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STANDARD DACE BOOTS
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STANDARD LACE BOOTS.
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Jars, each 25c
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VOL. XLVIII. NO. 92

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1906.

FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

CURATOR OF MUSEUM RETURNS FROM NORTH

Finds Some Good Big Game Specimens in the Bella Coala Valley—Indians Are Indiscriminately Slaughtering Caribou

F. KERMODE, curator of the provincial museum, accompanied by J. R. Morrison, W. Sutherland and Bert Anderson, returned last evening from a hunting trip into the interior. Mr. Kermode left Victoria on Sept. 12, and landing at Bella Coala on the fine government wharf, three quarters of a mile in length, which forms the main feature of the port at the mouth of the valley, the party having provided themselves with horses and guides, started on their expedition in and on Sept. 20, by the wagon trail which leads to Canoe Crossing, on the Bella Coala river.

The land here rises precipitously to a great height, and the party commenced mountain climbing, the first grade of which took them up some 6,000 feet or more above sea level. Thence at a high altitude the old Indian trail runs up the mountain tops through splendid grazing land, in the direction of Ootza and Francis lakes. The party hunted along the mountain summits to the Alghak mountains in the Alghak range, and they reached the prettiest point of their journey, at about 150 miles from Bella Coala.

Object of Expedition
"The object of my expedition," said Mr. Kermode, in an interview with the Colonist, "was the securing of caribou, and of these, amongst us we captured eight in all, of which two bulls, two cows and a calf have been brought down in and mounted for the museum. Beyond these I got a good large specimen of a buck mule-deer and quite a number of partridges, with both summer and winter plumage. They are very plentiful above the timber line."

"Descending from the mountains, and leaving the summer trail at Anaham lake, we came down upon a winter trail which traverses the Bella Coala valley, and followed it in the direction of the coast. Unlike the mountain trail, the difficulty of the valley trail is the absence of feed. For the greater part of the way it is good to travel on however, and has been greatly improved by the government this year. At one point there was a great slide which was both inconvenient and dangerous. This is now avoided by a new section of trail about twelve miles in length, which by a circuitous and zigzag of several folds, avoids the difficult places, and following the course of the river, crosses the river at places by substantial new bridges. This work was performed by J. R. Morrison, and a very fine piece of work it is, reflecting the greatest credit upon the gentleman mentioned."

Splendid Grazing Country
"The country around Anaham lake and

Clespocket is splendid grazing land, but it never is fit for tending, by reason of the summer frosts prevalent at that altitude. For cattle, however, it is all that can be desired. Blanes, of Vancouver, runs a large herd of cattle there, and the horses and cattle of the Bella Coala district are turned out there to graze during the winter.

"The only unpleasant feature of the trip along the valley trail homeward was the stench of decaying fish that choke the putrid stream up which they come to spava and die. The whole region for miles round is infected with the pungent odor of decay."

Warehouses Wrecked.
Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 12.—The warehouses of the American Snuff company at Eddyville and Fredonia, Ky., were wrecked by dynamite last night. Bloodhounds followed the trail of the wreckers for ten miles into Caldwell county. Several months ago the warehouses of the company in the southern part of Kentucky were dynamited, and growers of snuff tobacco to the alleged wreckers received a warning message from the "Night Raiders."

Government Co-operating With Agent-General in London in Endeavor to Induce Immigration of English Farmers.
The situation with regard to labor in British Columbia is receiving the close attention of Finance Minister Tatlow and other members of the provincial government. Not only has the former commissioner R. M. Palmer, who is in London, been authorized to investigate the possibility of bringing through the instrumentality of the Salvation Army, but he has written the agent-general in London, Hon. J. H. Turner, to look into the matter. Hon. Mr. Tatlow wrote the latter official some time ago, and has received a reply which contains a full explanation to all those anxious that an easy and satisfactory solution of the problem should be reached.

Bella Coala Valley
"The Bella Coala valley, from an agricultural standpoint, is one of the most favored in the province. The soil is pro-

ARE GRAPPLING WITH THE LABOR PROBLEM

Government Co-operating With Agent-General in London in Endeavor to Induce Immigration of English Farmers.

Whether or not the agent-general's proposal materializes, there is not the slightest doubt that an important announcement of the government's policy with respect to the labor question may be expected in the near future. In view of this promise and the negotiations that have been opened by both the agent-general and R. M. Palmer, it looks as though a heavy influx of desirable laborers may be looked forward to within the next few months. At any rate, the Minister of Agriculture and his colleagues are determined that the farmers shall not be again confronted with difficulty in securing necessary help during their busiest season.

Arranging Transportation
It was pointed out that the C. P. R. offered special inducements for immigrants from the Old Country to the Northwest. If the same could be made to apply to British Columbia, it would be no hesitation in saying that many would continue right through.

At Work on Details
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NINTH BANK FOR REGINA.
Regina, Sask., Nov. 12.—The Bank of Nova Scotia has secured offices and will open here Dec. 1. This makes the ninth chartered bank doing business in Regina. The Traders and Dominion banks have also located here this year.

EVIDENCE REFLECTS ON BANK DIRECTORS
Former Chief Accountant Says He Believed They Knew of McGill's Deeds

MOVEMENT TO BREAK STANDARD OIL TRUST
U. S. Government May Ask Court for Order to Dissolve Company

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—While no authoritative statement could be obtained in regard to the matter, there is good reason to believe that the government has decided to institute proceedings against the Standard Oil Company. The Standard Oil Trust Act, with view of obtaining an order of the court dissolving the company as it now exists and reverting to each of the 18 or 20 constituent companies, has been introduced in the House of Representatives.

DELEGATES CONTENT FOR MORE TERRITORY
Cases of Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Heard at Ottawa

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—(Special)—The boundary conference today did not last more than half an hour. It was held in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's office, and in attendance were the first minister, the Dominion government was represented by Aylesworth and Oliver. Ontario delegates were Premier Whitney, Messrs. Foy and Matheson; Manitoba, Premier Campbell and Hon. Robert Rogers; Saskatchewan, Premier Scott and Attorney-General Lamont.

SENTENCED TO HANG.
Quebec, Nov. 11.—Walter McGraw, murderer of Percy Selator at Grand Anse, on the St. Maurice river, has been sentenced to hang on January 27th.

TRAGEDIES ENACTED IN A RAILWAY CAMP
Tom Miller Kills Two Companions and Constable Shoots Three Negroes

BLUFFFIELDS, W. Va., Nov. 12.—Tom Miller, a workman in the Mason & Munday railway camp, shot and killed two companions during a dispute over a game of cards at Oakvale tonight. He escaped.

KILLED IN FOUNDRY.
Youngstown, Ohio, Nov. 12.—One man was killed, three others fatally and two seriously injured in the explosion of a casting of the Youngstown Foundry and Machine Company's plant.

