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At all dealers.

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5 per cent. of the Operations
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\$250 Bond to every student
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lake shore, thence follow-
shore to the point of com-
and containing 100 acres
Victoria, B. C., 11th Dec. 1905.
NOR AND COMPANY
BERS OF ENGLAND
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\$1.00 PER YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, TO ANY ADDRESS IN CANADA, UNITED STATES, OR GREAT BRITAIN.

The Victoria Times.

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION
VICTORIA B. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1905.

\$2.00 PER YEAR, TO OTHER COUNTRIES, POSTAGE PREPAID, PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

WARSHIPS SENT TO QUELL REBELLION

Will Try to Re-Take Riga From Revolutionaries--Cossacks Massacred While Asleep.

New York, Dec. 15.—St. Petersburg dispatch to the Sun, dated December 15th, says: "Warships have been sent to Riga from Libau to quell the rebellion there and to capture the town. "This action was taken in response to an urgent dispatch from Governor Sveginsteff, who asked for a cruiser and two torpedo boats heads troops. He declared it was imperative that strong reinforcements be sent immediately. They can be sent by sea. Communication by land is interrupted. Couriers are stopped. "According to unofficial reports the army at Riga continues. "The troops are powerless or unwilling to attack the rebels." Plot to Seize Witte.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 15.—Via Eydtkuhnen, Dec. 15.—The official telegraph agency is authorized to state that the reports published abroad to the effect that Irkutsk, Siberia, has been in flames, that fighting has occurred between loyal and mutinous troops at Harbin, Manchuria, that another mutiny has occurred at Vladivostok, and that Khar'kov and Elizabetgrad are ablaze are pure inventions. Cossacks Slaughtered.

New York, Dec. 16.—The special correspondent in Russia of the American cables from St. Petersburg, under date of December 15th: "I have just had a talk with Mnie. Lepeshoff, the wife of a colonel in the imperial artillery, stationed at Riga, and she has just returned from a trip to St. Petersburg from the rebellious Baltic fortress. She was very much agitated even when in the comparatively safe shelter of her St. Petersburg friends. "You know," said Mnie. Lepeshoff, "that rebels in Riga threatened to hold me hostage so as to render my husband's position intolerable to 'spike the guns,' as one of them said, so secret arrangements were made, and I was carried out of Riga in the dead of night, safe, but broken-hearted to leave my husband, but he insisted, and I obeyed. "The condition in the Baltic province is one of wholesale mutiny, and in Riga it is one of terror. When I left the rebels were in possession of most of the town and my husband told me that day that they had butchered a detachment of Cossacks whom they found asleep in a courtyard. Every day there were terrific fights between the rebels and the few loyal troops left us, and almost every hour I heard the whirl of machine guns. "Are the authorities powerless? I asked. "Nearly so, I fear," answered Mnie. Lepeshoff. "Governor Sveginsteff dispatched an urgent message to St. Petersburg for additional troops, but the rebels in some way learned of his appeal, and sent a deputation to the palace to inform him that all the ships in the harbor would be burned should any attempt be made to use one vessel to transport troops to Riga. "Terrible as are the scenes in Riga, things are even more terrible in the surrounding country. Most of the troops have been brought into towns, and the country is left absolutely to the revolutionaries. The most agonizing scenes are being enacted, too terrible, my husband said, for me to tell details. The rebels are under the command of a non-commissioned officer called Nerofkin, and they stop at nothing."

The outbreak of the mutinous spirit in the Manchurian army is partly attributable to the failure to pay and especially to feed the troops. The latter problem is especially difficult owing to the impossibility of forwarding adequate provisions from Russia on account of the practical paralysis of the railroad to Siberia, compelling the purchase of supplies from the Chinese for which adequate funds are not available. The authorities have now hurriedly forwarded \$12,000,000 to the army in Manchuria. From Khabarov, an agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, who fled and who brings the story of the establishment of a republic there, says the military force has been over to the revolutionaries, and the latter have full possession of the city. Situation in Warsaw.

Vienna, Dec. 15.—An American who has just arrived here from Warsaw

garded with some jealousy by the proletariat organizations which claim to be bearing the brunt of the revolution and to be entitled to the fruits thereof. The proletariat leaders claim to have absolute knowledge that the government has just issued \$125,000,000 in paper money. Under the provisions of the press law the editor of every paper which printed the manifesto has rendered himself liable to eight months' imprisonment and \$1,500 fine. Now must come the test of the government's power. It develops that among the papers of M. Krustaleff, the president of the executive committee of the workmen's council, seized at the time of his arrest, were documents which furnish evidence of a well-planned conspiracy to seize and carry off Premier Witte. Rumors Denied.

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THE VACANT SADDLE—WHO WILL BE UP?

SOLDIERS USED MACHINE GUNS DURING FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF RIGA

Conditions in Province Growing Worse — The Trouble in the Manchurian Army.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 14.—Evening, via Eydtkuhnen, Dec. 15.—It seems to be beyond question that bloody collisions have occurred between troops and the united peasants and workmen in the streets of Riga, during which machine guns were used. The situation is most serious. In the country which is practically abandoned to the revolutionary bands owing to the concentration of the troops in the cities and towns. Against some of the estates where the landlords, aided by a few faithful adherents in protecting their properties, the revolutionaries are conducting regular military operations. They reduced the garrison of the estate of Baron Van Loons to submission after a majority of the defenders had been killed, and Plundered and Burned.

The law and order element are now the principal hope of averting the catastrophe which the revolutionaries are organizing. Upon the early convocation of the national assembly, the pressure for which is constantly increasing, it is generally believed that Premier Witte will dispense with the services of Interior Minister Durnovo and appoint M. Guchkov, a prominent member of the Moscow zemstvo. People here continue to talk of the probable ceremonial attending the issuing of the constitution December 19th, and much is being made of the report that the golden state carriages used at momentous ceremonies will be sent to Tsarskoe-Selo. An investigation of the rumor seems to show that it is baseless, as the Emperor is going to Moscow to proclaim the constitution. The budget of 1906 is out to make the best possible showing to the national assembly. The only items increased are the salaries of the railroad and postal employees.

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Vienna, Dec. 15.—An American who has just arrived here from Warsaw

DISASTER IN ROSSLAND MINE

Rossland, B. C., Dec. 16.—1.45 p.m.—A terrific explosion on Red Mountain, at one of the mines. Plate glass was smashed all over the town. No details yet. Great excitement prevails. Heavy Loss of Life.

Rossland, B. C., Dec. 16.—1.55 p.m.—A load of injured has passed up the street from the mines. The loss of life is reported to be very heavy.

NEW BILLS.

Measures Providing for Fines on Persons Receiving Rebates From Railways—Proposed Head Tax.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.—Representative Parker, of New Jersey, has introduced a bill providing that persons receiving rebates from railways may be compelled to pay to the government twice the amount of such rebates. Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill imposing a head tax of \$40 on immigrants. The bill will not apply to the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii or Guam.

MORE TROOPS FOR BALTIC PROVINCES

MEASURES TAKEN TO PROTECT FOREIGNERS Rumors That the Letts are Preparing For Massacres—Emperor Nicholas Supports the Premier.

St. Petersburg, Midnight, Dec. 14.—According to reports from Tsarskoe-Selo, the reactionary cabal headed by Gen. Count Alexis Ignatieff and M. Steschinsky, formed to effect the downfall of Count Witte and to create a dictatorship, has failed, and His Majesty is standing firmly by the Premier. M. Menshikoff, the writer, who is in close touch with the court, is out with a strong article demanding the inauguration of an aggressive fight against the revolution before it is too late. M. Menshikoff says: "The revolutionaries, like the French convention, openly send out emissaries and do not conceal their intentions. They act in the full light of day, while the government works in secret. The government, it is true, has cannon, but perhaps only for the present, while they are not necessary. Where they are needed none can guarantee they will not be in the possession of the revolutionaries. The present Anarchy and Suspense are due the inaction of the government. Witte, like Kouroupatkin, not only permits the enemy to concentrate his forces, but to make his depostions and to choose the moment for giving battle. Such tactics will no more win in Russia than they did in Manchuria. The government is sending several columns of troops to the Baltic provinces of Estonia and Courland, and to Riga. In response to appeals from the German embassy demanding the restoration of German subjects the government has replied that simple troops are now on the way to insure the protection of all foreigners. August Von Hennings, a prominent member of the Baltic nobility, and assistant chief of this district, was murdered near Riga by a revolutionary band. Two dragoons who were detailed to guard the residence were also killed. A servant, who had walked sixty miles brought the details of the horrible event here. According to the servant, the revolutionaries demanded that Von Hennings give up his sword. On being told that as an officer he could not surrender with honor, the revolutionaries shot him. Subsequently his head was hacked off and his body cut to pieces and fed to dogs. M. Bompard, the French ambassador, who returned suddenly a fortnight ago on account of the crisis, has left for Paris, and it is understood that he is the bearer of important dispatches. A message received from Moscow by telephone says that according to reports received there Antonius, bishop of Volhynia, in southwest Russia, is instructing the priests to Calm the Agitation in that portion of the country. It is stated that some of the priests are inciting the population against the Jews, Poles and students, as enemies of the country. The council of workmen has issued the following address: "We extend our most sincere sympathy to our brothers, the soldiers and sailors at Sebastopol and elsewhere, whose blood has been spilled with ours in the common cause. We call upon the proletariat to organize with redoubled energy for an armed revolt, which will liberate the people. The explanation offered of the mania which has seized the peasants in many provinces to cut down forests, both public and private, is that the majlis have been made to believe that the Emperor has declared a division of the arable land, and that he desires to bring the forest lands into that category. The last call to organize is the chimney sweeps. They have decided that it will be impossible for them to work without the promulgation of a constitution. The holy synod has instructed the clergy hereafter to solemnize marriages of orthodox Christians with old believers. A constant stream of reports is coming in to the effect that the military, principally the engineers and engineer battalions and the horse artillery, are formulating demands for better food and clothing and more humane treatment. The balance sheet of the government for the first eight months of the current year makes a fairly favorable showing. The expenditures totalled \$891,500,000. The receipts were \$1,006,000,000, including \$333,000,000 from the proceeds of loans, etc. The receipts were \$39,500,000 in excess of those for 1904, the ordinary expenditures \$5,000,000 less. The course continues to hesitate. Imperial fairs closed to-day at 78%.

