton is a brother of J. H. Eaton, superintendent of the Victoria public schools.

D. B. Campbell returned on Sunday night from Lillooet district, where he spent a fortnight shooting with Dr. Sanson. He reports game as being fairly plentiful.

Hon. R. G. Tasho and Mrs. Tasho, and A. W. Donaldson, Rhodes scholar for British Columbia, arrived at Liverpool on the Alban line last Saturday.

EGMONT R. ANDERSON, of the government office, Atlin, who has been on a holiday visit to his relatives and friends in Victoria, left Tuesday night by the Amur to resume the duties of his office.

H. A. Marks, who has been touring the province in the interests of the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, left Tuesday night on the Whatecom route to Nelson, B. C.

Miss Gertrude and Katherine Curry, of Tacoma, are visiting Victoria, the guests of their aunt, Mrs. J. J. Whiteley, 44 Vancouver street.

LADYSMITH NOTES. Ladysmith, Oct. 11.—A very enthusiastic and interesting meeting of the ladies' committee was held last night in the committee rooms. A large working committee was formed and everything is going ahead as well as possible.

JAPANESE LINERS WILL RESUME RUN

THEY ARE RELEASED FROM WAR SERVICE

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship Company is to Put on Fortnightly Service Again.

Advices received by Ken Burns, local agent of the Great Northern, state that the regular fortnightly trans-Pacific service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamship line will be resumed December 13th.

In view of the fact that all the vessels of this line were taken into the service of the war, their release is regarded as significant. Other Japanese boats are likewise, it is understood, to be restored to the merchant trade.

Schedules for the N. Y. K. liners will be issued in a few days and furnished the agents of the company. The vessels which will be put on the run are the Iyo Maru, Aki Maru, Kaga Maru, Kanagawa Maru, Shianou Maru and Fusa Maru. The addition of this fleet to the Pacific business will greatly stimulate the business, which has suffered severely since the war broke out.

The Kanagawa is now on the run, and is due to arrive here on the 19th of this month. The Iyo will be added to the service as soon as they were formerly on the run. The place of the Ryojun Maru has been taken by the Kanagawa. The withdrawal of the liners referred to from the transport service would seem to indicate that the Japanese are about to go into winter quarters in Manchuria, and that there will be less aggressiveness shown in the conduct of the war for some months. The need of transports must still continue, and it is difficult to understand what the intention of the government can be in the matter.

Being the flag of the N. Y. K. liners would be legitimate prey for the Russian raiders. It is quite apparent that the owners of the vessels feel nothing from that quarter. The putting of the steamers on the run indicates that Japan considers her foe so crippled on the sea as to afford no menace to the merchant trade.

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FOREIGN MISSIONARIES ARE SEEKING REFUGE

Further Reports of Uprisings in China—Russia Sends Troops to Protect Subjects in Chili.

Shanghai, Oct. 11.—The British minister, Sir Ernest Satow, has notified the Chinese minister of foreign affairs of an uprising in Taining and Chantou, on the border of Shan Tung, Chihli and Honan provinces. The uprising has 10,000 adherents. The foreign missionaries are seeking refuge.

Yuen Shan Kai, viceroy of the province of Chihli, has given orders for the suppression of the uprising. Dangers are apprehended in the province of Honan, where the officials are presumed to be ultra conservative.

General Ma, military governor of the province of Chihli, reports that the Mohammedans are showing symptoms of rebellion, and the Russians are attempting to complicate the situation by dispatching troops for the protection of Russian subjects. The minister of foreign affairs has entered a protest, requesting that the Russian troops be recalled.

CANADIAN HEAD OF THE WHITE RIBBONERS. Dominion President Will Address W. C. T. U. Workers in Metropolitan Church—Her Work.

This evening in the Metropolitan Methodist church a rally of W. C. T. U. workers will be held, which will be addressed by Mrs. G. O. Rutherford, president of the W. C. T. U. in Canada. Since the death of Mrs. Yeomans, her predecessor as head of the W. C. T. U. movement in Canada, a white ribbon worker is so widely known in this country as Mrs. Rutherford. Her work has not been confined to Canada, but she has been a prominent figure at the great international gatherings of temperance workers on this continent and in the Old Land.

Beginning as a girl in the old Bands of Hope in Brantford, Ontario, she has steadily advanced to her present position through all the subordinate offices of the great organization to which she belongs. She is an effective platform speaker, and her address this evening should be heard by all interested in the movement to which she has dedicated her energies.

Mrs. Rutherford's present visit to the West (she was in Victoria two years ago) was primarily for the purpose of organizing a territorial organization at Calgary. The accomplishment of that task leaves the W. C. T. U. with a commanding chain of organization across Canada from Cape Breton to Vancouver Island. As the present head of the movement in this country, perhaps it is the faculty of organization and the ability to her work an executive ability and capacity for administration rarely met with among that of the gender sex.

Since the death of Mrs. Yeomans, the W. C. T. U. members in their home and yesterday addressed the members of the W. C. T. U. an organization she established on the west coast. This evening will probably be the last opportunity of hearing her, as she leaves this evening on a six weeks' tour of British Columbia and the Territories. The plan of campaign for the former has been arranged in collaboration with Mrs. Gordon Grant, of Victoria, the provincial president.

SOHOONER VERA IN. The sealing schooner Vera, Capt. Sinclair, one of the Copper Island fleet belonging to the Victoria Sealing Company, returned on Thursday from her cruise. The Vera has had a very similar catch to that of the other schooners which have returned. Her entire take numbers 848 skins. The Vera reports that the weather in Behring Sea has been extremely rough of late, and that for days before leaving it was impossible to do any hunting. The schooner made a direct run to Victoria passing out of the sea on September 27th. She is a phenomally swift sailer, having been built for speed. She was originally the Halcyon before being acquired by the sealing company, and rigged for carrying a large area of sail. Her entire catch is as follows: Casca, 600 skins; Victoria, 400; Director, 400; Alie I, Alger, 450, and Blubber, 300.

WILL CARRY ORE. The steamer Tampico, which it will be remembered almost collided with the Princess Victoria a week ago while the latter vessel was passing out of Seattle, is going to make a trip north. More than 3,000 tons of copper ore will be shipped from the Gleadum mine at Elamir in Alaska to the Tacoma smelter on the Tampico.

SALMON SHIPMENT. The Blue Funnel liner Telemachus from Liverpool is due here. On her return trip the Telemachus will carry a large shipment of canned salmon. She is to take on 65,000 cases, which is awaiting her at Vancouver. This will be the largest cargo of salmon ever sent by steamer to the United Kingdom.

SELKIRK ON WAYS. The steamer Selkirk was hauled out Wednesday on the ways of the Victoria Machinery Depot. The vessel is to be carrying trade between Texada Island and Tacoma. She will be on the ways only a few days, undergoing a general overhauling and being scrupled.

Many burglaries have been committed in Berlin by a monkey which escaped from the zoological gardens.

When washing gassy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder), will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

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A GAMBLER'S HAZARD.

Driven from one position to another on the transcontinental railway question, Mr. Borden, leader of the Conservative party, has made the last desperate gambler's cast and declared for government ownership and operation. He declares that in order to save interest on an enormous capital sum if he be victorious on November 3rd, the work of construction will be commenced at every available point and rushed through as rapidly as possible. That is what the government has asserted will be done, and for the same reason. The organs of the Conservative party in British Columbia, however, declare that it is the intention of the Grand Trunk Company to push the work through from the eastern end and that we in this province will be deprived of the "incidental benefits" connected with such a great undertaking.

It is perfectly evident at this stage of the political campaign that Mr. Borden's startling declaration has not made the sensation or the impression that was anticipated. Toronto, a city which dearly loves a hero no matter in what field his glory may have been won, and which is always glad of an excuse for a display of enthusiasm, is a pronouncedly Conservative town. But even Toronto evidently does not regard Mr. Borden as having been cast in a heroic mould. On his recent visit it received him with comparative coldness. As it was in Toronto, so it has been in all parts of Ontario, the province which is relied upon to give the Conservative party a majority on election day. Already it is quite evident that Ontario is not going to live up to the expectations of the Tory managers. Like the rest of the Dominion, Ontario has not been educated up to the point of accepting a Canadian Populist leader. The campaign is as hopeless as was that of Bryan in the United States four years ago.

But if the country were to perform the unexpected and endorse the railway policy of this Canadian Populist leader, would there not be some unexpected obstacles to the immediate construction of a great transcontinental railway by the government? In passing it may be noted that Mr. Borden has abandoned his contention that there was no necessity for the immediate construction of the new transcontinental railway because the means of communication are ample. The road cannot be built too quickly, he now admits. That being now admitted by all parties, what might follow in the impossible event of the defeat of the Laurier government? There is not a Conservative newspaper of any standing in the country that has not within a year most vehemently denounced government railways. A year or two ago an impression got abroad that it was the intention of the government to extend the Intercolonial. This drew from the Montreal Star the declaration: "A railway is made to make money. It can make the most money by accommodating the most people; therefore the railway in private hands will seek to accommodate the most people. But government railways are run with a constant eye to keep the government in power. They would be located with the same object in view, and if there were a choice between two places, one of which supported and the other did not support the government, there would be a poor chance for the latter." In 1903 the Toronto Mail and Empire, referring to the showing on the Imperial against government ownership and management of railways, nothing in the world can be. And the chief organ of the Conservative party at that time actually advocated the handing over of the Intercolonial to a private company and ending completely the era of government ownership in Canada. In the present year the Montreal Gazette, which has not yet assented to the Populist policy, said on the subject of the government railway: "Owned by any other organization but a government, it would be bankrupt. It is an effective exhibit both against government ownership and the proposed construction by the government of another railway twice as long."