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MAKE PRITCHARD LOOK SMALL AT THE ENQUIRY

Premier Roblin and Attorney-General Campbell, of Manitoba Testify

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Life Managers Have Innings
Advocate Publicity of Essential Facts Rather Than Restrictive or Prohibitory Measures

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ON FRIDAY

EARL GREY'S RANCH IN KOOTENAY DISTRICT Description of the Property Recently Purchased by the Governor General

A visit to the ranch on Kootenay Lake recently purchased by the governor-general of Canada, Earl Grey, through his son, Lord Howick, by James Johnston, a representative of the Nelson Daily News, showed that the Earl has acquired for a moderate figure what is likely to prove a most valuable property from several points of view.

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BEWARE of imitations. Like all good things, WHITE ROCK is extensively imitated. P. L. 1822

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Table with 4 columns: Date, Time, H. Time, M. Time. Lists arrival and departure times for various ships.

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Shortage of Labor.—The shipping industry is very much at a loss. The local shipwrights, and Union has had requests from twelve or fourteen shippers from New Westminster for work at \$4 per day of eight hours. It is also offering local shipwright per day and an all-winter job.

Left for Quebec.—Mr. and Mrs. Poff left on Wednesday night for Quebec, where they will visit their family. They will be in Victoria. A number of them went down to the Charmer to see the hospital, which is being carried away with her many mentees and some lovely flower.

Some Appointments.—In the course of the British Columbia notification is given of the following appointments: John Maxwell Kinloch, to be a justice of the peace; Robert C. Rayson, of Ashcroft, mining recorder for the Carib division, registrar of the Court of Probate, John Gray, collector of revenue tax for the village assessment district, from day of November, 1906; H. H. Hays, of Ashcroft, to be a justice of the peace; Thomas Haggart, of land, to be a member of the directors of the Union and C. H. Hays, of Ashcroft, to be a justice of the peace; George Sprague, of Hays, to be a justice of the peace; George Sprague, of Hays, to be a justice of the peace; George Sprague, of Hays, to be a justice of the peace.

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WHOOPIING COUGH. "My three youngest boys had whooping cough this winter and we could get nothing to help them until I sent for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It arrested the cough at once and they were cured at the cost of one dollar. That was not a large bill for so dangerous and serious an ailment."

CONGRATULATE PREMIER. Armstrong and Spallumcheen Send Complimentary Message. The following is the text of the telegram sent by the Conservative association of the Hon. Richard McBride on the occasion of the recent reception in honor at Victoria and to congratulate him upon his splendid fight for British Columbia rights and privileges.

Dear Mr. McBride, Victoria, Armstrong and Spallumcheen Conservatives congratulate you upon your noble fight for provincial rights. We are proud of you every reason to feel proud of your action at the recent conference. Its people may with every earnest interest to your care. The Conservatives of this province will do their share toward giving you another term to complete the good work you have already begun. Look well to the West.

FRANK C. WOLFENDEN, Secretary Conservative Association. Victoria, B. C., Oct. 29, 1906. Frank C. Wolfenden. Dear Mr. C. C. You kind telegram of October 26th, expressing on behalf of Armstrong and Spallumcheen Conservatives appreciation of the course I pursued in regard to the B. C. Terms, afforded me the greatest pleasure. We have a just cause, and I feel that, in standing firmly for the rights of the province, you have done a noble thing, and by the department of education today.

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OUR NORTHEAST TERRITORY.

British Columbia has an extensive area lying northeast of the Rocky Mountains. The Peace River and its tributaries flow through it. It is a region of great value, as it contains millions of acres of fertile soil, extensive forested areas and probably valuable mineral deposits. It will be occupied by people just as soon as modern means of communication are provided. In all probability a large share of the business that will be developed there will centre at Edmonton, which will shortly be a large city and able to compete very successfully with the British Columbia cities for an area of trade that may be developed within five hundred miles to the northwest of it.

Our of this part of British Columbia the Dominion is entitled to about 3,500,000 acres, and an officer of the Department of the Interior spent two seasons in the country, picking out the area to be chosen. The tract is in a rectangular block, and one of its sides must be the line dividing British Columbia from what is now the province of Alberta. It is to be assessed in the absence of information to the contrary, that the instructions to the department's officer were to select the best land available. The department as managed by Mr. Frank Oliver is only a glorified real estate agency; and to expect that gentlemen to be influenced in his selection by any other consideration than to get the best land in sight, is to impute to him a quality, the possession of which he would be the last man to acknowledge. We may take it for granted that if there is any part of our northeastern territory available for selection that is more valuable than any other, and most likely to be quickly settled, this is what Mr. Oliver will choose.

We are not going to discuss the policy of such a selection today. Mr. Oliver will act according to his lights, and none of our representatives in Parliament seems to think the matter any of his business. What we wish to point out is the manner in which this matter will work out. The Dominion having come into the possession of 3,500,000 acres of first-class agricultural land in British Columbia, will feel itself justified, under the policy which prevails in the Department of the Interior, in advertising the owners such land, and the department's agent will be instructed to see that intending settlers are informed about it. We are not doing Mr. Oliver any injustice in saying this, for he has flatly said that his reasons for not making British Columbia better known abroad is that the Dominion has no land in the province that it can ask immigrants to take up. This will be changed when the selection has been made, and it is to be assumed that the Peace River lands will be embraced in Mr. Oliver's plan of campaign.

Let us examine for a little what this means to the province. The people who will occupy this area will require various facilities which the provincial government has been accustomed to supply to heavily populated districts, at the expense of administering the government. It is true that the land will become taxable as soon as the Dominion sells it; but if the province were to undertake to impose a rate of taxation upon real property sufficient to realize from the Peace River lands the money absolutely necessary to build the roads, bridges, etc., the burthen would be so heavy that no one would remain upon the land. The general taxation of the country were increased so as to provide the necessary money; it would mean a charge upon the older districts, which ought not to be asked to bear. There would be no other resort open than the borrowing of money, and thus we would have the rather extraordinary spectacle of the province adding to its public debt for the purpose of making land owned by the Dominion more valuable. If the province were to sell the Dominion as it would the owner of any other area of wild land within its boundaries, it would receive from the federal treasury upon the 3,500,000 acres, the case would be different. Of course, this is out of the question, but sometimes an impossible suggestion casts a little useful light upon a situation. Another way to look at it is that the province would probably not receive the extra expense to which the province will be put when the Dominion government begins to settle up the 3,500,000 acres referred to. Our relations with the Dominion are examined, the more preposterous is the suggestion that we should accept the sum offered in full of our claims for exceptional treatment.

ARCTIC DISCOVERIES.

On the heels of Peary's exceedingly interesting report of his observations in the arctic regions, come stories from Northern Canada that will stimulate Arctic exploration. In an editorial in the second section of this issue, written at the time the news of Peary's return was received, the opinion is expressed that there is probably little to be learned by exploring the region north of Greenland, but that something notable is likely to be brought to light as the result of Capt. Mikles's journey into extreme Northern Canada. Within a day or two after the article was in type, word was received of the discovery in the latter region of an unknown tribe of Eskimos, who had never yet been in contact with white people. Such news is interesting in the possession by these people of weapons of copper, and the statement that they get the metal from a great mountain, which is said to be almost solid copper.