JOIN THE RED MOUNTAIN ROAD

COLUMBIA AND WESTERN OBTAIN PERMISSION

Grand Trunk Pacific Make Slight Change in Their Route—E. & N. Plans For Island.

Ottawa, Dec. 15.—The railway commission has issued orders permitting the Columbia & Western to construct two short branches in Rossland to connect with the Red Mountain Company's line by way of Third avenue. G. T. P. Plans.

BOXING CONTESTS.

Herman Defeated Hanlan in Twenty-Round Fight at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 16.—Kid Herman of Chicago, last night beat Eddie Hanlon, of San Francisco, in a fierce 20-round fight. There was not a moment from start to finish of every round that the two lightweights were not in action, and the going found them fighting. Hanlon forced the pace and made it a terrific one from the start, and never for an instant gave ground. To a great extent he gave up his crouch and stood up and boxed with Herman. At this style of fighting Hanlon was at a disadvantage, as Herman was far the cleverer of the two, and his blows were nearly all clean and well-timed. The eighth, ninth and eleventh rounds were the best. Hanlon appearing to have the advantage in strength. In the twentieth round Hanlon had Herman very tired. As the Chicago man lost his guard for his stomach Hanlon pounded him about the body, and had him staggering at the finish. Hanlon was the favorite at 10 to 5, but Herman was strongly supported. In One Round.

THE MOROCCAN CONFERENCE.

Will Be Held in Madrid—Session on January 10th.

Rome, Dec. 15.—Italy has accepted the proposition of Spain to hold the Moroccan conference at Madrid instead of at Algiers. It is now expected that the representatives of interested powers will meet at the Spanish capital on January 10th.

FIRE IN COLLEGE.

Constantinople, Dec. 15.—Barton Hall, the American college for girls, in the suburb of Soutari, was partially destroyed by fire last night. The students, including a number of boarders, were in bed when the flames were discovered. All the inmates were rescued.

AFRAID TO INTERFERE.

Stockholm, Dec. 15.—The Dagana Nyheter's correspondent, who returned here to-day from Riga, said: "The Letts, constituting a majority of the population of Livonia, control the situation there. Their leader, M. Jansohn, editor of the Deens Lapas, is also head of the moderate revolutionary societies, and has command of everything. Their hatred of the German speaking population, which is unrelenting, caused by years of oppression on the part of the German nobility. The peasants around Riga are burning estates and murdering land owners. The Germans of Riga expect a St. Bartholomew night and it is evident that the Letts are preparing for a wholesale slaughter. The central part of Riga can be protected at the bridges if the army is true. "In each block one house has been prepared as a fortress in which to shelter the Germans when the massacre starts. "Murders are committed in broad daylight, mostly for revenge, and the police are afraid to interfere. The governor-general does not dare command the troops, not knowing whether they will obey orders. Several country committees have established republics, intending later to confederate into a Baltic republic. "The revolutionaries are preparing an irresistible strike for January and the workmen are being armed. Strike Leaders Stand Firm.

Moscow, Dec. 14, via Eydtkuhnen, Dec. 15.—The leaders of the post and telegraph strike declare they will never surrender until Interior Minister Durnovo and Mestanioff give up posts and their demands are satisfied. Over a thousand men have been dismissed from the post office service, which continues to be blocked, not a single telegraph wire is working out of Moscow, and the telephone lines which are badly crippled are the only means of communication. Another Appeal.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 14, via Eydtkuhnen, Dec. 15.—The Emperor's name day, December 19th, will be signaled by an important peasant manifesto and the publication of an election law. Dimitri Shipoff, president of the Moscow Zemstvo, the most commanding figure among the moderate Liberals, who has been consulted in the preparation of the election law, is out with a strong appeal to all who have the welfare of their country at heart without regard to party, to unite thus to insure the peace of the nation. Under the leadership of the law and order party an attempt is being made to organize a counter peasant party in opposition to the Moscow peasant congress. The post telegraph congress at Moscow is still holding off, insisting that the strikers can be victorious, although, unless a new development enters into the situation, their cause is Apparently Lost.

The ranks of the strikers are being deserted, and those returning to work are compelled to sign a declaration of intent that they will not be enticed into union again, and agree not to meddle with politics in the future. Nevertheless the strikers can cripple the postal service for an indefinite period, and without striking operators it is impossible for the government to secure a resumption of telegraphic communications. There are no signs of a break in the situation and business men everywhere are in despair at the outlook. Runs on the banks are in progress at many places in the provinces. The strikers here continue their attacks on mail wagons and the robbery of letter boxes. The provincial Zemstvos are complaining that they are unable to collect the taxes without the aid of the federal government, and they have been obliged to close the offices. Throughout the Volga and Don regions the peasants continue to cut down the wires. The arrival of General Maximovitch, the successor of the late Sahakoff as the Emperor's representative at Saratoff, was signaled by an unfortunate incident. The peasants of the district of Balascheff had been "rounded up" by the authorities with the aid of Cossacks in order to persuade them to return the property which they had stolen, when suddenly the commander of the Cossacks was shot and Fell Dead From His Horse, whereupon the Cossacks fired on the crowd, killing four and wounding 10 persons. Gen. Maximovitch, who arrived on the scene immediately afterwards, was greatly distressed, and in the name of the Emperor promised to succor financially the families of killed and wounded. The assassin of Gen. Sahakoff has confessed her identity, to the extent that her name is Amelia Popoff. She refuses, however, to furnish any other information to the authorities. The announcement that the identity of the assassin of Gen. Sahakoff has been established would seem to dispose of the reports that the murderer was a man disguised as a woman. From Tifl, Central Russia, comes the news that the estate of Ivan Petrunkevitch, president of the Moscow Agricultural Society, and a prominent member of the Zemstvo, was sacked and destroyed. The Novosti says that Srd, one of the leaders of the Sebastopol mutineers, has been hanged.

EXPRESS CAR

TRAINS HELD UP SATURDAY

Was One of Those Describes Action of Good Men.

and somewhat up-... Mrs. Pritchard... Mr. Elworthy... Mr. Lugin... Mr. Paterson... Mr. McGee... Mr. Lugin... Mr. Paterson... Mr. McGee... Mr. Lugin... Mr. Paterson... Mr. McGee...

BUSINESS BEFORE BOARD OF TRADE

SEYMOUR NARROWS BRIDGE DEALT WITH

Resolution Passed Asking For Grant From Parliament to Ascertain Cost of Work.

The board of trade held its monthly general meeting last evening. The president, T. W. Paterson, M. P. F., occupied the chair. The first subject to come up for discussion was the question of a new dredge to replace the Mudlark. It was pointed out that apparently there was some misunderstanding as Geo. Riley, M. P., understood that a dredge was to be built, while a communication from the department of public works indicated that no appropriation had been made for the purpose. C. H. Lugin said it was generally understood that an appropriation had been made. Mr. Riley intended to proceed to Ottawa to clear the matter up. S. J. Pitts advocated writing to the department at Ottawa in order to clear the matter up, and moved in that direction. J. A. Mara said that the inference to be drawn from the minister's letter was that there was no appropriation. President Paterson said that he thought that in the estimates it would be found that there was \$60,000 of an appropriation for general dredging. It was the intention to proceed with the building of a dredge here from that amount. Mr. Lugin said that another member of the House of Commons, Mr. E. P. B. C. Permanent Loan & Savings Company to carry on a general loaning business. Application will also be made for the incorporation of the St. Mary's and Cherry Creek Railway Company from the North Star branch of the B. C. Southern Railway. It was decided to telegraph for information. Secretary Elworthy called attention to the fact that the reply from the P. R. respecting freight rates to Calgary and Edmonton had been received. Mr. Mara thought the report should be given to the press so that it might come before the board. President Paterson suggested that the report be referred to the railway committee and handed to the press for publication. In motion to this effect was carried. The committee on pilotage reported, submitting the communications relative to pilotage, which had been passed between the secretary of the board and the department at Ottawa. The committee asked further time. The report was received and adopted. The committee was thanked and given leave. Mr. Lugin moved as follows: Resolved, that the boards of trade and other representative bodies of Vancouver Island be and they are hereby requested to unite with the Dominion government, asking that a grant may be made at the next session of parliament to defray the expenses of ascertaining the cost of making a connecting railway between Vancouver Island and the Mainland of British Columbia, by way of Seymour Narrows and Butte Inlet. Further resolved, that the Hon. Senator Templeman, Minister of Marine, Fisheries and Commerce, Mr. C. P. Macdonald, and Messrs. George Riley, M. P.; Ralph Smith, M. P.; and William Sloan, M. P., be requested to use their influence toward the securing of such a grant. Mr. Lugin said that the minister of railways had asked him to go into this subject. The minister of railways and other cabinet members expressed themselves as not being well acquainted with the project, and being desirous of getting fuller knowledge as to the cost, etc. This was a subject in which Victorians should be intensely interested. He had made careful inquiries as to the subject, and found that the best way to reach Butte Inlet from the Island seemed to be by way of a bridge at Seymour Narrows. There are two ways in which connection could be made between Vancouver Island and a transcontinental railway coming to the coast by way of Butte Inlet. One way is by a ferry to the North Coast, and another way is by constructing in addition to the above named bridges, three others, namely, one at Middle Channel 1,100 feet long, and two at Seymour Narrows, 1,200 and 1,350 feet long, respectively, which would give unbroken rail connection between the Mainland and the Island. Mr. Lugin read from a dispatch to show that our ferries were an important feature of transportation at the present time. The dispatch reported that Mackenzie & Mann were contemplating an ice breaking tug for the purpose of forming a part of a transcontinental system, the connection being from Port Arthur to avoid the building of a railway along the coast. Mr. Lugin said that he himself was not prepared to say that Victorians would be satisfied with a car ferry to the Mainland. What was wanted he believed was a bridge. Hon. Senator Templeman, Mr. Riley, and Mr. Sloan were ready to assist in every way. Mr. Sloan, Mr. Sloan and Senator Macdonald would be felt sure lend their assistance. The boards of trade and other representative bodies should also be interested in this. Mr. Pitts in seconding the resolution thought this was a very opportune time to bring this up. With the general progress of western Canada Victorians should take a part. The resolution carried. An invitation was read from the Canadian Forestry Association asking the board to appoint delegates to a

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN WATER CASE

T. LUBBE IS UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION

Progress Being Made in the Application For Injunction Against Victoria Power Company.