The father of the Conservative party himself, speaking of the construction of the Canadian Pacific, said: "We propose to build this continental railway by means of a company. Why? Because, as you know, we have learned by what we have gone through on the Intercolonial that railways can be constructed and operated more cheaply, more efficiently, more advantageously in every way, by a company than by a government. If our friends the Grits had had the Intercolonial in hand they would have experienced just the same troubles that we have. They would have discovered that while it is easy when you are out of office to talk of running things as you would run a counting-house, it is very different when you are actually the minister. You have then to resist the importunities of powerful friends, or yield to them, as the case may be. You have a hundred men looking for one contract or one office, each of them coming down on you like an army with banners. You have your own merchants wanting to sell you supplies at their own figure, the workman threatening you if you do not increase his pay, and claims which a company road would never entertain rising up against you night and day and calling for settlement on pain of having the claimants go over in a body to the Grit party to get the fair and honest treatment that you deny them. Mackenzie says he is a practical man, but I wish him joy if he ever has to conduct the Intercolonial from Ottawa."

In after years Mr. Alexander Mackenzie undertook to build the Canadian Pacific railway as a public work. When his government was defeated in 1878, Sir John Macdonald, in accordance with the principles he had enunciated, immediately turned the contract over to a private company, together with bonuses and privileges of almost fabulous value, justifying his action in the following words: "The government had every right to use all their exertions in order to relieve themselves and the country of the obligation of building this road and of the still greater obligation of running it. We see this in the Intercolonial and in every public work. Why, sir, it is actually impossible for the government to run that railroad satisfactorily. The men that we put on the road from the porter upwards become civil servants. If one is put on for any purpose whatever he is said to be a political hack. If he is removed it is said his removal was on account of his political opinions. If a cow is killed on the road a motion is made in respect to it by the member of the House who has the owner's vote as support. The responsibility, the expense, the worry and annoyance of a government having charge of such a work, are such that from these causes alone it is considered advisable to get rid of the responsibility." Is there a greater than Sir John at the head of the Conservative party to-day? Could the difficulties he found to be insurmountable and insuperable, be successful met and completely overcome by R. L. Borden and John Haggart? And when we come down to the present time we find that the Conservative Senators, mostly appointed by Sir John Macdonald, are unprepared to do the heart with the doctrine he enunciated. Times readers have seen the resolution Senator Macdonald all but moved in the Upper Chamber during the last session of the House. The leader of the Conservative party in the Senate, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, after examining the result of government ownership and operation of railways in Australia, has expressed his conviction that Canada would make a great mistake in trying to follow the example of the Commonwealth. Consequently, apart altogether from the attitude of the Liberal Senators, if Mr. Borden were Premier the Senate would reject with ignominy his transcontinental railway scheme, and the work would be postponed indefinitely. The unanimous opinion of the country now is that a second transcontinental railway is urgently required. In order that there shall be no delay and in order that the possibility of Populist experiments shall not be countenanced, it is essential that the Laurier government shall be sustained. Of course the people of the Dominion are thoroughly seized of the situation, they recognize the desperation of the position of Gamber Borden, and there is no doubt whatever as to their verdict.

INSTRUMENTS OF PURIFICATION.

"There can be no question about it in the mind of any person that the general tone of politics has lowered." The great Conservative party will undertake to get about the elevation of the tone of public life if the people of Canada will give it the opportunity by voting for its candidates on the 3rd of November. But we do know that the mere assertion of a Tory organ that the tone of public life has been lowered should be accepted as conclusive. One of the men who was a member of the government which was described with unanimity by the British press as a disgrace to the Empire is at the head of the Liberal-Conservative Union of British Columbia. The verdict of the British press in regard to the administration of which Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper was a distinguished ornament was that, "Rascals out of office defraud the public in order to bribe rascals in office, and rascals in office prostitute themselves, sacrifice their honor and forsake their trust, in order to keep on good terms with the rascals out of office." We submit that the tone of public life must be distinctly higher after eight years of Liberal rule, because no one ever reads except in some Tory organ (and therefore pays no attention to it) of such scandals as under the rule of the Tupper caused all true Canadians to hang their heads in shame.

We suspect the knightly Tupper who deems it the part of prudence to keep his political armor burished against the day when the party he honors with his support may be called upon to administer the affairs of Canada has never forgiven the British people for the scathing denunciation of Tory methods that appeared in their newspapers. He does not believe in the unity of the Empire, or preferential trade, or in any of the measures advocated since the development of the trade policy of the Laurier government for the consolidation and permanent constitution of a Greater Britain. At one time in his prosperous career as a politician (Sir Charles is only an active worker for his party when the sun of power favors shine upon it) and the pay of a cabinet minister is sure) he declared that Great Britain had been driven from the civilized markets of the world and was

constrained to force her wares upon barbarous peoples at the mouths of cannon and the points of bayonets. We suppose it is in order to hasten the downfall of Britain and prove his sagacity and foresight that the President of the Conservative Union of British Columbia proposes absolutely close British goods out of the markets of Canada, through the policy of "adequate protection" which he and his leaders (if he will excuse us for assuming that a Tupper will condescend to follow any leader) advocate.

And with reference to the alleged lowering of the tone of public life, what means are to be taken to elevate or raise the said tone to the level aimed at by the Tupper and the Posters and the Haggarts, and the other members of the late government who were not irrevocably driven from public life by reason of the scandal of their unique connection with contractors and other grafters? That profound political purist, Colonel Prior, has been nominated by the Conservatives to represent the important constituency of Victoria. The work of reformation is to begin right at home. The man who never in his life conducted an honest election and who openly set about carrying his methods into the department of the provincial government of which he assumed charge, who opened tenders and ordered his subordinate, in spite of that official's protests, to hold them back until the form of which he is the chief stockholder should have an opportunity to "submit bids." Colonel Prior is to be the bearer of the milk-white banner of political purity in the capital of British Columbia. And all the Tory newspapers which denounced his conduct and called upon the representative of the Crown to dismiss the Colonel from office because of such scandalous doings, such unbecoming and callous disregard of political, public and commercial morality—all the Tory newspapers and all the erstwhile scandalous politicians clap their hands. Even the Ministers who took part in the inquiry which resulted in the dismissal of Colonel Prior and have profited themselves and brought further evil upon the province by his downfall—even the Ministers are consenting and approving parties to his nomination.

Such is the local history of the noble Tory movement to purify the political life and elevate the political tone of the Dominion! The party which dragged the name of Canada in the mire when it was in power is now doing its worst to asperse the character of the people of the Dominion in the vain hope that some of the dirt it throws may adhere to Liberal leaders.

THE TUPPER "MANIFESTO."

To the Editor:—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, "as president of the Liberal-Conservative Union for this province," has written a letter to the electors of British Columbia, because he deemed it to be his "duty to call attention to issues upon which they are asked to pass judgement in a short time." I can be doing no injustice to Sir Charles in assuming that he has written the letter he could. It occupies three and a half newspaper columns, which indicates that he did not feel at all restricted in the use of space. The electors may, therefore, take it for granted that Sir Charles felt, when he signed the letter, that he had exhausted the subject. There is only one reference in it to the larger question of federal policy, and this is confined to three short paragraphs on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The letter is, for the most part, a misleading statement, intended to arouse local prejudice. His references to the Grand Trunk Pacific will be dealt with later. I shall first take up the other questions. Sir Charles appeals to the electors of British Columbia because of the attitude of the Liberal party in the following matters:

- 1. A reconsideration of the financial terms between the Dominion and the Province.
2. Protection to the lumber and shingle industry.
3. Protection to the lead industry.

The "financial terms" between the Dominion and the Province were not settled by Sir Wilfrid Laurier or the Liberal party. They were fixed thirty-three years ago by negotiations between the government of this Province and the Dominion government of which Sir John Macdonald was leader. It was an arrangement made by a Conservative federal government, and it was unfair to this province, the Liberals are surely not in any way to blame. The arrangement continued during the closing year of Sir John's first administration, the five years of the Liberal administration, the eight years of the second Conservative regime and seven years of Liberal administration without any suggestion of a change. Since Mr. McBride came into power, a formal request has been for some time made for its revision, and it has been neither acquiesced in nor refused. Sir Charles seeks to create the impression that Col. Prior in 1900 and 1901 demanded better terms for British Columbia. He did nothing of the kind. Col. Prior on the occasion referred to confined himself to an effort to show that British Columbia was entitled to its large contribution to the federal revenue was entitled to larger annual appropriations than it had received. There is not a word or a suggestion in his speeches that the "financial terms between the Dominion and the Province" should be reconsidered. This being the case, the quotations made by Sir Charles from the Colonel's speeches in 1901 and from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply have no bearing

whatever upon the issue which Sir Charles seeks to raise. I shall later show what Col. Prior did ask, what Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in reply, what Mr. Borden said and what has been done to meet the reasonable proposition that the expenditures in the province should have some relation to the revenue derived from the province. At present my point is that the question of better terms to British Columbia has never been before parliament. Sir Charles must surely know this, and he must have been pressing upon a popular ignorance, which does not exist, when he sought to create the impression that it has been. I say "create the impression," because Sir Charles is adroit enough to avoid a direct untruth while conveying a false idea.

I also wish to point out that the "financial terms" between the Dominion and the Province are not based upon the respective contributions of the latter toward the federal revenue. Their contributions must fluctuate from year to year, and it is absolutely impossible to ascertain what each province actually pays, for the reason that goods which pay duty or excise in a particular province are not necessarily consumed in that province. I admit that at present the observation does not apply with such force to British Columbia, but if it were applied to the whole Dominion, it will, a great importer of goods consumed in the Northwest, there will be as good reason then to refuse to credit British Columbia all the duties paid here as there is now to refuse to credit Quebec with all the duties paid in Montreal. The following observation cannot be successfully disputed: The payments out of the Dominion treasury to the respective provinces are not based upon the contributions of the respective provinces to the treasury, and cannot be so based according to any principle of equity.

It is otherwise as to federal expenditures in this province, and this was the point to which Col. Prior directed his speech in 1901, from which Sir Charles quotes in his letter.

Col. Prior's first complaint was that the Chinese head tax was not high enough, and that the province should receive a greater proportion of it.

The second complaint was that the province was not dealt with as liberally as it ought to be in the matter of railway subsidies.

The third point related to the expenditures in connection with the fisheries and the establishment of traps. Col. Prior asking that the contract of the fisheries should be vested in the province.

The fourth point was a request for a subsidy to wooden ships built in the province.