There is nothing specially wonderful in the fact that people live some hundred miles north of the northern continental shore line of the Dominion. People can live anywhere. It is the most marvelous of all known things in nature that men can adapt themselves to the most rigorous climates and be happy. Another very extraordinary thing is that the Eskimos have no desire to move to less rigorous lands than those in which they live. It is not surprising that individuals do not emigrate to warmer regions, because they are unfit for life elsewhere, but it is marvelous that there is absolutely no reason to believe that Eskimos have ever sought to reside outside of the Arctic regions. Whatever man has been the case is extremely rare. There has been nothing for centuries, for

prevent these people from migrating southward, in a rapid movement, but by slow degrees, just as other tribes have journeyed across continents in more southerly latitudes. It is inconceivable that they ever directed a step north; because, if they were, there would be a racial instinct, if not tribal traditions, which would impel them to seek the land of their origin. But they seem to be wholly of the North, and they cling to their ice-clad land, where for long months they are exposed to extreme cold and inclement long periods of darkness, with as much tenacity as ever a child of Italy clung to his sunny native country.

The use of copper implements by these people is worthy of very close examination. Capt. Klenkinberg can hardly be expected to have brought home a very accurate account of the sources from which they got this metal, but they know how to smelt copper ore, even if they had the appliances necessary for that purpose is not possible. It is almost as difficult to suppose that they are able to quarry out metallic copper. Of all materials, native copper is the easiest to handle when it is in bulk. In the mines at Lake Superior the mining of the deposits of pure copper was found so expensive as to be unprofitable, even with all the appliances available to modern mining. How infinitely more difficult must the work be to Eskimos with their almost total lack of apparatus and explosives. We may depend upon it that the whole story has not been told about this copper. There may be a surprise in store for the world in Prince Albert Land.

We anticipate a revival of interest in this unknown part of the world. Fortunately competent explorers are on their way thither now, and by this time next year we will perhaps have some further details.

THE PROPOSED SANATORIUM.

Drs. Davie and Fagan addressed the Board of Trade on Thursday evening on the expediency of the business men in erecting themselves in the proposed sanatorium for consumptives. This is a matter which calls for broad treatment by the business community. The sanatorium idea is no fad; it is one of the matured decisions of modern medicine. Dr. Davie spoke none too strongly when he said that the proper treatment of tuberculosis is the most important question before the civilized world today. Nations spend millions upon armies and navies to guard against possible foes from beyond their borders, but here is an enemy within our gates, infinitely more dangerous, against whom we are by no means careful to protect ourselves. There is no doubt that Dr. Fagan, who is indefatigable in his efforts, will succeed in getting money enough together to establish a sanatorium, but as a simple business proposition he ought to be put in a position to inaugurate one on a scale somewhat commensurate with the need of it. A small affair would only be a disappointment to those who assist in providing it; but it would be worse than a disappointment if it were to be a failure. Let us have an institution worthy of the province.

Among the subscriptions published by the Colonist yesterday there were some handsome contributions from business men. For example, will no doubt be followed by more of the same kind, which we wish to direct special attention to the \$50.00 from the Native Sons. This is very much the largest subscription received. It is to be assumed that it will undoubtedly have the effect of bringing under the notice of other societies the importance of assisting in the work as far as they are able. There is no better way in which a charitable or beneficiary organization can promote its objects than by aiding in the establishment of a sanatorium for consumptives.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are in receipt of a good many letters, and as far as possible publish them; but it is necessary to draw the line somewhere. "J. R." writes us the labor question. What he says would take up about a third of a column. His letter is moderate in tone, but he advocates economic doctrines, with which the Colonist is not in sympathy, and therefore we do not publish it. We wish once more to reiterate that the responsibility of editorial decisions is not to be assumed by correspondents. The Colonist does not, for example, believe that there is war between Capital and Labor, and it would feel that it was false to its duty to the community if it permitted its columns to be used by correspondents, who believe that such a war exists, no matter how moderately they may write. If the Colonist's views on the fundamental principles of our economic system are wrong, let them be corrected, but as they are what they are, we would feel that we were not doing right in permitting correspondents to have the mischievous effect of their paper's circulation to place before the public ideas which in our opinion are not to be adopted. Indeed, we intend to publish dissonant letters, if we printed such letters. It would be necessary for us to print replies to them, and that is not desirable. In fact it is not easy to justify the publishing of opinions which we think are mischievous, unless we answer them immediately, and that would keep the paper occupied with petty considerations, for it is hopeless to think of convincing such correspondents that they are in error, and there are far more important things to be considered. Moreover, a newspaper must have some regard for the tastes and views of its readers.

We are quite aware that this frank expression of policy will be misinterpreted by those who are in sympathy with the ideas advocated by "J. R." but we cannot help that. A newspaper is primarily a publication devoted to the news of the day. Secondly it is a medium for the discussion of the questions arising out of current events. The supply of labor comes under the latter head; but the eternal problem of how mankind shall advance toward ideal conditions is not. Those who believe that "the times are out of joint" may write at any rate they have the right to their opinions, but in our judgment—and this is what must prevail in such matters—a daily newspaper is not the place to "set them right." We hope correspondents will appreciate our position. We have no space, and our readers, as a rule, have no time to read economic polemics. What we would most cordially welcome would be suggestions of practical value, something that can be given to the reform, which administrative action or legislative action can help to crystallize in legislation. As the Colonist said Thursday, there are great problems to be solved, but they cannot be solved by the "settlement" of the press. Our aim is to get down out of the clouds of controversy, where the way is easily lost, to the solid ground of practical reform, which is based upon facts, and if "J. R." or other correspondents to accomplish this, we shall be more than pleased to print what he or they may send us.

APPEALING TO THE PEOPLE.

The Times says that "it has been definitely announced that Mr. McBride is going to appeal to the people upon the question of better government." The Times has so announced quite frequently, and if it will only keep on saying so, there will come an occasion sometime within a week or two when months when it will be timely. There can be no doubt that, at the next election, the government will appeal to the people in a more direct manner than in the past. When this will be the Colonist is not in a position to say, further than that it will be at such a time, either before or after the next session of the legislature, as seems most expedient to the government, and meets the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

Our esteemed contemporary will put this date down upon its calendar, it will not have to do any more guessing, and will have those who look to it for political information a great deal of needless anxiety. Our contemporaries ought to be more careful. Its trick of exploding political bombshells under the nose of the government is a very unbecoming one, and it should be attended by dire results. A few weeks ago it had the whole town talking about an impending dissolution. It seems that the government will not properly be dissolved, mentioned to some one else, who, for obvious reasons, did not wish his name mentioned, at a public meeting. The government is locally where people are accustomed to meet, that he had received definite information from a source, which, if it were named, would be completely untrue. It is to be assumed that the Premier had told a man, who told another man, that he had decided upon an election at a date that was not to be revealed. The Premier played up this very interesting information in its usual attractive manner on its first page, and there is reason to believe that the government's circulation took more or less stock in the story.