(From Friday's Daily.) Upon resuming the Goldstream water case, Esquimalt Waterworks Company vs. Victoria Power Company, before Mr. Justice Duff yesterday afternoon, the evidence of T. Lubbe was continued under examination of Fred Peters, K. C. At the conclusion of this A. E. McPhillips, K. C., began the cross-examination. Mr. Lubbe said that reservoir No. 1 was cleaned out to make the water suitable for domestic purposes. When reservoir No. 1 was prepared the Esquimalt company had in view the preparing of water for the Esquimalt peninsula to supply Victoria city and to supply the National Electric Company. Mr. McPhillips wanted to know if the Esquimalt company in its agreement with the National Electric Company had not made a reservation. Mr. Lubbe said this was but a way of expressing the measurement of the water supply. Mr. Lubbe said, to be frank he never thought the contract with the National Electric Company would come to anything. The reservoir was not made large on account of this contract. It was on account of the likelihood of a demand for the city being made. In reply to Mr. McPhillips, witness said that the pipe line to Esquimalt peninsula was not laid because the expense was too great for the demand. If the Esquimalt reserve were used for business and settlement the pipe line would have been required. In 1892 there was a greater possibility of the settlement of the reserve than there is at the present time. In 1885 Robert Dunsmuir told witness that he had had negotiations with Sir John A. Macdonald by which the E. & N. was to be given the Songhees reserve. Mr. Dunsmuir said that the company intended to build bunkers and provide shipping facilities. The reserve was to be divided up into lots and disposed of. The outbreak of smelter interference with the growth of Victoria, and it had not recovered since that time. Mr. McPhillips wanted to know why \$7,000 was spent on the reservoir in 1892? He wanted to know if it were in consequence of the contract with the National Electric Company. Mr. Lubbe said it was not. There would have been only \$2,000 from that company. The works were carried out by the directors because they were an enterprising body of men. Mr. McPhillips wanted to know if it could be regarded as a business proposition for the city to take water from the Esquimalt company at six cents a thousand. Mr. Lubbe said that it was a perfectly business like proposition. The contract was limited to five years. It would not be favorable to the Esquimalt company. The city might get itself in a fix, and thus get out of it. The city water supply was put at about 2,000,000 gallons a day. The cost for pumping, etc. was about \$12,000. The city of Victoria under this contract could come in and take, say, 500,000,000 gallons, and thus supply all the high levels. He testified that the city's mains would stand the pressure all right. In Victoria West the head had been increased from 12 feet to 27 feet, and there had been bursting of pipes. Further questioned, Mr. Lubbe said that the 5,000,000 gallons provided for as the maximum in supplying the city would meet all the demands for 50,000 people, even allowing for waste. From 1892 to 1897 the reservoir was used for the storage of water as well for experimental purposes, he said. The cross-examination continued up to the time of adjournment. To-Day's Proceedings. This morning upon court reassembling Mr. Lubbe further cross-examined was asked by Mr. McPhillips why the power house was not located on Pinnacoy Arm. Mr. Lubbe said that the power house was located higher up in order to allow of the water being provided for the Esquimalt peninsula and the city of Victoria. At Millstream, about five miles below the power house there was really a preferable site for the power house. The watershed cost \$61,000. The tramway company was entitled to 8,000,000 gallons of water a day at present. The company could take the whole day's supply in eight hours, but if such were done nothing could be drawn for the remaining 16 hours. If the company wished to increase the supply of water to 15,000,000 gallons twelve months' notice had to be given. Mr. McPhillips wanted to know if notice had not been given by the tramway company in 1900. Mr. Lubbe said it was not in the terms of the agreement. From November to March inclusive the company did not count on drawing water from the reservoirs for the power company. Of course some times the water was drawn, but it was necessary to draw from the dam, the static head of water in supplying the power house was 664. In the contract it was provided that the water should be furnished at an effective head of 570 feet. To allow for friction the 664 head would give 510 feet of head. The court adjourned until 2 o'clock. (From Saturday's Daily.) The Goldstream water case has been adjourned until Monday morning. The case for the Esquimalt Waterworks Company in its application for an injunction against the Victoria Power Company has almost been completed. In large measure the evidence has covered very much the same ground as that of the previous case, where it

AN INQUEST WILL BE HELD TO-MORROW AND BODY OF W. KEIL HAS BEEN EXHUMED

Coroner Hart Authorized to Hold Full Investigation Into Boy's Death—Dr. Carter's Statement.

(From Friday's Daily.) An investigation of exceptional interest is being held to-morrow morning before Coroner Hart at the city hall, when the circumstances surrounding the death of Wm. Keil, a eight-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Keil, of First street, will be thoroughly probed. As most readers of the Times will remember this death occurred last Friday morning at the Jubilee hospital, where he had been lying during the progress of an operation performed by Dr. R. H. Carter for the purpose of drawing off an effusion on the lungs, caused by an attack of pneumonia. The boy had been suffering from complications of pleurisy. It was done, according to the surgeon, after a consultation between several well-known medical men and with the knowledge of the parents, the father being present at the time. Since their boy's death Mr. and Mrs. Keil, it is said, have accused Dr. Carter of the murder of their son. It is stated completely exonerated. But of times, and in an interview with the detectives and other officials connected with the case, Dr. Carter has expressed his belief that the child's death had resulted from the inefficiency on the part of the doctor, in other words that the child was guilty of murder, although it was not so termed by law. He is alleged to have accompanied his strong denunciation of Dr. Carter with threats. There were all conveyed to the doctor, and he immediately took steps to satisfy the parents by referring the matter to the attorney-general's department. All the circumstances were subjected to a close investigation as a result of this action, and it was found that there had been nothing unnatural in the death. In other words Dr. Carter was completely exonerated. But the decision was still insufficient to the parents, Mr. Keil continued his forcible demands for a public hearing, and once more his request was complied with. The department was given Coroner Hart authorized him to have the remains exhumed and conduct an inquest in the usual way. The funeral of William Keil took place last Sunday, being attended with the regular services. To-day the case was unearthed, and to-morrow afternoon Coroner Hart will enter into the details of the case. Dr. Carter, the medical men whom he consulted before deciding that an operation was necessary, and the parents, and other others have been subpoenaed, and will be present to give their evidence. A Times reporter this morning called upon Dr. Carter at his residence, Fort Street, and was cordially received. He stated that he had nothing whatever to hide in the matter, and welcomed the investigation because he was sure that he would be cleared. He had charges of carelessness and inefficiency. The operation he had undertaken was one not generally fraught with much danger. It had simply been a matter of the boy whom he was tending should die. Under the circumstances he considered that the inquest was in his interests, and the outcome, he certainly would be cleared. He advised that he had arrived at the conclusion that a record was obtainable. This was something in which the B. C. Electric Company was deeply interested. If someone else had been left in a record the company might find itself in a very awkward position. Mr. Lubbe, relying upon his rights there, would not take steps to obtain a record. He certainly would be cleared. He advised that he had arrived at the conclusion that a record was obtainable. This was something in which the B. C. Electric Company was deeply interested. If someone else had been left in a record the company might find itself in a very awkward position. Mr. Lubbe, relying upon his rights there, would not take steps to obtain a record. He certainly would be cleared. He advised that he had arrived at the conclusion that a record was obtainable. This was something in which the B. C. 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IMPROVING OPPORTUNITIES.

All things legal work together for the benefit and enjoyment of Hon. Charles Wilson, K. C., Attorney-General, etc. We have not noticed anything in the government organ respecting the success of Mr. Wilson's trip to England for the purpose of arguing and reasoning with the Lords of the Privy Council in certain cases in which this province is interested.

THE COAST C. P. R. CONFLICT.

Touching this sensational set-to between the C. P. R. and the Vancouver Board of Trade, it occurs to us that matters are verging dangerously close to the hysterical stage. Our sympathies are, naturally and inevitably, almost wholly with the merchants.

It does seem an outrage that the merchants of the province which has dealt so liberally with the C. P. R. should be discriminated against in the keen competition with the merchants of the East for the trade of the said province.

We say the C. P. R. has been dealt with most liberally by the province of British Columbia. The present officials of the company may have forgotten or may never have acquainted themselves with the nature of the assistance we gave towards the construction of the C. P. R.

The promoters of the C. P. R. were not satisfied with that grant. Presumably they knew that in those days all they had to do was to ask for a thing of the government and it was theirs.

Therefore we find it is unreasonable on the part of the C. P. R. at this time to claim that it cannot afford to transport goods through the mountainous regions of British Columbia at rates approximating the rates charged east of the Rockies.

Then again we understand that on branch lines which have been acquired by the C. P. R. in British Columbia, branches which were heavily subsidized, the subsidies passing to the company with the roads, are being discriminated against in favor of merchants in the East.