The fifth and last point related to the establishment of a mint.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, instead of indulging in a "bout and sneer," as Sir Charles alleges, replied in a speech which has since become famous. He took up Col. Prior's points in detail. As to the mint, he drew attention to the fact that Col. Prior had himself admitted that the grievance on this head could be met by the establishment of an assay office. In regard to subsidies to wooden ships, he said it was a new proposal calling for serious consideration before any action was taken. He said the question was one that was open for discussion. The Chinese head tax would be dealt with, he promised, after the report of the commissioner, which had been appointed, and the request which the British Columbia government had preferred for a larger proportion of the tax would be considered. As to the railways, he said he had "a good deal of sympathy" with Col. Prior and British Columbia in the demand for national railways, and that the government was, and always had been, ready to assist in opening the province by these means. The alleged "bout and sneer" was simply a pleasant allusion to the matter in which Col. Prior had presented his case.

Mr. Borden, leader of the opposition, spoke briefly during the debate, the principal thing he said being that he could not accept Col. Prior's proposition. The "malicious misrepresentation" of British Columbia and Nova Scotia to the federal revenue. So much for the discussion in parliament. There is not in it from end to end a suggestion of any one bearing upon the question of "better terms." Col. Prior did not hint in the remotest way that the government of British Columbia should withdraw their support from Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Emmanating from any other source they would be described as puerile as to argument and false as to facts. Coming from so distinguished a source I hardly know how to characterize them.

CHARLES H. LUGRIN, Victoria, Oct. 11th, 1904.

LYING UPON NO AVAIL.

We take it that the public is now fairly well informed as to the terms and conditions upon which the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will be built. Therefore what is to be gained by deliberate, dishonest, malicious misrepresentation? The Colonist says the part of the line which will run through a barren, practically uninhabited, and therefore valueless country—the Eastern section—will be built by the government, while the portion which will be of value will be constructed and owned by a private company, the government guaranteeing "the greater part of the cost."

As a matter of fact, the political friends of the Colonist contend that the mountain section of the new road will be the most costly portion, and that it will be the portion which will remain longest upon a non-paying basis. They objected to its being built at all. Waterways they wanted for the transportation of the crops of the prairies. The government does not guarantee the greater part, not to mention nine-tenths of the cost, of the mountain section of the line. It guarantees the interest on 75 per cent. of the cost for seven years. At the end of that time its liabilities will be at an end. That is a plain fact, set down in black and white, so that the people cannot be deceived by the most willful lying or misrepresentation.

The guarantee of the prairie section is not so great. This will be a valuable section of the road immediately, but it will not be more valuable ultimately than the eastern 1,500 miles, which "will run through a barren, uninhabited and valueless country."

The west in the matter of productive-

cluding lumber from the United States. The mill men in the other provinces do not ask for a duty. It may be conceded that if a duty were imposed upon lumber the British Columbia mills would be benefited thereby, and the Liberal representatives of the province at Ottawa would be justified in their contention that the best to secure it. It has not been imposed, and the explanation is a very simple one. The manufacture and export of lumber is a very important industry in every part of Canada, except Manitoba, Prince Edward's Island and the Territories, and, with the possible exception of British Columbia, the business has everywhere adjusted itself to the provisions of the Fielding tariff. Before a change is made, which, while benefiting some, may very seriously and prejudicially affect thousands of others, the greatest consideration is necessary. The government proposes a revision of the tariff, after a commission has investigated the subject and reported as to what changes are desirable. If the question of lumber duties is left in abeyance until that commission has reported, it is not a wise one. If only one industrial establishment or one locality were affected there might be reason to complain of delay, but as the matter is one that affects every part of Canada, it may very properly be left to be dealt with when the whole question of tariff revision comes up. I think reasonable men will admit that this view of the case is correct.

Sir Charles's third point has reference to the lead industry. This question occupied the attention of the government, and, as every one knows, a very substantial bounty was given to lead producers in Canada, under which the lead industry revived and a lead-manufacturing plant has been established at Trail. The conditions of the lead-producing industry is now very satisfactory. Sir Charles's observations on this subject had apparently no other object than to fill out space.

In conclusion I will refer briefly to what Sir Charles says about the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. He makes two statements. One of them is that "the Grand Atlantic terminus will be at Portland, in the state of Maine." It is difficult to know how to deal with a writer who so complacently repeats a statement which Sir Charles does in the sentence quoted. The very essence of the contract is that it provides for an all-Canadian line. Section 42 of the contract reads as follows: "It is hereby declared and agreed between the parties to this agreement that the aid herein provided for is granted by the government of Canada for the express purpose of encouraging the development of Canadian trade and the transportation of goods through Canadian channels. The company operating the aid on these conditions and agrees that all freight originating on the line of the railway, or its branches, not specifically routed otherwise by the company, shall be carried entirely in Canadian territory, or between inland Canadian ports, and that the through traffic on export trade from the point of origin to the point of destination shall at no time be greater via Canadian ports than via United States ports, and that all such traffic, not specifically routed otherwise by the shipper, shall be carried to Canadian ocean ports."

The charity to Sir Charles, I assume that owing to his prolonged absence from parliament he was not aware of this provision in the contract which secures the aid on a Canadian line. If the Grand Trunk Pacific will be all-Canadian, not only as to the route, but as to its traffic. Sir Charles's second observation as to the railway is that the company refused to agree to begin construction simultaneously at both termini. In other words he complains because the company would not agree to delay beginning work at Winnipeg until the Pacific terminus had been selected and the line through this province had been fully surveyed. To state such a complaint is to answer it. The foregoing are the only reasons why in the opinion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper the Liberal-Conservative Union of British Columbia should withdraw their support from Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Emmanating from any other source they would be described as puerile as to argument and false as to facts. Coming from so distinguished a source I hardly know how to characterize them.

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ness is yet in its infancy. The demands upon the eastern section of the Grand Trunk Pacific will be enormous in the course of a very few years, and it is gathered from the local traffic which will assuredly be developed. At the end of seven years the liability of the people on account of the eastern section will cease also. The company will pay the interest on the cost of construction, besides maintaining the roadbed in the condition of a modern, up-to-date railway line. Any other roads which may desire running rights over this line must have them upon such terms as the government of the day may decide. At the expiration of the term of lease an asset of greatly enhanced value will pass into the hands of the people of Canada.

Such railways as were built in the past by the party which is now so free and unfair in its criticism of the Grand Trunk bargain were actually paid for by the utmost cent by the public. They were more than paid for by many millions. The number of millions who own their fortunes to the recklessness of the late Conservative government in its dealings with promoters attests the absolute truth of this statement. And the properties are theirs absolutely. No provision was ever made for a reversion to the people of that which they created; no reservations were made as to the control of rates or for the removal of abuses which have developed in transactions as between corporations and the public.

The cost of the Grand Trunk Pacific to the people of Canada will not be a fraction of the value of the property be stowed upon the Canadian Pacific Railway by the Macdonald government, apart altogether from the twenty-five million acres of land and the twenty-five millions in cash which accompanied it. The cost to the people of the Grand Trunk Pacific, as the Premier who negotiated the bargain has pointed out, will be less than one year's surplus revenue.

OUTLIVAVE A CHEERFUL SPIRIT.

Why should the Colonist display such a pessimistic, narrow spirit at this time? If it is undesirable that the prospects of the Conservative party are blue in the extreme, and that the casting of the political horoscope brings no comfort to the heart, is not Mr. Borden in power in British Columbia, and is not Green at his right hand? These two stalwarts, with the assistance of Sir Hibbert Tupper, president of the Liberal-Conservative Union of British Columbia, will see to it that this province obtains justice from the hands of the tyrants at Ottawa even if Colonel Prior and all the rest of the Conservative candidates be left at home. It differed from this view. The chief officer said it was kept; the commander advised that the lead be heated for some time.

In this connection I wish to state that no such conversation as alleged in the article occurred. The article further stated that the Quarre was put in at Dunsmuir by D. G. S. Quadra, in which there is the following paragraph: "The facts are pretty much as follows: The Quarre was put in at Dunsmuir to spend the night there, as fog was coming on, rendering navigation both difficult and dangerous. It is alleged that as the Quarre steamed by at half past six (six o'clock), the attention of the commander was drawn by the chief officer to a dark line stretching across the course of the vessel. The Quarre was immediately stopped. The Quarre was put in at Dunsmuir by D. G. S. Quadra, in which there is the following paragraph: "The facts are pretty much as follows: The Quarre was put in at Dunsmuir to spend the night there, as fog was coming on, rendering navigation both difficult and dangerous. 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SOCIETY WEDDING AT ST. JOHN'S

A LARGE AUDIENCE CROWDED THE EDIFICE

Mr. John Garvey Fordham and Miss Corisadale Powell United in Wedlock Tuesday.

In St. John's church Tuesday afternoon the Bishop of Columbia united in wedlock Mr. J. W. Fordham, Bart., member of the Imperial House of Commons, and Miss Corisadale Powell, third daughter of Dr. L. W. and Mrs. Powell.

The ceremony was large and fashionable in its character, and the church was tastefully decorated with palms and white asters.

The bride was given away by her father, and was attended by six bridesmaids. She wore a white tulle gown with a deep bertha of duchesse lace.

The groom wore a white tulle suit with a white waistcoat and a white bow tie. He was accompanied by his best man, Mr. Cecil Merritt.

Following the ceremony a large number of guests gathered at the bride's home, where a reception and dinner were held.

The bride and groom were surrounded by a large number of guests, and the occasion was a most elaborate floral display.

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and enamel bangles; Mrs. Archer Martin, silver emerald and sapphire; Mr. and Mrs. A. Becker, pair silver and glass vase; Mrs. J. C. B. Baker, cut glass vase; Mrs. D. R. Ker, berry spoon; Mr. and Mrs. Pauline A. Irving, handsome bound set of Shakespeare; Mrs. Beiss and Miss Bais, three china tea cups; Mrs. Rocks, Robertson, silver photo frame; Mrs. Keast, framed picture; Mrs. R. Jones, silver bell; Mrs. G. L. Milne, cut glass dish; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gibb, glass butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Campbell, cut glass vase.