On the present occasion its exclusive information takes the form of an editorial, and it is, of course, infinitely more promising outlook has been marred by the desire of property owners to get rich quickly. We do not expect to see "boom" prices prevailing in the market, and do not warrant them. Steady sales at good values is all that there is any good reason to anticipate.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

"W. F." whose letter appears elsewhere in this issue of the Colonist, very truly says that the labor problem is the most important of the day. It is not the loss of sight of it. Substantially his point is that the lack of a guarantee of permanent employment, and the consequent insecurity of workingmen so difficult. While this element of the case has been recognized by many people, it has been in a great measure overlooked. It is not the loss of sight of it. Substantially his point is that the lack of a guarantee of permanent employment, and the consequent insecurity of workingmen so difficult. While this element of the case has been recognized by many people, it has been in a great measure overlooked. It is not the loss of sight of it. Substantially his point is that the lack of a guarantee of permanent employment, and the consequent insecurity of workingmen so difficult. While this element of the case has been recognized by many people, it has been in a great measure overlooked. 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SIR HENRY IRVING

Personal Reminiscences of a Life-Long Friend

London Daily Mail.

Saturday, October 13 was the anniversary of the death of Sir Henry Irving, and it was selected for the publication of Mr. Bram Stoker's personal reminiscences of the man who so long adorned and dignified the British stage. For nearly thirty years Mr. Stoker was in almost daily intercourse with the great actor, sharing his thoughts and ambitions and helping in all the arduous preparations which Irving's gorgeous productions entailed. In these engrossing volumes he has put down scattered reminiscences of meetings, adventures, conversations, scraps taken apparently at haphazard from those twenty odd years of close companionship.

A Man of Steel.
In relation to Irving's remarkable physical vitality Mr. Stoker tells an amusing anecdote of an American reporter.

"When on our Western tour in 1899-1900 we visited Kansas City for three nights, playing in the Opera house afterwards destroyed by fire. At that time I had a very large number of stage effects had been largely superseded by electric light, which was beginning to be properly harnessed to work with and cheaper, as every theatre has its own plant. Irving, however, preferred the limelight or candle light, which gives softer and more varied effects, and as it was not possible to get the necessary gas-tanks in many places, we took with us a whole railway wagon-load of them. These would be brought to the theatre with the other paraphernalia of our work. As we had so much stuff that it was not always possible to find room for it, we had to leave some of the less perishable goods on the sidewalk. This was easy in Kansas City, as the theatre occupied a block, and its sidewalks were wide and not much used except on the main street. Accordingly, the bulk of our gas-tanks were piled up outside.

Even the Keyhole.
The scarlet color of the oxygen tanks evidently arrested the attention of a local reporter and gave him ideas on the morning after the first performance his paper came out with a sensational article to the effect that at last the treasure secret, which was Henry Irving in reality a dying man, and was only kept alive by great quantities of oxygen, of which a wagon-load of tanks had to be carried for the purpose. The reporter went on to explain how, in order to investigate the matter properly, he had managed to get into the theatre at a stage hand, and had seen the tanks scattered about the stage.

"Further, he went on to tell how difficult it was to get near Irving's dressing-room, an act which he accomplished by any means standing close to the door. But he was not to be baffled. He had seen at the end of the room, giving oxygen, for even the keyhole was stopped up."

As all who saw him could appreciate, Irving was a master of "make-up." The skill by which, with the arrangement of long pillars, huge furniture, and tall fellow-actors, he made his long, lithe figure seem the traditional, short, thickset Napoleon was a masterpiece of skill. Quoting the "Reminiscences":

"Irving was a painter of no mean degree with regard to his 'make-up' of parts. He spared no pains on the work, and on the play, and on the requiring careful preparations such as Charles I., Shylock, Louis XI., Gregory Cleverly (in 'Waterloo'), King Lear, Richelieu, and some few others, he always came to his dressing-room nearly an hour earlier than at other times. It has often amazed me to see the physiognomy of Shylock grow so different from the actor's own generous countenance. Though I have seen it done a hundred times, I could never really understand how the lips thickened, with the red of the lower lip curling out and over after the manner of the typical Hebrew countenance; how the bridge of the nose under his painting—for he used no physical building-up—rose into the Jewish aquiline; and, most wonderful of all, how the eyes became veiled and glassy with introspection, which at times could and did flash like lurid fire."

A Dark Revenge.
Burne-Jones had a great love for children, and Irving used to be delighted with his children's stories. There was one which especially delighted him:

"The story was of a little boy, one of a large family. This little chap on one occasion was allowed to follow his father to bed at the children's tea time, a circumstance so unique as to puzzle the domestic authorities. The mother refused, but the child imperiously persevered—and succeeded. The father was presently in his study at the back of the house looking out on the garden, when he saw the child in a night-shirt come secretly down the steps and steal to a corner of the garden behind some shrubs. He had a garden fork in his hand. After a lapse of some minutes he came out again and stole quietly upstairs. The father's curiosity was aroused, and he went behind the shrubs to see what had happened. He found some freshly-turned earth, and began to investigate. Some few inches down was a closed envelope which the child had buried. On opening it he found a lucifer match and a slip of paper on which was written in pencil in a sprawling hand:

"Dear Devil,—Please take away Aunt Julia."

Irving's Favorite Story.
One of them was a story of the funeral of a Dublin of a young man, a man. The undertaker, after the want of his craft, was arranging the whole affair according to the completest local rule of mortuary management. He bustled up to the widow, saying:

"You, sir, will, of course, go in the carriage with the mother of the deceased."

"What! Me go in the carriage with me mother-in-law? Not likely!"

"Oh, sir, but I assure you it is necessary. The rule is invariable. It is established by precedents beyond all cavil!" expostulated the horrified undertaker. But the widow was obdurate.

"I don't go. That's flat!"

"Oh, but your good sir! Remember the gravity of the occasion—the publicity—the possibility—scandal! His voice faded into a gasp. The widow stuck to his resolution, and so the undertaker laid the matter before some of his intimate friends, whose were awaiting instructions. These surrounded the chief mourner, and began to re-arrange his hair.

"You really must, old chap. It is necessary."

"Will you go with me mother-in-law? Not!"

"But look here, old chap—"

"I'll not, I tell ye—I'll go in any other

launched. The boatman was very deaf, but as he seemed also dumb, we regarded him as a find. He hoisted his sail, and we began to sail away from shore and many people ran along the beach gesticulating and calling out. We could not distinguish what they said; but we were both so accustomed to hear people shouting at us that we took it that the present was but another instance of clamorous goodwill towards us. We had not gone far, however, but half a mile when suddenly there was a terrific sound close to us, and the boat was thrown about just as a rat is shaken by a dog's column of water fose some thirty yards from us, and for quite half a minute the sea round us seemed to boil.