Without being extravagant, we think we may fairly claim this is not

fair. There may be no reason for us putting in a claim for equality in rates between the coast and Edmonton and Calgary as against Winnipeg and the same points. Those places are outside of our province. Since the completion of the Canadian Northern they have direct connection with the East. Our connection is as yet indirect, and we must modify our demands accordingly.

We trust it will turn out that the prospect of competition with the Canadian Northern Railway has merely temporarily thrown the officials of the C. P. R. off their equilibrium. When they steady down the crooked schedules will be made straight, we doubt not.

WAKING BRITAIN UP.

The exhibition of British Columbia fruit lately made in London promises to bear other fruit of a valuable character. For example, the London Telegraph says: Buyers and sellers yesterday were alike delighted with a first sample of apples sent over by the Agent-General for British Columbia, as an illustration of what the colony can do in this direction.

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SEALING COMPANY CLEAR BIG PROFIT

OBTAINED RECORD PRICE AT FOR SALE

Believed as a Result that One Hundred Thousand Dollars Will be Netted.

For the second time since its organization the Victoria Sealing Company will this year be in a position to pay dividends, and these, judging from the result of the sale in London yesterday, will be of a substantial character.

Approximately there were 2,000 skins sold yesterday. The Coast posts averaged \$5 1/2, and the Behring Sea \$5 4/8. The highest price realized was \$7 and the lowest \$2. Landed in London, it is said that the skins cost just \$3 a-piece, in addition to which there are the expenses of the sale, which do not exceed \$2 a skin.

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Hanington has taken his degree with honors in medicine at McGill University, Montreal, and has been appointed the Maternity Hospital in that city. Henry Lockwood has passed tenth and Joseph Keefe eleventh out of thirty candidates into the Royal Military College, Kingston. Keefe's position is a most creditable one, as he left us to go into a bank, where he was for two years, and returned to us only for six months' preparation for the examination. In Latin he stood second, and in French third, of all the candidates.

"Harold Jukes, on graduating from the R. M. C., Kingston, has obtained a commission in His Majesty's Indian army. Alexander Robertson, who read privately with me for MEGHIL matriculation, has graduated sixth in honors out of 73 candidates, and has been appointed to the General Hospital, Montreal.

"Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere has given us two prizes for French, Mrs. C. F. Todd a prize for arithmetic for the upper school, Mr. A. Pauline one for arithmetic for the lower school, Mrs. A. P. Luxton a map prize, Mr. L. Goodacre two form prizes, and Mrs. Any two prizes for the best all-round boarders' school, and Mr. J. G. D. Miss Arabutt, a music prize, and C. W. Busk, M. A., a composition prize. We heartily appreciate these tokens of interest taken by our friends in the school."

Archdeacon Scriven, the examiner, reported upon the uniform excellence of the papers submitted.

The Collins case will reopen on Monday, January 6th.

Father Connolly Bad Witness For the Defendant.

The Collins case will be argued in the Supreme Court tomorrow. A dispatch from the Bay City says: With the testimony of Father Connolly, the priest who Collins said would testify that he married Agnes and not Charlotte Newman, the priestly case that has been under trial here for weeks closed. Father Connolly proved a bad witness for the defendant. He said:

"I believe I married George D. Collins to Charlotte Newman as the record shows." "Have you any doubt whatever of the correctness of the record?" asked Judge Lennon. "I have not any doubt about it."

While Father Connolly was in Europe he thought to delay the trial on the ground that the priest could substantiate his contentions that Charlotte Collins was not his wife, and that the absence from the trial of the priest would be a disadvantage to the prosecution. When Connolly suddenly returned last Wednesday, Collins failed to summon him. The judge, after waiting several days, finally directed the deputy sheriff to telephone the witness.

SAN JOSE'S CALE ON JAPANESE ORANGES

Inspector Cunningham's Study Into History of Pest Results in Establishing Fumigating Station. In view of the fact that a fumigating station for oranges has been fitted up at the outer wharf, interest attaches to the pest San Jose scale which is to be combated by the provincial inspectors.

"Some of the fruit was found to be infested with the pest San Jose scale, a Vancouver News-Advertiser reporter on Saturday, 'but in nearly every box there was evidence of the purple scale, Mytilopsis citricola, but as this particular insect is not considered dangerous to the varieties of fruit which are grown in British Columbia, we have not bothered much with this pest. However, Mr. Lane, my assistant, and myself found other scales, one of which proves to be the Aspidiotus perniciosus, commonly known as the San Jose scale. Although I have frequently imported fruit from California, Australia and Japan, I never before found this pest on oranges; it is common enough on apples and pears."

"I took samples of the infested fruit to the office and examined them very closely, with powerful hand lenses, and to remove all doubt several scales were carefully removed from the fruit and placed on glass slides, and under the microscope. Some very good authorities deny that this can be done without destroying the life of the scale. We have done this, however. One particularly large specimen of female scale was put under observation. I observed a peculiar muscular movement of the insect, and to my amazement discovered that the creature was in the act of parturition. Soon a little one was born, then another and another, till four perfectly developed active youngsters were born. Mr. Lyne and I watched the process alternately. I have never read where it was given to any other men to see the parturition of this interesting insect which does not measure 1-16 of an inch. I put the microscope away for the night, covering it over carefully to keep out dust. Next morning the family had increased to eight; two more were born on Tuesday, one on Wednesday, and one on Thursday in the presence of Dr. Underhill, who takes a very lively interest in all such matters. I was obliged to go over to Victoria on Thursday and on my return I inspected the family and found it had increased to 17, the mother scale still alone. Mr. F. R. Stewart visited my office and on my invitation viewed this interesting object."

"Now for the practical results. Specialists have long stated that this insect propagates in June, July and August, and on my return in December under the most unfavorable circumstances. The fruit was taken from a warehouse, where the temperature was under 40 degrees and was colder even than the surrounding atmosphere. The insect was placed on a cold glass slide and within ten minutes was bearing young; this was not an abortion, because the youngsters are still living, as well as the mother. "I immediately quarantined the

DON'T THROW MONEY AWAY

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder has created a New Era in Poultry Raising.

The setting Hen as a Hatcher has been proven a Commercial Failure.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder has always proved a Money Maker.

A Light, Pleasant and Profitable Business for Women. Many women are to-day making an independent living and putting by money even month raising poultry with a Chatham Incubator.

Every Farmer Should Raise Poultry. Almost every farmer "keeps hens," but while he knows that there is a certain amount of profit in the business, even when letting it take care of itself, few farmers are aware of how much they are losing every year by not getting into the poultry business in such a way as to make real money out of it.

THE CHATHAM INCUBATOR—It is success has encouraged many to make more money than they ever thought possible out of chicks. The market is always good and prices are never low. The demand is always in excess of the supply and at certain times of the year you can practically get any price you care to ask for good broilers.

Small Premises Sufficient For Poultry Raising. Of course, if you have lots of room, so much the better, but many a man and woman are in a small city or town lot. Anyone with a small stable or shed and a small yard can raise poultry profitably.

Stocks of oranges here and in Victoria and arranged for their fumigation. We may say that American and Australian experts claim that fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas will, when properly applied, destroy this scale. Australian fruit fumigated before being exported. As our merchants have over \$20,000 invested in Japanese oranges in stock and on hand, I decided that it is only fair that the fumigating process should be adopted rather than the cremation of the fruit.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY Then Step Inside. The Whole Store is Ablaze with GOOD THINGS FOR CHRISTMAS. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. CHRISTMAS FRUIT IMPORTERS. 111 GOVERNMENT STREET. OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL XMAS.

Builders' Hardware General Hardware THE HICKMAN THE HARDWARE CO., LTD. 32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. P.O. DRAWER 613. TELEPHONE 53.

William and James G. in their present endeavor. Captain Rupert Cox in late years followed the steamboat business on the Yukon, having more recently had command of a government steamer. Owing to the Maple Leaf being stable in Vancouver, he usually spent the winter in the latter city of that city, and it was here it is understood that he met the accident mentioned. Deceased, who was 61 years of age, leaves a widow and three children in Nova Scotia and one son in Vancouver to mourn his loss.

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Local

James Hunt... notice from the... prize winners... were inducted... Gyp, Mrs. S.

E. R. Steph... notice from the... prize winners... were inducted... Gyp, Mrs. S.

The death... notice from the... prize winners... were inducted... Gyp, Mrs. S.

The Lynn... notice from the... prize winners... were inducted... Gyp, Mrs. S.

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BARKLEY SOUND AND THE WEST COAST

A Rich Region, Awaiting Adequate Transportation Facilities--Something About Its Industries and Possibilities.

Trail a thread from Cape Beale to Ulucliet Arm and you locate approximately the entrance to Barkley Sound. Many islands lie at the entrance of the Sound, but the greater part of this conglomeration are west of the middle channel, and offer no obstacle to safe navigation, for it is confidently expected that before many years have elapsed, when the claims of this waterway shall have obtained recognition, that the waters of the Sound will be dotted with all manner of craft, including deep sea carriers of vast tonnage, plying between a terminal point on Barkley Sound and the farther ports of the Western Pacific and beyond.