The presents from the groom's friends were: Mrs. Fordham, cheese, household linen, silver, etc.; Mr. and Mrs. R. Fordham, England, dinner service; Mr. and Mrs. W. Fordham, England, silver urn; Sir Wilfred and Lady Lawson, England, cheese for piano; Miss E. Lawson, England, cheese for piano; Mrs. J. Lawson, England, silver creamer; Mrs. J. Lawson, England, silver creamer; Mrs. J. Lawson, England, silver creamer.

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COUNSEL HAVE ADDRESSED JURY

CLARKE TELLS ABOUT COLWOOD SHOOTING

Says He Acted Entirely in Self-Defence - Murder Trial Has Been Adjourned.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) Yesterday afternoon the trial of Percy D. Clarke, proprietor of the Colwood hotel, for wounding with intent to do serious bodily harm, was continued before Mr. Justice Martin. Proceedings were opened by A. L. Belyea, representing the crown. He outlined the circumstances and then called the first witness.

Dr. E. C. Hart testified that on the evening of August 7th last, about 9 o'clock, he was called to the Work Point barracks. He was standing outside the barracks when he saw Percy D. Clarke, who was wounded by a charge of No. 4 shot. It had entered the man's leg, side and both hands, and two pellets had lodged in his chest.

In cross-examination by J. M. Bradburn witness could not say whether Flanagan had been shot while running away. The charge took effect in a forward direction on the side. When witness saw Percy D. Clarke, he was standing outside the barracks when he saw Percy D. Clarke, who was wounded by a charge of No. 4 shot. It had entered the man's leg, side and both hands, and two pellets had lodged in his chest.

Some photographs of the scene were shown by counsel, which witness identified. Both Seannell and witness then ran down the road. When between 40 and 50 yards away witness stopped, turned around, and was shot. He fell, and was removed to Rodd Hill, and afterwards taken to the Victoria Hospital. He was there about ten days.

Some clothing worn by witness at the time of the occurrence was put in as evidence. It was stated that Percy D. Clarke was wearing a dark suit, a white shirt, and a white necktie. He was also wearing a pair of dark trousers.

Witness admitted that he might hurt a man badly. He did not know of any evidence that he had been shot at by Flanagan. He was not aware of any evidence that he had been shot at by Flanagan.

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He took two glasses of beer and purchased a bottle of whiskey. After leaving the hotel they took a seat about six yards from the hotel. Seannell then left with B. Harrison, but saw no row. Immediately they reached there a shot was fired. There were about seven reports. He did not remember whether Flanagan was shot from the lower or upper window.

In cross-examination witness denied that the whiskey was drunk. He had laid it beside him when the shot was fired, and it had disappeared. He had not seen it since. An adjournment was then taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) The case for the crown in Rex vs. Clarke was concluded in the Assize court this morning, and the defence opens its innings this afternoon.

The first witness called to-day, swore that he August 7th. Clarke handed him a gun (produced) and said he had shot a soldier. Cross-examined by Mr. Bradburn—He understood that accused telephoned for the police to come out. The lower panes of two windows were broken and there was a considerable amount of glass in the Assize, announced that it would be inadvisable to proceed with the murder trial while a serious charge was hanging over some of the witnesses. W. J. Taylor, K. C., counsel for Wong On and Wong Goo, asked whether it was the intention to defer the murder trial until the next Assize or adjourn the present sitting.

Mr. Taylor said that the crown was in the present court to be adjourned for a month or until after the hearing of the charge of conspiracy against the witnesses. His Lordship suggested that the crown should be adjourned until the Nanaimo Assize. The present situation was without precedent in his experience. Ultimately His Lordship determined to adjourn the trial until the next Assize, to the 24th, expressing the wish that the police court proceedings be conducted as rapidly as possible.

After the presentation of the grand jury, which appears in another column, J. M. Bradburn opened the case for the defence in Rex vs. Clarke. In doing so he commented on the seriousness of the charge, and said that the accused would not deny that he wounded Flanagan with a gun, but he was innocent of any criminal intent. On August 7th Flanagan and Seannell went to Clarke's hotel and a row started between them and the police. Clarke went to the latter's assistance, and in the light received considerable injury. The soldiers went out or were put out, at any rate they went away. Subsequently they returned accompanied by two more men, and attempted to force an entrance into the house. After they had tried to force their way through the door and windows, Clarke got a gun and warned the men that if they did not desist from their attack on his house he would fire on them. One of the soldiers, Bowers, attempted to force his way through the bar room window and Clarke fired over his head. The men then drew back and began throwing stones and breaking windows. Clarke again warned them, and then Flanagan picked up a stone and threw it at Clarke fired at Flanagan's feet with the intention of stopping his advance and not to injure him seriously. Counsel expressed the belief that the jury would find the shooting justifiable.

The accused, Percy Clarke, was then called. He swore he had resided on the Island for eight years, and had been in Victoria for about a year and a half. He was a member of the Victoria Rifles, and had been in the Victoria Rifles for about a year and a half. He was a member of the Victoria Rifles, and had been in the Victoria Rifles for about a year and a half.

Upon Mr. Belyea calling Mr. Stewart, counsel for the defence raised an objection on the ground that he had received no formal notice that this witness was to be called, and that his name did not appear on the back of the indictment. Mr. Stewart's evidence was in the main similar to that of Mr. Minor. Bonaudier Harrison, R.G.A., swore that he was at the Colwood hotel on the day Flanagan was shot, but left before the shooting took place. When witness got to the hotel at 2 o'clock Mr. Clarke called the bartender and three other men were there then, and G. Flanagan and Seannell arrived a short time later. They had been drinking and were very noisy. Flanagan was talking to the bartender about some row which witness thought occurred a day before. The bartender called Flanagan a liar. The latter then hit the bartender, striking him in the forehead. The latter said he would take the hat to Flanagan's commanding officer. A row was started in which Flanagan, the bartender and accused participated. It was a rough and tumble, lasting ten minutes. The accused came into the bar when the row started, went to the drawer and took out a revolver, which he slipped into his hip pocket. Then he went to help the bartender. Mrs. Clarke entered with a hatchet. She attacked Flanagan with a stick. Witness stopped the fight and induced Flanagan and Seannell to leave. Some time after this Clarke presented the revolver at Gr. Reilly and said he would shoot the first soldier he met. Reilly said "Put that down, don't be such a fool." Clarke thereupon returned the revolver to his pocket. When witness left the Colwood hotel about 5 o'clock the bar room door had a number of scratches on it made during the row. Cross-examined by Mr. Bradburn—There was no reason for Clarke to point a revolver in a menacing manner at Reilly, with whom he was on very friendly terms. Clarke was greatly excited, and witness did not consider the rough and tumble a very serious matter. Witness did his best to stop the row. Mrs. Clarke appeared to be very excited and frightened. Witness heard no bad language as he was there until 5 o'clock throwing dice and drinking. He could not tell what the row between Flanagan and the bartender was about. Clarke did not get the revolver from the drawer half an hour after the row—it was while the trouble was on. The bartender sent for the Work Point picket after the row, but everything was quiet and the picket returned to the barracks. Re-examined by Mr. Belyea, the witness

swore that this afternoon, after which the jury will retire to consider a verdict. Henry Price, of Parson's Bridge, was the first witness called to-day. He saw a row between the soldiers and Flanagan on the 7th of August he was driving on Metochon road. He met four soldiers, one lying down, about half a mile from Colwood. They asked him to take one of their number down the road. Consenting to this, Gr. Seannell was lifted in the buggy. He appeared to be drunk. He stopped ten or eleven yards past the Colwood hotel. As soon as the man (who he afterwards learned was Gr. Seannell) was lifted out he sprang to his feet and demanded drink. He wasn't as drunk as he appeared. While they were at Colwood the other soldiers came running up. Mr. Clarke was in the hotel. One of the soldiers tried to push the barroom door open with his shoulder. He then broke one of the windows. One struck the door with a stick. Some one attempted to get through the window with a stone. Witness did not see any stones thrown. Witness shouted out, "Boys, go away and don't break up Mr. Clarke's house." Cross-examined by Mr. Belyea—Witness watched the row for about ten minutes, until the first shot. When he picked up Seannell the others seemed to have been drinking. He did not see any stones thrown. Witness shouted out, "Boys, go away and don't break up Mr. Clarke's house." Cross-examined by Mr. Belyea—Witness watched the row for about ten minutes, until the first shot. When he picked up Seannell the others seemed to have been drinking. He did not see any stones thrown. Witness shouted out, "Boys, go away and don't break up Mr. Clarke's house." Cross-examined by Mr. Belyea—Witness watched the row for about ten minutes, until the first shot. When he picked up Seannell the others seemed to have been drinking. He did not see any stones thrown. Witness shouted out, "Boys, go away and don't break up Mr. Clarke's house." 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head, body and legs. Dr. Hart's evidence corroborated this.

"To what extent was the accused justified in shooting?" That was a most important question. After the first shot had been fired and the soldiers commenced to run down the road, the plea of self-defence was of no avail.

Several points would have to be considered. The first was that there were more than two shots. In the second place the soldiers were about 30 yards away when Flannagan was hit and leaving the premises. Under the circumstances accused had no justification in firing, and it was the duty of the jury to find him guilty.

The court then adjourned until 2.30 o'clock this afternoon.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Percy D. Clarke, lessee of the Colwood hotel, was acquitted of the charge of wounding Gunner Flannagan, R. G. A., with intent to do grievous bodily harm, on Wednesday. The jury deliberated for about half an hour, and then returned a verdict of "not guilty." The prisoner was immediately discharged and received the congratulations of his friends.

His Lordship, Mr. Justice Martin, charged the jury upon the resumption of the proceedings in the afternoon. He professed his charge by reading the entire text of the criminal code specifying the conditions on which a man may use force to defend his person or his home. He pointed out that one must not employ more force than was necessary for his protection, and must not use an excess of it. If he did he was guilty of that excess.