The old boatman seemed very much frightened, and found his voice to the extent of ejaculations of a prayerful kind, mingled with blasphemy. There seemed more excuse for him, for it was certainly very terrifying. To us, who did not understand, it seemed like an earthquake, or a volcanic eruption of some kind. Irving, however, was quite calm; he did not seem put out at all. The only motion he made was to put on his prince-nez, which had been taken off.

A Strange Strong Box.
He had a remarkable knowledge of human nature. Like Charles Dickens, he had an eye for types of character, and a remarkable memory for slight touches. The subtlety with which he appreciated human nature is illustrated in the following story:

Mrs. Brown had very considerable means of her own, and a bequest that she left to her only son, Mr. Brown, was handed to him, strange to say, in bank-notes. That evening he told me of it when he arrived at the theatre. When he did so I opened the door to the safe thinking that he intended to place it there in safety until the next morning, when it could be lodged in the bank. He said that he had not got it with him. He smiled, and said: "I never in my life had so much money close to me!"

"What have you done with it?" I asked.

"I left it in my room at home!"

"Is it put by safely?" I asked again.

"Oh, yes," he added quickly, as though justifying himself. I had an idea that it was not quite safe and went on with my queries:

"Where is it?" He smiled. I thought superiorly, as he answered:

"You locked it, I hope?" Again the smile.

"That would be the use of that? If I had looked away anything it would only have called attention to it. The hat-box is simply lying there as usual with the rest of the stuff. No one would dream of suspecting it—not in a thousand years!"

This illustrates, I think, in a remarkable way the subtlety of his observation, and the method by which he judged others. He had passed the possibilities "through his mind," and was sure of his knowledge that he backed it with a fortune.

"WIN BUTTE"
Only a B.C. Flag Station, But a Sportsman's Paradise.—By B. R. Atkins

transcontinental railway appears but as a silver thread that is not even intrinsically to the great work of Nature in the grandeur of silence or its scornful of compensation.

To the east the Albert Peaks arise in massive majesty, their glaciers shining in sunlit splendor, and sides robed in snow. Across the valley spreads the Clack-na-sardin, and between many a spur stands grimly grand, and between the rushing river tumbles and Columbia, where glacial cirques and Gold range giants—Mrs. Begbie and McArthur. Enraptured by the view we went on to the east, and only came back to mundanity, and only by the wild stampede of a bear and caribou disturbed in their happy hunting grounds by our unannounced intrusion.

Once, again upon the creek, one on each of the twin torrents of the place, and piled out our eyes to autumnal glories, and sparkling ripple with such success that sixty speckled beauties lay creel-held in the water. We were in luck, for we reached the pipe at five when the time for the evening train came, and we were once on the coast, and a hotel at Revelstoke, pondering over a pipe at the sudden contrast from ayeles to a silent railway noise; riot, or still more at the thought of what our early and ample meal for which our recent experiences had rendered us fit for ourselves.

The best results yet attained in the various attempts that have been made to produce a washable cloth from paper are said to be those of the Saxony process employed in Saxony. Narrow strips of paper are spun into yarn, which is then woven into cloth. The process is said to be a simple one, and the results are obtained in form cloth. Better results are obtained when the paper is cotton together, and still better cloth is made by a combination of paper and wool. The fabrics do not possess the strength and durability of ordinary cloth, but useful clothing is made of them at a low price. They may even be used for the manufacture of hats, although their manufacture has not yet attained commercial importance.

The terrible effects, notably the decay of the jawbone, produced by the ordinary white phosphorus upon the workmen in the match factories, has led a writer in Knowledge, to many experiments being made to find a satisfactory substitute. The red modification of phosphorus is non-poisonous, and does not produce the physiological effects of the white phosphorus, and has the drawback of not being lit by a match. The scarlet modification discovered by Doctor Scheuek has not yet come into use in the national match factories. France a sulphide of phosphorus has been used for years for the tips of matches that will strike anywhere, and it is stated that the disease is not unknown there. It is most essential that the red modification should be made from white phosphorus, and not from the red phosphorus, and the product usually consists almost entirely of phosphorus sulphide, P₂S₅, and phosphorus, which is not so dangerous and therefore harmless. The modification, however, which is made from the red phosphorus, and which is used for the tips of matches, gives satisfactory results, in that it passes the safety test, and is not so dark, and will burn with a green flame, and is not so easily ignited, and is identified by well known tests.

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The Bishop's Decision

By Chris Sewell in M. A. P.

The Rev. Arthur Hewlings had been much afflicted when he studied the vigilance of an army of female admirers, and married a girl from the "Back of Beyond," as those of the army who were addicted to capriciousness and Kipling spitefully remarked.

He was criticized still more when it filtered out that the "Battled ranch" somewhere in Dakota, and that Miss Sadie Collins (the name alone made the punctilious shiver) had unwisely lived a somewhat unconventional life, and assisted an inebriated father by appearing for aye out of her since he'd known her, Sadie's silvery laugh rattled upon him. He had a long mental farewell to Plumpton, for he knew his Bishop's moods; and there was a drop in the episcopal mouth, and a certain steely glimmer of the episcopal eye which suggested that his lordship felt himself disrespectfully treated. For a minute there was a strained silence.

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prossence immediately after dinner, and so to the liberty of coming before my time."

He shook hands very solemnly with Sadie as he spoke.

"We're invited to see you, my lord," she stammered bravely.

"I was just showing my husband an American version of Hamlet—he was Ophelia."

"Indeed?" said the Bishop, fixing a very intent look upon Sadie's flushed face. "That is the reason, I presume, for his wearing a headpiece?"

The discomfited curate snatched off the candle shade, and, for the first time since he'd known her, Sadie's silvery laugh rattled upon him. He had a long mental farewell to Plumpton, for he knew his Bishop's moods; and there was a drop in the episcopal mouth, and a certain steely glimmer of the episcopal eye which suggested that his lordship felt himself disrespectfully treated. For a minute there was a strained silence.

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FIT-REFORM

FOUNDERS IN CANADA OF

Hand Tailored Garments, Completely Finished.

The Double Breasted Overcoat

It's more than warm and comfortable. It's stylish. Fit-Reform tailor men know how to combine all three of these essentials.

Made in the hand-somest Scotch and Irish Tweeds you ever saw.

Write for Samples and Self Measurement Blanks
Allen & Co., - Fit-Reform Wardrobe,
Victoria, B. C.



A CLOSE INSPECTION OF HARNESS

BURGLARS ROB POLICE

Toronto, Nov. 9.—While I stable Robert Lewis was all home on Ossington avenue, day morning, burglars robbed and carried away a purse and some clothing. The police are looking for a man who was seen near the scene of the robbery.

B. C. Saddlery Co.,
VICTORIA, B. C.

Hazelton and Bulkley Valley

Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks. Small pack train in connection with business.

— Drop me a Line —

R. S. Sargent, - Hazelton, B. C.

Fourteen years in Business at Hazelton

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc.

bears the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor,

Dr. J. Collis Browne

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles, 1/12, 2/6, 4/6, by all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, London

Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

RAW FURS

Offer, Marten and all raw furs wanted. Write for special price list and instructions for shipping direct to us.