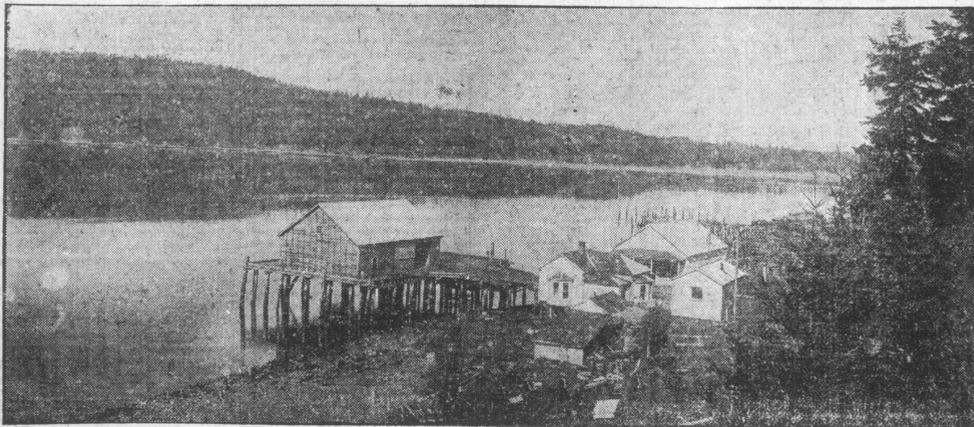
The middle and eastern channels converge into a natural arm of the sea known as the Alberni canal, which properly begins between the opposite shores of the canal with Copper Island directly across. There are countless smaller arms, harbors and creeks debouching (to borrow a military expression) from the main channel, but these are insignificant compared with the marine thoroughfare, whose bold waters are ample enough to float the combined navies of the world without one single impediment, reef or islet, obstructing the channel between Copper Island and the base of the canal. This magnificent inland sea will surely present a wonderful spectacle for another generation to marvel at. Terminal facilities there will be, the natural outlet of at least two trans-continental railways, one or two towns will arise and grow to the same proportions as the present mainland terminus, Vancouver, and huge ocean ferries will carry the people from one continent to another.

With slight compulsion the earth will yield minerals for value and constructive purposes, the waters there, harvest in almost perennial season, the forests, too, will send their Anaks. Along the slopes and in the gentler valleys beneath the hills another formation shapes itself, an undulating country well watered, knowing no drought, refreshed by copious showers, settlements will come into existence and spread out until they touch the fringes of the townships on the eastern side, whose sections have been tilled, planted and hedged into a semblance of those patterned acres which prevail in an older country, whence a majority of the owners originally came.

No need to close the eyes and draw on the imagination in order to conjure up just such scenes of pleasing fancy as the pen so easily depicts, 'tis no idle dream. Neither can it be allowed that the forecast of the future is a cunningly devised fable sufficiently hand-painted to furnish pleasant reading. To the man of practical mind and steadfast bent, there can be but one concluding view, that the entire section of the island, beneath a line drawn as the crow flies from Alberni to the eastern shore, will not only support, but must ultimately possess a

Learn a few things, not necessarily in the order given, for they are set down as they occur to me. Travel in light marching order, practise with an axe and eschew strong drink as you would the devil himself, prepare the stomach to assimilate one kind of coarse nourishment for prolonged periods, a competent knowledge of rough carpentering is necessary, learn how to sail a boat—anything from a dug out canoe to a sloop. Can you split and clean a fish without spoiling the alignment, or successfully ignite a charge of dynamite?

I have taken my time to post the survey. All who contemplate exploiting the field (although I do say it myself) can clip out the formula and stick it in their hats for ready reference, feeling they are cognizant with a title of the conditions imposed, why even the



ALBERNI CANAL AT NEW ALBERNI--THE WATERHOUSE WHARF WHERE STEAMERS DISCHARGE--THE WATER AT THIS POINT IS OF GREAT DEPTH, THREE SHIPS OF THE PACIFIC SQUADRON HAVING ANCHORED OFF HERE.

English can apply, provided the morning tub can be dispensed with and he gives up making a horse's necktie of himself and squarely starts out to make Pike's Peak or die in the attempt.

The country has been travelled, men have been listened to, provincial blue books examined. In some places the area traversed was hard going, the rocky road to Dublin being a regular "Unter Der Linden" in comparison. Some individuals proved themselves to be champion liars, and in many instances the official data was sparsely and inaccurately dealt with, and often

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It may be a new thing, but more likely a revival of old claims. Barring the Sound properties, iron prospects in this section are barren of encouragement, but the former are all bona fide propositions, splendidly situated, excellent in quality, and there is every reason to believe that in the near future we shall hear that serious work is to be commenced on any one of them.

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No trouble about shipping, a tramway conveys the ore from the mine to tidewater, a distance of 500 feet. Now, it is said, there is nothing in sight, and the mine is closed. If work is commenced again and the same quality of ore found in large quantities, the holders need not be awake nights troubling about their investment, which is more than a paying proposition from the start, as long as there is ore in sight.

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Two shipments have been made from this mine, one of which did not pay expenses, the other shipment, after paying the netted 12 cents a ton. The mine is now temporarily closed, but there is every chance of this property resuming operations at any time, because the mineral is a good fluxing ore, and there is a great body of ore in sight.

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This property has never shipped any ore, but there are 200 tons on the dump. The ore samples look good enough to run \$20 a ton. The mine recently closed down; how long the idle stage will last it is hard to say. Amongst those mostly concerned there is a diversity of opinion. It is claimed that the expert representing the Alaska Copper Company, to which concern the property is bonded, depreciates the idea of a tramway, and advises abandonment. On the other hand, it is said that the company is unwilling to give up the concession until it has undergone a fair test.

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Thistle. Thistle Landing, below China creek and ten miles east of Messrs. Watson Sullivan and Plaskett, who sold the property outright to an American named Wright for \$15,000. This is probably the most valuable copper property along the canal, high grade ore carrying considerable gold values. Mr. Wright constructed a wagon road from the landing to within three miles of the property—the rough trail into

the mine makes shipment to the water impossible. Four years have elapsed since exploitation, and no person in the Alberni district can be found to furnish information as to the likelihood of work being done in the near future.

Golden Eagle. Godman Syndicate—A valuable copper property nine miles east of the mouth of China creek and twelve miles from New Alberni by macadamized road. Capital has been expended in developing this property, but there have been no shipments.

Work was discontinued in the past two or three years, but it is expected that development will commence again in the near future.

The above synopsis dealing separately with every known property, without interest or bias of any sort, plainly shows that none of the copper mines along the Alberni canal or in its near vicinity are doing business. They may be substance of better days in store, but at the present low ebb it is impossible to put a different complexion on the existing state of affairs; to claim copper circles. To pretend to do so would simply mean to represent things as they are not.

The five copper properties first mentioned in my list form a conglomerate within gunshot of each other, and yet not one of them can be termed a paying proposition. They are all in the development stage.

The report of the minister of mines says: "The indications are that the Great Central Lake country, in the interior of the island, will receive considerable attention from prospectors during the coming year."

This temperate and non-committal statement has been amply qualified,

placer mines of Alberni district may interest a few. The mines were all located about China creek.

Some years ago the Chinese made more than a living; at times a profitable business, washing the black sand. The Celestials gave way to the capitalists, who tried to make a good thing out of it and failed.

The people behind the Duke of York mine invested \$20,000, but the claim only yielded a few hundred dollars, and the company shut down. The plant of the Duke of York was shipped away to do duty in the Atlin country. The Constance and Castor ventures struggled for a while and were abandoned.

On Mineral creek, near old man Debeux's caravanserai, a company floated as the Alberni Consolidated tried quartz mining for the yellow metal. The ore handled near the surface paid expenses while it lasted. A shaft sunk to a depth of 70 feet was unsuccessful, the ore became barren and not a sign of gold.

Common rumor has it that an enterprising Philadelphian will take over the Alberni Consolidated and probe for a find.

I know one man who occasionally takes a run out to China creek for the alternative purposes of recreation and light labor. The last time he visited he remained four days, and the total increment of his exertions amounted to \$68. This man is confident there are strikes to be made, but there is valuable time lost between strikes, and it does not pay any man earning steady wages to constitute himself a walking delegate as far as China creek, and abandon a sure thing for an uncertain thing, hence the echoes of China creek respond only to the night hawk and the teet of an occasional passing steamer.

There are two Albernis—New Alberni and Old Alberni. Some forty years ago a sawmill did a thriving business at what is known to day as New Alberni, but a fire came along and destroyed the mill and most of the houses comprising the settlement, and swept a growing centre off the map.

Old Alberni, two miles distant from New Alberni, on the Somas river, began to build up after the holocaust and is to-day a compact little town, and the chief centre of an agricultural district. The government office is located there, also the Indian agency. There are two places of worship, two doctors, a telegraph office and a comfortable hotel—the Arlington.

The local coasting steamer used to run up to Old Alberni but could not do so with safety at high tide, and then not without risk.

It is chiefly owing to the latter disability that New Alberni was born again, and promises to eclipse the old town before long, for steamers go on further than the Waterhouse wharf and discharge there, the freight being hauled to Old Alberni.

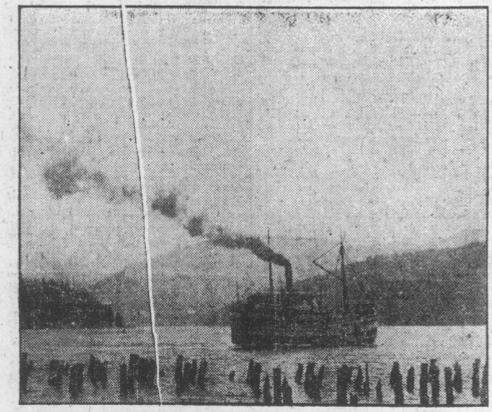
New Alberni boasts of an up-to-date emporium and the Rollins house is a snug retreat for travellers and the mining custom of the canal, so the hotel trade of the two places is evenly divided.

Both places are growing, and the date is not far distant when the Montague and Capulet will be welded into one harmonious whole, and be known as "Alberni," without invidious distinction.

Before long Alberni will be the terminus of a railroad, and a deep water terminus at that, for the canal waters at this point are bold, and there is room enough and depth for vessels of large tonnage.

Concerning Alberni there is a great deal to be said, and a casual visit of inspection serves to convince any practical man that a supreme faith in its ultimate and fortunate future is not misplaced. This statement only adds to previous testimony already recorded, that for health, sport, farming and residence, Alberni is one of the most charming spots on the North American continent.