His Lordship then explained his meaning by giving a couple of illustrations. If a dozen or more armed men advanced upon a house and demanded that the occupant come out at the same time threatening to kill him, and if he fired upon them and killed one, the exercise of force would be justifiable. But if one man advanced upon a house in which there were 12 men, a similar exercise of force on their part would be wholly unjustifiable. The prosecution in this case claimed that the four soldiers after a rough and tumble fight at the Colwood hotel went down the road to another hotel, and then in endeavoring to enter the Colwood hotel on their return were fired upon by the accused, who shot from seven to ten times. On the face of it this was a very unusual occurrence, and it is true there must naturally be something radically wrong with a man who would do such a thing.

On the other hand the accused contended that the soldiers attempted to enter the Colwood hotel to commit an indictable offence. Mr. Bradburn, counsel for the defence, insisted that the jury accept the evidence of the soldiers with caution, on the ground that they would naturally stand by one another in telling their stories. Instead he sought the jury to accept the evidence of Mr. Price. The case turned largely upon the credibility of Mr. Price. If the jury believed his evidence, they would help considerably in their deliberations. He suggested that they satisfy themselves on this point—decide in their own minds whether there was reason to believe or disbelieve Price.

Unfortunately, however, the jury's difficulties would begin at the point where Mr. Price drew out the question for them to weigh was what were the precise circumstances under which Flannagan was wounded? Did the soldier attempt to "rush" the house and did the accused in firing in front of him accidentally hit him, at a distance of thirty yards or so? as claimed by the defence. The crown counsel, however, relied upon Dr. Hart's evidence as an answer to this. The doctor, a disinterested witness, said the man had been shot apparently from behind, the fatal wound being the shot indicating that Flannagan was running away when he was hit.

But there was another point on which Flannagan might have advanced upon the house and then seeing the glint of the gun barrel, turned, but too late to stay Clarke's finger on the trigger. This was a more favorable aspect for Clarke than that he fired when the man was in retreat.

His Lordship here took occasion to emphasize the fact that the spirit of the community was against the reckless use of deadly weapons. Unfortunately this practice was too often resorted to in other countries very near this, and it is another country should be kept outside of Canada. The arm of the law here was strong enough to protect every citizen. There was no excuse for resorting to deadly weapons, other than in self-defence, and when they are used under these circumstances, the man who did it must come before a jury and explain why.

In this case, if the circumstances were such that a reasonable man was justified in shooting, the jury should say so. Crankiness and excitability were not excuses, but the circumstances should be such as justify this act by a reasonable man, such for instance as members of the jury. The jury should also consider the effect of a man outside without a deadly weapon on a man inside with one, and they should further convince themselves whether the accused should have waited until the soldier approached nearer before using the gun.

Clarke was charged with wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm. If the jury believed that the accused did not intend to do grievous bodily harm they could return the lesser charge of "unlawful wounding." Four verdicts were open to them, namely, not guilty, intent to do grievous bodily harm, unlawful wounding and assault. In conclusion His Lordship said that the verdicts on which the prisoner should receive "the benefit of the doubt." It was only when the scales balanced evenly that this could be given.

The jury then retired, and after deliberation returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The court was then adjourned until the 24th, when the trial of Wong Fong and Wong On will take place.

A BILIOUS HEADACHE

Is one of the most distressing things in the world. To prevent biliousness use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which keep the system clean and pure, remove the bilious taint to kidneys and liver. You'll never have a headache, you'll never have a sour stomach, but you will have vigorous health by taking Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Your druggist sells Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box or five boxes for one dollar.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office,
5th, to 11th October, 1904.

The usual winter type of Pacific Coast weather has prevailed during the past week. A low barometer area has hovered on the Vancouver island coast and caused unsettled and showery weather both in this province and throughout the North Pacific states, the rainfall in the latter becoming, on the 11th, very heavy, reaching between one and two inches at various points on the Coast. Light snow also fell in Cariboo. On Monday the storm developed in greater force and energy, causing a moderate southerly gale on the outside waters and along the Straits of Juan de Fuca. Fog has been very prevalent, combined occasionally with bush fire smoke. Several thunderstorms have occurred, one being on the Lower Mainland. Toward the close of the week the pressure again began to rise in this district, and indications appeared of another interval of fair weather. In the upper country the rainfall has been most welcome, and the water supply for mining and milling purposes was considerably increased, and the long continued drought is believed to be broken. In the Northwest at the beginning of the week an important area of high barometric pressure covered the whole region, the barometer reaching to 30.2 inches. This high gradually passed eastward as the lower pressure from the Coast developed, the latter being followed on the northward by another area of moderately high pressure. Sharp and killing frosts have occurred and several inches of snow fell in the Territories. Light rains fell at various stations, and at Port Arthur the fall has been much heavier.

At Victoria, 10 hours and 30 minutes of bright sunshine were registered; the highest temperature was 53.0 on the 9th; the lowest, 47.0 on the 8th; rain, 0.14 inch.

At New Westminster, highest temperature, 64 on 9th; lowest, 46 on 5th and 11th; rain, 1.96 inches.

At Kamloops, highest temperature, 62 on 10th and 11th; lowest, 30 on 5th; precipitation, 0.02 inch.

At Barkerville, highest temperature, 50 on 9th; lowest, 20 on 8th; precipitation, 0.50 inch.

The following is the summary of the weather for the month of September, 1904:

Precipitation.	Inches.
Victoria, V. I.	.32
Beaver Lake	.45
Goldstream	1.00
Sooke Lake	1.00
Alberni	.72
Alberni, Sonas River	1.22
Nanaimo	.47
Cowichan	.54
Thetis Island	.54
New Westminster	2.50
Garry Point	1.83
Cogman	2.13
Kamloops	.12
Barkerville (Snow 1.00 inch)	2.02
Quesnel	.58
Vernon	.58
Nelson	.48
Chilcoot	.07
Port Simpson	11.47
Nass Harbor	15.91

At Victoria the amount of bright sunshine registered was 235 hours and 6 minutes, and the mean proportion for the month was 0.67; highest temperature, 78.4 on 12th; and lowest, 42.0 on 19th; mean, 57.10. The number of miles recorded on the electrical anemograph was 3,455, and the direction as follows: North, 445; north-east, 282; east, 131; south-east, 292; south, 1,074; south-west, 1,000; west, 141; north-west, 88.

Alberni—Highest temperature, 80.2 on 4th; lowest, 34.0 on 10th and 21st; mean, 69.81.

Nanaimo—Highest temperature, 76.1 on 3rd; lowest, 35.0 on 21st; mean, 58.2; total bright sunshine, 228 hours and 30 minutes.

Vernon—Highest temperature, 78.4 on 7th; lowest, 33.0 on 20th.

Thetis Island—Highest temperature, 74.0 on 4th; lowest, 37.5 on 10th; mean, 56.9.

New Westminster—Highest temperature, 77.4 on 4th; lowest, 38.8 on 19th; mean, 57.00.

Point Garry—Highest temperature, 74.0 on 4th and 7th; lowest, 33.0 on the 19th and 10th; mean, 54.74.

Kamloops—Highest temperature, 85.3 on 6th; lowest, 34.2 on 10th and 20th; mean, 58.9.

Barkerville—Highest temperature, 74.0 on 4th; lowest, 22.0 on 19th; mean, 48.0.

Quesnel—Highest temperature, 85.0 on 1st; lowest, 29.0 on 20th; mean, 54.53.

Vernon—Highest temperature, 87.9 on 7th; lowest, 31.0 on 19th.

Nelson—Highest temperature, 83.0 on 3rd; lowest, 30.0 on 18th; mean, 55.75.

Chilcoot—Highest temperature, 80.0 on 2nd; lowest, 19.0 on 19th; mean, 50.91.

Port Simpson—Highest temperature, 64.0 on 3rd; lowest, 46.1 on 22nd; mean, 51.45.

It should be borne in mind that the annual meeting of the S. P. C. A. will be held on Tuesday evening next at the city hall. Mayor Barnard will preside, and addresses will be delivered by several prominent citizens.

On Tuesday a meeting of the council of the board of trustees was held for the purpose of preparing for the quarterly meeting which takes place next Friday afternoon, commencing at 8 o'clock. There was a full attendance.

William Jas. Bullen, son of Jonathan Bullen, aged 40 years, and a native of Victoria, died on Tuesday at the residence of his parents, 50 Herald street. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents, who are pioneers of the city, coming here in the early days. The deceased was an upholsterer by trade.

There was no meeting of the Natural History Society Monday owing to the lack of a quorum. The society decided to take no part in the ceremony of the hand-planting of the main and United States camps on San Juan Island proposed for October 21st, as there was not sufficient time to make preparations. Mr. Sylvester was appointed secretary for the remainder of the term.

The Old London Wanderers met at the Vernon hotel Monday night. H. F. Langton presiding. It was decided that the third annual dinner of the club should be held on November 9th, Lord Mayor's day. Messrs. J. Lancaster, J. Buckley and the secretary were elected members of the dinner committee. Tickets will be sold at \$1.50 each. The annual meeting will be held on Monday, October 24th.

Instructive papers were read at yesterday afternoon's session of the fire chiefs' convention in Vancouver. C. Clark, New Haven, read a paper on a recent paper on fire proof buildings, while another was given by C. E. Loozer, of Pennsylvania, on universal coupling. Chief Walsgrove said he would give an address on aid to the wounded to-morrow night.

Danet Ewers, a driver, has entered the employ of the B. C. Photo-Engraving Co. of this city as designer and artist. Mr. Ewers is an experienced man in the art branches, and is being particularly skillful in poster and design work. His connection with the firm whose work has already excited so much favorable attention will result in even a better product being turned out than in the past.

The results have been secured of the Royal Crown soap guessing contest at Queen's park during the course of the provincial exhibition," says the New Westminster Columbian. "As published before, the correct guess was that a bar was 1,053 lbs. 8 ozs. The closest guess made was by Mrs. Peiser, of Victoria, whose ticket, No. 246, put the weight of the bar at 1,053 lbs. 8 ozs. Peiser, therefore, wins the silver tea service."

The United States revenue cutter "Grant" arrived in port on Monday. She is making a tour among the immigration offices of the coast with Frank P. Sarrett, commissioner of immigration, and his staff. The commissioner general made his regular inspection of the local immigration office at Victoria on Monday. He was accompanied by Hon. Abram E. Smith, United States consul here. The Grant left on Tuesday afternoon.