M. J. JEWETT
REDWOOD, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

While Visiting Victoria, B. C.

Stay at the **HOTEL VICTORIA**

(Which is the most centrally located and best appointed Family Hotel in the city. Rates 1/6 per day up. American plan, and 50c. per European plan.)

WALTER MILLINGTON, Prop. Free Bath.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Krugoot Sound, Rupert District:

No. 1. Beginning at a post planted 2 miles northeast of a post on No. 1, located 8th October, 1906, and

REFORM. COMPLETELY FINISHED. THE MINING FEVER. CONFIRMATION OF THE PROSPECTORS. SHOWING REPORT MAKES NORTH BATTLEFORD HUM. GO TO SCOFF AND REMAIN TO DIG. DOUBTERS INVESTIGATE AND THEN MAGNIFY THE REPORT OF THE DISCOVERER. NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK., NOV. 9.—Reports from prospectors who started early for Brierling after the gold find to verify and even magnify former reports. The town, which received the news sceptically, is in a fever of expectancy. Many have already left for Brierling, and Saturday will see a greater rush than from here. It is the sole topic of every tongue, from clergymen to school children. The widest reports of rich finds are coming in hourly. E. D. McLeay, a railroad man and former prospector, left Wednesday night, scoffing at the story. He sent word into town tonight that the dirt was very rich and that he had staked out forty claims for himself and friends here. As a result a syndicate was at once formed headed by Town councillor J. Simpson. Money was hurriedly raised to buy up claims. A complete boring and chemical testing equipment was sent to the company members and experts will go to Brierling, Blacksmith shops here are overwhelmed trying to keep up the demand for mining tools. Hughes, the railway pump house man at Brierling, made the find by accident. He was mending a pipe when the slough stopped up. Hughes dug down to a joint, opened and found it choked with a mixture of black sand and virgin gold. The pipe had panned the flowing dirt with the pump's action. It is reported here tonight that a rich strike of gold was made today, and that the vein at Brierling contains 26 square miles. BURLGARS ROB POLICEMAN. Toronto, Nov. 9.—While Police Constable Robert Lewis was asleep in his room on Denington avenue early yesterday morning, burglars robbed his house carrying away a purse and some money before being disturbed. There is not an egg sold on the London egg market that is less than a month old, said a witness at the Southwark County Court. STRIKERS MAY TIE UP ALL HAZELTON SHOPS. Employees of Power Company May Give Support to Street Railway Men. HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 9.—The Street Railway company announced tonight that it would start running cars on Monday morning. There are 32 cars and 100 men required. The strikers say they will only ask the employees of the Cataract company from which the street railway service gets its power to go out in sympathy as a last resort as it would tie up all of the city's many manufacturing concerns which also depend upon it for power supply. ACTOR SUSPECTED. Frank Morris Accused of Starting Fires in New York Flat Houses. New York, Nov. 9.—Frank Morris, of Boston, a vaudeville performer, was arrested on suspicion of having started the fires in the flat houses here last week. The police allege that in each of the fires, tenants reported that when they got from their apartments, Morris was the first person they met. Morris who is 22 years old was arraigned before a magistrate. Fire Marshal Pugh expressed the opinion that the prisoner was mentally treated and was responsible for what he has done in public, or what he writes, or for what he explicitly authorizes the proper government officials to state in his behalf. STOMACH TROUBLES. To wrong action of the stomach and impaired digestion a host of diseases owe their origin. When the food is imperfectly digested the full benefits are not derived from it by the body, and then stomach troubles start to appear. Thus you become thin, weak, nervous and debilitated, energy is lacking, brightness, snap and vigor are lost and in their place come dullness, dizziness, loss of appetite, depression and languor. The great point is to get the stomach back into good shape, and so it can properly digest the food, and the easiest, quickest and best way to do it is by the use of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Miss Lizette Parlette, Jacques River, N.B., writes: "I was very much troubled with my stomach and did not know what to do. I consulted several doctors, got medicine from them, but all to no purpose. I was constantly growing worse. One day I had the good luck to meet with a friend who had been troubled in the same way as myself. My friend told me of the wonderful cure Burdock Blood Bitters had made with her and advised me to try a bottle. I did so, and what a happy change! My stomach is now all right, and I am completely cured, and I shall ever sing the praises of B.B.B." Price \$1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for \$5.00.