The climate is delightful, and helps to atone for the chief complaint amongst the farmers the lack of a con-



QUEEN CITY LEAVING NEW ALBERNI.

large population, and the garden country of the eastern townships will be equally, if not surpassed, by the agricultural settlements which will spring up and mature between the region of the Cowichan lake and the Alberni canal.

Had there been no railway, Duncan and a score of other village settlements might to this day have remained an undiscovered country; with the advent of the railway across the appropriate centre of the island, with a terminus in the vicinity of the Sarita lake, the outlying sections will develop to the fullest extent of every latest possibility; tardy justice will be rendered to a neglected region, and the prejudiced and adverse speculators will wonder at the short-sightedness which led them to suppose that the just beyond was a land of no account. These initiatory paragraphs may not sound practical talk, but to save cast-aways, let me first preach to others, especially those endowed only with a small proportion of this world's goods in the form of spot cash, ranging from \$200 to \$1,000. What are you going to do with it? Buy a hazardous claim in a wild cat outfit, or a slice off a timber limit, without any previous knowledge of what time limit is, simply because you have heard tell of some chap who purchased and sold out at a big price across the line, transacting a rare event? It may form the scope of conversation in front of the saloon bar, under the influences of an artificially illuminated vision—for the serpent that links in every glass never allows the mental dioptric media to become speckled or biased, and assesses material things with an optimistic temperament.

With past experiences to go on, and the last declaration to substantiate, it is up to the reader and writer alike to—"Prepare for the worst and proceed."

In the matter of mines, I shall first deal with the iron locations on Barkley Sound, for none of them abut on the canal proper.

Six miles north of the Bamfield cable station we have the Sarita property situated a mile above the mouth of the river, after passing the second bend. The iron outcrops all along the ridge—magnetic iron of the highest grade. The quality of the ore is fully equal to the deposits which exist in large quantities, and it is passing strange why the place is now deserted.

A shaft was sunk to some depth, chiefly through the ore, on the ridge, and a tunnel was driven into the base of the bluff at the western end of the ridge, and considerable ore excavated. Some four or five years have elapsed since the property was touched; at that time a tramway was about to be constructed to the salt water, an easy matter, for it is fairly level country, but the idea was given up, and the place has been abandoned ever since.

Considerable excavation was done on Copper Island, and two thousand tons of ore, solid magnetite, bear witness to the quality. Should serious work take place on this property the shipping of the ore is an easy thing, and it only requires the construction of a perpendicular tramway from the ore

to the water's edge—distance, 500 yards.

At Sechart, on Broughton Heights, back of the whaling station, magnetic iron of the highest grade exists in large quantities. Anderson and others own this property. It was hoped that Homer H. Sweeney, who was interested, and to whom the property was bonded, would start things going. Unfortunately the last named gentleman perished in the Chilian disaster. The property has reverted to the original owners, and there is no talk of development. It is said, I don't know how true, that the three above mentioned properties are controlled by the Pacific Steel Company. As far as location goes, they are all admirably situated. The ore can be sent down grade into vessels lying in deep water and at secure anchorage, but the develop-

ment so far have been tentative. At Smith's Landing, on the east side of the Alberni canal, opposite to the Hayes mine, there are two iron properties. The area has been stripped, and the outcrop is good. No other developments have been made, so the locations are not worth more than a passing reference.

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In the past, the farmers around Alberni have averaged a fair living, and no doubt there were some lean periods to undergo; the opening up and changing prosperity of the West Coast, changing the aspect, and the seasonal depression if it ever actually existed. There is good grit in the farming folk of Alberni for in spite of the orbit freight charges by steamer, which prohibited the idea of profits in the Victoria market, and the alternative reverse roadway across the island to overcome, they stuck to the land and derived a living from it.

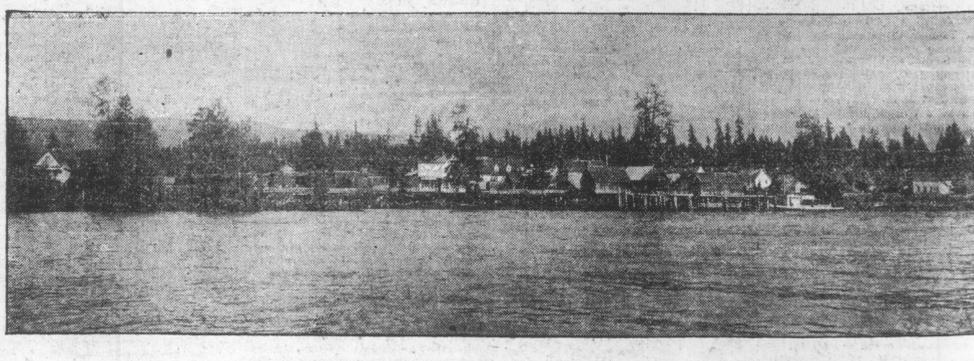
One account appearing in a government report would almost indicate that the section as far as farming was concerned was an unprofitable venture. No doubt there were dark moments such as always exist before dawn, no doubt less self-reliant spirits might have thrown up the sponge and migrated to other parts. Your Alberni, in a word, is a hardy and enterprising people, and their prominent characteristics, and their men stuck doggedly to their livelihoods and refused to be turned back after having set a hand to the plough. In Australia, where they raised the claim and threatened the government, but around Alberni they kept on raising wheat for chicken feed, oats for horses and barley for the pig trough. They lived off the land, and managed to make both ends meet. Times are brighter now, cattle are sold for slaughter purposes, great quantities of potatoes are shipped up the coast, and to many places along the Sound, in fact the demand exceeds the supply. The farmers did not whine, but helped themselves, and the result was a Birmingham gun can be shouldered, the adept native will stick his lance from the stream and the forest, in fact if it comes down to mere living the Indian has his white brother skinned.

Nor are industries in a falling way, Bird's sawmill (New Alberni), is never idle, and the enterprising owner will fill any sort of estimate. Lumber from this mill finds a market at Clayoquot, Sechart, and to many concerns doing business on the canal, the Indians are steady buyers. In fact, the enterprise is remunerative and proved its usefulness, and another company of local organization has started in to do business.

Alberni badly needs a cottage hospital with a trained nurse in charge. Sickness is rare, but accidents happen, especially along a coast where fresh mining and lumber enterprises are constantly being inaugurated. At present, the ailing or injured must find their way to Victoria, and this inevitably means a long wait until the return of the steamer. It is all smooth sailing along the placid waters of the Sound; but outside the seas often join the strongest frame into a state of collapse, so it can be imagined the drastic effects such a process would have on an incipient typhoid case or crippled man.

No doubt the citizens would do all they can to help out the cause if a hospital was erected, but a few of the merchants of Victoria who derive their profits from sales effected along the coast, may notice these lines and take the matter up, after enquiry has been instituted. To return to the farming section of my subject, it is doubtful if there is room in the Alberni valley,

twenty miles by three, for extensive ranching such as exists at Calgary and the Northwest; that is, exclusively the raising of cattle, but even at this date there are fair-sized ranches which compare favorably with present ones of the same size in any locality. The Stevenson, Moore, Burke and Fitzgerald ranches are pictures and profits of what a painstaking man can accomplish paying attention to business in any part of season. There should be no kick coming from Alberni on the score of road communication for they bifurcate in all directions. Of course there is the excellent but circuitous stage road from Alberni to Nanaimo, but ever since the days of Theobald Davie, who first began the work of extensive road making in Alberni, the district has received a very generous



TOWN OF OLD ALBERNI ON SOMAS RIVER.

or more accounts. Low grade ore can be treated and made to pay, but not by any low grade process.

Hayes, or Nahmint Mine. The property has not had a day's luck since it started operations; fair ore but not above the average. One shipment was by no means a picked lot—too much rock helped to swell the selection.

This mine sent one of the principals to the penitentiary, and a man to heaven last Christmas.

A caretaker is in charge, but the premises, or a portion of them, are leased by the A. R. Johnston Fish Company, the best lead the company ever struck.

It is a pity about this property, because it promised well and some spec-

stant and ready market for their crops; they are not thwarted by nature, and are not compelled like a majority of husbandmen in Canada to quirk outside work six weeks before Christmas and settle down for five months, practically housed, to hibernation indoors whilst the beasts in the barns are eating their heads off.

There are heavy rains, but there is nothing like an approach to extreme cold, and a mild spell of weather—an appropriate chinook—can always be expected in February.

In fact, the term winter is a misnomer, the climatic difference hardly calls for a change of underclothing, and I believe I am correct in saying that the existence or the fatal termination of a case from pneumonia or a like complaint has yet to be recorded.

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Tran- About

The Beaver Creek road runs out for seventeen miles, and if an additional eight miles were built it would join with the thoroughfares extending from Cumberland, it would provide a short cut across the Island.

This is a much needed piece of work, because it would open the way for the farmers to send their live stock and produce to additional markets, and it is a work the local government ought not to delay in accomplishing.

It is all very well to extemporize so sweetly about Alberni, but under caption "The Lay of the Land," it is only fair to attempt to do justice to other portions of the country, especially that section between the Cowichan lake and the Alberni canal.

As far as this area is concerned the local government has been culpably tardy and neglectful of this section. It is all good country, especially that part known as the Sarita valley, which embraces the country north and south of a line drawn from the Sarita to Cowichan lake. It is only fifteen miles between these two points, there are no obstacles to overcome, and a road constructed between the two lakes would establish direct communication across the island, and be found and utilized for all purposes.

It is not unlikely, owing to the requirements of the whaling people at Sechart that Messrs. Wallace & Company will have to find another suitable location, and in the event of a change of base, Bamfield may be selected, provided a sufficient force of fresh running water can be found and utilized for all purposes. Bamfield is in direct touch with Vancouver by telegraph and would in every way prove a suitable spot.