The old judge's stand at Bowker Park race course is to be replaced by a new one, the work of which is now in progress. During the visit of Robt. Leigh ton, the presiding judge at this year's races, that gentleman outlined the general plan for the new stand, and in connection with weighing offices for the jockeys' benches and all other appurtenances. W. J. Hannan offered to construct the stand for the benefit of the racing club, and Mr. Leigh ton's consent was given. The material, Mr. Leigh ton offered to send a set of plans to work from. Col. E. G. Prior offered to donate the hardware, and Mr. Leigh ton offered to have the stand erected. It is understood that Mr. Sayward will furnish the lumber.

The following presents, in addition to those mentioned in a former issue, were received by Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fordham on the occasion of their marriage Tuesday: Mr. and Mrs. C. Gibbons, copper ing. Dr. and Mrs. G. T. Van Vleet, brass writing table set; Miss Jessie Bell, cut glass vase; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Robertson, silver photo frame; Mrs. T. W. Powell, embroidered crocheted tablecloth with heavy fringes and Duchesse lace; Miss Foster, silver sachet boxes; Miss E. Davis, Japanese bowl; Mrs. Lockwood (Philadelphian), set of silver spoons; lace ends; Bishop of Columbia, handsome bound prayer and hymn book; Miss Eva Loeven's name was inadvertently omitted from the list of bridesmaids.

It is quite probable that Mary Hallock, the well known student of the pianoforte, will appear in this city on November 3rd and 4th. Mrs. D. R. Harris is endeavoring to arrange for the recitals by this talented lady, and is circulating a subscription list with this purpose in view. So far she has met with considerable success, but requires about 200 additional to subscribe for seats in order to insure the appearance of Miss Hallock. The A. O. U. W. hall will be secured. One evening will be devoted to a lecture-recital on "Piano and Organ in Verse and Music." Miss Hallock comes from St. Louis to San Francisco, then to Portland, and if arrangements be made will appear here after the Portland engagement. Following that the Century Club of Seattle has made arrangements to have her appear in that city.

The Seranton Correspondence School has a very attractive display in the window of the B. C. Furniture Company on Government street. It has been placed there as a means of more thoroughly acquainting the public with the varied and admirable character of the work performed by the pupils of the school. This display is composed largely of actual work done by pupils, and is arranged by W. T. Martindale, the local representative of the Institution, and W. S. Brownbridge, the district representative. A very pretty feature is a miniature engine designed and constructed by one of the local pupils, Mr. Hutchinson. There is also some very careful work done by a pupil of 16 years in historic ornament. Prizes are being offered to the nearest guess to the number of lessons corrected during the month of October, 1904.

The total clearings at the Victoria clearing house for the week ending October 11th were \$793,977.

The three boys charged with indecent assault will come up for speedy trial before Judge Harrison, of the County court, on Monday next.

Farewell services will be held at the Salvation Army hall on Sunday next. Ensign and Mrs. Wilkins have received orders to say good-bye to Victoria and proceed to Butte, Montana, and take charge of the Army work there.

Mr. Sutherland, a newcomer from Manitoba, is so charmed with Victoria that he has decided to make it his home. He has purchased Mr. Sutherland's property on Burnside street, and the transfer being effected by Messrs. Grant & Coyners.

Members of the committee having in hand the preparations for the annual fair of the principal contributors to the school library, and it is understood that it will be formally thrown open for general use on the afternoon, the Lieutenant-Governor will be present. Since E. A. Waddington, manual training instructor at North Ward, thoughtfully made a collection of specimens of his pupils' work for His Honor, the latter has evinced a great interest in the school and the progress of the students in every department. Needless to say the principal contributors to the library and the teachers. Preparations are being made to accord His Honor a fitting reception.

WOOD'S PHOSPHORUS.

The Great English Remedy, in an old, well established and reliable preparation, has been used for over 40 years. All druggists and chemists of Canada and Dominion of Wales sell it.

Before and After.

Five unusual instances of its use in the permanent cure of all forms of Nervous Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all other ailments of the system, are given in the following extracts from the "Lancet," "The Times," "The Standard," "The Morning Post," and "The Daily Telegraph." It is a most valuable remedy for all who suffer from any of the above ailments, and is sold in all druggists' and chemists' shops.

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Milk Chocolate

THE ORIGINAL.

5c., 10c., 20c., 40c Package.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.,

The Independent Cash Grocers.

Made in Victoria by White Labor.

Top Shirts, Overalls, Clothing and Underwear. QUALITY AND PRICE RIGHT.

J. PIERCY & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods. Victoria, B. C. Makers of the celebrated "Ironclad" Overalls.

If You Are Anxious to Save WE WILL HELP YOU

GOVERNMENT CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb. 25c.
GOVERNMENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 14 lb. Boxes \$3.40
LARGE EASTERN FRESH EGGS, per doz. 30c.
LOCAL BACON, per lb. 19c.
LOCAL HAM, per lb. 20c.
PICNIC HAMS 12 1/2c.

EXAMINE OUR WINDOWS

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY COMPANY, LIMITED
PHONE, 28. 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

THE "WEST END" GROCERY COMPANY, LIMITED
PHONE, 88. 42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

LADYSMITH NOTES.

Socialists Held a Meeting on Wednesday—Number of Speeches.

Ladysmith, Oct. 13.—Wm. Fenton, the Socialist candidate; J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. P.; Parker Williams, M. P. P.; E. T. Kingsley, of Vancouver; and J. Cartwright, addressed a fairly large meeting of "wage slaves," as Mr. Kingsley called them, in the opera house last night. Mr. Fenton is a fair speaker, and his address was marked by moderation. His chief promise was to endeavor to secure the franchise for women, and not to compromise with either the Liberal or Conservative party, but to accept as a palliative and under protest from either side any measure that would benefit the workingman. Mr. Hawthornthwaite announced that Mr. Fenton, while out against both parties, was particularly intended as opposition to Mr. Smith. Parker Williams opposed the government's immigration policy, arguing that it was merely overstocking the labor market so that the workmen's wages might be kept down, and several of the speakers, including Mr. Hawthornthwaite, spoke unfavorably to the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Herbert Carmichael, provincial assessor, was in town yesterday for a few hours visiting the Tye smelter on his way to Nanaimo for the purpose of examining the stone quarries in that vicinity. He is making a report on building stone for the government.

The Amur yesterday discharged 90 tons of ore for the Tye smelter from the Copper King mine, of White Horse.

Steamer Oscar is here to carry a cargo of matte from the smelter to Cariboo.

The Japan is loading coal for Union for coaling purposes.

Collier Wellington is expected from Victoria to-night to coal.

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WRECKAGE FOUND.

Vessel's Figurehead and Part of Bow—Sprink Picked Up at Pachena Bay.

From Carmanah comes the report that a vessel's figurehead and part of the bowsprit has come ashore at Pachena Bay. The figurehead is a life-size woman, painted light blue.

Several broken oars were picked-up along the beach.

BORN.

PROUDFOOT—At Nelson, on Oct. 8th, the wife of David Proudfoot, of a daughter, STENOY—At Vancouver, on Oct. 8th, the wife of Geo. B. Stinson, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

FORDHAM-POWELL.—At St. John's, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Arndt, Mr. John Gurney Fordham, third son of the late John H. and Mrs. Fordham, and Miss Gertrude Powell, of No. 2, Phillimore Gardens, London, England, to Cora, third daughter of J. W. Powell, Esq., M. D., and Mrs. Powell, of Oakdale, Victoria, B. C.

DIED.

STONEY—In this city, on the 11th instant, Thomas Stoney, native of Norfolk, England, aged 84 years.

JAPANESE INFANTRY

BEST

OPINION OF FAMOUS WAR CORRESPONDENTS

Group Returned by the From Service With the Orient.

The Empress of Japan brought among her past group composing some famous war correspondents. These were E. J. Knight, Post; Fred Palmer, of the Chicago Herald; Richard Harding Davis, who is famous not alone as a novelist, but as a novelist, and his professional, and it is such as they that the truth between Russia and Japan.

Mr. Knight and Mr. M. were with the First Army the front, and they were until a few weeks ago, in the battle of Liao Yang, the home for the winter at Liao Yang.

The full story of the Liao Yang campaign, as told in a description of it, that written by E. J. Knight, was correspondent. He reached London, and gave a full description of the war. Mr. Knight has been in campaigns, which report nearly every part of armless sleek hanging reminder of the Somme. He had the honor of the president had his arm shot next year, believing that he was attached to the army both Mr. Knight and the greatest admiration of Mr. Knight says that the states might have been thrown in the way of the which went out with the which he carried. He had no complaint to Japanese.

In view of the fact that he has had the opportunity of seeing the fighting in active service, his opinions are of great value. He is a man of great courage, and his opinions are of great value. He is a man of great courage, and his opinions are of great value.

REMAINS OF LATE HENRY SAUNDERS BURIED YESTERDAY—BURIAL OF THOMAS STONEY.

Yesterday afternoon the remains of the late Henry Saunders were laid at rest, the funeral taking place from the family residence, 320 Dallas road, at 2.15 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock at St. John's church. There was a large number of sympathizing friends in attendance, and impressive services were conducted by Rev. Percival Jones, assisted by Rev. A. J. Stanley and Mr. J. W. D. Chifford. There was a large number of appropriate hymns. There were many floral offerings. Members of the Pioneer Society attended in a body, and the following acted as pallbearers: H. D. Helms, Mr. R. W. H. Ellis, E. Pearson, S. Leiser, H. Davidson and J. Appleton.

The funeral of Thomas Stoney took place this morning from his late residence, 216 George street, at 9.45, and 10 o'clock at Christ Church cathedral. Services were conducted by Rev. Archibald Cameron. There was a large attendance of friends and many floral tributes. The following acted as pallbearers: H. D. Helms, Mr. R. W. H. Ellis, E. Pearson, S. Leiser, H. Davidson and J. Appleton.

CLIVE PHILLIPS-WOLLEY SELECTED FOR NANAIMO RIDING.