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examination. The magistrate, however, refused and held him in \$2,000 bail for further examination on Sunday. Morris said his father was a compositor, employed on the Boston American. SUICIDE LEAVES MESSAGE. Warnings Young Men That Drink Will Be Their Ruin. Kingston, Ont., Nov. 8.—George Zeigler, insurance and estate agent, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself. He took his life evidently as a step in suppressing the sale and the endorsement of two leading citizens, but the latter denied signing it and warrant was issued for his arrest. He was 35 years of age. Coroner Mundell found a message on Zeigler's body entitled "A word to young men," in which he calls drink a curse. It had ruined him and was ruining more young men than any other thing. He asked young men to shun but not abstain from drink, to temperance workers and ministers of all churches in our fair Dominion, be they Protestant or Catholic, to take an active part in suppressing the sale and manufacture of liquor. He besought young men "for God's sake to take heed, lest you fall as I have. May my fall be a lesson to you, which you shall never forget." He also left a personal and pathetic letter to his wife and five-year-old daughter. BUYS PROPERTY ON GOVERNMENT STREET. A. E. Ormond Acquires Building and Land Owned by Northern Bank. AN IMPORTANT real estate deal was consummated yesterday, A. E. Ormond buying the property adjoining the Bank of Montreal where the new local branch of the Northern Bank is established. It has a frontage of 16 1-3 feet on Government and 33 feet on Langley street. The transaction was put through by A. W. Bridgman and the amount involved was \$25,000. Mr. Ormond intends remodeling the Northern Bank building as soon as that institution is able to move to other quarters. Yesterday Messrs. Pemberton & Son effected a few small transactions, among which were 11 acres adjoining the pumping station, with house, etc., for \$200, and the lots on Elford street for \$600 each. CLOSING OF CANALS. Albany, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Superintendent of State Public Works French today announced that the Erie, Champlain and Ontario canals would be officially closed to navigation at 12 o'clock midnight, of Wednesday, November 28. It was reported that the canals were closed last year. DATE OF TRIAL FIXED. New York, Nov. 9.—Frederick A. Burnham, president of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company, George Burnham and George D. Eldridge, vice presidents of the company, were put on trial in the supreme court next Monday on a charge of forgery and grand larceny. The date was fixed today by Justice Greenbaum, on request of District Attorney Jerome. The motion was not opposed by the defendant's counsel. The indictment of the defendants followed the disclosure at the recent insurance investigation. KILLED ON TRACK. Grand Forks, Nov. 8.—Word reached here this afternoon that as the Great Northern passenger train was bound for Grand Forks last evening, about 5 o'clock, it was struck by a freight car, reared near Orient, Wash. The man was literally cut to pieces. The crew of the passenger train were not aware of the accident, and it was a mere chance that the sectionmen of Orient found Reeder's remains on the track last evening. It was reported that the victim of this accident had been drinking heavily at Orient yesterday, and it is supposed that he fell asleep on the track. THIS SETTLES IT. Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.—This statement was made public at the House today. "For many years it has been the invariable practice to never attempt to quote a private conversation as a matter of fact, the man who quotes such a conversation usually misquotes it, whether consciously or unconsciously, and the alleged conversation is under no circumstances to be held as calling for either explanation or denial by a president. The president is responsible for what he says in public, or what he writes, or for what he explicitly authorizes the proper government officials to state in his behalf." SWITCHMEN ACCEPT. Content Themselves With Increase of Three Cents Per Hour. Chicago, Nov. 8.—The switchmen today accepted the offer of the managers of the western roads for an increase of three cents an hour in wages. A further increase of three cents an hour will be determined by arbitration. The switchmen at first demanded a five-cent increase and an eight-hour day. Later they changed this request to one for an increase of ten cents an hour. AGAINST THE COUNT. Court Will Give Decision in Castellane Divorce Case Next Week. Paris, Nov. 8.—In the hearing of the Castellane divorce case today, several sharp passages between Maitre Cruppi, counsel for the countess, and Maitre Bonnet, counsel for the count, one of them counselling the intervention of Judge Ditté. Finally Maitre Bonnet asked the court to postpone the case for opposition to these St. John's complaints. The judge refused to do so, and adjourned the hearing for a week. The court, after hearing the conclusions of the public prosecutor next week, will give its decision, either for divorce or for an examination of the witnesses. The creditors' case, in which Count Castellane's Comtesse de Castellane, George J. Gould, as trustee, are made joint defendants, was called after recess. The creditors' claims amount to \$5,400,000. Maitre Millard, counsel for the creditors, had not finished his plea when the case was adjourned for a fortnight.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL DELIVERS TITHE SPEECH. Takes as Theme Relations of the Colonies to the Mother Country. At the luncheon of the Canadian Club given in the Reader hall, Vancouver, on Tuesday afternoon in honor of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, about 150 representative men of the city gathered to do honor to the veteran statesman. F. C. Wade, K. C., president of the club, occupied the chair. The guest of honor was seated on his right hand and on his left was Saint M. Sing, an able and temperate, traveling world. In view of the fact that Sir Mackenzie's address dealt with "Colonial Relations to the Empire," the presence of Sir Sing, representing a very important part of the Empire, was very appropriate. Sir Mackenzie, collector of customs was also a guest for the occasion. The entrance of Sir Mackenzie Bowell was the signal for the banquet, which was renewed when he began to speak and culminated in an ovation at the conclusion. Sir Mackenzie, in spite of his advanced years, showed that he still preserved much of the vigor of his youth, and his speech throughout abounded with loyalty to the Mother Country. Mr. Wade in introducing the speaker said his guest had sacrificed many engagements to be with them that day. Sir Mackenzie, who was 70 years of age, appeared young, was fighting for his country before many of them were born. He was a military man before he was a citizen, and he had spent the greater part of his life by starting out with a gun. For 25 years he had represented one constituency in Ontario and had climbed up through the ministry to the position of prime minister and to his present honored position in the Dominion Senate. Progress of the West. Sir Mackenzie said that he was thinking of the chairman for his cordial remarks said he had learned with pleasure that the members of the club made it a rule, if possible, to get together at 7 o'clock. The press had announced his subject as "The Colonial Relations of Canada with the Mother Country." It was a vast subject for the short time which he had to deal with, and he would endeavor to touch on some of the more important points. First, however, he wished to congratulate the people present on the vast progress being made in British Columbia, and in Western Canada generally. It was only a person who visited the country, who had seen five years ago could properly realize the vast progress that had been made in developing both the mineral and agricultural resources of the West. Having come to Edmonton a few days ago, he was most astonished at the progress that had been made there. 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They were now beginning to learn that the people of the colonies were of the same mind, as themselves, and when they showed that they approached the people there that Canada was an integral part of the British Empire, that they prided themselves on being British subjects, and that the same rights and privileges should be conferred on them as were conferred on the people of the Old Country, and he was sure that the events of the past few years had convinced the people of the Mother Country that the people of the colonies were not inferior in loyalty, intelligence and courage to themselves. (Applause.) First Colonial Conference. Many of them would recollect, the time when Canada could not enact a law to give a preference even to Great Britain herself, without obtaining the consent of certain outside countries. In Australia the restrictions had been even greater. There was a time when the resources of the colonies were not allowed to grant any concession, not even to a sister colony without granting the same thing to the outside world. He showed that when they were given a preference to British Columbia for lumber and fish they were unable to do so without giving the same privilege to Oregon and other western states. It was suggested that the difficulty might be got over by memorializing the Imperial government, and that the first colonial conference at which he had the honor of representing the Dominion of Canada was the first time that the British government showed its interest by sending Lord Jersey to sit with them. Lord Jersey made a strong report to the British government under which the colonies were placed. Nothing was done at the time, however, but the policy of opposition to these St. John's complaints steadily followed by the Conservative government, and being still pursued by the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier when it came into power. It resulted in the denouncing by Great Britain of the German and Belgian treaties, and they were freed, not only from the burden of any treaty, but they might be made by Great Britain at the present time. (Applause.) Now any treaty entered into by Great Britain must be submitted to Canada, and they would be asked whether they were willing to become a party to it or not. (Cheers.) He hoped the time was not far distant when no portion of British North America would be outside the Dominion of Canada. All that was required now was Newfoundland. He was not going to discuss the question of Newfoundland, since some gentlemen had written a very polite and intelligent letter in the Province the night before, and no doubt that it had been in his question today that it had been in his question. Owing to the French shore and fishery questions it had been a very difficult matter to do with, but the British had wiped out at great expense nearly all the difficulties that existed at that time. Unfortunately from his one or two interviews with the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald he had been forced to the conclusion that Premier Boud was opposed at every turn to union with Canada. "I don't know," continued Sir Mackenzie, "what the opinion of you gentlemen is in regard to the relation of Great Britain to the colonies, but I speak frankly that I am heartily in sympathy with the policy outlined by Mr. Chamberlain. (Applause.) I know that it was proposed at one time, and it was opposed to such a policy as this, and I attribute his present policy to the fact that he learned the difficulties which arose during the Boer war, that it was necessary in order to maintain communication between different parts of the Empire that there should be some close relation between the Mother Country and the outlying portions of the Empire. (Applause.) Preferential Trade. It seems only fair that union should exist in connection with preferential trade. I know that England is free to trade and the colonies are protected by a tariff granted prior to 1887, could be exported free of duty but that since the legislation of 1887 exportation was practically prohibited by reason of the tariff changes that were made. The tariff increased then, and by this policy of mutual concession the difficulty was overcome. Counting, Sir Mackenzie said that when Manitoba and the Northwest Territories came in there was no tariff difficulty, but liberal concessions had to be made to the colonies. This, however, was before British Columbia became a part of the Dominion they had to be assured that a railway would be built to connect them with the rest of the Dominion. This had not been done, and all this had been necessary, but Confederation had been secured. Speaking of present conditions, Sir Mackenzie said the relations of the Mother Country with her colonies were something of which every colony might be proud. He said that he had seen five years ago could properly realize the vast progress that had been made in developing both the mineral and agricultural resources of the West. Having come to Edmonton a few days ago, he was most astonished at the progress that had been made there. A man at that time, who would have been pronounced crazy, who would have said that in a few short years every acre of that vast prairie country would be under cultivation, and yet going to the States to buy now they found almost every acre in the hands of private individuals, and much of it under cultivation. He had seen in Vancouver, after the war, a few years ago, when people were still living in tents, and during his few days' stay in the city, and also in a train ride to the island yesterday, he was struck by the signs of settlement and cultivation on every hand. "We Canadians," added Sir Mackenzie, "say we are Canadians, but we are sometimes accused of being an Englishman. I have lived in this country, ever since 1873, and should be pretty well familiarized with the people. I think