The fishing business on Barkley Sound is in its infancy, each year it is assuming larger proportions, and it will not be long before several establishments will be driving a profitable trade in separate stands. It is the opinion of the experts that the real gold mines of Vancouver Island are to be found beneath the surface of the waters, and they will grow in size until the fishery returns of the province equal those of Nova Scotia.

provides sleeping accommodation for thirty persons. A stateroom beneath decks holds two more, making thirty-two in all. The smoking room on deck has limited space for ten persons, so it will plainly be seen that a great many persons on this particular voyage suffered a great deal of discomfort. On this trip I heard a great many passengers complain of the limited space, and the pressure at meal times, the eaters were divided into three squads. The West Coast is rapidly growing into importance and a large and varied class of people travel up and down, and at times some very nasty weather has to be encountered, and to be overcrowded on a small boat causes a great deal of discomfort. The C. P. R. cater excellently everywhere for the seniors and their patrons, and it is to be hoped that the claims of the West Coast will not now be long overlooked. The West Coast is full of attractions for tourists and these would comprise both sexes, people no doubt of refinement accustomed to a bath every morning. The Queen City has no bathroom, and the run to Cape Scott and back in summer weather, a delightful trip, would be robbed of half its enjoyment if one is to be daily deprived of the pleasure of a splash down "fall over."

The incident I refer to happened once, and may not happen again in a century, but there is no doubt that the West Coast demands a better boat with better appointments, and a general rather than an individual sentiment. The worst result, often may follow from unduly trusting Indian individuals who have been able to assimilate even the general tribal sentiment and suddenly general and actuated by devilish impulse, more noticeable in them than among civilized men. On a lower plane than the latter, the Indian, however, is a like creature of light and shade—good qualities and corresponding defects—vices and compensating virtues.

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WHAT CAUSES HEADACHES? Blood Poisoning, Always!

The blood is poisoned by retained tissue waste, due to defective action of the bowels, kidneys or skin. The tissue waste, or dead cells, circulating in the blood, irritates the nerves and brain, and headaches and neuralgia are bound to arise. Headache powders and opiates of any kind do harm, by aiding the retention of the blood poison in the system. To cure headaches, purify the blood by opening the bowels, and by stimulating the kidneys and skin to increased action.

Testimonial of Mr. Bert. Corneil, Taylorville, Ont. Chronic Headaches Cured by Fruit-a-tives

To Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont. "I was a sufferer from fearful headaches for over two years, sometimes they were so bad I was unable to work for days at a time. I tried all kinds of medicines, was treated by physicians, and used every kind of medicine, but to no avail. A short time ago I was advised to try Fruit-a-tives, and I did so. Within three days my headaches were easier and in a week they left me. After I had taken a box of the tablets my headaches were quite cured. My appetite was also poor and my digestion was bad and now my appetite is fine and my digestion is excellent. I have been taken in all three boxes of Fruit-a-tives, and I feel that I am a great deal better. I am glad to give you my unsolicited testimonial with great pleasure." (Sgd.) BERT CORNEIL.

"Fruit-a-tives" cure headaches and neuralgia because they purify the blood by their splendid action on the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, and thus remove all poisonous material from the system. With these eliminating organs all active and working as nature intends them to work, there can be no poisons in the blood, and there can be no headaches or neuralgia. A week's treatment will PROVE how thoroughly and quickly "Fruit-a-tives" cure. 50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent prepaid on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

Manufactured by FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, Ottawa.

Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land:

- No. 1.—Commencing at a post located seven miles west and two miles south of post No. 20 on the E. & N. land grant line, one mile south of J. M. Tuller's post. No. 2.—Commencing at a post located on the southeast corner of No. 1; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. No. 3.—Commencing at a post at the southeast corner of No. 2; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. No. 4.—Commencing at a post at the southeast corner of No. 3; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. No. 5.—Commencing at a post at the southeast corner of No. 4; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. No. 6.—Commencing at a post at the southeast corner of No. 5; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. No. 7.—Commencing at a post at the southeast corner of No. 6; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. No. 8.—Commencing at a post at the southeast corner of No. 7; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. No. 9.—Commencing at a post at the southeast corner of No. 8; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. No. 10.—Commencing at a post at the southeast corner of No. 9; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. No. 11.—Commencing at a post at the southeast corner of No. 10; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. No. 12.—Commencing at a post at the southeast corner of No. 11; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. No. 13.—Commencing at a post at the southeast corner of No. 12; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. No. 14.—Commencing at a post at the southeast corner of No. 13; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. No. 15.—Commencing at a post at the southeast corner of No. 14; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. No. 16.—Commencing at a post at the southeast corner of No. 15; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. No. 17.—Commencing at a post at the southeast corner of No. 16; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. No. 18.—Commencing at a post at the southeast corner of No. 17; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. No. 19.—Commencing at a post at the southeast corner of No. 18; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. No. 20.—Commencing at a post at the southeast corner of No. 19; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

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- Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land: Commencing at a post marked C. S. Battle, situated about 40 chains southwest from the mouth of Fraser Lake and at or near the centre of the north line of Timber Limit 2047, thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains to place of commencement. Containing 640 acres. C. S. BATTLE, Vancouver, Nov. 20th, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that, sixty days after date, we intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post marked C. S. Battle, situated about 40 chains southwest from the mouth of Fraser Lake and at or near the centre of the north line of Timber Limit 2047, thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains to place of commencement. Containing 640 acres. C. S. BATTLE, Vancouver, Nov. 20th, 1905.

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Tainted Gold.

BY MRS. C. N. WILLIAMSON, Author of "The Barn Stormers," "Fortune's Sport," "Lady Mary of the Dark House," "Queen Sweetheart," "The House by the Lock," etc.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS:

The tale opens at the Duke of Clarence's theatre, by the stage-door of which a young man, powerful, and remarkably handsome, but looking as if he had just come from the Wild West, is waiting to see the manager. He is noticed by Winifred Gray, a young actress, and also by Lionel Macaire, a millionaire friend of the manager's, but of repulsive appearance and infamous character. The stranger, whose name is Hope Newcome, introduces himself as a friend of "E. E. Gray" and is invited to dine with the manager, but is refused. During the performance of "The House by the Lock," the millionaire informs her that he has now a controlling interest in the theatre. Next morning, Winifred, who has been playing small parts, is at first dazzled by the offer, but, on a declaration of love from Macaire, she rejects the millionaire's advances with loathing. Macaire allows her to go for the moment, but declares that he will break her to his will. The same night Hope Newcome, still lingering at the stage door, sees a stranger of powerful physique mount the box of Winifred's cab beside the driver. Newcome orders him down, and a struggle ensues, and the stranger escapes. Macaire enters with an unmistakable expression on his face. She visits all the theatrical agents and managers in vain for weeks, and is aware that strong influences are working against her.

CHAPTER XXXI. Dick Gray in Clover.

Dick honestly believed that his sister was making a tremendous fuss about nothing, and being a young man with a very good opinion of himself, he was nettled that she should put him aside as a mere dummy, a cat's-paw by which a chestnut was to be dragged out of the fire. Besides, he had been half frantic with delight at the thought of so splendid an engagement, and he simply could not give up the radiant prospect which for the last few hours had dazzled his youthful eyes.

He thought Winifred a pretty girl, and clever enough; but, being her mother, he was unable to resist the fascination she might possess for other men, and he was sure that she flattered herself far too much in fancying that a man like Dick, who was in no way her equal, should be attracted to her. "I'll ask you Zellheim to come here, and you can talk to him," he said with a smile, and he turned to cry "No!" she ejaculated, quickly, "He must not come here. I never wish to see him again. I shall write to him myself to-night, and tell him so."

"And the reason, too?" "He will understand that well enough, without explanation. Dick, you will write to Mr. Macaire, and tell him that you think I'm mistaken, do this for love of me. Oh, you could not go to him—you could not shame me by living in his house, taking his money!"

"My love, what it is to talk business with a girl!" groaned Dick. "They fly into hysterics. I've given my word to Macaire to begin his work to-morrow. He's written to lots of chaps who were going for it to say the matter's settled. I must have money somehow, for mother's sake and yours, as well as my own—"

"Do you think I'd touch what you had from that man, or let another touch it?" the girl flung at him. Dick let the question pass. "I've debts to pay—more than you know of. I shall never get such another chance. Macaire hinted that if I did well he might think of me as editor of one of the papers he owns—"

"The one that told lies about your sister, perhaps?" cried Winifred, desperately. Never had she been really angry with Dick before through all those trying episodes of their youth together, but she was trembling and white with anger now.

"Maybe, if there were lies, that's the reason he'll get rid of the present editor," retorted Dick. "Anyway, my whole career's at stake, and I'd be a fool to give it up for a girl's morbid prejudice. I don't believe—"

"Don't repeat that again," she commanded, her eyes blazing. "I have told you the truth. You do not believe me. You do believe my worst enemy. I can say no more as to that. But I do say, Dick, that if you go to his house you must not come back here—not while you are in his pay. And you may tell him why your mother and sister will not see you."

"Speak for yourself!" exclaimed Dick. "Mother and I will be one in this. We've only each other left in the world now."

Winifred slept not at all that night. She told herself that never before had she known what real unhappiness was. She could have borne to give up her lover, but to know him unworthy—to know him, to whom she had surrendered her whole confidence, her whole heart, in the plot against her, perhaps from the very first—seemed more than she could bear and live.

Early in the morning she heard Dick stringing in his room, which was next to hers. At first she hoped that he had risen betimes to come and tell her that he was sorry for last night, that he had made up his mind, if only for her sake, not to go to Lionel Macaire. But she soon found out her mistake. Dick was packing. He did not even come to her door before he went, though he passed it, dragging the box, which he would leave in the hall out-

WEAVER'S SYRUP. It purifies the Blood and cures Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

side for the janitor of the flats to carry down.

"If only he tells Lionel Macaire why I have refused to see him—my own brother—while he lives under my roof!" she thought. At least she initials strangely affect not only the manager, but also Macaire, who's name is Hope Newcome, introduces himself as a friend of "E. E. Gray" and is invited to dine with the manager, but is refused.