To-morrow evening there will be a public meeting in the A. O. U. W. hall in the interests of the Liberal candidate for this city, Geo. Biey. The doors will be opened at 7.45, the chair being taken at 8.15. A large attendance of the electorate is desired.

Yesterday the Conservative delegates for the Nanaimo electoral district held their convention at Duncan and selected Clive Phillips-Wolley as their candidate. The name of Mayor Manson, of Nanaimo, was put forward in the morning, but was rejected by the vote of the party. The following acted as pallbearers: H. D. Helms, Mr. R. W. H. Ellis, E. Pearson, S. Leiser, H. Davidson and J. Appleton.

WOOD'S PHOSPHORUS.

The Great English Remedy, in an old, well established and reliable preparation, has been used for over 40 years. All druggists and chemists of Canada and Dominion of Wales sell it.

Before and After.

Five unusual instances of its use in the permanent cure of all forms of Nervous Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all other ailments of the system, are given in the following extracts from the "Lancet," "The Times," "The Standard," "The Morning Post," and "The Daily Telegraph." It is a most valuable remedy for all who suffer from any of the above ailments, and is sold in all druggists' and chemists' shops.

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JAP INFANTRYMEN BEST IN WORLD

OPINION OF FAMOUS WAR CORRESPONDENT

Group Returned by the Empress Liner From Service With Armies in the Orient.

The Empress of Japan on Tuesday brought among her passengers a little group comprising some of the most famous war correspondents of the world. These were E. J. Knight, of the London Post; Fred Palmer, of Collier's Weekly; Richard Harding Davis, of New York, who is famous not only as a newspaper man but also as a novelist; and George Losh, of the London Chronicle. Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Palmer, who accompanied their husbands as far as Tokyo, were also about to return to their homes. These men are all at the top of the profession, and it will be through such as they that the true history of the war between Russia and Japan will be learned.

Mr. Knight and Mr. Palmer have the most interesting story to tell. They were with the First Army Corps sent to the front, and a few weeks ago, when the battle of Liao Yang, they decided to go home for the winter at least. The full story of the great battle of Liao Yang is yet to be told, and no better description of it will appear than that written by E. J. Knight, the veteran war correspondent. He expects upon reaching London to give a series of lectures on the battle which will be made public. Mr. Knight has been through fourteen campaigns, which represents service in nearly every part of the world. An armless sleeve hanging at his side is a reminder of the South African war, where at Graspan the famous correspondent had his arm shot off.

He expects to return to Manchuria next year, believing that the war will be continued. Attached to the army of Gen. Kuroki, both Mr. Knight and Mr. Palmer have the greatest admiration for that officer. Mr. Knight says that whatever the obstacles might have been which were thrown in the way of the correspondents from seeing all that was going on, nothing can be said against the treatment accorded those with the first army. In no way were the latter prevented from seeing all that was going on, and he has no complaint to offer against the Japanese.

In view of the fact that Mr. Knight has had the opportunity of seeing the armies of nearly every nation engaged in active service, his opinion of the contending forces cannot fail to be regarded as having considerable authority. He made with Kuroki's army from the Yalu until after the evacuation of Liao Yang by the Russians. He has seen the Japanese army in all kinds of service, in fighting, in forcing the road all day, and in other many experiences connected with the army's victorious sweep through Manchuria. He says, after the intimate acquaintance thus gained of the Japanese fighting force, that he has no hesitation in pronouncing the Japanese infantry soldier as the best of his branch in the world. The cavalry is not so proud as in some other countries, but the infantry stands out in forefront among the armies of the world.

With reference to the war continuing throughout the winter months, Mr. Knight was unable to say anything definite. The secretiveness of the Japanese forbade any definite knowledge with respect to this being received. He, however, thinks it rather too cold to allow of much being done in the field throughout the winter. The Japanese, of course, he says, carried on war throughout the winter in the previous conflict, and may do the same again. There is not a word of snow, but the great difficulty would be in bivouacking in the severe weather.

Circumstances seem to warrant the opinion which he holds that the Russian army in many instances is badly officered. Bearing this out, Mr. Knight recalls the fact that a Russian general stood idly by while a force of 10,000 men without firing a shot killed the general and three other officers and a major. The same general was reported to have lost 1,500 men in a subsequent campaign.

Learning that the reports from the front indicated that Gen. Kourapatkin was assuming the aggressive and was moving south, he will eventually win, and Mr. Knight and Mr. Palmer both agreed that if this was true it would mean disaster to the Czar's forces. Mr. Knight thinks the Russians are not a match for their antagonists, who will eventually win. A mistaken opinion he says seems to prevail that the Japanese nation is reaching a point where its resources are exhausted. This is incorrect. The Japanese have not yet reached that stage by any means, and is well able to continue the war all next year.

He was asked if he thought there was likely to be any intervention. His reply was that he would not say. He pointed out at the present time any intervention would take place. The war would have to be fought out by the two powers directly concerned, and Mr. Knight has little doubt as to the conclusion. He fully expects the Japs to win.

The attention of the correspondent was called to the fact that considerable praise was being bestowed upon Kourapatkin for what was described as his "brilliant work" in connection with the evacuation of Liao Yang.

Mr. Knight commented that there was no "brilliant work" done. The Russian general occupied a strong position at Liao Yang. He was aware of attacking forces coming against him from the south. Kuroki's forces from the north were entrenched in his position, the Russian refused to give decided opposition to the southern army but threw the main force to check the advance of Gen. Kuroki and effect a retreat. With three times the number which General

Kuroki commanded, and in his own territory, it could not be considered a brilliant piece of work to hold the Japanese army back while the retreat was effected.

On account of the Empress liner maintaining only a few minutes at the wharf the interview with the group of war correspondents had to be cut off abruptly.

SALT SPRING ISLAND NOTES.

Ganges Harbor, Oct. 8.—A meeting of the Salt Spring Island Conservatives was held in the public hall on Friday, October 7th, to elect delegates to the convention at Duncan on Wednesday. A. Raynes was voted to the chair. After thanking those present for the confidence reposed in him, he proposed that they should proceed to business, as the time was getting late. H. Woods said that though their number was small, there were enough present to send the required number of delegates. There was then some discussion as to the number to be sent, some advocating two, while others said three. The nomination of the delegates was next proceeded with. A. Raynes, proposed by B. Lundy, and seconded by H. Woods, and W. Caldwell, proposed by J. Nightingale, and seconded by B. Lundy, were selected. The delegates were instructed not to support O. Phillips-Wolley for candidate.

The candidates, Mr. Smith, will receive overwhelming support on Salt Spring. Many prominent Conservatives who voted Conservative at the last election will vote Liberal this time.

FAMOUS SOLDIER REACHES THE CITY

IS HERE ON ANNUAL TOUR OF INSPECTION

Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, the Head of the Imperial Forces in Canada.

A distinguished visitor, one who deserves well of his country, arrived in the city on Tuesday in the person of Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, K. C. M. G., R. A., general officer commanding the Imperial forces in Canada. Accompanied by his staff he came over from the mainland on the Princess Victoria, and is the guest of Major-Bland, R. E.

This is Major-General Parsons's third trip to British Columbia since his appointment, and an appropriation was made to allow the appointment of a qualified instructor. There was also a discussion on the Chinese question. Trustee Boggs introduced his motion recommending an alteration of the time of the summer vacation, which was adopted. There were present Chairman Jay and Trustees Boggs, Lewis, Huggert, Mowat and Mr. Hall.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes the usual budget of communications was submitted by Superintendent Eaton. Mr. H. H. Binn, instructor of the manual training department at the Central school, asked permission to use the class room and tools for evening classes. Although he proposed imposing a small fee it would be little more than sufficient to cover the actual expense.

Trustee Mowat moved that the request be granted. While commending Mr. Binn's object in giving outside an opportunity to take up a course of manual training, Trustee Huggert thought a small charge should be imposed to cover possible "wear and tear" on tools, and the cost of light. This view was endorsed by Trustee Boggs.

Trustee Mowat said that the charge it was proposed to make would be so small that any addition to the expenses would practically mean the abandonment of the school. He hoped that the request would be granted.

Trustee Lewis moved in amendment that the matter be referred to the committee with power to act; also that a monthly statement be required of Mr. Binn if the evening classes were formed. This was carried, Trustee Mowat voting against it.

A petition signed by 78 young lady students of the High school was read by Superintendent Eaton. It asked for the establishment of physical culture classes for the girls of the school. It was pointed out that the boys had a cadet corps, and they thought it only right that some similar movement be inaugurated among the girls.

Trustee Huggert favored the proposal. He moved that a small committee be appointed to confer with Miss Cann, one of the staff of the High school, regarding the organization of a class and the selection of an instructor.

After some discussion, however, it was agreed to make an appropriation not exceeding the amount set aside for the instructor of the boys' cadet corps to remunerate the person placed in charge of the girls' classes. A committee consisting of Trustees Boggs and Mowat was selected to make necessary arrangements.

L. Tait briefly addressed the board. He informed the trustees of the establishment of a library at the North Ward school. A book case, something after the style of the one at South Park, was now needed. One of the contributors to the library fund was the Lieut-Governor. While in the East the latter had secured a set of the metric weights and measures, which he intended to formally present to the school in the near future. It was the desire of the teachers to have the library in shape before His Honor visited North Ward. Mr. Tait also recommended that permission be given for the establishment of a museum at the school.

Before Mr. Tait withdrew he was assured that his request would receive consideration. J. C. McIntosh, on behalf of Victoria Lodge, I. O. O. F., notified the board of the desire of the teachers to have the library in shape before His Honor visited North Ward. Mr. Tait also recommended that permission be given for the establishment of a museum at the school.



THE SMALL BOY'S DREAM. The nightmare which followed his attempt to reach portages of Victoria's beach.

YOUNG LADIES AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

WILL BE ORGANIZED IN THE HIGH SCHOOL

An Appropriation Made by School Board to Remunerate Instructor - Regular Monthly Meeting.

Several matters of importance received consideration at Wednesday's meeting of the school board. It was decided to inaugurate physical culture classes among the young ladies of the High school, and an appropriation was made to allow the appointment of a qualified instructor. There was also a discussion on the Chinese question. Trustee Boggs introduced his motion recommending an alteration of the time of the summer vacation, which was adopted. There were present Chairman Jay and Trustees Boggs, Lewis, Huggert, Mowat and Mr. Hall.