and... Season rapidly soon be We have zes and the larg- Stoves in the... the Asking... e... Works... B.C. Notice.

DISCUSS TUBERCULOSIS BEFORE BOARD OF TRADE

Doctors Fagan and Davie Deliver Addresses at Meeting Last Evening

Tuberculosis its ravages throughout the world, and particularly in British Columbia, and the best methods for effectively treating the disease, were the subjects of interesting and instructive addresses by Doctors Fagan and Davie, delivered before members of the Board of Trade last evening.

Value of a Life was valued at \$6,000, as follows: \$1,000 to the federal government; \$500 to the provincial government; \$500 to the municipal government; \$1,000 to the individual.

Board of Trade's Action Under such circumstances he thought the Board of Trade had left itself open to criticism.

What Can Be Achieved He would say further, that if the proper support was received there would not be a consumptive in the province who died from tuberculosis.

Board's Action Explained Mr. Pauline explained that the apparent turn-down of the anti-tuberculosis movement by the Board of Trade was not done in an antagonistic spirit.

Quoted Authorities Dr. Fagan quoted a number of authorities: Dr. Elliott, physician in charge of the government sanatorium, in charge of the government sanatorium, in charge of the government sanatorium.

DOYLE NOT GUILTY. Morden, Man., Nov. 9.—M. Doyle, accused of murdering V. Wieler at Snowflake, Man., last year, was found not guilty by a jury last afternoon.

HINDU QUESTION. Ottawa, Nov. 9.—(Special)—It is said to be the intention of the Canadian authorities to call the attention of the Indian government to the large influx of Hindus into British Columbia.

NOTICE. I hereby give notice that I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease...

ACQUIRE COALS IN ALBERTA DISTRICT

Messrs Flumerfelt and Gales to Help Solve Domestic Fuel Problem

The Alberta Coal & Coke company's property is located about a mile east of Lundbreck and consists of 60 acres with seven miles on the strike of the seams.

Question Must Be Dealt With Members of the Board of Trade, Dr. Davie continued, were supposed to have some thought beyond their own small town.

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SEALING SCHOONERS HAVE ALL REPORTED

Allie I Algar, the Last of Fleet to Leave Behring Sea, Arrived Yesterday

The last schooner of the sealing fleet to leave Behring Sea, the Allie I Algar, Captain D. G. Macaulay, reached Victoria Head Tuesday afternoon.

FILE OF THE BOOKS THAT TRAVELED FAR Volumes From Mexico Journeyed Several Thousand Miles to Reach Destination

Three handsomely bound and elaborately illustrated volumes on "Mexico, Its Social Evolution" have reached the office of the Bureau of Information.

KILLED ON TRACK. Malone, N.Y., Nov. 6.—Andrew Bombard of Brushport, was struck and instantly killed while attempting to cross the tracks of the Erie Railroad.

AUTOMOBILES BURNED. Oakland, Cal., Nov. 6.—Fire last night destroyed the Pioneer Auto Garage and the Pioneer Auto Garage.

RATEPAYERS WARM UP IN NEW WESTMINSTER Find Fault With Present Mayor and Council and Call for Change

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., Nov. 9.—(Special)—Interest in the approaching municipal election is being worked up to a high pitch.

MURDER AND SUICIDE. Chicago, Nov. 8.—Jealousy or the rejection of a woman by the betrothed have been the cause of a murder and suicide in Lincoln Park tonight.

STANDARD OIL INCREASES PAY. Lima, Ohio, Nov. 9.—An advance of five to ten per cent in the wages of all employees of the Standard Oil Company was announced here today.

SURVEYORS LOCATING NANAIMO-ALBERNI LINE

Party Started on Monday to Define Route of E. & N. Railway Branch

A party of C. P. R. surveyors has already been discovered crossing the Island to Alberni, and Mr. Shepherd's work now will be to try to discover a lower and easier pass.

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CATCH LOWER THIS SEASON

Over Two Thousand Skins Less Than Were Taken in Behring Sea Last Year

The average catch of the seventeen schooners which went from here this season, including the spring catch, the returned skippers in Behring Sea reported to have about 300 skins.

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OTTAWA CELEBRATES THE KING'S BIRTHDAY

His Excellency Entertains the Gentlemen and Lady Grey Entertains Ladies

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—(Special)—There was quite a liberal display of hunting on the public and other buildings in the city today in honor of the King's birthday.

JUDGE FAVROT KILLS LIFE LONG ASSOCIATE Shoots Dr. Aldrich in Presence of Crowd of Society Women

What led to the shooting and killing was still unknown today, Aldrich's friends offer explanation for his death.

REVOLUTIONISTS RAID RUSSIAN MAIL TRAIN Slaughter Military Escort, Secure Booty and Retreat in Good Order

ROGOW, Russian Poland, Nov. 9.—The Cossacks have thus far been unsuccessful in their pursuit of the Revolutionist train robbers.

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TONNAGE DOUBLES. Fort William, Ont., Nov. 9.—Some idea of the business handled by the C. P. R. at the docks in Fort William can be gained by the increased tonnage of flour and package freight.

MYSTIC SHRINERS. Candidates Initiated and Banquet Arranged for This Evening.

ROBERT GRANT, COMOX DISTRICT. Robert Grant of Cumberland, M. P., for the Comox district, arrived in town Thursday and registered at the Dominion hotel.

GREAT NORTHERN WRECK. Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 10.—A despatch from Maple Lake, Minn., says a Great Northern passenger train eastbound wrecked near there.

AMERICANS LOOK FOR NOVA SCOTIA SALORS

Captains of Fishing Schooners Plan to Outwit Newfoundland Government

ALIFAX, N.S., Nov. 9.—A new phase of fisheries dispute between American fishermen and the Newfoundland government has developed.

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