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Macaire enters with an unmistakable expression on his face. She visits all the theatrical agents and managers in vain for weeks, and is aware that strong influences are working against her.

CHAPTER XXXII. The Moonstone Sphinx.

The moonstone sphinx, which was the subject of the true reason of the feud in his most exclusive set, though he had lent money to lesser royalties, and in consequence secured them for his partner. But Baron von Zellheim was more fortunate in this regard. In a few months he did what Macaire had not been able to do in years. A great lady who tolerated the millionaire really attached great importance to the feat.

The young man searched in his pocket, and brought out in his hand a very curious jewel. It was an exact representation of the Sphinx's head, exquisitely carved from a single large Egyptian moonstone, holding in its depths a marvelous blue light, radiant, elusive, like a soul imprisoned in the stone and striving to escape. Underneath was a small gold screw, by which the jewel-giving talsman could be fastened into the coat or the pocket of the wearer for safety; and it was the screw which had been broken.

"I wonder if the bank would lend me anything on this?" thought Dick. "I could get the think back in a few minutes, for I feel I should have luck, if I only had the chance. And supposing I should miss it, why, I need never pretend that the jeweller hadn't finished his work till I could reclaim it. Macaire's cut a good-natured fellow he wouldn't cut up rough at a little delay."

Dick regretted the roll of bank notes with which Macaire had entrusted him the day before to buy various more or less useless odds and ends that the millionaire fancied he wanted. The secretary had had forty of fifty pounds of his employer's in his pockets when he walked to the Casino last time, and, indeed, now he thought of it, Macaire had often thrust money upon him since coming to Monte Carlo. He had always faithfully disposed of it by carrying out the commissions, and last night's case had been no exception to the rule, for he had expended the money, according to instructions, the first thing after the commission, and last night's case had been no exception to the rule.

More Than Twenty-Five Thousand Tons of Ore Sent From Boundary Mines. (Special to the Times.) Phoenix, Dec. 18.—For the first time in Boundary's history the weekly ore shipments ran over 25,000 tons this week. The output follows: Granby mines to Granby smelter, 15,708 tons; Mother Lode to B. C. Copper smelter, 3,296 tons; Brooklyn-Stemwinder to Dominion Copper Co. smelter, 1,590 tons; Rawhide to Dominion Copper Co. smelter, 240 tons; Stungo to Dominion Copper Co. smelter, 460 tons; Emma to Nelson smelter, 287 tons; Total for the week, 26,238 tons; total for the year to date, 832,530 tons.

The Boundary smelters treated this week: Granby smelter, 18,622 tons; B. C. Copper Co. smelter, 2,835 tons; Dominion Copper Co. smelter, 2,976 tons. Total for the week, 24,433 tons; total for the year to date, 828,250 tons.

BLOWN TO ATOMS. Five Men Killed by Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine. Detroit, Dec. 16.—A News special from Marquette, Mich., says: "Five men were killed by an explosion to-day at the Dupont Company's dynamite works here. About 1,400 pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded in the mixing house of the company's factory, which is three miles distant from Marquette. The dead men, all workmen employed by the Dupont Company, were blown to shreds. Of the thirty buildings in the plant few escaped damage and some were badly wrecked. The mixing house was totally destroyed."

NIAGARA FALLS. Question Regarding Ownership Will Be Decided by the Courts. Ottawa, Dec. 16.—The courts will be called upon to decide the ownership of Niagara Falls before the Dominion or United States government can take steps to prevent them being piped to turbines by power companies. The point in dispute on this side is whether the British North America Act gives Canadian water to Ontario or to the federal government. A recent judgment indicated that the ownership of the river bed was with the province, but that the water belonged to the Dominion. Both the province and Dominion have chartered power companies to use the water. The United States has a similar ownership dispute to settle with the state of New York concerning power rights on the American side.

Nick Moes, a young German living near Avon, Wash., committed suicide by hanging Friday. A brother with whom he lived was away at the time.

NEMO THE PERFECT FOOD. BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO. LIMITED. Victoria. 355.

WADDO'S KIDNEY PILLS. RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, DIABETES, GRAVEL, GOUT, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, COLIC, CONSTIPATION, URINARY AFFECTIONS, SLEEPS, SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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BLOWN TO ATOMS. Five Men Killed by Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine. Detroit, Dec. 16.—A News special from Marquette, Mich., says: "Five men were killed by an explosion to-day at the Dupont Company's dynamite works here. About 1,400 pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded in the mixing house of the company's factory, which is three miles distant from Marquette. The dead men, all workmen employed by the Dupont Company, were blown to shreds. Of the thirty buildings in the plant few escaped damage and some were badly wrecked. The mixing house was totally destroyed."

NIAGARA FALLS. Question Regarding Ownership Will Be Decided by the Courts. Ottawa, Dec. 16.—The courts will be called upon to decide the ownership of Niagara Falls before the Dominion or United States government can take steps to prevent them being piped to turbines by power companies. The point in dispute on this side is whether the British North America Act gives Canadian water to Ontario or to the federal government. A recent judgment indicated that the ownership of the river bed was with the province, but that the water belonged to the Dominion. Both the province and Dominion have chartered power companies to use the water. The United States has a similar ownership dispute to settle with the state of New York concerning power rights on the American side.

Nick Moes, a young German living near Avon, Wash., committed suicide by hanging Friday. A brother with whom he lived was away at the time.

NEMO THE PERFECT FOOD. BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO. LIMITED. Victoria. 355.

THE Tye Copper Co., Ltd.

Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores. Smelting Works at LADYSMITH, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

Head Office—Duncan's Station, Vancouver Island, B. C. Clermont Livingstone, General Manager.

SELLING FAMOUS FARM. Dispatch Says That Edna Wallace Hopper's Estate Near San Lenadro Must Be Sold.

An Oakland dispatch says: Southern Farm, the princely home of Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress near San Lenadro, which she inherited from her mother, the late Josephine Dunsunir, is to be sold to pay the claims against it. W. S. Leake, the executor of the will of Mrs. Dunsunir, stated to Judge Ogden this morning in the Probate court that there were \$30,000 worth of claims for brick-and-brace bought by Mrs. Dunsunir against the estate, besides \$16,886 worth of debts, and that he saw no way in which to pay them off unless the place was sold.

In regard to the claims for brick-and-brace, there are several suits pending against the estate which Judge Ogden advised be compromised, as he says that he has one of the suits in his department and he cannot see how the estate can get out of paying the claims. He made the necessary order to sell the place at public or private sale.

Southern Farm, consisting of several hundred acres of land, is one of the most beautiful country residences in Alameda county, and was laid out by the late Alexander Dunsunir on a scale of magnificence in proportion to his great wealth. The land is appraised at \$125,000, but this gives no indication of the cost of the place, which, with its drives, electric plant and other appointments, is said to have cost \$500,000.

SHOT BY SCHOOL TEACHER. Girl Killed Negro Who Threatened to Take Her Life. Logan, Va., Dec. 16.—Herman Nolan, a negro, was to-day shot and killed by Miss Daisy Wilkinson, a school teacher. The shooting occurred on the highway running through a woodland near the Guayandotte river. Miss Wilkinson was walking to her school and was overtaken by the negro, who made advances and threatened to kill her. Miss Wilkinson drew a pistol and sent a bullet through his brain. The girl then walked to a farmhouse and told her story. The negro's body after lying in the woods several hours, was thrown by citizens into the Guayandotte river. The girl has not yet been arrested, and the indications are that she will not be. Miss Wilkinson is but 20 years old. She boarded more than half a mile from her school, and friends had advised her to carry a pistol.

Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for re-division of the following described lands: No. 1.—Commencing at a post located at the 31-mile post of the B. N. land grant; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 2.—Commencing at a post located at the S. W. corner of No. 1; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 3.—Commencing at a post located at the southwest corner of No. 2; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 4.—Commencing at a post located at the southwest corner of No. 3; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 5.—Commencing at a post located at the S. W. corner of No. 4; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 6.—Commencing at a post located at the S. W. corner of No. 5; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 7.—Commencing at a post located at the S. W. corner of No. 6; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 8.—Commencing at a post located at the S. W. corner of No. 7; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 9.—Commencing at a post located at the S. W. corner of No. 8; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 10.—Commencing at a post located at the S. W. corner of No. 9; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 11.—Commencing at a post located at the S. W. corner of No. 10; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 12.—Commencing at a post located at the S. W. corner of No. 11; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 13.—Commencing at a post located at the S. W. corner of No. 12; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 14.—Commencing at a post located at the S. W. corner of No. 13; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 15.—Commencing at a post located at the S. W. corner of No. 14; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 16.—Commencing at a post located at the S. W. corner of No. 15; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 17.—Commencing at a post located at the S. W. corner of No. 16; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

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LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY. "Companies Act, 1897." Province of British Columbia, No. 213.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "Metropolitan Life Insurance Company" is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of New York, in the State of New York. The amount of the capital of the Company is two million dollars, divided into eighty thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this province is situate at Vancouver, and James T. Fahay, superintendent, whose address is Vancouver, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this 21st day of November, one thousand nine hundred and five. [L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this Company has been established and licensed are: To make insurance upon the lives of individuals and every insurance appertaining thereto or connected therewith, and to grant, purchase or dispose of annuities.

BECOND-HAND PIANO FOR SALE.—\$185. This instrument has been used by "New Idea"; free training; rapid advancement; opportunity sure. Nichols Company Limited, Toronto. (Gentian this paper).

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.—At New Westminister, B. C. The Hon. Mr. J. H. Shirley Richardson, secretary of School Board, New Alberni, B. C.

WE PAY SALARY—Two to six dollars per day—other sex—increase with "New Idea"; free training; rapid advancement; opportunity sure. Nichols Company Limited, Toronto. (Gentian this paper).

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