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MARKET CHANGES ARE VERY SLIGHT

PRICES PREVAILING DURING THIS WEEK

A Few Fruits Are Disappearing - Pears Are Very Plentiful, and Quinces Are Offered.

The local markets show little change in prices this week from those prevailing for some little time past. A stable condition has been reached, and with the exception of the gradual disappearing of a few varieties of fruits the markets remain stationary. Quinces are now appearing in marketable quantities, but blackberries and plum have disappeared. Pears are coming in steadily and in good quantity, and a slight fall has therefore been experienced in the price.

The retail prices are as follows: Hungarian Flour, Ogilvie's, per sack \$ 1.70; Ogilvie's, per bbl. 6.00; Ogilvie's Royal Household, per sack 1.70; Ogilvie's Royal Household, per bbl. 6.00; Lake of Woods, per sack 1.70; Lake of Woods, per bbl. 6.00; Okanagan, per sack 1.70; Okanagan, per bbl. 6.00; Moose Jaw, per sack 1.70; Moose Jaw, per bbl. 6.00; Excessor, per sack 1.70; Excessor, per bbl. 6.00; Oak Lake, per sack 1.70; Oak Lake, per bbl. 6.00; Hudson's Bay, per sack 1.70; Hudson's Bay, per bbl. 6.00; Enderby, per bbl. 6.00; Pastry Flour—Snowflake, per sack 1.40; Snowflake, per bbl. 5.80; O. K. Best Pastry, per sack 1.40; O. K. Best Pastry, per bbl. 5.50; O. K. Four Star, per sack 1.40; O. K. Four Star, per bbl. 5.50; Drifted Snow, per sack 1.40; Drifted Snow, per bbl. 5.50; Three Star, per sack 1.00; Three Star, per bbl. 6.20; Coal Oil—Practy Coal Oil, 1.50; Bocene, 1.90; Wheat, per ton 37.00; Oats, per ton 28.00; Oatmeal, per ton 45; Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 5; Feed—Hay (baled), per ton 17.00; Straw, per bale 75; Middlings, per ton 27.00; Bran, per ton 25.00; Ground Feed, per ton 30.00; Carrots, per 100 lbs. 60; Vegetables—Beans, Island (straw), 6; Island Potatoes (new), 100 lbs. 1.25; Sweet Potatoes, per lb. 5; Onions, per lb. 5; Cabbage, per lb. 5; Cauliflower, per lb. 5; Carrots, per lb. 14; Turnips, per lb. 14; Tomatoes, per lb. 20; Tomatoes, Island (hot-house), 5; Tomatoes (green), 2; Fish—Salmon, spring (smoked), 15; Salmon, per lb. 10; Halibut, per lb. 10; Clippers, per lb. 12; Blotters, per lb. 10; Bacon (rolled), per lb. 8; Shrimps, per lb. 40; Farm Products—Fresh Island Eggs, 45; Butter (Dairy Creamery), 30; Butter (Cowichan Creamery), 30; Butter (Victoria Creamery), 35; Cheese (Canadian), 20; Lard, per lb. 12 1/2; Meats—Hams (American), per lb. 20; Bacon (American), per lb. 20; Bacon (rolled), per lb. 20; Bacon (long cleared), per lb. 18; Shoulders, per lb. 18 1/2.

REPORTED STRIKE. Rich Discovery Said to Have Been Made in Direction of Bullion Creek. From the north comes the report of another gold discovery in the direction of Bullion. The White Horse Star contains the following relative to it: "Word reached town last night that a new strike had been made on the headwaters of the Deadhead river, about 80 miles from Champagne landing, and that the discoverers have gone to the Klans office to record. "No definite information could be obtained, but the report is that the strike is a rich one. The locality in which the find is reported to have been found is from 50 to 75 miles nearer White Horse than is Bullion creek."

WE CONVINCED SCEPTICS. COLDS, CATARRH AND CATARRHAL HEADACHE RELIEVED IN 10 MINUTES AND CURED BY DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER. Here's one of a thousand such testimonials. Rev. A. D. Buckley, of Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "I was troubled with this disease for years, but the first time I used this remedy it gave most delightful relief. I now regard it as a life-saver. Dr. Agnew's Pills are delightful. 40 doses 10 cents."

DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER. -Rev. W. H. Mann, pastor of the Baptist Emanuel church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He has tried many kinds of remedies without avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I was benefited at once," are his words. It is a wonderful remedy. 50 cents.

What frayed your linen? Not Sunlight Soap—No, indeed!

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Table listing various goods and their prices, such as Beef, Veal, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, etc.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Table listing various goods and their prices, such as Potatoes, Onions, Carrots, Cabbage, etc.

LADYSMITH NOTES.

Work on Wharf to Commence at Once - Conservative Delegates to Duncan Convention. Ladysmith, Oct. 12.—The Conservative delegates for Ladysmith to the Duncan convention left this morning. The selection was only completed last night. These representatives are: Jas. Free, Ald. D. Nicholson, A. J. McMurtree, G. McGuire, Jas. Cairns, R. Simpson, W. Miles, M. Lynn, and A. C. Thompson. They are favorable to the nomination of Clive Phillips-Wolley, it is understood. Yesterday afternoon Ralph Smith received a wire from Gen. Keefe, Dominion government engineer, that he had received instructions to proceed with the building of the Ladysmith wharf at once, and would instruct D. Thomas accordingly. Mr. Thomas is the foreman appointed to oversee the work. A great deal of interest is being taken here in basketball. Last night there were two matches by rival teams in the opera house, the Shorties and Thistles tying with 8 each, and the Shamrocks beating the Leaders by 20 to 13.

HE IS ACCUSED OF KIDNAPPING

POLICE CONFRONTED WITH STRANGE CASE

Man Arrested in Seattle on Charge of Abducting Child From This City.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) During the past few days the local police and legal firm of Bodwell & Lawson have been engaged on a case which presents a chain of circumstances somewhat rare in local chronicles. Should the allegations of parties interested be true, a systematic effort has been made to deprive a mother of the possession of her child, for what reason none seem to be in a position to say. One arrest has been made, and should the matter be brought into court some sensational features are likely to arise. The child concerned is Ulma Delmas, the pretty little daughter of Mrs. E. B. Delmas, a San Francisco lady, who is now a guest at the Driard, and the history of the case goes back four years. The child, who was then four years of age, was placed by the mother in charge of a lady friend in Seattle, apparently to be sent to school. A short time ago, however, the lady died, and in some manner the child fell into the possession of one Charles Snyder. Mrs. Delmas, who had been in the habit of making frequent trips to Seattle to visit her daughter, learned of this, and grew very anxious, her anxiety being intensified by the receipt of a letter from Snyder last September, accompanied by a blank agreement form, in which she was asked to surrender her daughter to Snyder for adoption.

Subsequently she learned that the little girl had been placed in the convent in Victoria, and she hurried north, arriving in this city some time last week. On Saturday last she called on the child at the convent, but was told that she could not take her away without the sanction of the party who placed her there. The mother then consulted Messrs. Bodwell & Lawson. On Sunday night Mr. Lawson wired to Snyder in connection with the matter, and on Monday morning received a telegram in reply to the effect that Snyder would be here on Tuesday morning. He received a similar message in the afternoon. On Monday afternoon Mrs. Delmas received a communication from the convent authorities requesting her not to call to see the child on that day, and that they had been instructed by Mr. Snyder to give her that notice. The matter was also placed in the hands of the local police, and Detective Sergeant Palmer ascertained that Snyder had actually been in the city on Sunday, and had taken the child away on Monday morning, going to Seattle by way of Vancouver. In other words, the man was in the city while telegrams purporting to come from him in Seattle were received here. The police have concluded that the wires were sent here by a confederate to draw them off the track, while Snyder removed the child from the convent and city.

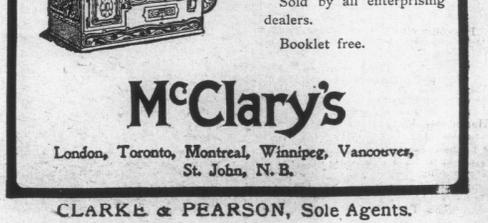
Chief Langley at once communicated with Chief Delaney, of Seattle, and Snyder was arrested. The child was placed in the care of the Humane Society. J. H. Lawson, Jr., and Detective Sergeant Palmer will leave for the Sound city this evening armed with a warrant, and Snyder will have to explain on what authority he took Mrs. Delmas's child away. He is charged with the serious crime of kidnapping. CAST OUT CATARRH. Don't let it run, or it will soon own you. Use Catarrhose, that treatment the doctors prescribe so largely. Not a sign of Catarrh will remain, you'll be permanently cured. Catarrhose is nature's own cure, soothing, healing and unflinching, positively certain.

Kootenay Steel Range

A GOOD BAKER. The oven in the Kootenay Range is scientifically proportioned to the size of the fire-box, so that no more fuel can be burned than is absolutely necessary to heat the oven.

The oven is lined with heavy sheet steel, which is a great radiator of heat and insures a uniform heat throughout the oven—no danger of a loaf of bread being half done on one side and burned on the other.

The Kootenay Range is built on scientific principles throughout, and should be carefully examined before buying any other. Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free.



McClary's London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B. CLARKE & PEARSON, Sole Agents.

Advertisement for 's' chocolate, featuring 'The Package' and '& Co., Grocers.' It promotes 'White Labor' and 'Underwear' as 'THE RIGHT' choice, and 'Victoria, B. C. "onclad" Overalls.'

Advertisement for 'us to Save' and 'P YOU', listing various items and prices.

Advertisement for 'COMPANY, LIMITED' and 'COMPANY, LIMITED', located at '2 JOHNSON STREET' and '2 GOVERNMENT STREET'.

Advertisement for 'TWO FUNERALS' for 'Late Henry Saunders Interred yesterday—Burial of Thomas Story.'

Advertisement for 'Burial of Thomas Story' and 'Burial of Thomas Story'.

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